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001. letter	Robert Lee Clay to President Clinton (1 page)	10/13/1999	b(6)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Youth Violence Groups/Issues [Folder 2] [3]

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Ann -

What do you think
about this? Please call
me.

Karin

x61732

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FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NO. 11-3285203

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

September 27, 1999

Dear President Clinton:

First, thank you for taking the time to respond personally to me regarding previous correspondence. Your letter was very thoughtful and much appreciated.

On behalf of The American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress, please accept the enclosed complimentary copy of *A Practical Guide for Crisis Response in Our Schools*.

Now in its fourth edition, the guide is serving as a comprehensive Crisis Response Plan for schools across the country. It conveys critical information to assist school districts in responding effectively to "everyday crises" as well as school-based disasters. The guide has proven to be an invaluable resource for administrators, support personnel and faculty in preparation for, and during, actual crisis situations. To date, the Academy has donated thousands of guides to our nation's school districts.

I would like to consult with you concerning the areas of school crisis prevention and response. I believe that it is critical that municipal, state and federal agencies have a clear understanding of a comprehensive school crisis response plan. This is particularly important in the event of a tragedy that taxes a school district's resources.

Additionally, I want to call your attention to the foreword of the guide entitled *Preventing School Violence & Reducing the Frequency of Disturbing Threats*. I have consulted with several people in the FBI and look forward to presenting at the Academy soon. Some of the information concerning bomb threats, "hit lists" and threatening graffiti may be of interest to you.

Please feel free to contact me personally through my direct telephone line at (516) 385-7551.

By reaching our school families early with a comprehensive Crisis Response Plan, we can potentially prevent the acute difficulties of today from becoming the chronic problems of tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Lerner, Ph.D.
President

<http://www.schoolcrisisresponse.com>

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OCT - 4 1999

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WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

DATE OF LETTER: 9/27/99

NAME/ADDRESS OF CORRESPONDENT:

MR. MARK D. LERNER, PH.D.
PRESIDENT
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF EXPERTS IN TRAUMATIC STRESS
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368 VETERANS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
COMMACK, NY 11725

SUBJECT:

REQUESTS A MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT TO CONSULT WITH HIM
CONCERNING THE AREAS OF SCHOOL CRISIS PREVENTION AND
RESPONSE

ROUTED TO: SCHEDULING

DATE: 10/25/99

COMMENTS:

OPEN

ACTION CODES:

A Appropriate Action
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A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR

CRISIS RESPONSE IN OUR SCHOOLS

FOURTH EDITION

A PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF EXPERTS IN TRAUMATIC STRESS®

**Preventing School Violence &
Reducing the Frequency
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The School Crisis Response Team

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**A NATIONAL STANDARD FOR
RESPONDING TO SCHOOL-BASED CRISES**

ACHIEVE BOARD CERTIFICATION IN SCHOOL CRISIS RESPONSE™

Kelly V gump

it, let's take it out.' And it cost too much, anyway."

Eight months after two teen-agers gunned down 12 mates and a teacher before killing themselves in Littleton, 10., no bills concerning entertainment violence have been passed by Congress. A Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the marketing of violent entertainment, launched by President Clinton in June, is moving slowly, with no report expected until late next year. But in the behind-the-scenes world of Hollywood, at pitch meetings and script conferences and green-lighting decisions, violence is still on the industry's mind.

Quietly, in small ways that are sometimes hard to measure, Hollywood is pondering its impact on and responsibility to the culture. The soul-searching is less altruistic than economic, for in a business that thrives when it is in sync with popular tastes, many say it is perilous to ignore the public's concerns.

But the public sends Hollywood mixed messages. "The Matrix," the shoot-'em-up cyber-thriller that pitted sleek, trench-coat-wearing Keanu Reeves against computers that ruled the world, opened just before the Columbine massacre and went on to do a whopping \$171 million at the domestic box office. By contrast, even mega-star Brad Pitt couldn't lure people to "Fight Club," in which men beat one another to a bloody pulp to combat the deadening effects of materialistic society. Since opening Oct. 16, it has brought in a paltry \$36 million.

Still, it is becoming harder, some in Hollywood say, to produce markedly violent entertainment in the name of giving the people what they want. Especially after Time magazine revealed earlier this month that the two Columbine killers had fantasized about the kind of movie their story would make predicting that directors would "be fighting over this story" and debating whether Quentin Tarantino or Steven Spielberg would do a better job industry insiders are finding it tougher to pooh-pooh Hollywood's impact on the culture.

"Events in society, political pressures and an increasing thoughtfulness have combined, I believe, to make this issue what it should be: a permanent thing for Hollywood to grapple with.... (And that) will play a big factor in what movies get made over the next year," said producer Sean Daniel ("The Mummy"), who noted that especially in the upcoming election year, ignoring the issue will be all but impossible. "You cannot have a presidential election in America without Hollywood being kicked a few times along the way."

Grappling with the issue, of course, will never mean doing away with cinematic violence altogether. Among those who make and sell mainstream studio movies, the consensus is that violence is acceptable and often highly marketable when it is employed in the service of storytelling.

And with the rise of cable, which pipes uncut motion pictures and uncensored programming into millions of American homes, network television executives continue to feel pressure to make their content more edgy and explicit to compete.

Nevertheless, in the words of one studio executive, Hollywood's "consciousness has been raised, no doubt about it" by Columbine and its aftermath. Films under the Disney banner, for example, won't have guns displayed in future movie ads. Warner Bros. sliced all gunplay out of "The Matrix" trailer for its international release. And the title of New Line Cinema's "Sugar and Spice and Semi-Automatics," a black comedy (scheduled for release next year) about high school cheerleaders who rob a bank, has been changed to simply "Sugar and Spice."

Industry insiders still balk at the suggestion, made by some lawmakers, that Hollywood is a primary culprit in the recent spate of teen-age shooting sprees. And there is continued resentment, even now, about the way President Clinton ordered an FTC investigation that focused only on entertainment marketing and did not address access to guns.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, acknowledged, "Last year we made over 700 films, and we don't have enough talent to put out 700 first-class films. So you're always going to have movies that stumble ... and become unreasonable."

