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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/00/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Loy, Lisel (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22085

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, December 7, 2000

2019-0680-S

rs3555

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.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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]

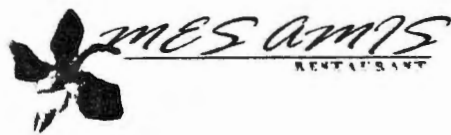


'00 DEC 7 PM3:17

An Invitation...

12-7-00

Scheduling



November 15, 2000

Please accept this invitation to allow us to introduce you and a guest to the newly opened *Mes Amis Restaurant* in Georgetown. Join Jean-Pierre at *Mes Amis* any Wednesday or Friday night through February 2001, and enjoy a complimentary hors d'oeuvre of your choice while listening to the soft sounds of *Danielle Westphal* and *Efi Tovia* as they recreate classic standards.

Chef Jean-Pierre is proudly serving contemporary French cuisine in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Please call to let us know when you would like to join us and we will reserve a table for you and your guest*. *Danielle* looks forward to seeing you, and we look forward to meeting you.

À Bientôt!

R.S.V.P. (202) 333-0234

* Please indicate if you will be staying for dinner.

Please present the enclosed photo to your waiter upon arrival.

Merci!

1775I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006
(202) 233-2040 direct

National Institute for Literacy

Be Sold
Copied Scheduling Podesta

Fax

To: The President

From: Carolyn Staley

Fax:

Pages: 2

Phone:

Date: 12/7/2000

Re: Letter copy and dinner plans

CC:

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

• **Comments:**

Dear Mr. President:

Holiday greetings! I was so happy to get the package from you, and must confess I was a bad girl and peeked inside the gift wrap! Thanks so much for the fun game, and we will enjoy it (after Christmas, promise!)

I have sent Hillary a letter offering our home and all the extra space we have as a possible DC home base during the Senate sessions. We'd love to help, and love the company. Empty nesting gets lonely! Because I don't have a contact in her office, I simply am copying you so you'll be aware of the offer and can discuss at family dinner!

One other item, our HSHS 64 friends are having dinner at on Sunday night at the Old Ebbot Grill at 6:30, and you should plan to join us! The group will include Jim French, Phil Jamison, Mary Jo Rogers, Glenda Cooper, Gail Martin Montouri, and Carolyn Wilson. We knew we'd not have the chance collectively to see you this weekend at the Traveler's reception, and know it may be impossible for you to join us, but we can hope!

Continue to take good care, feeling always the gratitude of the people for ALL you have done for our nation and world these eight years, and will continue to do in the future. You're just getting started!

With deep gratitude,

+ me

Carolyn

Carolyn

*Higher
Cautious*

*You have
Press
Sunday
night*

12-7-00

Carolyn and Jerry Staley
7817 Falstaff Road
McLean, Virginia 22102
(703) 734-0304

December 7, 2000

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Hillary:

First of all, CONGRATULATIONS on your thrilling Senate election! We certainly were cheering you on and are delighted that your leadership talents in the policy arena and your compassion for people will continue to be at work in our government.

Second, you can come live with us anytime! We have a large, comfortable home in McLean, Virginia with lots of space, since all our children have left us. We have 4 empty bedrooms on the upper level with extra bath. We also have a full basement apartment with fireplace, office space, a large living area, and private entrance just waiting for you. You could come and go and never have to even say hello unless you wanted company! We live in a great neighborhood and have lots of privacy. Our huge backyard is a quiet garden paradise and we don't even know we have neighbors, except for that fact that we enjoy their friendship and chat occasionally. I commute to work each day, driving on the scenic George Washington Parkway, and it generally takes about 20 minutes door-to-door.

We know this is a period of adjustment for you. If we can ever be of help, short term or long term, we would be so happy to have you stay share our space. (I didn't mention home cooking, laundry and housekeeping services are included!)

Again, congratulations, and all good wishes for your bright future. We look forward to seeing you during the holidays.

