Chron

1-15-98

jgill @ penfield-gill.com
01/13/98 06:48:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich

cc:
Subject: Centralized vs Distributed Electricity

Dear Mr. President,

The dramatic front page photographs of collapsed electrical transmission lines in today's New York Times and Boston Globe are graphic demonstrations of the weakness in a centralized power generating system. If only the people in New England and Canada had had co-generating fuel cells in their basements and photovoltaic panels on their roofs - a distributed solution to getting electricity to where it is needed - they would never have lost their lights and their heat. Better yet would have been to have a 50,000 watt fuel cell in your car which could also be plugged into your house. General Motors and Ford, amongst others, will enable this part of the vision by 2004!

I had fun with these ideas, and their extensions, during a taping session at ABC News last week. Perhaps the interview will even get broadcast someday.

The photos of collapsed transmission lines also illustrate Gen. Tom Marsh's worst terrorist nightmare. The best solution is to move as rapidly as possible to a distributed power system. The fact that fuel cells are largely a carbon free solution is just another plus.

By the way, you might be interested in the New ERA project I am involved with to introduce electricity to the 2 billion people in 600,000 villages in this world who have none. We were thrilled with your Peace Corps initiative as we believe the Peace Corps is the best way to successfully introduce electricity where there has been none before.

For more on our New ERA project, please browse:

http://www.penfield-gill.com/presentations/essays/ERA98.html

New ERA's team leader, Dr. Charles F. Gay, is the former head of the National Renewable Energy Lab - NREL - during your first Administration.

An interesting place to try some of these ideas would be Haiti. I remember well you and Amanda comparing notes on your respective trips to Haiti. And now Rosie has also been to Haiti - and can't wait to get back. She wrote a marvelous college essay on an aspect of her

K McGinty / J Gibbons
cc F Pena
- Nice futuristic
- argument
BC

Copied
McGinty
Gibbons
Sec Pena
COS

cc: Stern

stay there.

Very best regards,

Jock

--

Jock Gill
jgill@penfield-gill.com
www.penfield-gill.com

1-15-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1998

Copied
Streett
Podesta
Mathews
COS

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: JOHN PODESTA & SYLVIA MATHEWS

ACCEPT

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
1/15/98	1997 Medal of Freedom Presentation The White House *Staff Contact: Phil Caplan*
1/16/98	Baltic Leaders Meeting and Charter Signing Ceremony *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*
1/20/98	Meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*
1/20/98	DNC Dinner for the 150th Anniversary of the Democratic Party Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. *Staff Contact: Craig Smith*
1/21/98	Interview with Jim Lehrer *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry*
1/22/98	Meeting with Chairman Arafat *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*
1/23/98	Meeting with Bill Hybels
1/30/98	White House Breakfast for the Annual Winter Meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors *Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra*

January TBD	Interview with Ahmad Rashad, Host of NBC's "NBA Inside Stuff" *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry* **Ahmad Rashad will host a special program during the NBA All-Star weekend, that will highlight the league's community outreach initiative.**
2/10/98	Address the 1998 House Democratic Caucus Issues Conference Wintergreen, VA *Staff Contact: John Hilley*
2/11/98	Present Ron Brown Awards for Corporate Leadership The White House *Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall Jr., Maria Echaveste*
2/11/98	White House Lecture Series Millennium Evening *Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer, Capricia Marshall, Ellen Lovell*
2/22/98	White House Dinner for the Winter Meeting of the National Governors' Association (NGA) *Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra*
2/23/98	Meeting with National Governors' Association (NGA) The White House *Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra*
2/23/98	Democratic Governors' Association (DGA) Annual Dinner Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C. *Staff Contact: Craig Smith*
3/2/98	John F. Kennedy Library Fundraising Dinner Washington, D.C. TBD *Staff Contact: Bruce Lindsey, John Hilley*
3/3/98	75th Anniversary Celebration of *Time* Magazine New York, NY *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Sidney Blumenthal*

1-15-98

Sports Team Events:

1 30 98	White House Event for the Detroit Red Wings, 1997 Stanley Cup Winners *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste*
February TBD	White House Event for the Florida Marlins, 1997 World Series Winners *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste*
March/April TBD	Joint White House Event for the 1997 College Football Champions, the Nebraska Cornhuskers and the Michigan Wolverines *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste*
March/April TBD	White House Event for D.C. United, 1996 and 1997 Major League Soccer Champions *Staff Contact: Phil Caplan*