Nevertheless, he said, a current proposal by Sens. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., and John McCain, R-Ariz., to create a commission on youth violence that would take a hard look at Hollywood is too limited in its scope.

"I don't see how you can have a commission to study the culture without studying guns," said Valenti, who is particularly

concerned about a proposal to give the commission subpoena power.

To the extent that some of 1999's legislative proposals appeared to encroach on the First Amendment, Hollywood remains alarmed. In June, for example, the House rejected a measure that would have made it a crime to expose children to certain graphic images, raising the question: Who would decide what is graphic?

"How do you define what's appropriate?" asked Rep. Howard L. Berman, D-Calif., who opposed the measure.

"Everybody thinks that 'Saving Private Ryan' was a useful contribution and that parts of 'Schindler's List,' as horrible and disgusting as they were, helped to portray the true impact of the Holocaust. So how do you protect the 'good' violence that serves a useful purpose while getting rid of the 'bad'? How do you distinguish between 'Saving Private Ryan' and 'Nightmare on Elm Street'?"

The answer, according to people who work in the film industry, is simple: Individuals at all levels in Hollywood must consult their own consciences. And yes, they insist, they have them.

"We know the impact we have on society and take it quite responsibly as an industry," said Paul Junger Witt, who produced this year's "Three Kings" and has a string of TV and movie credits to his name. "We can all single out films that stepped over the line this year, where it wasn't a matter of expression but of pyrotechnics. But I think the community has become more sensitive in terms of looking at their work and making judgments about the violence therein."

The fact that explicitness sells goes a long way to explaining why this year, like every year, Hollywood made vastly more R-rated movies than any other kind. Of the 575 feature films rated by the MPAA this year (through Oct. 31), 396 were rated R, 92 were PG-13, 51 were PG, 34 were G and two were NC-17.

But those were films, noted Thom Mount, president of the Producers Guild of America, that were conceived and created long before the mayhem in Columbine. Mount, whose own producing credits include films ranging from "Bull Durham" to "Natural Born Killers," said that today studio executives and development people are raising the issue of gratuitous violence more than ever before.

"Violence is a public health issue in our country, and like any responsible citizen of a nation that has a problem, the citizens of Hollywood want to try to do something," said Mount, who is organizing an industrywide summit on entertainment violence to be held early next year. "People bring it up these days, and they never used to bring it up at all. And I think that's a healthy trend."

What that trend will mean for moviegoers won't be evident until next year at the earliest, given lengthy development schedules. But if the excised gunfire in "Big Momma's House" is any indication, there may be a bit less extraneous killing on the big screen. And particularly since Columbine prompted theater owners to begin requiring identification for admittance to R-rated movies, some filmmakers say PG-13-rated projects are looking more attractive.

New Zealand Is the World's Y2K Guinea Pig By Virginia Ellis Los Angeles Times

AUCKLAND, New Zealand Isolated in a remote corner of the globe, tiny New Zealand is hoping to impress the world Saturday as the arrival of 2000 and its accompanying Y2K uncertainties propels it to center stage.

For more than a year, New Zealand has readied for its few moments of fame when proximity to the international dateline makes it the first industrialized nation to greet the New Year and cope with the vagaries of the computer age.

For the rest of the computerized world, New Zealand's "early warning system" amounts to a moment of truth: Will all the efforts to reconfigure computers to recognize the New Year as 2000 and not 1900 have been for naught? This island country where midnight struck Friday at 6 p.m. EST is the first place able to supply an answer.

"We are the guinea pig for the world," said Jan Haynes of the New Zealand Media Resource Unit. "If anything goes wrong here, everyone else has time to do something."

Meanwhile, New Zealand has seized the moment.

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what's this?

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Millions of dollars have been poured into sprucing up infrastructure, promoting tourism and preparing a world-class New Year celebration all intended to erase the image of New Zealand as merely "an efficient offshore farm for the United Kingdom."

So much for the jokes about New Zealand resetting its sheep.

"While the attention of the world is focused on us we want to convey that this is a great place to visit and do business," said Sharon van Gulik, manager of the New Zealand Millennium office. "We want to plant an indelible collection of images in people's minds so they will think about us in the future."

Not since French intelligence agents slipped into Auckland harbor in 1985 and blew up the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior has so much attention been riveted on this English-speaking island nation in the South Pacific roughly the size of California but with one-tenth its population.

Governments and corporations from around the world have established Y2K links in New Zealand aiming to glean vital information about the behavior of computers in the first moments of 2000.

John Good, special adviser to New Zealand's Y2K Readiness Commission, said most of the links are industry-to-industry the telecommunications industry in the U.S. with a similar group in New Zealand, electrical utilities with the utility monitoring unit here.

Good said suppliers of critical computer components, especially from Japan, sent technicians to New Zealand to "literally sit by their equipment and report back to their home office if there are any problems."

Mindful of its role as a global computer watchdog, the Y2K Readiness Commission in New Zealand took steps to protect its monitoring systems from hackers. If cyber terrorists infiltrated the system and altered the information being distributed around the world, government officials said, it could create international panic, especially because several financial markets were open as New Zealand celebrated the New Year.

Days before the arrival of 2000, officials in New Zealand's critical industries said they spent millions to correct Y2K problems and didn't expect trouble at midnight. Even so, electric utilities, the telephone system and the Reserve Bank planned to have extra staff on duty.

Although banks will not be open until Jan. 5 because of public holidays, bankers wanted to monitor money machine and credit card transactions, to assure the world that the monetary system did not appear to have any computer glitches. They said they were fearful that any bad news from New Zealand's banking system could cause a run on banks elsewhere, particularly the United States.

Other, less critical operations were taking minor precautions. At the Auckland Zoo, dangerous animals were locked in special enclosures in case power outages disabled electric fences.

The ports of Auckland required incoming ships to prove their Y2K compliance and warned that if there were any doubts about the readiness of vessels due to arrive in the New Year, the ships would be required to wait in the harbor until on-board inspections were complete.