All best,

Carolyn and Jerry

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-7-00+ YNE A31

Reckonings

PAUL KRUGMAN

~~SECRET~~

R. Ballentine

You might
write
Paul & tell him
what we are
trying to do

Bob

Copied
Ballentine
Podesta

o's to Diane for the climate debacle?

emitter? Energy use tends to be more or less proportional to gross domestic product, and we have the biggest economy. But that's not the whole story: We release about twice as much carbon dioxide per capita as other advanced countries, even though we don't have anywhere near twice their per capita G.D.P. The main reason for that disparity is that we have much lower taxes on fuel, especially gasoline. The image of the American filling up his living room on wheels with dollar-a-gallon gasoline while his European counterpart carefully spoons precious petrol into his mini is a caricature, but gets at an essential truth.

This comparison suggests that it should actually be much easier for the United States to reduce its energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions than it is for Europe. High taxes on fuel have already induced Europeans to do the easy conservation steps; in America, where gasoline is literally cheaper than (bottled) water, we haven't even tried.

Reckonings

PAUL KRUGMAN

Sins Of Emission

Sam drives a huge S.U.V., Pierre drives a tiny Citroën. Both agree that for the sake of the environment they must reduce their combined fuel consumption. But who should bear the burden?

You might expect Pierre to demand that Sam do most of the adjusting. All that Sam has to do is switch to a smaller but still comfortable car; Pierre's car can't get much smaller. You certainly wouldn't expect to find Sam trying to wriggle out of the bargain, insisting that he be allowed to adopt a tree instead.

But that, more or less, is why efforts to curb global warming collapsed last week. There's plenty of blame to go around, but the essential problem was that Europeans got fed up with America's unwillingness to reduce its emission of greenhouse gases, even though it is the world's prime source of such gases.

Why is the United States such a big

Who's to blame for the climate debacle?

emitter? Energy use tends to be more or less proportional to gross domestic product, and we have the biggest economy. But that's not the whole story. We release about twice as much carbon dioxide per capita as other advanced countries, even though we don't have anywhere near twice their per capita G.D.P. The main reason for that disparity is that we have much lower taxes on fuel, especially gasoline. The image of the American filling up his living room on wheels with dollar-a-gallon gasoline while his European counterpart carefully spoons precious petrol into his mini is a caricature, but gets at an essential truth.

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Warren Linn

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Now it turns out that there are some complicating factors. Some estimates suggest that the cost of meeting international targets for emission reduction would actually be larger for the U.S. than for Europe, mainly because our economy grows faster, and faster growth increases the demand for energy. Still, one can easily understand European fury at America's refusal to make any serious effort to reduce the amount of carbon it burns.

But don't blame our negotiators, or for that matter the administration they work for. They had to respect domestic political realities. And what could the U.S. actually do to reduce its emission of greenhouse gases?

Any Econ 101 textbook can tell you the answer. If carbon dioxide is deemed to inflict damage on the environment, then the efficient way to resolve the problem is to provide market incentives to burn less carbon. The most straightforward policy would be an across-the-board carbon tax that . . .

I can't see any point in finishing that sentence. Never mind that even free-market economists favor "effluent taxes"; never mind that we're not talking about an overall tax increase, that any new tax on carbon could and should be offset by tax cuts elsewhere. In America's current political universe there are too many people who believe that the only good tax is a dead tax for any such proposal to be accepted. Such people aren't a majority, but they do control at least one house of Congress, and it just isn't going to happen.

In other words, the ultimate reason that the climate talks failed, that global warming will go unchecked, is the power of America's vitriolic anti-tax right.

Is there any way out of this trap? A decisive political defeat for the rabid right might open a path, but that didn't happen in this election.

The only alternative would be a Nixon-goes-to-China scenario. It's nice to fantasize that if George W. Bush ends up in the White House he might try to heal the wounds of his dubious triumph by, among other things, taking on his own party over environmental issues. But quite aside from his oil-industry connections and his dismal environmental record in Texas, Mr. Bush has said he is not convinced that the scientific evidence for global warming warrants policy action. And somehow I don't expect further evidence to change his mind.