PENDING

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
January TBD	Meeting or Phone Call with Rep. Tony Hall (D-OH) and Doug Coe of the National Prayer Breakfast *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste* **Would you prefer to have a brief Oval Office meeting or to participate in a phone call?** **Meeting** ✓ **Phone Call** ______
2/3/98	Announce the Release of the 1998 National Drug Control Policy The White House *Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall Jr.*
2/12/98-2/16/98 [illegible]	Address the 150th Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Pennsylvania Convention Center, Philadelphia, PA *Staff Contact: John Gibbons*

1-15-98

REGRET

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
1/22/98-1/24/98	Address the Families USA's Annual Conference Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste*
Should someone go - They've supported us	**You are currently scheduled to meet with Chairman Arafat on January 22. The recommendation from the Senior Staff was that you not participate in any other public events until after the State of the Union speech. Therefore, this proposal has been forwarded to the other principals and the Cabinet.**
2/12/98-2/15/98	Address the 50th Anniversary of the California YMCA Model Legislature and Court Sacramento, CA *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste*
	You are currently scheduled to be in D.C. during this timeframe. This proposal has been forwarded to the other principals and the Cabinet.

POLITICS & POLICY

Asian Woes Cause Headaches for U.S. Foreign Policy

By Robert S. Greenberger
And Thomas E. Ricks
Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON – The tremors rattling Asia's financial markets already are shaking up American foreign policy.

Take South Korea. In 1994, the U.S. brokered a deal under which a thriving South Korea would pay most of the $5 billion tab to build modern nuclear-power plants in North Korea. The deal was central to a plan designed to halt North Korea's nuclear-weapons program and promote peace on the peninsula. But now, mounting unemployment and business failures raise concerns about Seoul's ability to follow through.

And that's not all. Policy makers worry that tensions created by the wave of currency devaluations could erode security cooperation that the U.S. has so carefully nurtured around Asia. Economic problems already are forcing cutbacks in military spending, and in a speech last week, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned that the U.S.-backed austerity being imposed by international financial institutions could trigger a wave of anti-Americanism.

The administration also worries about actions that Congress may take to undercut the administration. Lawmakers return from a lengthy recess on Jan. 26.

Recognizing the diplomatic dimension of the financial crisis, the State Department added Stanley Roth, its senior Asia hand, to Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers' emergency mission to the Far East this week. Later, he will join Defense Secretary William Cohen for the remainder of his 12-day Asian tour, which also began this past weekend.

Although foreign-policy officials – including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright – remain deeply involved in all administration strategy sessions, there is some frustration among them. That's because foreign-policy specialists say they're caught in a bind. As diplomats, they would like policies that would let them maintain cordial relations with Asian leaders. But they know that soft approaches that don't produce economic results wouldn't serve any useful purpose now.

'Always in a Catch-Up Mode'

In short, today's interconnected economic problems are making it more difficult to conduct normal foreign policy. "One thing that we do know is that financial markets move with dazzling speed, and governments inevitably move slower – so we're always in a catch-up mode," says Michael Armacost, president of the Brookings Institution and a former undersecretary of state and ambassador to Japan.

Right now, much energy is focused on the mounting problems in Indonesia, a nation that for decades has been a key to stability in Southeast Asia. But the financial crunch is putting Jakarta's own stability at risk; many Indonesians who didn't fare well during recent decades of relative prosperity could well decide to blame others for what they perceive as economic unfairness. The leading candidates come from the highly successful and visible Chinese minority. Anti-Chinese riots, which have occurred before, would raise tensions across the region and perhaps prompt an angry reaction from Beijing itself.

"It could get pretty violent," warns Robert Manning, a former State Department official now at the Council on Foreign Relations. "It could lead to a lot of anti-American resentment" if the U.S. is considered the enforcer of austerity.

The 13,000-island nation of Indonesia is important to the U.S. With 202 million people, it's the world's fourth-most-populous nation and the dominant country in Southeast Asia, a counterweight to China's influence. As an oil exporter, it helps set world petroleum prices and has become an important global trader. The Clinton administration counts Indonesia among the 10 leading developing nations that it expects will offer the U.S. important economic opportunities in coming years.

