~~Chron.~~

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-16-97

Box 552
Elkins, AR 7270
April 29, 1997

White House
Washington D.C.

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

Dear President Clinton,

I had this note mailed to Tom ~~Sloan~~ so he could give it to you. That was so cool getting a letter from the president. I also really enjoyed that signed picture. All the people at the hospital loved the picture you signed for them. Congratulations on your reelection. I watched you State of Union address, you have some good ideas. My School has just got linked to the internet. It is a big help. Just incase you dont know much about me. From things Tom may have told you. I am 14 years old, I am a fellow Arkansan, from Elkins my interest include Debate, Aerospace and aeronatical technologies, Technology general. My hobbies include Reading, music, R/C. I was so cool to write to a president. I think I am making my A. Government teacher Jealous.

Sincerely,

[illegible signature]

THE ECONOMIC REALITIES OF POLITICAL REFORM

Elections and the U.S. Senate

James L. Regens
and Ronald Keith Gaddie

To Rahm
Fyi
BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-17-97

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-15-97

Mir Crew Heard Thumps, Saw Leak From Module

Officials Worry About Planned Spacewalk

Reuter

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 5—Russian cosmonauts have reported hearing thumps and seeing something resembling little white flakes leaking from a damaged module on the space station Mir, increasing worries among space officials about the risky spacewalk planned to restore power to the orbiting laboratory.

"We are very concerned about what was in that module, what might have ruptured, and what the impact might be on the suited crew members," veteran astronaut Frank Culbertson, who runs NASA's missions to Mir, said at a news conference today.

The space station crew reported hearing thumps Tuesday from inside the Spektr science module that lost pressure and had to be sealed off after a cargo craft plowed into the station on June 25.

In Moscow, a senior official at Mission Control confirmed there had been a leak from the science module, called Spektr, five days ago and said experts were not were what it was although they were convinced it was not fuel.

The specialist said experts were trying to analyze information from the three-man crew. "We do not have any information on the situation inside the Spektr module," he said. "Measurements show there have been no other leaks in the other modules and sections of the station."

Mir commander Vasily Tsibliev and flight engineer Alexander Lazutkin plan to enter the crippled module in their space suits as early as July 17 or 18 to reconnect electrical cables and restore some of the power lost after the crash. NASA's Mir resident, Michael Foale, is to sit out the repair inside the station's emergency escape ship.

There are concerns that the cosmonauts could get toxic materials on their spacesuits during the repair. NASA and the Russian space authorities were trying to determine what dangerous materials might be present inside Spektr, which has been exposed to a vacuum since the crash.

"We've got a few days to continue working on that," Culbertson said. "We want to make sure we get a really good answer."

The white flakes seen escaping from Mir on Tuesday may have been caused by something bursting inside the module and leaking through the station's ruptured hull or could have come from a damaged radiator on the exterior of the module, he said.

NEA Backs Allowing Teachers To Evaluate Fellow Instructors

Associated Press

ATLANTA, July 5—Teachers should be allowed to rate the performance of fellow instructors and aid in dismissals, the nation's largest teachers union agreed today, marking a shift in the union's mission.

The voice vote by the National Education Association's representative assembly was seen as a test of the its effort to change its image. The NEA has been lambasted by politicians and other critics as an industrial trade union concerned chiefly with wages and defending its members jobs at the expense of education.

A majority of the 9,000 delegates agreed that the move was necessary.

"If we don't control this profession ... we are going to regret it," said Gary Blumenstein, of Virginia Beach, noting the public attention to teacher performance.

This was a major victory for the leadership of Bob Chase, the NEA head who was been promoting a "new unionism" since he took office last year. The union would stress more cooperation with school boards and administrators in exchange for a broader role in decision making.

That also means a role in policing the quality of teachers.

The measure was divisive.

Larry C. Carlin, of Live Oak, Calif., said the 900 California delegates were 54 percent opposed and 46 percent in favor during a test vote within the caucus. The state union represents 269,000 teachers.

"It pits teacher against teacher," said Carlin. "The last thing you need in the schools today are teachers opposing teachers."

Carlin said he favored additional study. "I think its time is come," he said. Others were vehemently opposed, saying peer review would erode member trust in the union's role as worker advocate in a hostile world.

School systems would be allowed to set up peer assistance and review programs, run by union teachers and the school district.

Seattle and a number of Ohio cities have already established them, despite the national union's official opposition.

Under peer review and assistance, all beginning teachers and those veteran teachers who are identified as doing substandard work would be assigned a mentor to coach them.

If the teachers still didn't measure up, they would be encouraged to leave the profession. If that didn't work, the peer review panel would recommend dismissal.

Supporters say very few teachers under existing programs wind up being dismissed.

In advocating the change, Chase stressed that teachers would still have the right to challenge dismissals under state teacher tenure laws.

The Washington Post
SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1997 F

copied
Reed
COS

Copy to
Jim Dorskind
as well

Bruce
An newer do
a congratulations
to Chase — good
move —
BC

Need nice reply

BC

Stone Soup for the World™

100 inspiring stories to open hearts and rekindle the spirit of giving, serving and building a better world

May 21, 1997

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

Thank you for your leadership at the Presidents' Summit for America's Future. I hope you received a copy of this sampler of stories from *Stone Soup for the World* which was given to all Summit participants as a gift for the commitments they've made to improve the lives of our children. I especially hope you will enjoy the story on Teach for America, *Read, Baby, Read* mentions a special occasion when a group of students from a classroom in Texas met you at the White House.

This special Summit edition was released prior to the book's publication to give youth and community Summit delegates a practical tool to leverage others to join them in keeping their promises to America's youth. The book taps the imagination of ordinary people, touches their hearts and inspires them to give, serve and help build healthier communities. Through its 100 stories of "community heroes" who have taken risks, overcome obstacles and changed the world. It describes the challenges they've faced and the actions they've taken, and it brings to life their hopes and dreams. It offers lessons learned about what's working in the world and what it will take to build a healthier tomorrow.

The book's title, *Stone Soup for the World,* is adapted from the 16th-century folktale about a hungry traveler who inspires poor villagers to each give something--and create a feast for the entire village. With a little imagination, cooperation and good will, the villagers learn to make soup starting with just a magic stone. Its simple message is that when each person gives a little, there is plenty for everyone. *Stone Soup for the World* rekindles the spirit of this folktale, giving readers a glimpse of what the world would be like if we each gave just a little.

We were honored to receive a very special quote from Caroline Kennedy which you will see on the sampler's cover. " My father used to say that one person could make a difference and each of us should try. This book tells the stories of people who have made that difference, and they are an inspiration to us all.

In support of the Summit's goal of addressing the needs and the gifts of young people, many stories are about young leaders like **David Levitt** who, at the age of 11, got his entire school system to give their leftover cafeteria food to local soup kitchens; 15-year-old **Andy Lipkis**, who turned his concern for Los Angeles' dying trees into an opportunity to reconnect the people of LA by planting 1,000,000 trees; **Alan Khazei** and **Michael Brown** who as roommates at Harvard who dreamed of carrying the tradition of their heroes--Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and President Kennedy and created City Year, the youth service organization President Clinton modeled his national service program, Americorps on and **Nathan Gray** who as a 25-year-old instigated the enormously successful Fast for World Harvest for Oxfam America by giving thousands of college students a simple way to connect and make big changes in the lives of grassroot leaders in 3rd world countries.