Maybe future retirees won't have to move to Florida to find warm weather. It's looking like a long, hot century. □

Meredith Cable



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Harry Reid

Strongly recommend
a pardon for Jack Weinstein

Copied
Cable
Podesta

TRC

12-7-00

CARL LEVIN
MICHIGANcc: *Both Nolan*
12-6-00

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 5, 2000

Urgent
PersonalThe Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, the first of twenty-one federal death row inmates, Juan Garza, is scheduled to be put to death on December 12, 2000. He would be the first federal execution in nearly forty years. There are compelling reasons why you should intervene to delay this execution.

00 DEC 6 PM 6:52

A recent Department of Justice report documents the charging of federal capital cases. The findings are that the death penalty came from just a few states, including six in. Among the eight states where U.S. Attorneys have submitted the death penalty authorization rate exceeds 50 percent in from 15 - 38 percent in the rest.

12-6-00

To *LEG.*
Counsel for reply?

Yes — No —

B

cc: *rd. w/ counsel*

②

12-7-00

When this report was made public by the Department the Attorney General said that the report shows "minority death penalty system." She also said that the Department disparities and because of this a "broader analysis must be done." bias does in fact play any role in the federal death penalty added at the press conference on September 12 that "no one is disturbed, troubled, by this disparity."

It is the understanding of my staff that the "broader study must and would be undertaken is not completed. I urge you to delay the execution of Juan Garza until the broader study is completed by the Justice Department.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

Carl

Carl Levin

CL/jp

Mr. President - your decision will have a major impact on the approach of your successor to capital cases.

EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036

Tel (323) 939-7476

Fax (323) 939-8060

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: December 6, 2000

TIME: 1:00

FAX: (202) 456-1210

TO:

Betty Currie

FROM:

Joycie Lickett

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) _____

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE:

Thank you

P.1
Please Reply
↖

00 DEC 6 PM 5:37

12-7-00
To Cohen for
Reply

EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036

(323) 939-7476

FAX (323) 939-8060

December 6, 2000

Betty Currie
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Currie.

I would very much appreciate it if you could give this to President Clinton. I would like it to be included with the package I sent to you on November 16, 2000 containing a letter, articles and photographs.

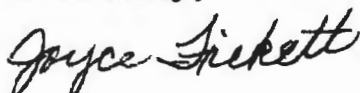
Thank you very much for your assistance. I wish I had addressed the package to you directly three years ago as President Clinton had asked us to do. But at least I know that now, because of you, it will get directly to him.

I am including in this fax a copy of my letter only, not the articles nor the photographs. If you should for any reason need another copy of them please let me know.

Since President Clinton felt that my husband was deserving of the Presidents Medal of Freedom, I feel confident this will still happen.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Joyce Fickett

EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036

(323) 939-7476

FAX (323) 939-8060

December 6, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton,

A few weeks ago I sent you a package and in the cover letter made reference to conversations we had with you when we met at two black & white fund raising events. After sending it I thought I should have mentioned something by which you could remember our conversation.

I recalled that you had said to my husband that you had never laughed so hard as when he told you about designing the house for Georgia Frontiere on Broadbeach Road in Malibu. In the meantime, my husband had designed a house for her in St. Louis as well as her offices in the Rams Headquarters. *(article enclosed)*

Hopefully, with this, you may recall how you had urged us to send you information about Eddie because you felt with his achievements he was qualified and deserving of the Presidents Medal Of Freedom. I understand there is also a Presidents Citizen Medal.

I hope with all my heart that you will be able to still bestow this honor on my husband.

I'm sure my sentiments are shared with millions of others when I say that I wish you could continue to be our President for another four years.

God bless you and your family.