For the U.S., there are also military implications to Asia's financial debacle. Thailand recently said it wants to delay buying eight Boeing Co. F-18 fighter jets. And last Friday, Indonesia said it will delay purchasing 12 Russian Sukhoi Su-30 fighters, part of a $500 million acquisition announced last August. Such cutbacks could dampen an unwanted Asian arms race, but they are worrisome to the U.S. because a lack of modern equipment – especially communications gear – degrades the ability of Asians to train and operate alongside the U.S. military. Such joint exercises help create closer political ties to Asian leaders.

Uncertainty About Congress

During his current 12-day trip across Asia, Mr. Cohen will discuss revising arms-acquisition plans in several nations. But his trip also has a broader purpose in these days of great worry. "It is to convey and reinforce to the peoples of the region that the United States is a friend and a solid ally in good times and in bad," he said over the weekend in Malaysia.

At the same time, the administration needs its own friends and allies on Capitol Hill, where there are competing views about how to handle the Asian crisis. An odd coalition of conservatives and liberals are calling for a close look at the International Monetary Fund's bailout plans for East Asia, including the U.S. role. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, the New York Republican who heads the Senate Banking Committee, said his panel would investigate the issue when Congress reconvenes. A key test looms in March when Congress will consider a supplemental spending bill that is expected to include about $18 billion for the IMF.

Congressional actions also could produce some mixed outcomes troubling to both Indonesia and the U.S. For example, asks Mr. Manning of the Council on Foreign Relations, what if the Indonesian government does exactly what the IMF tells it to do – but uses troops to enforce a harsh law and order? That could undercut congressional support for financial aid to that Asian nation, already widely criticized here for human-rights abuses.

Further, the Asian financial crisis could bring new congressional criticism of Japan. U.S.-Japan relations have been relatively tranquil in the past year, as the trade surplus with the U.S. narrowed and lawmakers focused more attention on China as the region's primary villain. But Japanese efforts to export their way out of a protracted economic slowdown, plus continued resistance to opening their markets, "could reawaken frustration in the Congress," says Mr. Armacost, the former ambassador to Tokyo.

Some U.S. lawmakers also are less than enthusiastic about the U.S.-brokered nuclear deal on the Korean peninsula. The White House had agreed to pay an estimated $50 million yearly to supply North Korea with heavy heating oil until the new reactors are on line. The cost has proved to be nearer $65 million, and congressmen don't want to vote the difference.

That's a bad signal to send South Korea, especially when it could face rising domestic opposition to spending large sums in the north. Departing President President Kim Young Sam gave President Clinton a written assurance that he would support the project, and President-elect Kim Dae Jung has generally agreed to honor that pledge. But as austerity straps Seoul's economy, "the South Korean people will be less inclined to extend money to North Korea," predicts James Lilley, a former U.S. ambassador to Seoul.

If Congress balks at multibillions for the IMF and the relatively small multimillions for fuel oil, the consequences could be striking. Ever since the Vietnam era, notes retired U.S. Navy Adm. Richard Macke, Asian nations have been wary of any U.S. move or signal that could be interpreted as disengagement. "No matter how often you tell them, the question always remains: Are we still there for the long term to help with the security and stability of Asia?" he says.

The Ides of March

Some key events that will affect Asian stability for better or worse:

■ INDONESIA

March 1 to 11: 500-member parliament, bolstered by 500 presidential appointees, selects new president; whether Suharto will seek a seventh five-year term remains unclear.

March 15: IMF must decide whether to release a second $3 billion aid installment.

■ WASHINGTON

Expected in March: U.S. Congress to vote on fiscal 1998 supplemental budget, including a controversial request for about $18 billion for the IMF.

■ SOUTH KOREA

Expected in March: Revision of labor law governing worker layoffs; reports by Korean industrial conglomerates should reveal their true foreign debts.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1998

Sandy / Dan T
V. good article
B

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Berger
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-15-98

Stephanie

Harris Wofford

wants to see me

— pls set up

BC

Copied
Street
COS

TIME OF TRANSMISSION: TIME OF RECEIPT:

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

'98 JAN 15 P4:30

PRECEDENCE: X IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER:

DTG:

MESSAGE NO: CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified PAGES: 4 (Including Cover)

FROM: Phil Caplan (NAME) 62702 (PHONE NUMBER) Gd Fl WW (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: Eugene Ludwig Resignation

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
	Sylvia Mathews		
	Mike McCurry		

1-15 98

Phil -
Should we send to Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ✓
No

cc: Executive Clerk
Yes ✓
No

C.