Still, for many New Zealanders, Y2K took a back seat to celebration plans.

In Auckland, the nation's largest city, thousands of vacationers were expected to join local residents at the waterfront at midnight to witness a spectacular fireworks display.

And a free, three-hour theatrical extravaganza was planned to lead up to the event.

A television hookup was expected to reach a billion people around the world. Tourist officials hope the exposure will help promote other local events.

"We're not necessarily trying to bring hordes of tourists to New Zealand for the new year," Van Gulik said. "We are trying to create a legacy."

But hordes of tourists have come, attracted by the balmy summer weather.

"If the world's going to end, this is a much nicer place to be this time of year than Minnesota," said Jesse Mills, a 20-year-old backpacker from Duluth.

By Dexter Filkins

Los Angeles Times

NEW DELHI, India Indian negotiators have offered to release jailed Kashmiri militants to gain the freedom of more than 150 hostages on a hijacked jet in Afghanistan, but talks are deadlocked concerning the issue of sanctuaries for the hijackers and the militants, Afghan officials and other sources said Thursday.

Taliban officials in Kandahar, where the hostages are entering their eighth day of captivity Friday, said the militant Islamic hijackers and Indian negotiators also are haggling about the number of guerrillas to be released.

Sources in the southern Afghan city of Kandahar said the Indians have offered to free as many as eight guerrillas held in India, including Maulana Masood Azhar, a leader of a guerrilla group fighting to oust the Indian government from the predominantly Muslim state of Jammu and Kashmir. The hijackers are sticking to their demand that the Indians release 36 of their comrades.

"They are still negotiating on the numbers of prisoners," said Wakil Ahmad Mutawakil, the foreign minister of Afghanistan's Islamic fundamentalist Taliban regime.

Indian officials in New Delhi declined to speak publicly for much of the day about the hostage crisis. They denied reports that there was an "agreement" to release militants but refused to speak more about their talks with the hijackers.

"The negotiations are now extremely delicately poised," Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh said after an emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

The reports of progress in the talks capped a topsy-turvy day of high-stakes bargaining that nearly turned violent. In the morning, Taliban troops with rocket launchers, missiles and machine guns surrounded the Indian Airlines jet.

Taliban leaders called the deployment routine, but Indian officials in New Delhi said the soldiers were brought out when the talks seemed to be breaking down for good.

"It came to a situation of impasse, and there were some apprehensions of no further negotiations," Singh said. "Additional security measures by the Taliban were then taken."

No shots were fired, and negotiations between the hijackers and Indian negotiators began again over the aircraft's radio. The hijackers temporarily freed an Indian cancer patient for 90 minutes to receive medical treatment, but he returned to the plane afterward.

The hijacking began Dec. 24 when five hijackers seized Indian Airlines Flight 814 as it left the airport in the Nepalese city of Katmandu. The terrorists forced the plane to land in three countries: India, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates before finally touching down in southern Afghanistan. So far, the hijackers have freed 28 passengers, but they have threatened to kill the others if their demands are not met.

One of the biggest obstacles to breaking the eight-day impasse is finding countries that will take the released militants and the hijackers, who stabbed to death an Indian passenger on the first day of the ordeal. Officials in Afghanistan and in Pakistan which many believe to be the home of the hijackers have refused to accept them, according to Afghan officials.

"It is a stalemate situation," a diplomat told Agence France-Presse in Kandahar. "No country is ready to accept the hijackers and the Kashmiri militants who are to be released."

"The hijackers are fresh and strong but they miscalculated this bit and took it for granted that the Taliban would accept them," the diplomat said.

Taliban officials are adamant about expelling the hijackers. They have threatened several times to force the plane to take off again, and Thursday they said they wouldn't allow the hijackers to stay in the country as part of a deal to release the hostages.

"Afghanistan will not give the hijackers asylum," Mutawakil said in a telephone interview.

Muslim militants have been waging a violent campaign in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, since 1989, seeking either independence or union with Pakistan. More than 25,000 people have died.

The hijacking appears to be the work of Harkat Ansar, a notorious guerrilla group that is blamed for the kidnapping of six Western hikers in Kashmir in 1995 and is now known as Harkat Moujahedeen. One of the captive hikers escaped, one was found

way in doing for charitable giving," Egan says.

Others don't see it that way.

Some members of the philanthropic community worry that, far from tapping new sources of charitable money, financial-services firms are merely sucking existing money away from conventional charities groups with far more experience in delivering good works.

"Some of those people may have been giving money to charity all along and are just doing it through Fidelity now," says John Edie, general counsel for the Council on Foundations, a Washington trade association.

Others note that the big, commercially launched charities, high-minded and law-abiding though they may be, have given new ideas to pitchmen for dubious tax shelters and shaky personal-finance plans. This is particularly worrisome at a time when the IRS is operating in a defensive posture and performing far fewer audits.

"There have always been scam artists out there, wherever there's a tax deduction involved," says Bjorklund, who approves of Fidelity's program but has been compiling a list of questionable new "charities" that claim to have modeled themselves after it.

One outfit on her list, the National Heritage Foundation of Falls Church, Va., calls itself "an experiment in charitable entrepreneurship." It offers contributors two ways to use the money entrusted to it: not only to give it to traditional tax-exempt charities but also to operate their own good works.

J.T. Dock Houk, founder and CEO of the foundation, said his clients had repaired a Buddhist temple in Tibet, fed the hungry in Cairo and operated a soup kitchen in Philadelphia.

The foundation has also advised donors that they can legally use their tax-exempt money to pay salaries to themselves and family members who manage their charitable giving. Among the kinds of giving that have been sanctioned by the foundation is the construction of an Olympic-size swimming pool to train potential Olympic athletes.

The IRS closed National Heritage in 1983 for tax violations, but the foundation bounced back after successfully suing the IRS in the U.S. Court of Claims. It now ranks 63rd on the Philanthropy 400, a ranking of nonprofit groups compiled by "The Chronicle of Philanthropy" according to the amount of funds raised. Far from imitating the Fidelity model, National Heritage claims to be the inventor.