Sincerely,



Joyce Fickett

The Restaurant Issue Los Angeles

The
BIG 10

L.A.'s Best New
RESTAURANTS

25

GREAT
Affordable
FEASTS

**Power
GRAPES**

SANTA
BARBARA'S
Red-Hot
VINEYARD

Special
REPORT

THE CRASH of Southwest
Airlines Flight 1455

The Man Who Prosecutes
THE MEXICAN MAFIA

Lisa
Kudrow

DISHES





Gold-plated surf shacks on Malibu's megabucksian Broad Beach Road include 31012 (ABOVE AND BELOW) and neighbor 31388 (ABOVE, RIGHT)

Swells Ahead

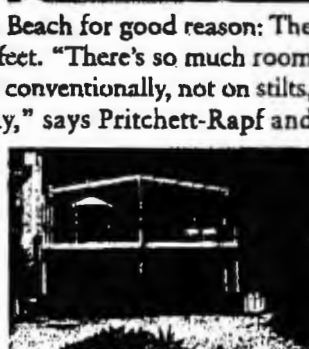
MARINERS LOST NEAR MALIBU'S BROAD BEACH CAN NAVIGATE BY THE MOVIE STARS: TIM CURRY'S FORMER HORROR SHOW OF A HOUSE AND GARDEN HITS THE MARKET

by Laura Meyers

WANT A HOUSE—OR EVEN A TINY SLIVER of a lot—along Malibu's Broad Beach Road? You'd better have more than sand in your pockets. The highly coveted strip just might be the priciest real estate in California. Running on the ocean side of PCH from Trancas Canyon (just north of Zuma Beach) to El Matador State Beach, the street is named Broad Beach for good reason: The one-and-a-half-mile beach there is as wide as 400 feet. "There's so much room between the surf and the homes that most are built conventionally, not on stilts, because no one worries about being washed away," says Pritchett-Rapf and Associates' Jack Pritchett, a 27-year veteran of the Malibu real estate game.

No wonder the mailboxes read like a Fire & Ice Ball list. Goldie Hawn, Steven Spielberg and Walter Matthau are longtime Broad Beach-combers, while Eddie Van Halen, James Brooks and Danny DeVito weekend and/or summer here. Newcomers include Mel Gibson, who recently paid about \$3.5 million for a 2,340-square-foot cottage, and Pierce Brosnan, who plunked down \$7.5 million to buy TV producer Ralph Edwards's 2,700-square-foot, five-bedroom house (with requisite media room and pool) that sits on 120 feet of beachfront.

If those places sound small for the money, they



LABUZZ
realty check

are. Actor Michael Madsen has been trying to sell a 2,115-square-foot California cottage that's on a mere 40-foot-wide lot. He paid about \$1.5 million for the property five years ago and now wants \$2.6 million. "Vacant land or teardowns sell pretty quickly, at \$50,000 to \$60,000 a front foot," says Pritchett.

But if size still matters to you, the house to envy is St. Louis Rams owner Georgia Frontiere's new 13,000-square-foot French mansion, designed by architect Edward H. Fickett, FAIA (the man behind no less than 17 Broad Beach houses), and completed just before his death last year. The seven-bedroom behemoth boasts an enormous courtyard entrance, a hipped slate roof, a secret lookout loft and a tennis court on a second lot. To make room for it, Frontiere tore down the house built by sixth husband Carroll Rosenbloom, who disappeared at sea in 1979.



KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES

Shea's Castle is guaranteed to protect its owner from three things: earthquakes, riots and that pesky feudal lord across the street. The 6,500-square-foot granite fortress is a fiefdom unto itself, sporting a stable, a 10-acre artificial lake fed by natural springs, an airstrip, an arched stone bridge, a two-mile midjet-car race-track and a Native American burial ground. There's only one problem: It's located at 44901 Fairmont Road in Antelope Valley, a good 45 minutes from L.A. without traffic.