Larned & Associates
P.O. Box 4301 • Vineyard Haven, MA • 02568 • 508.696.8514 • Fax: 508.696.9460 • email: mmlarned@aol.com

There are stories about adults who have devoted themselves to working with and for young people. **Marian Wright Edelman**, whose son Jonah tells about the inspiration behind his mother's life-long commitment to making the world a better place for children; **Frank Carr**, whose heartfelt response to Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech led him to create INROADS, a 25-year-old organization, to open doors to corporate America for over 6,000 African-American, Hispanic and Native Americans young people; and **Steve Mariotti** who turned his experience of being mugged by New York City street kids into a decisive moment that led to giving 10,000 inner-city youth the basic entrepreneurial skills they need to pursue success in the business world. **Paul Newman**, whose recipe contest gave a first grade class in Oregon a lesson in the joy of giving back.

Stone Soup for the World offers Summit delegates a wealth of new ideas and puts them in touch with those who can assist them in reaching their goals of helping others, now and in the future. Ten percent of the book's proceeds will help make it available to all young people, giving them the roots as well as the "wings" to carry on the important tradition of service to others. Civic associations, schools, youth organizations and corporations are invited to collaborate with us to realize this goal. We believe that if every child in America read this book, it would give them --and us--hope for our future.

President Clinton, I sincerely hope you enjoy this special Summit sampler as token of our appreciation for your great work. And thanks again for your wonderful leadership with this historic event. When our book is published, I will send you a copy -- with the other story that mentions you and your meeting with Muhammed Yunus in our story about the Grameen Bank.

Sincerely,

Marianne M. Larned

Marianne M. Larned

Occidental Hoteles

Occidental Hoteles
JOSE ABASCAL, 58 - 6.° - 28003 MADRID - ESPAÑA
TELS. 442 30 99 - 442 33 77 - 442 31 88
TELEX 47801 HUSI E. FAX 441 71 01

The Honorable Mr. Clinton
President of the United States

Dear Mr. President,

We are all delighted to welcome you as our guest at our hotel, the Occidental Miguel Angel, on the occasion of the NATO summit to be held in our country for the first time.

We hope your stay among us will be as pleasant as can be and we look forward to satisfying you up to your expectations.

All the staff of Occidental Hotels remains at your entire disposal and conveys you our deep gratitude for having chosen our hotel.

Wishing you a happy stay in every respect,

Faithfully yours,

Gabriel Felip
Occidental Hoteles
Managing Director

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE, IRA
PO BOX 988
KENAI, ALASKA 99611
PHONE NO: (907) 283-3633
FAX NO: 283-3052

'97 JUL 16 PM 2:18

SEND TO: The White House	FROM: Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA
ATTENTION: President William J. Clinton	DATE: 7-15-97
FAX NUMBER: 202-456-2215	PHONE NUMBER: 907-283-3633

Urgent	Reply ASAP	Please Comment	Please Review	For your information

Total pages including cover sheet 3

Comments:

7/16/97

Phil -

Came in on our fax —

Send to Wash?

Drafted Yes ___
for reply No ___

KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE, IRA
P.O. BOX 988 KENAI, ALASKA 99611
TEL: (907)283-3633 FAX: (907)283-3052

RESOLUTION NO. 97-20

A TRIBAL RESOLUTION STRONGLY PROTESTING LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY SENATOR TED STEVENS TO CONTROL HEALTH CONTRACTING AND COMPACTING ON A REGIONAL BASIS

WHEREAS, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA, a federally recognized Tribe, reorganized in August, 1971 pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act (I.R.A.) of 1934, as amended for Alaska in 1936 and is responsible (in accordance with the preamble to the Tribal Constitution) for the social and economic welfare of its 939 Tribal Members and for the welfare of the total 2,767 Alaska Native residents of Central and Upper Southern Kenai Peninsula of south-central Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA has established long range goals which relate to the collective and individual, social, economic, and governmental concerns of its people; and

WHEREAS, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA, the largest 638 contracting Tribe in the State of Alaska, has maintained P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts with the Department of Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services since 1982 which have enabled the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA to maintain a tribally operated Health and Dental Clinic, Indian Child Welfare Act Programs, an Agriculture program, Higher Education and Employment Assistance Programs, General Assistance, Prevention and Intervention Programs for our Youth and Elders, Tribal Government Operations and Cultural Heritage Programs for our Tribal Members and all Alaska Native and American Indians residing within our service area; further the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA holds a Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, is funded by the National Park Service for our NAGPRA Programs, the State Division of Family and Youth Services, State Employment Security Division, Women's Resource and Crisis Center, and has successfully operated a State issued Educational Fishery Permit for our Tribal Members for the past 10 years; and

WHEREAS, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA is very alarmed and concerned that the legislation introduced by Senator Ted Stevens, which advocates for termination or abolishment of the resolution process for Alaska Tribes, would negate the very purpose of the P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Act and would destroy the self-governance that Tribe's have sought to uphold for the good of all Native Americans; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee/Tribal Council of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA very strongly opposes this legislation in its entirety, which has been introduced by Senator Ted Stevens to the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee for consideration in FY 1998 and DEMANDS that this legislation be done away with.

CERTIFICATION

VOTING FOR:	5
VOTING AGAINST:	0
ABSTAINING:	0
ABSENT:	1

Ronald Petterson
RONALD PETTERSON, TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE, IRA

Bonnie Juliussen
BONNIE JULIUSSEN, TRIBAL SECRETARY
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE, IRA

July 15, 1997
DATE

Staff Sec

The CHILDREN'S Mercy Hospital

2401 GILLHAM ROAD
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64108
(816) 234-3000 FAX # (816) 842-6107
In Affiliation with The University of Missouri • Kansas City School of Medicine

'97 JUL 16 AM11:35

RANDALL L. O'DONNELL, Ph.D.
President/Chief Executive Officer

July 14, 1997

(816) 234-3650

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Welcome home! Congratulations on your stellar success in Europe. I was particularly moved by your visit to Romania where I know from personal experience that America and you are held in high esteem. You do us all great honor.

I am writing you today to lend support to the effort of the National Association of Children's Hospitals in addressing a policy matter of extraordinary concern. As you know I have long been a proponent of managed care, particularly as it pertains to providing an ongoing medical home for children and promoting cost efficiencies in health care. Nevertheless, the profound changes in health care reimbursement require us to seek equity with adult oriented institutions who are able to support graduate medical education by virtue of their large Medicare population. (Detail material attached).

No one knows better than you the importance of a public/private partnership in building a strong comprehensive hospital for children. You led the way for us in Arkansas as state government, private volunteers, donors and university physicians worked to attract and retain the best specialists to care for our children today and train the providers of tomorrow. There, this meant that children no longer needed to leave the state for tertiary care, if they could afford to, or face a debilitating disease (or death) if they could not.

In Arkansas you responded to the call of the most vulnerable of its citizens when you provided for a level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Infant mortality dropped, children's lives were saved! In Kansas City, and around the country, your support of expanding Medicaid coverage for children has provided increased access to service, prevented illness, and saved lives. Mr. President, the special combination of clinical care and academics at our children's teaching hospitals provides the same profound impact every day.

The children of our nation have never had a stronger advocate in the White House than you. Once again, they call for your help in establishing a sustainable mechanism to support graduate medical education at children's teaching hospitals.

7/16/97

Sincerely,

Rand

Send to Darskind?

Yes ✓

No

Randall L. O'Donnell, Ph.D.
President/Chief Executive Officer

National Association of
Children's Hospitals

LAWRENCE A. McANDREWS, FACHE
President & Chief Executive Officer

N · A · C · H

July 14, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

At a very crucial hour, children's teaching hospitals with their own Medicare provider number need your leadership and help.