Houk says he is not surprised that his foundation has become a target of criticism.

"A lot of the so-called outrage comes from charities that are feeling the pressure of competition, which is long overdue in the charitable sector," he said.

Tax lawyer Bjorklund, referring to Houk's foundation, said: "The good news is, outfits like that are few and far between. The bad news is, they ruin things for everybody else."

Times Mirror Co., parent of the Los Angeles Times, has channeled charitable contributions through Fidelity's Charitable Gift Fund since 1996. As of Sept. 30, Times Mirror reported that it had assets of \$2.2 million in the fund, down from \$3.1 million on July 1.

Stephen C. Meier, Times Mirror's vice president for public and government affairs, said the company uses the fund largely to reduce its paperwork connected with charitable giving. He said Times Mirror also uses the fund to ensure that it receives tax deductions for its charitable contributions during the same year that it decides to give the money, instead of waiting until a recipient is identified.

Appeals Court Slows Dismantling of N.C. Desegregation Plan By Sam Fulwood III Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Arguing that it would require "Herculean" efforts to meet a judge's order, a federal appeals court ruled Thursday that the public school system in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., will not have to dismantle its landmark, race-based school desegregation plan immediately.

The decision by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., is a victory albeit temporary and limited for civic leaders, black parents and school administrators who appealed U.S. District Court Judge Robert Potter's Sept. 10 order to end the use of

race in making student school assignments. But it is a setback for opponents of school desegregation plans that rely on skin color to decide where students should go to school.

However, the decision does nothing to clear the confusion about which schools Charlotte-Mecklenburg's 101,000 students will attend when classes begin next fall. In trying to comply with Potter's decision, even as they filed an appeal against it, school officials agreed last week on a new pupil assignment plan that did not consider the race of students.

Under that plan, some 32,000 to 35,000 students would be reassigned to new schools. Most of the reassigned students would attend one of the system's 138 schools closest to their homes. Since most people in Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County live in racially segregated communities, the city-county school system essentially would have been resegregated by race if that plan took effect.

"Everything is on hold now," said Nora Carr, assistant superintendent for public information at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools. "Nothing is certain and won't be until after a special meeting next Tuesday to review the (appeal court) ruling."

In his Sept. 10 order, Potter said that the school system had done all it could to desegregate and was no longer bound by a 1969 court order that made the North Carolina school district the nation's first to use busing to end school segregation. Since then, Charlotte-Mecklenburg officials have embraced one form or another of race-based plans to maintain a roughly 60-40 ratio of white-to-black students in each of its schools.

Legal experts and educators from across the nation have monitored the Charlotte case, largely because it was the first upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court to force reluctant school systems to desegregate.

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Is Hollywood Pulling Punches?

By Amy Wallace
Los Angeles Times

HOLLYWOOD In early drafts, the script of "Big Momma's House," an action-comedy starring Martin Lawrence that starts shooting next month, began with a violent motorcycle chase that left the streets of San Francisco strewn with bullet-riddled bodies. But thanks in part to the public outcry about violence in Hollywood after spring's massacre at Colorado's Columbine High School, that scene now excised from the script will never be filmed.

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*Ann, Tom, Eric, file
under Violence - Entertainment
-BR*

way in doing for charitable giving," Egan says.

Others don't see it that way.

Some members of the philanthropic community worry that, far from tapping new sources of charitable money, financial-services firms are merely sucking existing money away from conventional charities

groups with far more experience in delivering good works.

"Some of those people may have been giving money to charity all along and are just doing it through Fidelity now," says John Edie, general counsel for the Council on Foundations, a Washington trade association.

Others note that the big, commercially launched charities, high-minded and law-abiding though they may be, have given new ideas to pitchmen for dubious tax shelters and shaky personal-finance plans. This is particularly worrisome at a time when the IRS is operating in a defensive posture and performing far fewer audits.

"There have always been scam artists out there, wherever there's a tax deduction involved," says Bjorklund, who approves of Fidelity's program but has been compiling a list of questionable new "charities" that claim to have modeled themselves after it.

One outfit on her list, the National Heritage Foundation of Falls Church, Va., calls itself "an experiment in charitable entrepreneurship." It offers contributors two ways to use the money entrusted to it: not only to give it to traditional tax-exempt charities but also to operate their own good works.

J.T. Dock Houk, founder and CEO of the foundation, said his clients had repaired a Buddhist temple in Tibet, fed the hungry in Cairo and operated a soup kitchen in Philadelphia.

The foundation has also advised donors that they can legally use their tax-exempt money to pay salaries to themselves and family members who manage their charitable giving. Among the kinds of giving that have been sanctioned by the foundation is the construction of an Olympic-size swimming pool to train potential Olympic athletes.

The IRS closed National Heritage in 1983 for tax violations, but the foundation bounced back after successfully suing the IRS in the U.S. Court of Claims. It now ranks 63rd on the Philanthropy 400, a ranking of nonprofit groups compiled by "The Chronicle of Philanthropy" according to the amount of funds raised. Far from imitating the Fidelity model, National Heritage claims to be the inventor.

Houk says he is not surprised that his foundation has become a target of criticism.

"A lot of the so-called outrage comes from charities that are feeling the pressure of competition, which is long overdue in the charitable sector," he said.

Tax lawyer Bjorklund, referring to Houk's foundation, said: "The good news is, outfits like that are few and far between. The bad news is, they ruin things for everybody else."

Times Mirror Co., parent of the Los Angeles Times, has channeled charitable contributions through Fidelity's Charitable Gift Fund since 1996. As of Sept. 30, Times Mirror reported that it had assets of \$2.2 million in the fund, down from \$3.1 million on July 1.

Stephen C. Meier, Times Mirror's vice president for public and government affairs, said the company uses the fund largely to reduce its paperwork connected with charitable giving. He said Times Mirror also uses the fund to ensure that it receives tax deductions for its charitable contributions during the same year that it decides to give the money, instead of waiting until a recipient is identified.