The place wasn't really intended for the Barneys crowd. Completed in 1926 by a Beverly Hills realtor-investor named John Shea, the castle was replicated from

EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036

(323) 939-7476

FAX (323) 939-8060

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20502
Attn: Betty Currie

Dear Mr. President:

My name is Joyce Fickett and my husband and I had the pleasure of meeting you and Hillary on two occasions several years ago. Both events were black-tie fund raisers, during which you suggested that I send you some facts about my very modest husband, Edward H. Fickett, F.A.I.A. Until he passed away recently, he was a world-renowned architect despite injuries inflicted upon him during WWII. You had suggested that he might be deserving of the Medal of Freedom.

About three years ago, instead of sending the package to Betty Currie as you had suggested, I sent it to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. without her name. I believe this probably explains why I never received a reply.

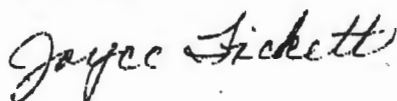
I am writing to you at the suggestion of Governor Gray Davis to correct this mistake of mine, and in the hopes that, after you have perused the enclosed documents, you will find my husband deserving of the Medal of Freedom and bestow upon him this honor posthumously.

You have done so much for our country and our world. I believe you will go down in history as one of our greatest Presidents. I know I speak for many Americans when I say that I miss you already and would be delighted if it were possible that you could remain our Chief Executive for another two terms.

Please forward my congratulations to Hillary. I'm sure she will serve her constituents honorably and with distinction in the United States Senate.

Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to consider my request. God bless you and your family.

Sincerely,



Joyce Fickett

**EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.
ARCHITECT**

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036
(323) 939-7476
FAX (323) 939-8060

**Edward H. Fickett, F.A.I.A.
ARCHITECT**

During World War II, my husband was a Lt. Commander in the United States Navy for five years, designing and building bases in the Pacific (Guam, Midway Islands, Union Islands, Palau, Philippines, New Caledonia, and the Hawaiian Islands). One day while trying to assist his men during rough seas, a cable snapped and severed my husband's arm above the elbow. It was his right arm, the arm that he was going to rely upon for the rest of his life as an architect. There was no doctor on the ship, only a "Pharmacist's Mate" who sutured my husband's arm back on. Through daily strenuous and painful exercise throughout his life and sheer determination and the belief in miracles, my husband was able to use that arm to design some of the most famous buildings in the world. He had taught himself to draw even the most minute details with his left hand which he used when the cramping and pain was too severe in his right arm.

During the post war years, there was a massive need for housing. Every developer started building homes but those homes just sat there and did not sell. They were expensive, yet they were dark, dreary, and sad due to the little windows. My husband knew that there were thousands of veterans glad to be home, glad to be alive, anxious to start a new life in a new home and raise a family. His wish as an architect and veteran was that every veteran and every American should be able to have their own home. So my husband invented and designed what came to be known as the "Fickett

Home." These were luxury homes designed for the pocket book of the average American. Realtors would sell as many as 200 "Fickett Homes" in one weekend.

Between 1946 and 1957 my husband designed more than 60,000 "Fickett Homes" from coast to coast; luxury homes that were affordable to low and moderate income Americans. He was able to keep the homes affordable through creative inventions. For example, color would be added directly to the concrete, thereby saving the cost of painting. The "Fickett Homes" were pale pink, pale peach, pale green and pale yellow as opposed to the other houses which were beige, brown, or white.

Although the "Fickett Homes" were small (2200 to 2800 square feet), one had the feeling they were palatial because he invented the idea of raising the ceiling to 14 feet. He invented the idea of "indoor-outdoor" living by designing houses with 14-foot walls of glass in every room of the house looking out to beautiful landscaped gardens which he designed all around the house. He designed roofs that extended far beyond the perimeter of the house to keep the sun out so that curtains or blinds were not even necessary and the indoor-outdoor living through the 14-foot glass walls could be enjoyed all day. A hallmark of the Fickett Home was a variation in the quality of light. The deep eaves allowed a filtered light to reach the interior which created patterns of light and shadow.

He invented the idea of open floor plans where one room flowed into the next with walls that went only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up and often only a fireplace separated the living room and dining room or den. He invented textured walls (hundreds of different textures) to make the homes more interesting.