As the attached one page summary explains, health care's conversion to managed care, which does not reimburse for graduate medical education, is seriously eroding the ability of these children's teaching hospitals to train the nation's pediatricians for children. Alone among teaching hospitals, they have virtually no significant federal support to sustain their graduate medical education programs.

Congress is willing to start studying this problem, but our teaching programs' very survival could be jeopardized before studies could be completed. We seek your leadership in three ways.

First, to the extent possible, we urge you to seek funding for the graduate medical education programs of children's teaching hospitals in the FY 1998 budget reconciliation act conference. Second, we urge you to include funding for these teaching hospitals as your administration develops its FY 1999 budget proposal. Third, we urge you to direct the Department of Health and Human Services this year to identify a sustainable mechanism for providing such funds.

I know that the leadership of children's teaching hospitals across the country, including Randall O'Donnell whom you knew at Arkansas Children's Hospital, is looking to you for the help that only you and your administration can provide at this time.

Sincerely,

Lawrence A. McAndrews

Lawrence A. McAndrews

cc: Randall L. O'Donnell, Ph.D., Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO
Enclosures

401 Wythe Street, Alexandria VA 22314
(703) 684-1355 Fax (703) 684-1589

An Affiliate of the National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions

MR. PRESIDENT,

CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS NEED YOUR LEADERSHIP FOR FEDERAL GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION (GME) FUNDING

Children's teaching hospitals with their own Medicare provider number need your leadership to help them address a mounting crisis – health care's conversion to managed care that does not pay for physician training, which seriously erodes the ability of these hospitals to maintain their GME programs. Although they train 5% of all residents, including 25% of pediatricians and the majority of pediatric subspecialists, they receive almost no federal GME funds. Yet, overall, teaching hospitals receive an average of $77,000 per resident. Without federal support, children's teaching hospitals are at risk.

Which children's hospitals are at risk? – Fewer than 60. Fewer than 60 children's teaching hospitals have their own Medicare provider number. They do not file a joint Medicare cost report with an adult teaching hospital when they seek reimbursement. They include the nation's leading children's teaching hospitals, such as Arkansas Children's Hospital and Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City.

How are they at risk? – In the face of intense market competition, they alone have no significant federal GME support. Rapid growth in market competition makes it increasingly difficult for all teaching hospitals to fulfill their teaching missions while maintaining financial viability. But this problem is severe for children's teaching hospitals with no significant federal GME support.

Why don't they receive significant federal GME support? – Since they serve only children, they do not qualify for significant Medicare GME support. Their only Medicare patients are children with end stage renal disease. They are virtually the only teaching hospitals that do not receive significant federal GME support. On average, they receive $230 per resident in annual Medicare GME funds. The average teaching hospital receives $77,000. Independent children's teaching hospitals are the most vulnerable in cost driven market competition. That puts the nation's future supply of pediatricians at risk.

Who in Congress supports addressing this problem? – Members of both parties. Twenty Senators asked the Finance Committee to address the issue – Bond, Boxer, Brownback, DeWine, Kennedy, and others. The Ohio and Massachusetts delegations also urged House as well as Senate committees to act.

What has Congress done? – Assigned the issue to a new Medicare commission for study. In their budget reconciliation bills, the House and Senate propose to establish new commissions to address several Medicare issues, including the need to develop alternative financing for GME. Both bills identify GME financing of children's teaching hospitals as one of the many issues to be studied.

Why does more need to be done? – In the time it takes a study to be done, children's hospitals' teaching programs will be in jeopardy. While it helps that Congress wants to study this issue, commission recommendations may be years away. In the meantime, the survival of the teaching programs of independent children's hospitals is in jeopardy. Until it reforms GME financing for all teaching hospitals, Congress needs to provide interim, commensurate federal funds to these children's hospitals.

How much would commensurate federal GME support cost? – About $300 million annually. According to The Lewin Group, the annual cost of commensurate federal GME support to independent children's teaching hospitals would be about $300 million annually, based on an analysis using Medicare's own direct and indirect medical education formulas.

How can your leadership make a difference? – By seeking funding in the FY 1998 budget reconciliation conference, by including funding in your FY 1999 budget, and by directing HHS staff to identify this year a sustainable mechanism for providing such funding.

CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS WITH THEIR OWN MEDICARE PROVIDER NUMBER

ALABAMA

Children's Hospital of Alabama
Birmingham
CEO: Jim Dearth, M.D.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Children's Hospital
Little Rock
President: Jonathan Bates, M.D.

CALIFORNIA

Children's Hospital Oakland
President: Antonie Paap, J.D.

Childrens Hospital Los Angeles
President: William Noce

Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital
Palo Alto
Exec. VP: Christopher Dawes

Children's Hospital of Orange County
Orange
President: Thomas Jones

Children's Hospital and Health Center
San Diego
President: Blair Sadler, J.D.

Valley Children's Hospital
Fresno
President: J.D. Northway, M.D.

COLORADO

The Children's Hospital
Denver
President: Lua Blankenship

National Jewish Center
Denver

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Children's Medical Center
Hartford
President: Larry Gold

DELAWARE

Alfred I. DuPont Institute
Wilmington
Administrator: Thomas Ferry

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Children's National Medical Center
President: Edwin Zechman

FLORIDA

All Children's Hospital
St. Petersburg
President: Dennis Sexton

Miami Children's Hospital
President: William McDonald

GEORGIA

Egleston Children Health Care System at Emory
Atlanta
President: Alan Gayer

HAWAII

Kapiolani Women's and Children's Medical Center, Honolulu
President: Frances Hallonquist

ILLINOIS

Children's Memorial Hospital
Chicago
President: Jan Jennings

LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center, Chicago
Director: Paula Jaudes, M.D.

LOUISIANA

Children's Hospital
New Orleans
President: Steven Worley

MARYLAND

Kennedy Krieger Children's Hospital
Baltimore
President: Gary Goldstein, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS

Children's Hospital
Boston
President: David Weiner

MICHIGAN

Children's Hospital of Michigan
Detroit
Sr. Vice President: Thomas Rozek

MINNEAPOLIS

Children's Health Care
Minneapolis and St. Paul
President: Brock Nelson

Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare
St. Paul
President: Margaret Perryman

MISSOURI

Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital
St. Louis
President: Douglas Reis

St. Louis Children's Hospital
President: Ted Frey

The Children's Mercy Hospital
Kansas City
President: Randall O'Donnell, Ph.D.

NEBRASKA

Boys Town National Research Hospital
Omaha
Director: Patrick Brookhouser, M.D.

Children's Hospital
Omaha
President: Gary Perkins

NEW JERSEY

Children's Specialized Hospital
Mountainside
President: Richard Ahlfeld

NEW MEXICO

Carrie Tingley Hospital
Albuquerque
Medical Director: James Drennan, M.D.

NEW YORK

Blythedale Children's Hospital
Valhalla
President: Robert Stone

Children's Hospital of Buffalo

OHIO

Children's Hospital
Columbus
Acting Pres.: Thomas Hansen, M.D.

Children's Hospital Medical Center of Akron
President: William Considine

Children's Hospital Medical Center
Cincinnati
President: James Anderson, J.D.