Appeals Court Slows Dismantling of N.C. Desegregation Plan By Sam Fulwood III Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON Arguing that it would require "Herculean" efforts to meet a judge's order, a federal appeals court ruled Thursday that the public school system in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., will not have to dismantle its landmark, race-based school desegregation plan immediately.

The decision by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., is a victory albeit temporary and limited for civic leaders, black parents and school administrators who appealed U.S. District Court Judge Robert Potter's Sept. 10 order to end the use of

race in making student school assignments. But it is a setback opponents of school desegregation plans that rely on skin color decide where students should go to school.

However, the decision does nothing to clear the confusion about which schools Charlotte-Mecklenburg's 101,000 students will attend when classes begin next fall. In trying to comply with Potter's decision, even as they filed an appeal against it, school officials agreed last week on a new pupil assignment plan that did not consider the race of students.

Under that plan, some 32,000 to 35,000 students would be reassigned to new schools. Most of the reassigned students would attend one of the system's 138 schools closest to their homes. Since most people in Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County live in racially segregated communities, the city-county school system essentially would have been resegregated by race if that plan took effect.

"Everything is on hold now," said Nora Carr, assistant superintendent for public information at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools. "Nothing is certain and won't be until after a special meeting next Tuesday to review the (appeal court) ruling."

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-BR*

July and 1,000 vertically. The increased separation has some delays, said Jeri Riddle, the city's director of aviation. "If this were a major metropolitan area Los Angeles or Chicago or Washington the FAA wouldn't just be bringing in technicians," Warren said. "They'd bring in new equipment overnight."

The FAA could remedy the problem by spending \$8 million to \$10 million on a new radar system, he said.

The airport handles about 100,000 takeoffs and landings each year, transporting about 1.3 million passengers.

Oversight of Donations Falls Into a Gray Area **By Mary Williams Walsh** **Los Angeles Times**

WASHINGTON Before Fidelity Investment's Charitable Gifts Fund, so-called community foundations already acted as pipelines between donors and their favorite causes. But they maintained staffs of grant officers charged with evaluating nonprofit community groups and sharing their findings with wealthy donors.

"I can think of 10 or 12 times in the last 12 months when we rejected a donor's recommendation," usually because the project didn't meet legal requirements or was known to be mismanaged, says Allan Parachini, spokesman for the California Community Foundation, a large fund in Los Angeles.

Fidelity and its commercial cousins, by contrast, have no grant officers of their own: no one to second-guess an account holder for buying parquet floors for the art museum instead of building a Little League field. They typically allow nearly all requested contributions by their account holders, as long as the recipient is based within the United States and is one of the approximately 600,000 charities registered with the IRS.

Tax policymakers in Washington have been trying to determine whether new laws are needed to codify the operations of the commercial hybrids. Observers say issues on the table include the allowable size of tax deductions, the rate at which the hybrids pay out their assets and the lack of full disclosure of who is giving what to whom.

Facing such a threat, Fidelity retained former IRS Commissioner Fred Goldberg last year to draw up a set of voluntary guidelines. Gifts to charities in foreign countries are no longer allowed in addition to being too hard to monitor, they raise questions about sending U.S. tax-exempt money overseas.

Neither can Fidelity's account-holders use tax-exempt funds to buy objects at silent auctions any more.

And to avoid the appearance of amassing tax-exempt money, Fidelity has promised to pay out at least 5 percent of its assets each year. In practice, it has been paying out much more than that.

And Cynthia Egan, president of the Gift Fund, says that even without a staff of full-time grant officers, Fidelity is now rejecting some donor advice on deserving projects.

Though tax lawyers say this still leaves an oversized legal gray zone, other household-name financial-services firms have written similar voluntary codes, and their charitable funds, like Fidelity's, are winning IRS approval.

Mixing Mutual Funds and Philanthropy Raises Questions **By Mary Williams Walsh** **Los Angeles Times**

WASHINGTON In an age when private enterprise is venturing into such traditionally public arenas as education and prison management, philanthropy has become the latest activity to lure profit-makers.

Fidelity Investment's Charitable Gifts Fund a hybrid that is part mutual fund, part foundation is suddenly the hottest player in the good-works business. Last year it was America's largest grant-making charity. It raised more money during the 12 months ending in June than the American Cancer Society, the American Red Cross and Harvard University more than anyone except the Salvation Army and the YMCA.

"And we are very rapidly gaining ground on those organizations as well," Charitable Gift Fund president Cynthia Egan says.

The Charitable Gift Fund works simply enough: Individuals make tax-deductible contributions to the fund and earnings accumulate tax-free. Donors can bestow the money at any time on any of the 600,000 tax-exempt organizations recognized by the IRS.

Donors benefit by getting a tax exemption before they have figured out what causes they want to support. Fidelity benefits by charging a fee for the money it manages in the Charitable Gift Fund. And thousands of charities benefit by getting grants through Fidelity.

But critics say these practices push the margins of the tax laws and potentially open new avenues of abuse. Will donors find ways to make their tax-deductible contributions help themselves, as well as the charities to which they give, thus depriving the government of tax revenue?

What's to stop holders of charitable accounts, critics ask, from using their tax-exempt funds to buy luxury goods at a fund-raising auction run by a tax-exempt organization such as a private school? Or to pay their grandchildren's college tuition? Fidelity officials say they have in-house safeguards against such abuse; outside critics question whether they are enough.

The existing laws on tax-exempt gifts were enacted in 1969 to clamp down on wealthy "philanthropists" whose self-enriching gimmicks included setting up tax-exempt "charities," which they headed and from which they drew magnificent salaries. Traditional nonprofit charities say they have been laboring diligently ever since to make sure their donors complied with the law.

"With a (traditional) fund, staff volunteers review all significant donations," says Earl Taylor of the Omaha Community Foundation, a noncommercial grant-making body. "There is no evidence that Fidelity is providing that oversight. Everybody's interested in loosening up the 1969 law, but Fidelity's just gone ahead and ignored it."