REMARKS:

Comptroller of the Currency
Administrator of National Banks

Washington, DC 20219

January 15, 1998

By Hand

'98 JAN 15 PM 2:55

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a great honor and privilege to serve you these past five years as the Comptroller of the Currency and I am proud of what we have been able to achieve in that time. However, my term of office is drawing to a close and much of what your Administration set out to do in the banking area has been accomplished. In order to give you ample time to choose a successor to carry on this work, I am advising you today that I intend to resign when my term expires on April 4, 1998. It is time for me to pursue my goals in the private sector and to spend more time with my family, whose love and support have been a constant source of strength to me.

During my time in office, I have tried to implement the Administration's policies in the financial services sector to assure that a strong and healthy banking system would continue to play a vital role in the health of the nation's economy and the lives of each of its citizens.

Given how far we have come in the past five years, it is hard to believe that you took office at a time in which banks were failing weekly and entire regions of the country were gripped in a severe and crippling credit crunch. You responded in the early months of your Administration by asking us to devise a new supervisory plan that would deal with these serious problems and help bring about an economic recovery that would benefit all Americans.

Working with other offices in the Department of Treasury, we devised an eleven-part program that was quickly adopted by each of the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies. The results were dramatic. The credit crunch abated, the economy began to grow again and the banking industry returned to good health.

At the same time we were working to alleviate the credit crunch, we were putting in place a long-term bank supervision program that rests on four strong pillars. Each of the four pillars has been marked by solid accomplishments.

The first pillar -- Ensuring Fair Access to Financial Services for All Americans -- was implemented through several programs. Most notably, the Office of the Comptroller was given responsibility for one of your Administration's early top priorities, revising the much criticized Community Reinvestment Act. The Comptroller's Office spearheaded a two-year effort to revise the regulations under this Act, which revision was also adopted by each of the federal depository institution regulatory agencies. The results speak for themselves.

Lending commitments under the CRA have increased 15-fold from the pre-1993 era, from roughly $3 billion a year to $43 billion a year. These commitments represent new credit availability for low- and moderate-income urban and rural communities, including loans for housing, small farms and small businesses. At the same time, equity investments by national banks in community development corporations and projects were six times greater in the last four years than during the previous 28 years combined. Home mortgages to African Americans and Hispanic Americans have increased more than 50 percent over the last four years -- almost three times the rate of increase for the population as a whole. In some chronically underserved communities the change has been even more dramatic.

Moreover, it is a source of considerable pride for all of us at the Comptroller's Office that we have been able to achieve these results while substantially reducing the supervisory and paperwork burdens that the CRA had previously imposed on the banking industry.

Also under the first pillar, we completely revised our fair lending procedures and pioneered blind testing programs and self-assessment programs in the fair lending area. Since 1993, our Office has conducted over 4,000 fair lending examinations, and referred 25 times more lending discrimination cases to the Departments of Justice and HUD than in the previous history of the Office.

The second pillar of our program -- Improving Bank Safety and Soundness -- was designed to make sure that the national banking system remains strong and able to support a strong and growing economy. To that end, we devised and implemented a new model for supervision, "Supervision by Risk". This model focuses our supervisory efforts on the most critical risks in the banking system. It has been adopted in substance by the other federal depository institution regulators and by banking supervisors abroad. In a further effort to improve bank supervision, we pioneered the use of economists to assist in bank examinations. And we established a separate cadre of specialists to focus on capital markets activities, placing an early emphasis on the supervision of derivatives.

When your Administration took office in 1993, we were experiencing approximately 50 bank failures a year. There has not been a single national bank failure now for nearly two years. Bank profitability has been higher in the last six quarters than at any time in the history of this country, and bank capital is at the highest level in 30 years.