Children's Medical Center of Northwest Ohio
Toledo
Exec. Director: Jan McBride

Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital
Cleveland
Sr. Vice President: Gail Larson

The Children's Medical Center
Dayton
President: Laurence Harkness

Tod Children's Hospital
Youngstown
Administrator: Kris Hoce

OKLAHOMA

Children's Medical Center
Tulsa
President: Gerard Rothlein

PENNSYLVANIA

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh
President: Paul Kramer

St. Christopher's Hospital for Children
Philadelphia
President: Calvin Bland

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
President: Edmond Notebaert, J.D.

PUERTO RICO

University Pediatric Hospital
San Juan

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Children's Hospital, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston
Director: Carol Dobos, Ph.D.

TEXAS

Children's Medical Center of Dallas
President: George Farr

Cook Children's Medical Center
Fort Worth
President: Russell Tolman

Driscoll Children's Hospital
Corpus Christi
President: J.E. Stibbards, Ph.D.

Santa Rosa Children's Hospital
San Antonio
Medical Director: Richard Wayne, M.D.

Texas Children's Hospital
Houston
Exec. Director: Mark Wallace

UTAH

Primary Children's Medical Center
Salt Lake City
President: Joseph Horton

VIRGINIA

Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters
Norfolk
President: Robert Bonar

WASHINGTON

Children's Hospital and Medical Center
Seattle
President: Treuman Katz

Mary Bridge Children's Health Center
Tacoma

WISCONSIN

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Milwaukee
President: Jon Vice

THE CHILDREN'S MERCY HOSPITAL
2401 Gillham Road
Kansas City, MO 64108

F A X   C O V E R   S H E E T

DATE:	July 14, 1997		
TO:	Nancy Hernreich	**PHONE:**	
		FAX:	(202) 456-6703
FROM:	Randall L. O'Donnell	**PHONE:**	(816) 234-3650
	Children's Mercy	**FAX:**	(816) 842-6107

Number of pages including cover sheet: seven (7)

Message

Betty for Pres C.

P.01

JULY 14, 1997
(202) 456-6703

'97 JUL 16 PM1:16

TELEFAX TO PRESIDENT CLINTON VIA BETTY CURRIE

RE: CUBA V. CHINA-FAVORITE NATION STATUS

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

SINCE THE 1960'S I ALWAYS THOUGHT WE SHOULD TAKE OVER CUBA AND INSTALL DEMOCRACY VIA THE MONROE DOCTRINE. I'VE CHANGED.

I SEE CHINA------COMMUNISM WITH HUMAN RIGHTS SHORTFALLS YET THEY GET FAVORITE NATION STATUS.

I SEE CUBA--COMMUNISM WITH HUMAN RIGHTS SHORTFALLS AND MANY SUFFERING CHILDREN YET WE TURN OUR BACKS AND LISTEN TO DIFFERENT INTEREST DRUMMERS.

I KNOW THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND DEFENSE CAN LIST AT LEAST 100 REASONS WHY NOT TO GIVE FAVORITE NATION STATUS TO CUBA.

HOW ABOUT YOU? I THINK YOU ARE THE GREATEST PRESIDENT SINCE LINCOLN. GO THAT EXTRA STEP AND CHANGE THE WORLD? CHANGE CUBA!

HOPE YOUR KNEE IS BETTER--I HOPE TO PLAY GOLF WITH YOU AGAIN WHEN YOU VISIT HAWAII.

ALOHA FROM HAWAII,

Hank H

HANK HANNIGAN
DNC TRUSTEE

7/16/97
Send to Dorsland
Yes ✓
No

Coordinate w/NSC?
Yes ✓
No

C

7/16/97

Send to Dorskind?

Yes ✓

No

C

National Association of
Children's Hospitals

N·A·C·H

July 14, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

At a very crucial hour, children's teaching hospitals with their own Medicare provider number need your leadership and help.

As the attached one page summary explains, health care's conversion to managed care, which does not reimburse for graduate medical education, is seriously eroding the ability of these children's teaching hospitals to train the nation's pediatricians for children. Alone among teaching hospitals, they have virtually no significant federal support to sustain their graduate medical education programs.

Congress is willing to start studying this problem, but our teaching programs' very survival could be jeopardized before studies could be completed. We seek your leadership in three ways.

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I know that the leadership of children's teaching hospitals across the country, including Randall O'Donnell whom you knew at Arkansas Children's Hospital, is looking to you for the help that only you and your administration can provide at this time.

Sincerely,

Lawrence A. McAndrews

Lawrence A. McAndrews

cc: Randall L. O'Donnell, Ph.D., Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO
Enclosures

MR. PRESIDENT,
CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS NEED YOUR LEADERSHIP
FOR FEDERAL GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION (GME) FUNDING

Children's teaching hospitals with their own Medicare provider number need your leadership to help them address a mounting crisis -- health care's conversion to managed care that does not pay for physician training, which seriously erodes the ability of these hospitals to maintain their GME programs. Although they train 5% of all residents, including 25% of pediatricians and the majority of pediatric subspecialists, they receive almost no federal GME funds. Yet, overall, teaching hospitals receive an average of $77,000 per resident. Without federal support, children's teaching hospitals are at risk.

Which children's hospitals are at risk? -- Fewer than 60. Fewer than 60 children's teaching hospitals have their own Medicare provider number. They do not file a joint Medicare cost report with an adult teaching hospital when they seek reimbursement. They include the nation's leading children's teaching hospitals, such as Arkansas Children's Hospital and Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City.

How are they at risk? -- In the face of intense market competition, they alone have no significant federal GME support. Rapid growth in market competition makes it increasingly difficult for all teaching hospitals to fulfill their teaching missions while maintaining financial viability. But this problem is severe for children's teaching hospitals with no significant federal GME support.

Why don't they receive significant federal GME support? -- Since they serve only children, they do not qualify for significant Medicare GME support. Their only Medicare patients are children with end stage renal disease. They are virtually the only teaching hospitals that do not receive significant federal GME support. On average, they receive $230 per resident in annual Medicare GME funds. The average teaching hospital receives $77,000. Independent children's teaching hospitals are the most vulnerable in cost driven market competition. That puts the nation's future supply of pediatricians at risk.

Who in Congress supports addressing this problem? -- Members of both parties. Twenty Senators asked the Finance Committee to address the issue -- Bond, Boxer, Brownback, DeWine, Kennedy, and others. The Ohio and Massachusetts delegations also urged House as well as Senate committees to act.

What has Congress done? -- Assigned the issue to a new Medicare commission for study. In their budget reconciliation bills, the House and Senate propose to establish new commissions to address several Medicare issues, including the need to develop alternative financing for GME. Both bills identify GME financing of children's teaching hospitals as one of the many issues to be studied.

Why does more need to be done? -- In the time it takes a study to be done, children's hospitals' teaching programs will be in jeopardy. While it helps that Congress wants to study this issue, commission recommendations may be years away. In the meantime, the survival of the teaching programs of independent children's hospitals is in jeopardy. Until it reforms GME financing for all teaching hospitals, Congress needs to provide interim, commensurate federal funds to these children's hospitals.

How much would commensurate federal GME support cost? -- About $300 million annually. According to The Lewin Group, the annual cost of commensurate federal GME support to independent children's teaching hospitals would be about $300 million annually, based on an analysis using Medicare's own direct and indirect medical education formulas.

How can your leadership make a difference? -- By seeking funding in the FY 1998 budget reconciliation conference, by including funding in your FY 1999 budget, and by directing HHS staff to identify this year a sustainable mechanism for providing such funding.

CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS WITH THEIR OWN MEDICARE PROVIDER NUMBER

ALABAMA

Children's Hospital of Alabama
Birmingham
CEO: Jim Dearth, M.D.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Children's Hospital
Little Rock
President: Jonathan Bates, M.D.