Fidelity's breathtaking success has prompted other financial-services companies to create their own philanthropic mutual-fund hybrids. The Vanguard Group, Merrill Lynch, PNC Bank and American Guaranty & Trust have started charitable funds, and others have them in the planning stages.

"I don't think there's going to be a major financial-services company or bank that isn't trying to develop a philanthropic-services division for its clients," says Leslie Lenkowsky, professor of philanthropic studies and public policy at Indiana University. "For high-dollar clients, being able to give them philanthropic advice may be a good marketing tool."

Fidelity isn't waiting for the rest of the industry to catch up. It recently expanded its Web site to make performing philanthropy as easy as clicking a mouse. It also is throwing its considerable weight behind a revision of the tax laws in Massachusetts, its home state, where charitable giving is not now deductible for purposes of state income taxes.

Admirers of what Fidelity is doing predict that by combining philanthropic virtue with mass-market prowess, it will tap deep new wells of giving by people who might never otherwise have tried to sponsor social change or patronize the arts.

"The success of the Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund may be the biggest charitable-giving story of the 1990s," says Victoria Bjorklund, a New York tax attorney and authority on philanthropic law.

The Charitable Gift Fund has received donations of more than \$2 billion over the last eight years from more than 20,000 account holders. That's still small potatoes compared with conventional mutual funds, of which the largest is Fidelity's own \$92.2-billion Magellan Fund. But it's big enough to make Fidelity a player in the foundation world, where the treasuries of the Ford and Rockefeller foundations measured \$9.8 billion and \$3.3 billion at the end of the last fiscal year.

Egan, the Gift Fund's president, says she feels "honored" to be leading her organization into the realm of good works. She speaks excitedly about the countless worthy projects, large and small, that her organization has funded: the Sunday school classroom that got a new coat of paint; the remote neonatal clinic that got its first ultrasound equipment; the grandmother who is using Fidelity to train her 10 grandchildren as philanthropists.

"What mutual funds did for the stock market, opening it to thousands or millions of individuals who could not have participated before, we think the Charitable Gift Fund is leading the

MEMORANDUM

Re: yv requests

TO: Ann O'Leary

FROM: Bibb Hubbard

DATE: 456-2878

SUBJECT: letters

Ann -

Thanks for your help in
this. Keep me posted.

Bibb



Bibb Hubbard
Director
Office of the Chairman

SCHOLASTIC INC.
555 Broadway
New York, NY
10012-3999

(212) 343-4653
Fax (212) 343-6701
bhubbard@scholastic.com

January 20, 1999

Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs
The White House
160 OEOB
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Kris:

It was great to talk with you. As we discussed, below is a top-line description of what we are proposing. Take a look and give me a call at 212-343-4653 to discuss further. Thanks!

Event Idea:

Raise awareness and/or highlighting the key relevant issues for students and teachers regarding violence in schools by hosting an event at The White House or a local middle school.

Background:

Scholastic News and *Scholastic News: Senior Edition* (classroom magazines reaching approximately 4 million students in grades 1-6) published a message from President Clinton about school violence (see attachment) in their October 11 issues. To tie the President's message to the classroom curriculum, both magazines suggested that students write a response to President Clinton. To date, Scholastic has received 6,056 letters and is still receiving more letters.

As you'll see in the attached letters, they are serious, heartfelt and sincere in responding to the President's message. I've included letters from both students and teachers for your review. The President's message was not posted on our web site, and appeared only in the October 11 issues. Based on our experience, receiving over 6,000 handwritten letters is truly amazing and speaks to the importance of this issue with middle-school students and teachers.

Possible Hook:

Tie the event in with the anniversary of Columbine or another school violence related event/policy announcement, etc.

Suggested Event Participants:

President Clinton

Students who wrote a letter

Teachers who encouraged kids to write to the President

Reno

Riley

Dick Robinson, CEO, Scholastic

Thanks again for your help on this and I hope we can create something meaningful for all the students who responded to the President.