Our third pillar -- Promoting Competition -- is closely related to our efforts to ensure bank safety and soundness as well as increasing product and service availability for consumers. For decades, banks had been squeezed out of many of their traditional markets, thereby dangerously concentrating their risk in fewer products and customers. Today, through a series of rulings by our Office, upheld in four unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decisions, as well as in dozens of lower federal courts, national banks are serving their customers with a broader array of financial products and services than at any time in their history. Allowing banks to diversify their financial services activities strengthens the banking system, reduces risk to the nation's taxpayers and promotes competition that lowers costs for consumers and makes financial products and services more widely available.

The final pillar of our program -- Improving the Efficiency of Bank Regulation -- is the pillar that most reflects your Administration's focus on "reinventing government." Most notably, we completely reviewed and rewrote every rule under which the national banking system operates -- a first in the history of our agency. In the process we halved the number of filing requirements for banks and significantly reduced other paperwork burdens. We also lowered assessments on national banks on three separate occasions and eliminated or cut most of our fees -- again a first in the history of the agency. We reduced the size of the Comptroller's Office by over 25 percent in response to the continued consolidation of the banking system. And we pioneered an Ombudsman program that has now been required by law of all other federal depository institution regulators. Our reinvention efforts have been praised by both banks and the general public.

Finally Mr. President, I commend to your attention the fine group of dedicated men and women who work at the Office of the Comptroller. During your Administration, they have demonstrated how much they can accomplish for the good of the country. Whether it has been reversing the effects of the credit crunch, revitalizing the Community Reinvestment Act, eliminating lending discrimination, reducing unreasonable regulatory burdens, pioneering risk based supervision, or modernizing the banking system, the staff of the Office of the Comptroller have worked diligently and successfully. I can't tell you how proud I am or how honored I feel to have had the opportunity to serve with them. They demonstrate each day just how noble a calling public service can be.

The past five years have been challenging ones for your Administration and for me. I am confident that, with your leadership, our nation will continue to make great strides forward. I also am confident that the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will continue to carry out its responsibilities fully and enthusiastically.

Thank you again for giving me the privilege to serve our country as part of your Administration.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Ludwig

Eugene A. Ludwig

SARA EHRMAN

Dear Mr. President,

'98 JAN 15 PM4:42

Danny Abraham strikes again.

With every good wish.

Love Sara Ehrman

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE & ECONOMIC COOPERATION
633 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW • FIFTH FLOOR • WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • (202)624-0850 • FAX (202)624-0855

1-15-98

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ✓

No

coordinate w/NSC

Yes ✓

no

CENTER FOR
MIDDLE EAST PEACE
& ECONOMIC COOPERATION
633 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW • FIFTH FLOOR • WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • (202)624-0850 • FAX (202)624-0855 • www.centerpeace.org

S. DANIEL ABRAHAM
CHAIRMAN

WAYNE OWENS
PRESIDENT

January 14, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The attached letter to you will appear as a full page ad in the New York Times on Sunday, January 18, 1998. Attached also is the list of one hundred signatories to the ad, all of whom are your strong supporters.

Our prayers are with you as you take the necessary strong and firm steps in your meetings with Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat.

Warm regards,

Dan

S. Daniel Abraham

The only prize in the end that really matters is the prize of peace that we must give to the children of the Middle East.

-President Bill Clinton upon receiving the Rabin-Peres Peace Award
November 21, 1997

Let there be no doubt, the United States will continue to do all it can to promote peace between Israelis and Palestinians and throughout the Middle East. We will do so because progress towards peace serves our vital interest, helps protect our friends, reflects our values and because it is right.

-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, August 6, 1997

Dear President Clinton:

Throughout your Presidency, you have spoken strongly and courageously on the Middle East peace process. You are the only world leader who has the full trust of the Israeli and Palestinian people. Your personal leadership is essential for bringing the sides together. Too much innocent blood has already been shed. It is time to put an end to this conflict.

At your personal invitation, Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat will visit the White House this week. We stand firmly behind your efforts to advance the peace process, to help **both** sides meet their commitments, and to move strongly toward a permanent peace. For the last 5 years, your Administration has repeatedly demonstrated thoughtful leadership in the Middle East. At this crucial stage, all leaders must take the tough decisions and the bold steps necessary to achieve peace. You have our unshakable support to help make this dream of peace at long last a reality.