CALIFORNIA

Children's Hospital Oakland
President: Antonie Paap, J.D.

Childrens Hospital Los Angeles
President: William Noce

Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital
Palo Alto
Exec. VP: Christopher Dawes

Children's Hospital of Orange County
Orange
President: Thomas Jones

Children's Hospital and Health Center
San Diego
President: Blair Sadler, J.D.

Valley Children's Hospital
Fresno
President: J.D. Northway, M.D.

COLORADO

The Children's Hospital
Denver
President: Lua Blankenship

National Jewish Center
Denver

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Children's Medical Center
Hartford
President: Larry Gold

DELAWARE

Alfred I. DuPont Institute
Wilmington
Administrator: Thomas Ferry

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Children's National Medical Center
President: Edwin Zechman

FLORIDA

All Children's Hospital
St. Petersburg
President: Dennis Sexton

Miami Children's Hospital
President: William McDonald

GEORGIA

Egleston Children Health Care System at Emory
Atlanta
President: Alan Gayer

HAWAII

Kapiolani Women's and Children's Medical Center, Honolulu
President: Frances Hallonquist

ILLINOIS

Children's Memorial Hospital
Chicago
President: Jan Jennings

LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center, Chicago
Director: Paula Jaudes, M.D.

LOUISIANA

Children's Hospital
New Orleans
President: Steven Worley

MARYLAND

Kennedy Krieger Children's Hospital
Baltimore
President: Gary Goldstein, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS

Children's Hospital
Boston
President: David Weiner

MICHIGAN

Children's Hospital of Michigan
Detroit
Sr. Vice President: Thomas Rozek

MINNEAPOLIS

Children's Health Care
Minneapolis and St. Paul
President: Brock Nelson

Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare
St. Paul
President: Margaret Perryman

MISSOURI

Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital
St. Louis
President: Douglas Reis

St. Louis Children's Hospital
President: Ted Frey

The Children's Mercy Hospital
Kansas City
President: Randall O'Donnell, Ph.D.

NEBRASKA

Boys Town National Research Hospital
Omaha
Director: Patrick Brookhouser, M.D.

Children's Hospital
Omaha
President: Gary Perkins

NEW JERSEY

Children's Specialized Hospital
Mountainside
President: Richard Ahlfeld

NEW MEXICO

Carrie Tingley Hospital
Albuquerque
Medical Director: James Drennan, M.D.

NEW YORK

Blythedale Children's Hospital
Valhalla
President: Robert Stone

Children's Hospital of Buffalo

OHIO

Children's Hospital
Columbus
Acting Pres.: Thomas Hansen, M.D.

Children's Hospital Medical Center of Akron
President: William Considine

Children's Hospital Medical Center
Cincinnati
President: James Anderson, J.D.

Children's Medical Center of Northwest Ohio
Toledo
Exec. Director: Jan McBride

Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital
Cleveland
Sr. Vice President: Gail Larson

The Children's Medical Center
Dayton
President: Laurence Harkness

Tod Children's Hospital
Youngstown
Administrator: Kris Hoce

OKLAHOMA

Children's Medical Center
Tulsa
President: Gerard Rothlein

National Association of
Children's Hospitals (N.A.C.H.)

401 Wythe Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703)684-1355 Fax (703)684-1589

NACH .... **FAX**

DATE: July 14, 1997

PAGES: 6

TO: Ms. Nancy Hernreich
The White House

FAX: (202) 456-6703

PHONE:

Peters D. Willson
Vice President for Public Policy

COMMENTS:
Dr. Randall O'Donnell with Children's Mercy Hospital asked me to fax the attached letter and fact sheet to you for President Clinton.

Please let me know if you would like any additional information.

If you have any questions or transmission problems, please call me at (703) 684-1355.

Thank you very much,
Peters D. Willson

'97 JUL 17 P12:07

Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León

PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

México, D. F., a 14 de julio de 1997

EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR WILLIAM J. CLINTON
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Distinguido Sr. Presidente Clinton:

Gracias al Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte las relaciones comerciales entre México-EE.UU. han tenido un dinamismo sin precedente. Ello ha permitido que día a día surjan nuevas oportunidades para hacer negocios, se generen nuevos empleos y, con ello, se eleve el nivel de bienestar en nuestros países.

El gran éxito del tratado se ha debido, en buena parte, al papel que han jugado los dos gobiernos en la promoción del acuerdo y en la búsqueda de nuevas oportunidades para continuar aumentando los flujos de comercio y de inversión.

El día de hoy, el mercado de los edulcorantes ofrece grandes oportunidades para incrementar nuestro comercio bilateral. Por una parte, tal y como lo comenté con usted durante su visita a México el pasado mes de mayo, el sector azucarero mexicano ha venido elevando su nivel de producción, como resultado de un gran esfuerzo de inversión y modernización, al grado que hoy tiene la capacidad de abastecer las necesidades crecientes de importación de azúcar de su país. Al mismo tiempo, México representa un gran mercado para los productores estadounidenses de fructuosa de maíz, en virtud del creciente desplazamiento por parte de este producto del consumo de azúcar de caña. Estas complementariedades abren la posibilidad de tener un mercado integrado en ambos edulcorantes entre nuestros países.

7-17-97

To NSC for Action?

yes ✓ ______

no ______

Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León

PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

Las importaciones de fructuosa de maíz en México han aumentado más del 250 por ciento durante los últimos 12 meses. El cien por ciento de estas importaciones provienen de EE. UU. En contraste, México solamente ha participado marginalmente en los cupos de importación de azúcar de su país, a pesar de sus crecientes necesidades (las importaciones de azúcar mexicana representaron menos del 1.5 por ciento de las importaciones totales de EE. UU. en el ciclo 96-97). Incluso, en marzo y mayo de este año, su país asignó cuotas adicionales por un total de 400,000 toneladas sin que México resultara beneficiado por esta asignación. Las reducidas posibilidades de acceso del azúcar mexicano al mercado de EE. UU. aunado a las crecientes importaciones de fructuosa de maíz, podrían traducirse en fuertes excedentes que afectarían seriamente a cientos de miles de campesinos mexicanos.

Estoy seguro que, considerando que la fructuosa de los Estados Unidos tiene ya un acceso sin restricciones cuantitativas al mercado mexicano, si trabajamos juntos, se podrán encontrar formas de que el azúcar mexicana pueda beneficiarse de los crecientes cupos de importación de azúcar que viene otorgando su país. Se trata de una oportunidad más para continuar promoviendo la rica relación bilateral entre nuestros países.

Reitero a usted, Señor Presidente, las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-16-97

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cos

THE WALL STREET

DOW JONES

Off the Dole

Temporary-Job Firm Targets Urban Poor As Next Labor Pool

Manpower Finds Way to Get Long-Term Unemployed Back to Work in America

Potential Model for Europe

By ROCHELLE SHARPE
And CARL QUINTANILLA
Staff Reporters

MILWAUKEE—In a tiny, four-room office here on the edge of downtown, Manpower Inc. thinks it has found a way to make money off U.S. welfare reform.

A dozen fidgeting job-seekers, several on welfare, are waiting to apply for the latest opening: a $6-an-hour stint at a local Wisconsin food-processing firm that involves standing all day in a refrigerated room, cutting fruits and vegetables.

Karole Shirley

"Now, I don't want you coming back with any cuts, do you hear me?" Manpower office manager Karole Shirley says, as giggles fill the room. "I don't even want a papercut. I don't want you to cut your hair."