Best regards,



Bibb Hubbard

Cc: Doug Sosnik

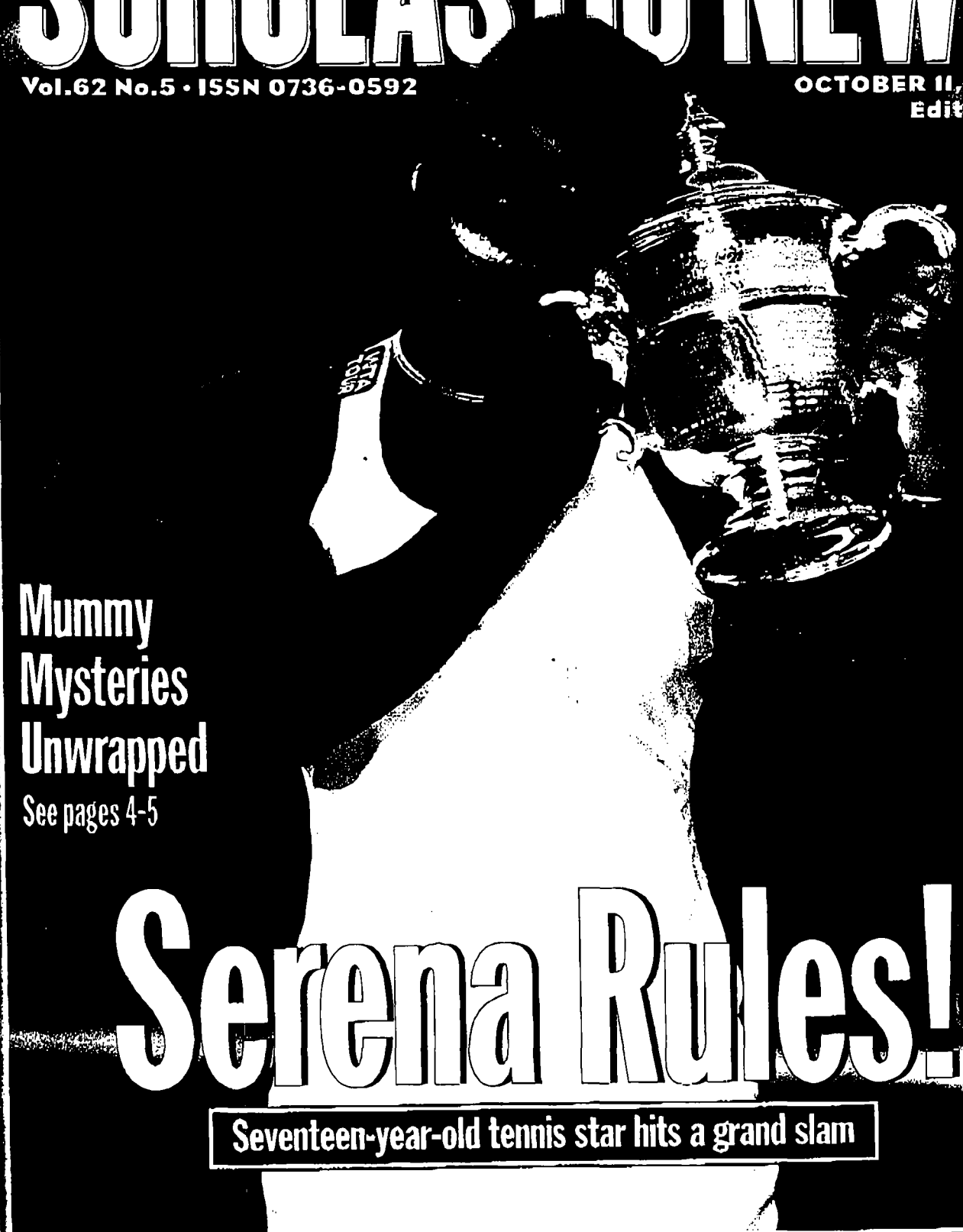


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OCTOBER 11, 1999
Edition 4



Mummy
Mysteries
Unwrapped
See pages 4-5

Serena Rules!

Seventeen-year-old tennis star hits a grand slam

 SCHOLASTIC

AMERICA'S CLASSROOM MAGAZINE FOR KIDS[™]

A Special Message From President Clinton

In the aftermath of the shootings in Littleton, Colorado, President Bill Clinton sent this message to *Scholastic News* readers.

Dear Students,

I am delighted to send you my greetings. As we approach a new millennium, it's a rewarding time to be a student. I hope that all of you will



take advantage of the many opportunities your schools have to offer.

Many young people have written to me over the past few months about the incidents of gun violence in our nation's schools. Everyone deserves schools that are safe and secure, and, as your President, I am working with members of Congress and your state and local leaders to find ways to prevent such violence in the future.

While we do this, it is important for you to tell your parents, teachers, and friends your concerns and ideas for making things better.* Speak up in disapproval when you hear intolerant comments. Include people of all backgrounds in your activities, and learn about cultures that are different from your own. We all need one another, and we must help and respect one another.

We can do great things for our fellow citizens, our country, and ourselves if we break down barriers and reach out our hands. Thank you for doing your part, and best wishes for a productive and safe school year.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



***Send your ideas to the President: page 8**

Problem Patrol

Jessica's birthday party is two weeks away, and she is making out her party invitations. Jessica doesn't want to invite Amanda, the class bully. But Jessica knows



that Amanda will be mean to her if she doesn't get an invitation. What should Jessica do?

ALAN MEYER



JEFF STAHLER/USA TODAY

React: 1. What is a disk? 2. Why are these students carrying disks to school? 3. In what ways can you use computers in your classroom? 4. What is the cartoonist's message?



VOTE IN OUR SPECIAL TOBACCO DEBATE: www.scholasticnews.com

Writing Skills

You can send a response to President Clinton's letter on page 7 through *Scholastic News*. Follow the directions below.

HEADING

Write your address and the date here. Include the month, day, and year.

(your address)
(date)

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

SALUTATION

A salutation is a greeting. Place a colon at the end of your letter's salutation.

Dear President Clinton:

The body of the letter should contain your ideas about how to make the schools in our nation safer.

(The body of the letter should contain your ideas about how to make the schools in our nation safer.)

CLOSING

Closings for business letters include expressions like: Yours truly, Sincerely, and Regards.

Sincerely,

(your signature)
(your name)

(your signature)
(your name)

Think it Through

Use the stories appearing in this issue to complete each sentence. Write each correct answer in the provided space.

1. Archaeologists donate their finds to _____ for research.

- a. relatives c. collector
b. museums d. schools

2. The Valley of the Golden Mummies may be the _____ collection of mummies ever found.

- a. deepest c. largest
b. smallest d. oldest

3. Ty Inc. announced plans to _____ its entire line of Beanie Babies.

- a. retire c. restore
b. introduce d. re-create

4. A strategy is a _____.

- a. game c. goal
b. trick d. plan

Now answer this question.

What does the Valley of the Golden Mummies reveal about life in ancient Egypt?

Science Skills

Fill in the names of each planet in the solar system. Having trouble remembering the right order? Try this: "My Very Elegant Mother Just Served Us Nine Pizzas." The first letter of each word is also the first letter of a planet's name, in order from the sun. Can you think of your own memory sentence?



Newfield School
345 Pepper Ridge Rd.
Stamford, CT 06905
October 28, 1999

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Dear President Clinton:

Hi! My name is Michael Rich and I am from Newfield School. I'm writing about your ideas in the October 11, 1999 edition of Scholastic News.

I definitely agree with you and your ideas about school violence. I also think you should respect people and their cultures. Don't make fun of people who are Jewish, like me. Others because they are African American. Make friends and include everyone in your activities. In the Sittleton shooting they killed a Black kid because he was an athlete and a great student. It's wrong to shoot somebody because of their abilities.

Work hard and you can achieve your goals.

Sincerely,
Michael Rich

P.S. Please write me back if you have a chance.