Next he invented the open kitchen which allowed the kitchen to be part of the living room or family room so that the mother/housewife interact with the family and not

be stuck in the kitchen behind closed doors as his mother was when he was a child. People marveled at his practical kitchens -- called Portman kitchens (like in a train) -- where everything was easily reached and there were immense amounts of cupboard space and built-in appliances. There was always a window over every sink with a little tree, flowered plants or a bird feeder for the housewife to enjoy as she looked out the window.

Fickett also invented sliding closet doors and sliding glass doors thereby saving immense amounts of space. He put two sinks in the master bathroom and designed sunken bathtubs and showers with a built-in bench. The people loved his bathroom design and thought it was the epitome of luxury. To reinforce this new concept of airy, open design and indoor-outdoor living, he created skylights in the living room, hallways, bathrooms, and kitchens.

Time, Look, Life, House Beautiful, Better Homes and Gardens, Sunset and other magazines wrote:

"the Fickett Homes are so beautiful, so unique, so innovative, so cheerful, so progressive, yet so warm and practical. The "Fickett Homes" are happy homes. Through Architect Fickett's inventive and ingenious designs where one room flows into the next with these enormously high ceilings and 14-foot high walls of glass and walls that only go part way up to the ceiling and beautiful landscaped yards, the middle class person feels that he is living in the most deluxe luxurious home. These walls of glass only hint at a separation between inside and outside. His homes give the illusion of immense spaciousness and luxury. The Fickett designs are magnificent and exciting. Architect Fickett is indeed a genius. He is 40 years ahead of his time."

My husband loved sharing his new housing concepts and inventions with others and was invited as a guest speaker all over the United States. He encouraged other architects and students in architectural colleges to design these luxurious affordable homes. In 1949 to 1950, my husband formulated and participated in the AIA University Lecture Series because there was such a need for good architects. The team he formed consisted of Schindler, Neutra, Buckminster Fuller, Frank Lloyd Wright, Quincy Jones and himself. They traveled to colleges across the U.S. introducing students to the exciting field of architecture.

Edward H. Fickett FAIA also designed and master planned some of the most well know military bases for the United States government. They include:

- Edwards Air Force Base, Edwards CA
- Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, CA
- Los Alamitos Naval Base, Los Alamitos, CA
- Murphy Canyon Heights Naval Base, San Diego CA
- San Pedro Naval Base, San Pedro, CA
- Seal Beach Naval Base, Seal Beach CA

In 1956, President Eisenhower appointed Edward H. Fickett FAIA to the position of architectural advisor to the president and consultant to the federal government on housing. In that capacity, my husband also was responsible for the rewriting and updating of all the specifications and guidelines for the VA and FHA

programs. He also rewrote all the specifications and guidelines for the very outdated National Housing Act of 1934. With the completion of these new guidelines, the name was officially changed to the department of **Housing and Urban Development**. These specifications and guidelines, which my husband wrote, are still being used today at HUD.

Some other well known projects designed by my husband include the

- United Nations Library in Switzerland;
- Los Angeles Harbor (Cargo and Passenger terminals) in San Pedro, the largest harbor in the world;
- Bistro Gardens Restaurant in Beverly Hills;
- Historic and seismic renovation of the State Library in Sacramento;
- Historic and seismic renovation of the Los Angeles City Hall - Phase I;
- Los Angeles Police Academy;
- First Los Angeles firestation with a helicopter landing;
- Original Sands Hotel in Las Vegas;
- Dodger Stadium; and
- Nethercutt Museum, the largest antique car museum in the world.

In 1996 my husband was selected to replicate the oldest fire station in the city of Los Angeles, originally designed in 1903. It had been damaged by vandalism and fire.