Such sweet-talking has allowed the 25-year-old Ms. Shirley to charm so many poor urban residents into working for Manpower that she has doubled her office's revenue in the last year. Now, Manpower Chief Executive Mitchell S. Fromstein hopes to replicate the success, opening eight offices by the end of the year that will target the urban poor in other U.S. cities that have yet to be determined.

Inner-City Workers

Although Milwaukee-based Manpower has 2,400 offices world-wide, it has never before created one explicitly to attract the long-term unemployed in America's inner cities, ceding that territory to social-welfare agencies. But with U.S. unemployment dwindling and welfare reform all the rage, Manpower believes this is the critical moment to alter its business strategy.

By placing offices in poorer areas, Mr. Fromstein says, Manpower can guide welfare recipients to full-time employment, at the same time boosting the company's claim-to-fame as the nation's largest private-sector employer: With $7.5 billion in sales, Manpower filed 800,000 U.S. income-tax forms last year.

The move could also mine a new source of workers in what is the tightest U.S. job market in decades, helping to relieve worker shortages in places like the Milwaukee area, where unemployment of around 3.5% is well below the national average of 5%. "We'd better know how to deal with this population or we're not going to find many workers," says Mr. Fromstein, who was part of a White House panel on welfare reform this spring.

Lessons for Europe

The new strategy also offers valuable lessons to policy-makers in Western Europe, where the jobs crisis and belated labor-market deregulation have unleashed a huge demand for the services of Manpower and its big European rivals, Adecco SA, Randstadt NV and Vedior NV.

Jon Chait, the executive vice president of Manpower's international unit, predicts that the company's European business will grow 25% this year. A swing through Europe shows why: Temp firms are doing brisk business in the U.K., the Netherlands and France. Italy just recently legalized the temp business, and Manpower plans to open a string of offices there. Germany recently removed some restrictions against temporary work in what is otherwise one of Europe's most heavily regulated labor markets. And Spain opened up its market to temp firms two years ago and now is one of Europe's fastest-growing temp markets.

All this is a big change from just a few years ago, when temping companies were still regarded with suspicion in many EU countries as free-market competition for the government-run agencies that are supposed to find work for the unemployed. But such attitudes eroded as the European Union's joblessness rose inexorably to more than 20 million people today.

Oddly, Manpower faces a similar challenge in Europe as it does in the U.S.: A tight labor market for certain kinds of highly skilled workers, such as engineers and computer programmers. "There's a skill shortage here in Europe," Mr. Chait says. "The labor market [for skilled workers] is as tight here as it is in the U.S." That makes it unlikely that Manpower will export its new inner-city strategy to Europe, where the company is seeking to address long-term unemployment by cooperating with

Please Turn to Page 9, Column 4

Temporary-Job Firm Targets Urban Poor

Continued From First Page

government training programs, a strategy it has rejected in the U.S.

Manpower's new U.S. strategy is still in the planning stages. But if it's successful, the plan would mark the first significant entry of the temporary-help business in the battle to make the U.S. federal welfare changes work.

American businesses have been saying for years that they want intermediary companies to hire welfare recipients and bear their employment risks until those workers prove capable of handling permanent, full-time jobs. In many ways, temporary-help agencies seem ideally suited to fulfill this function. They are the only major institution that has found a way to make money by finding people jobs, charging employers for every worker they place.

Manpower could also provide a blueprint for other staffing companies. Temp agencies like Kelly Services Inc. of Troy, Michigian and Olsten Corp. of Melville, New York have participated in limited pilot programs with U.S. government agencies to place welfare recipients in jobs. Yet no staffing company has outlined a strategy as aggressive as that of Manpower, which has rejected the public-private model in favor of going it alone in the U.S.

Pitfalls Ahead

Cracking this market isn't as simple as Manpower believes, some labor experts warn. The company could encounter many of the same pitfalls that caused an earlier welfare collaboration with government agencies in Milwaukee to collapse last year, at a cost to Manpower of about $100,000. "No matter how you dress it up, Manpower is an organization prepared to deal with well-educated, suburban white ladies," says John Gardner, a Milwaukee labor organizer who worked at the local Private Industry Council that designed that venture.

So far, however, Manpower's go-it-alone strategy seems to be working. The Milwaukee inner-city office where Ms. Shirley works opened in a bank building in 1994, after the main downtown headquarters had grown too big. In a nod to the community it is targeting, the spartan office is a far cry from the elegant headquarters suite in the lobby of the Wyndham Hotel in downtown Milwaukee, where a blue neon "Manpower" sign illuminates the wall: Mr. Fromstein says the ritzier office was too intimidating for Milwaukee's poorer population.

'Sister Karole'

Ms. Shirley joined the office in September 1995 from a local hotel where she was in charge of hiring temp workers. At the time, the office was trying to target students from nearby Marquette University, but Ms. Shirley began putting the emphasis on inner-city residents, especially fellow parishoners at Christian Faith Fellowship Church, with its congregation of 3,000. "Sister Karole," as she was nicknamed, has recruited about 80 churchgoers so far to Manpower.

The office started turning a profit in its second year, and the rapid success caught Mr. Fromstein's attention. "The numbers analysis just jumped off the page at me," he says. The amount of hours temps worked had doubled in one year, and so had the office's sales. In just one quarter, the hours and sales numbers had jumped nearly 40%. Though Manpower won't disclose the office's revenue, Mr. Fromstein says that within a year the site will bring in as much as an average Manpower office, between $2 million and $3 million annually.

Ms. Shirley likes to boast that she can find work for any welfare recipient who wants it. "Everyone's placeable," she says.

Donesha Love, a single mother, spent three years on welfare before visiting Manpower last September. "If you're willing to work, Karole's willing to help you," Ms. Love says. "She's the ideal big sister." Ms. Love, 26, now works as a receptionist earning $8.40 an hour, a step up, she says, from her previous job as a cashier at a local grocery store.

Ms. Shirley's approach to employing welfare recipients uses Manpower's screening, placement and training techniques. But she throws in what she calls an "extra element of care," even helping to fill out application forms for illiterate clients, many of whom go on to assembly-line jobs.

BY BEING completely separate from the government, Manpower has a great advantage: It can be perceived as an employment solution, not part of the welfare recipient's problem of getting cut off government aid.

Delivering a steady stream of pep talks, she tells despondent job seekers that there is a lot they can offer employers. She compliments virtually everyone who walks in the door, alternately raving about their nail polish, their sweater or their smile. Often, she emphasizes their transferable skills, pointing out to harried mothers the abilities they have acquired through childcare. "You haven't killed your kids," she tells them.

And though the bigwigs at headquarters aren't aware of it, she also gives some clients cash: During her first 20 months at Manpower, she says she loaned more than $3,000 of her own money, mostly to help them meet rent or tide them over until their next assignment. "I turn misery into ministry," she says.

Some Employers Shy Away

By being completely separate from the government, Manpower has a great advantage: It can be perceived as an employment solution, not part of the welfare recipient's problem of getting cut off government aid. More than half of the 1,000 or so people Ms. Shirley's office places each year have drawn some kind of public assistance, she says.

As for employers, an average of three out of 10 explicitly request in private conversations with her that they not be sent welfare recipients, and another three imply the same bias, she says. But that doesn't deter Ms. Shirley. Instead of mentioning their welfare status, she emphasizes their strengths, such as high scores on Manpower's standardized tests.