Karen R. Adler, New York, NY
Michael Adler, Miami, FL
Eric Alon, Los Angeles, CA
Dwayne Andreas, Decatur, IL
David Arnow, New York, NY
Carol Auerbach, Narbeth, PA
Aya Azrielant, New York, NY
Patricia A. Barr, Shaftsbury, VT
Jack C. Bendheim, Riverdale, NY
Dr. Michael Berenbaum, Los Angeles, CA
Hyman Bookbinder, Bethesda, MD
Eli Broad, Los Angeles, CA
Stanley M. Chesley, Cincinnati, OH
Sheldon S. Cohen, Chevy Chase, MD
Debra DeLee, Washington, DC
Barbara Dobkin, New York, NY
William B. Dockser, Bethesda, MD
Richard Dreyfuss, West Hollywood, CA
Richard A. Eisner, New York, NY
Bonnie Englebardt, New York, NY
Leonard Fein, Boston, MA
Monte Friedkin, Boca Raton, FL
Andrew Friedman, Los Angeles, CA
Ellen Friedman, Los Angeles, CA
Sidney Friedman, Los Angeles, CA
Cynthia Friedman, Chevy Chase, MD
Nathan Gantcher, New York, NY
Allen S. Gartner, Rutland, VT
Stanley P. Gold, Burbank, CA
Danny Goldberg, New York, NY
Bram Goldsmith, Beverly Hills, CA
Edward Goldstein, Newton Centre, MA
E. Robert Goodkind, Rye, NY
Richard S. Gunther, Los Angeles, CA
Jeffrey Hirschberg, Bethesda, MD
Stanley Hirsh, Los Angeles, CA
Leroy E. Hoffberger, Baltimore, MD
Fred Howard, New York, NY
Alan E. Kligerman, Pleasantville, NJ
Murray Koppelman, New York, NY
Victor A. Kovner, New York, NY
Brad Krevoy, Los Angeles, CA
Susie Krevoy, Los Angeles, CA
Marvin Lender, Woodbridge, CT
Jacquline K. Levine, West Orange, NJ
Geoffrey H. Lewis, Boston, MA
Robert K. Lifton, New York, NY
Jay K.R. Lunzer, New York, NY
Rabbi Brian Lurie, Ross, CA
Dr. Carl Lyss, St. Louis, MO
Lynn Lyss, St. Louis, MO
Fredrich Mack, New York, NY
Frank Mankiewicz, Washington, DC
Theodore R. Mann, Philadelphia, PA
Michael Medavoy, Culver City, CA
David N. Minkin, Atlanta, GA
Glenda B. Minkin, Atlanta, GA
Harriet Mouchly-Weiss, New York, NY
Alan Patricof, New York, NY
Judith Stern Peck, New York, NY
Michael Pelavin, Flint, MI
Carol Pensky, Potomac, MD
David Pensky, Potomac, MD
Marc E. Platt, Los Angeles, CA
Bert Pogrebin, New York, NY
Letty Cottin Pogrebin, New York, NY
Esther Leah Ritz, Milwaukee, WI
Jack Rosen, Englewood Cliffs, NJ
Florence and Noel Rothman Family, Chicago, IL
Howard J. Rubenstein, New York, NY
David M. Sable, Fort Lee, NJ
Andre G. Sassoon, New York, NY
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, New York, NY
Rabbi Ismar Schorsch, New York, NY
Jodi J. Schwartz, New York, NY
Emmanuel Sella, New York, NY
Stanley K. Sheinbaum, Beverly Hills, CA
Walter Shorenstein, San Francisco, CA
Seth M. Siegel, New York, NY
William S. Singer, Chicago, IL
Michael W. Sonnenfeldt, New York, NY
Maurice S. Spanbock, New York, NY
Jack Spitzer, Mercer Island, WA
David Steiner, Roseland, NJ
Susan K. Stern, Scarsdale, NY
Jeffrey M. Stern, Scarsdale, NY
Arlene R. Stone, New York, NY
David P. Stone, New York, NY
Jonathan D. Strum, Washington, DC
Joel D. Tauber, Southfield, MI
Peggy W. Tishman, New York, NY
William A.K. Titelman, Harrisburg, PA
Bert W. Wasserman, Old Westbury, NY
Sandra Wasserman, Old Westbury, NY
Melvyn I. Weiss, Oyster Bay Cove, NY
David Wilstein, Beverly Hills, CA
Alan L. Wurtzel, Richmond, VA
Aaron Ziegelman, New York, NY

Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation
633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004