Jazmyn Justeen Caldwell
140 Clemson Road
Venice, Florida 34293
October 7, 1999

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Dear President Clinton:

In reading your letter to us students in scholastic news I would like to express my feelings on the things that you said. First, I heard on the news about the shooting at Columbine High and those other schools. I think if we all do our part we can stop the shooting. This is how I think we can do this: maybe each grade should get together and have a discussion about school and what's going on at home so if anyone is having any problems they can discuss it. I also think that at every school they should have a program that if a suspicious stranger is spotted on campus everybody will be alerted and go into a nearby building, lock the doors and shut the lights off, and be very quiet. Last but not least I think instead of having the main specials which are P.E., Tech., Music (chorus), and Music (instrumental), we should have a life special that helps you cope with problems and teaches you how to control your temper so that no one goes crazy, or nothing like that, and hurts someone.

In conclusion, I hope someone does something to make us feel safe again.

Sincerely,

Jazmyn Justeen Caldwell

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. letter	Robert Lee Clay to President Clinton (1 page)	10/13/1999	b(6)
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Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19586

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rc1259

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

5717 Gresham
St. Louis, MO 63109
October 12, 1999

President Bill Clinton
C/O Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Dear President Clinton:

My name is Katie King and I live in St. Louis, Missouri. I go to school at St. Raphael the Archangel and I am in the sixth grade. Violence is not really a problem at our school, but I think it is at some others schools in the United States.

I think one way to make schools in the U.S. safer is for teachers, parents, principals, and all adults to show kids that fighting will only make things worse. I think that parents should keep guns for hunting or anything else locked in a gun case and not be so careless with them. Too many people have been killed because of careless parents.

Parents should also tell their kids that video games are for fun and not to be taken seriously. If children get the wrong idea from video games, they might think it is okay to go out and kill someone with out realizing that it would change their lives forever.

Kids today also need to know that if you do not fight with someone, or smoke, or do drugs that does not make you stupid, it just makes you a better person inside and outside. If other kids tease someone, other children need to know to stand up for the one being teased. Before you say or do something negative; think about how it would affect others.

Parents and teachers also need to give children enough attention that they do not feel that violence is the only way that they will get attention. Parents and teachers also need to realize if there is something wrong with a child, they need to help that child.

Parents, teachers, and principals can not assume their child already knows this and even if they do know, they need to keep telling them. Adults also need to help children by making their community a safer place to live..

Thank you for taking time to listen to the children of America.

Sincerely,

Katie King
Katie King

14671 Linn Ct.
Westfield, IN 46074
10-20-99

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing you to show my concerns about kid violence. I think I could give just as good of an opinion as an adult because I know what is like to be a kid today.

First I want to talk about safety in schools. The size of the school is important. The teachers should know a lot about their students in order to help them (You mentioned this in The State of the Union Address). Also I think that the more disciplined students should be protected. That is why I am going to talk about gun safety.

Last year my family went to Ireland. Guns are illegal there. That law worked beautifully there. I think that we should outlaw guns here too. Many people say that it is unconstitutional, but I think that some of the constitution doesn't apply to us anymore. It was written when people had to hunt their own food and might have been raided by Indians! I am only talking about handguns though because you can't really hide a shot gun and they are used for hunting. Also I saw an article in *The Indianapolis Star* that showed 20 major crimes in 20 years. All of them were shootings besides the Oklahoma City bombing and a few exceptions. The twist though is that only two were used with shotguns

Another thing is that many people say that violent movies and video games teach kids that it is OK to hurt or even kill someone. This is a great point! We should be careful about video games and movies, but here is my point. My parents raised me to do what is right. They gave me strong morals. Parents are the ultimate influence! If I were to see a bad thing on TV I would turn it immediately!

Thanks for listening. I hope that American schools become a lot safer with your help.

Sincerely,



Neil O'Connor

1300 West Medicine Lake Dr.
Plymouth, MN 55441
October 13, 1999

President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

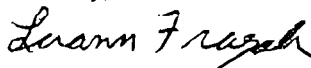
Dear Mr. President:

The students in my 8th hour Language Arts class read your message in the Oct. 11 issue of *Scholastic News*. They too are concerned about school violence.

These students brainstormed ideas as to why other children might behave so extremely. They spoke about what they think they can do to help prevent situations like those at Columbine and other schools through out the country. Finally, these young people came up with ideas and possible solutions that the schools, community, and government can do to help solve this tragic problem in our country.

I hope you will read these letters and respond to them. A good deal of thought and effort has gone into them.

Sincerely,



Luann Fragale
Special Education Teacher
Valley View Middle School

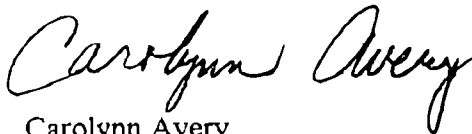

October 20, 1999

Dear Scholastic News,

Thank you for selecting these topics that are on everyone's mind. Keeping these issues in the news will help create awareness and possible answers to stopping the violence in schools.

Our letters are running late but be assured we have covered the issue of school violence. Some of the Special Education students are still working on their letters!

Sincerely,



Carolynn Avery
5/6 Social Studies Instructor
Union Elementary School

Phone:
FAX:
email:

547 Elm St.
Rockport, IN 47635
Wednesday, October 13, 1999

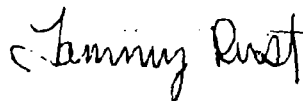
President Bill Clinton
c/o Scholastic News
555 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed you will find responses from the students in my classroom to your message about violence in school that was in our last issue of Scholastic News. Please read and consider their ideas.

I believe, more than anything, that children need appropriate guidance from those around them. As a society I feel it is our duty to encourage good moral values and properly punish those who commit crimes against others. I teach in a Catholic School, so I have an opportunity every day to teach about values. I am proud to have a such a special role. There are other aspects of our lives that I do not have control of. I believe there needs to be more conservative views on television programs and in computer games for children that would be more appropriate for teaching respect of life. Money needs to be appropriated to agencies who help those children who might be in situations where they have no proper role model. We need to enforce laws to punish those who commit crimes so an example is set. If we teach respect of life and tolerance of those who are different, violence will drop dramatically. To do that, we must make changes in all areas that influence our children.

Sincerely,



Tammy Rust

Grade 4 Teacher