To be sure, Manpower will likely reach only the most motivated of welfare recipients, those willing to take the initiative to ride a bus to the temporary-help office and seek work. Indeed, other smaller employment agencies that specialize in helping welfare recipients have found inner-city clientele more challenging. Victory Personnell, a small local firm operated by a former Army captain who once drew welfare himself, found that so few of its applicants had transportation that it had to start running a shuttle service to take it clients to jobs.

Losing Her Benefits

Even so, Manpower seems to be reaching at least one segment of the welfare population. Cheryl Crittendon, 27, joined Manpower in March 1996 after growing disgusted with the new U.S. welfare rules, which seek to wean people off welfare: At the highest point, about three years ago, she was getting $440 a month from welfare; then, when she started receiving $128 a month in Supplemental Security Income for her son, her check dropped to $263 a month. In May 1996, she lost the $263 benefit.

She says she tried other temp firms but felt "like a number." Within two days of joining Manpower, she had her first position, as a switchboard operator. But there were a number of crises: She lost her welfare benefits—including her eligibility for the state-funded health-care program Medicaid—after she was refused to attend a resume-writing class while working at a Manpower job. Then her son became ill and her medical expenses were so high that she couldn't afford groceries. Ms. Shirley loaned her $200 and gave her advice on available housing when she was evicted from her homes four different times.

Ms. Crittendon didn't work for three months because of the turmoil. Still, Ms. Shirley gave her another chance, starting her out on short-term assignments, including a clerical job at the Milwaukee County Courthouse.

Before long, she was back making $7.50 an hour, and on a recent afternoon was working in a cramped office at the district attorney's office, wearing a knit pink suit and a big grin.

"I rave about Manpower to everybody," she says. "They remember you. You develop a relationship with them."

Staff reporter Martin du Bois in Brussels contributed to this article.

Dow Jones Profit Falls 33% for Second Quarter

A THE WALL STREET JOURNAL EUROPE *Roundup*

NEW YORK—Dow Jones & Co. saw earnings fall 33% in the second quarter as profits at its Dow Jones Markets financial-information unit continued to slide.

The company, which publishes The Wall Street Journal and The Wall Street Journal Europe, said overall profit fell to $34.9 million for the latest quarter from $52.0 million a year earlier.

Operating income from Dow Jones's financial information-services business segment, which includes Dow Jones Markets and the Dow Jones news wires, fell 99.6% in the quarter to $169,000 from $40.3 million.

Elsewhere, Dow Jones saw improvement. Its business publishing unit, which includes The Wall Street Journal, saw operating profit rise 54% to $68.1 million.

Overall operating income fell about 15% in the second quarter to $78 million from $92 million a year earlier.

Despite the decline, Dow Jones's earnings were in line with Wall Street estimates. Revenue for the three-month period ended June 30 rose to $640.7 million from $630.6 million.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-17-97

BARBARA A. MIKULSKI
MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510–2003

SUITE 709
HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–2003
(202) 224–4654
TTY: (202) 224–5223

June 27, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Mr. President, we need presidential leadership in dealing with the solvency of Medicare. We need your leadership and active involvement to make sure that the changes in the Senate bill do not survive the House-Senate conference. If they do, then I request that you veto the bill.

I am writing to urge you to veto the budget reconciliation bill if it contains the Senate provisions that drastically change Medicare.

There is no doubt that the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund is a serious, urgent issue for which there are no easy answers. Therefore, I call on you to lead a national discussion on alternatives and help arrive at a national consensus. Government governs best when it has the consent of the governed.

The budget bill is not the place to radically alter core components of the Medicare program. The Senate changed thirty years of Medicare policy in three days. We need your strong leadership, we need bipartisan cooperation, and we need a vigorous national discussion before making changes to Medicare.

The Senate bill would create a means test for Medicare premiums. Seniors could have to pay four times more in premiums starting next year. The Senate bill raises the age of eligibility for Medicare from 65 to 67. This provision could create an entire new class of uninsured older Americans. The bill also imposes a new $5 per visit copayment on senior citizens who use home health care. We must ensure that Medicare remains affordable, accessible, undeniable, and universal.

I look forward to working with you to ensure that we keep faith with those who depend on Medicare, and to ensure that Medicare is strong now and in the future.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski

Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senate

THE ORIGINAL HAS BEEN
7-17-97

Copied
Hilley
Jennings
COS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date 7/17

To: Maria Echaveste

From: The Staff Secretary

The attached is a draft response for the President's signature to a letter from Howard Berman / Esteban Torres and others from CA. Cynthia Rice, DPC, signed off on it. Sound OK to you?

Phil

Thank you for writing concerning implementation of the welfare reform law.

I understand your concerns about farm workers who will lose food stamp benefits under the new welfare law because they are legal residents. As you know, I strongly opposed the cuts to legal immigrants included in the welfare reform law, and have fought to restore them. However, in the context of a balanced budget agreement, we had to make very difficult choices. We chose to target scarce resources for disability and health benefits for refugees, asylees, and those legal immigrants who are too disabled to work.

You note that many farm workers are denied Social Security and other benefits because growers and labor contractors do not fully report their payrolls to the government. To try to address this problem, my Administration has established new procedures to assist workers in gaining credit for quarters worked when they can show evidence of employment to the Social Security Administration. This policy will help some legal residents obtain food stamps and other federal benefits since 40 quarters of work experience makes legal immigrants eligible on the same basis as U.S. citizens.

I look forward to working with you as my Administration continues to seek improvements to the new law.

DEPUTY DEMOCRATIC WHIP
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE: TRANSPORTATION
FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0534

ESTEBAN E. TORRES
34TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

LA PUENTE, VALINDA, INDUSTRY, HACIENDA HEIGHTS AND BASSETT

June 9, 1997

JUN 11 PM 12:06

Hon. William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to express our resolve to ameliorate one of the harshest impacts of the 1996 welfare reform, and to urge you to support these efforts.

The budget agreement announced by you and the Congressional leadership would not restore food stamp benefits to several hundred thousand farm workers who are legal residents. They need your help. These are people who work hard, and want to work, but simply find themselves vulnerable to the seasonable aspects of their jobs.

Sixty-one percent of the nation's 1.6 million farm workers live below the poverty line, according to the Department of Labor, and have an average income of $6,500 per year. Without food stamps, that is not enough to stave off malnutrition and children's health is at stake.

Because growers and labor contractors often do not fully report their payrolls to the government, many farm workers who are legal residents do not receive Social Security and other benefits that are due to them. The additional loss of food stamps will hit these people disproportionately hard.

Hundreds of thousands of hard-working legal immigrants (and citizens) who harvest the food that we eat are not paid enough to buy the food they pick. As we draft the federal budget, we urge you to support restoring food stamp benefits to these vulnerable legal immigrants. This is a matter of great urgency. Endangering the lives and health of farm workers should not be a matter for compromise.

Sincerely,

Howard L. Berman
HOWARD L. BERMAN
Member of Congress

Esteban E. Torres
ESTEBAN E. TORRES
Member of Congress

Julian C. Dixon
DIXON

Loretta Sanchez

Maxine Waters
WATERS

Lydia M. Velázquez

Lynn C. Woolsey
WOOLSEY

Juanita Millender-McDonald

Xavier Becerra
BECERRA

Ciro D. Rodriguez

Lucille Roybal-Allard

Sent to ...

VIAL, HAMILTON, KOCH & KNOX, L.L.P.

A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
INCLUDING PROFESSION.
ATTORNEYS AND

Send to Dasland?
Yes ✓
No

BONNIE LEE GOLDSTEIN
(214) 712-4636
Internet Address: blg@vialaw.com

July 17,

Coordinate w/ NSC?
Yes
No

The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State
Department of State
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

RE: THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS AND ARTICLE 36

Dear Madam Secretary:

I am in receipt of the letter dated July 2, 1997, to you, from Hunton & Williams with regard to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and Article 36. As you may be aware, I am one of the attorneys who represented the Mexican national, Irineo Tristan Montoya, who was executed by the State of Texas on June 18, 1997. I wanted to take this opportunity to voice my support and reiterate the concerns outlined in the July 2, 1997, correspondence. More particularly, I wanted to inform you about the results of the diplomatic inquiry initiated by your Department which culminated in Texas' untimely response two hours prior to the execution of Mr. Tristan Montoya. The following is a bullet point chronology of events with regard to the processing of the Mexican Government's protest on behalf of its national.

- March 14, 1996, the United Mexican States filed a diplomatic protest with the United States Department of State, regarding the arrest and detention of Mexican national, Irineo Tristan Montoya, in violation of Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. A true and correct copy of the March 14, 1996, letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.[1]

[1] Although the Mexican Government has a signed receipt for this protest, *see* Exhibit "B" attached hereto, for an unexplained reason, the State Department has no record of the March 14, 1996, protest. Therefore, the Government of Mexico reasserted its protest on behalf of Mr. Tristan Montoya for violations by the State of Texas of its treaty obligations. *See* Exhibit "C."

- On May 6, 1997, the Mexican Government reasserted its diplomatic protest. A true and correct copy of the protest is attached hereto as Exhibit "C" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.

- Unrelated to the protest of the United Mexican States, but re-affirming the signatories' obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United States and the United Mexican States entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Consular Protection of Mexican and United States Nationals on May 7, 1996. Goals for attaining full compliance with the objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding were reiterated in the May 6, 1997, Joint Statement on Migration adopted by President Clinton and President Zedillo.

- On June 12, 1997, your Department requested the State of Texas' response to the United Mexican States diplomatic protest. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "D" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.

- On June 13, 1997, the undersigned forwarded a letter to Governor Bush, with copies to your office, suggesting that a proper investigation be done by an independent third party as opposed to public entities that have been accused of violating the Vienna Convention. A true and correct copy of this correspondence is attached hereto as Exhibit "E" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.

- The undersigned had extensive conversations with Alberto Gonzales and Jim Sallans of the Governor's office over the weekend of June 14, 1997, with regard to the State's response to your Department's inquiry. Mr. Gonzales indicated at that time that the response would be a result of an investigation conducted by the Attorney General, the District Attorney and the Governor's office as a compilation of factual data which would be forwarded to your Department for review, analysis and response.

- On June 16, 1997, the Governor's office sent a letter to Mr. Matheson confirming its agreement with your Department with regard to the Governor's lack of competence to opine about a violation of the Vienna Convention or the materiality of such violation on the trial of Mr. Tristan Montoya. A true and correct copy of the June 16, 1997, correspondence is attached hereto as Exhibit "F" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein.[2]

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[2] This was a break from the historical practice of the fomer Governor, Ann Richards, whose office opined as to whether a violation occurred and the materiality of such violation in the case of Joseph Stanley Faulder, a Canadian National, wherein the State opined that a violation had occurred but said violation was mere harmless error.

- Despite a voiced intent to respond timely to the State Department's inquiry, no response to the June 12, 1997, letter was received on June 16th or June 17th. I had been informed that conversations were had with your Department with regard to the status of the investigation, but the formal response was a work in progress. This verbal information was not imparted to either myself as counsel for Mr. Tristan Montoya or the Mexican Government at any time prior to the receipt of the formal written response.

- At approximately midnight on June 17, 1997, I sent a letter to Mr. Matheson, dated June 18, 1997, expressing my concerns regarding Texas' untimely response to the State Department's inquiry. I requested that measures be taken by the State Department to ensure that Mr. Tristan Montoya's Article 36 rights were preserved prior to execution. A true and correct copy of this correspondence is attached hereto as Exhbit "G" and incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein. To my knowledge, and based upon Mr. Tristan Montoya's ultimate execution, no action was taken in response to this letter.

- The morning of June 18, 1997, I conversed with Jim Sallans, who said that the Governor's office was attempting to respond by early afternoon to the State Department's inquiry. At 2:30 p.m. Central Standard Time, 3:30 p.m. in Washington, D.C., I had an extensive conversation with Catherine Brown of your Department. During this conversation I voiced my concern with Texas' apparent lack of responsiveness given the impending execution hour. Further, I reiterated my request that the State Department intervene in this matter to request a stay of execution given the State of Texas' failure to timely respond to your Department's inquiry and allow the Government of Mexico or myself an opportunity to review the results of the investigation and act accordingly. Ms. Brown stated your Department was unwilling to interfere with the State process or solicit assistance from the United States Supreme Court where an Original Petition of Habeas Corpus was pending on this issue, notwithstanding representations from your Department that it would be willing to intervene in the appropriate case. Moreover, although Governor Bush's office expressed a desire that a Court review this issue, the Attorney General, on behalf of the State of Texas, at every turn, opposed any such judicial review.

- On June 18, 1997, at approximately 4:00 p.m., two hours before the scheduled execution of Mr. Tristan Montoya, the Governor's office forwarded to me, via facsimile, its response to the State Department's inquiry, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "H" and incorporated herein by referecne as if fully set forth herein. An hour later, Governor Bush denied Mr. Tristan Montoya's stay of execution and at 6:18 p.m. Central Standard Time, Mr. Tristan Montoya was executed by lethal injection.

I outline these matters to demonstrate the ineffective nature of the diplomatic process and the lack of enforcement of Article 36 obligations by the State Department, at least in the case of Mr. Tristan Montoya.[3] However, it is not too late for other foreign nationals if your Department would simply ensure that the treaty is enforced. Although the State Department sends out advisories every two years, a small group of lawyers has done more in the last few months to disseminate information with regard to the Vienna Convention obligations than has the State Department. More particularly, counsels for Faulder, Montoya and Murphy have been actively investigating violations of the Vienna Convention and informing defense counsel of issues surrounding Vienna Convention rights and obligations. This, however, is not the obligation of the small group of private citizens; rather, the obligations falls upon the broad shoulders of your Department.

The July 2, 1997, correspondence and attendant media reports bear witness to the effect of this country's disregard of international obligations. Although it is too late for my client as an individual, having become an "unlikely martyr" in the words of Associated Press, it is not too late for the multitude of foreign nationals in this country who are being tried and convicted without the benefit of rights afforded under international treaty. Your Department must be cognizant of these violations and intervene, as has been stated, in the appropriate circumstance so that history does not repeat itself. I am, as are my colleagues, available to assist in any way possible to assure that the irreparable harm done to Mr. Tristan Montoya is not repeated and that the rights of the foreign nationals are protected and thus, protect our citizens abroad.[4]

I appreciate your prompt attention and response to this matter.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Lee Goldstein

BLG:jfp

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[3] Your office has also opposed efforts of judicial review in suits filed by foreign governments, stating that diplomatic forums are the appropriate remedy.

[4] As I am sure you know, contemperaneous with the execution, a demonstration at the International Bridge in Matamoros closed the bridge to traffic for several hours and left some U.S. citizens seeking to cross the bridge that evening in fear of their personal safety. According to press reports, some U.S. citizens felt compelled to run for the border.

cc (w/exhibits):

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