My husband proposed to the Mayor and City council to make use of the building and proposed converting it to the African American Firefighter's Museum in step with **President Clinton's "Initiative on Race."** Edward H. Fickett's proposal was unanimously approved and now this museum – the first of its kind in the United States – collects, conserves and shares the experience of pioneering African Americans in the fire service from 1890 to the present. The Museum permanently houses artifacts and exhibits, illustrating this unique history from the beginning years, through segregation (1924 – 1955) with the re-integration in the 1950's to the present day with its aim of preserving the past for the benefit of the future.

My husband also invented things used all over the world such as the card key, used in every hotel of the world, to get into one's room. Being an artist, and not a businessman, my husband unfortunately did not patent this idea and now others are reaping the financial benefits of this invention.

Edward H. Fickett also master planned entire communities throughout the U.S. including housing, schools, churches, parks and commercial buildings. Architect Fickett was on the **National Panel of Arbitrators and Mediators**. He was in charge of reciprocity exams and licensing of architects for the state of California. He granted licenses to hundreds of architects from foreign countries such as Mexico. With the statistics in hand, he traveled to Mexico on behalf of the American Institute of Architects and the U.S. fighting for equal reciprocity for architects and other professionals who were denied reciprocity. Despite by husband's efforts, even today, Mexico and some other countries will not grant licenses to any architects from the U.S.

Architectural historians write, "We owe so much to this very modest man. Edward H. Fickett FAIA was a genius. We know of no other architect so versatile and so creative and with such an enduring influence. In addition to his ingenious ideas for housing he was the first of so many things, such as the first architect to design a round hotel (the Sands in Las Vegas), the first to design an all-suites hotel (the Ocotillo Lodge Hotel in Palm Springs), so that families could bring their children and have a kitchenette and a private enclosed patio for the children to play and be safe; he was the first to design open kitchens in restaurants when no one else dared to let the chef be seen; he was the first to engineer and cantilever a house or a tennis court over the edge of a mountain. He was known as the king of the tennis courts because he could design tennis courts in mid-air by cantilevering them."

He was the nine-time recipient of the Affordable Homes for all Americans Award sponsored by *House and Home* magazine. He was the four-time recipient of the National progressive Architectural Design Award sponsored by *Progressive Architecture* Magazine. He was the four-time recipient of the Best Homes for Parents with Children Design Award sponsored by *Parent's Magazine* plus House of the Year Awards from *House Beautiful*, *Sunset Magazine*, *Better Homes and Gardens* and several AIA national design awards.

My husband, a fourth-generation Angeleno, gave so much of himself to his country and helped wherever and whenever he was called upon. Because of him nearly 100,000 American families were able to buy and live in deluxe affordable Fickett Homes and thousands of others were able to benefit from his contributions to the VA, FHA and HUD.

We have received hundreds of letters from post-war Fickett homeowners who sold their homes in the 90's thanking Architect Fickett for their beautiful homes and expressing gratitude for the enormous amount of money they made on the sales of their Fickett Houses, because the homes are just as contemporary today as they were 40 or 50 years ago.

Submitted by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joyce Fickett".

Joyce Fickett

**SCHEDULE FOR VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 2000****FINAL**

SCHEDULER:	Jason Fried
WORK PHONE:	202-395-1750
WHCA PAGER:	4679

WASHINGTON, DC

WEATHER:	Washington, DC	Sunny	High: 38 F - Low: 28 F
----------	----------------	-------	------------------------

10:30 AM	BRIEFING
10:40 AM	Outside Residence

*****NO PUBLIC SCHEDULE*******AGJ/MEG RON NAVOBS**

EDWARD H. FICKETT, F.A.I.A.

ARCHITECT

7421 BEVERLY BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90036

Tel (323) 939-7476

Fax (323) 939-8060

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: *December 6, 2000*

TO:

Justin Cooper

TIME:

FAX:

FROM:

Joycie Lickett

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) _____

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE:

Thank you very much
Governor Gray Davis said that he would be
glad to write a letter nominating my husband
for the Presidents Medal of Freedom. Shall I
ask him to do so, or is it not necessary. Please
let me know so that I can call him and please
let me know if you found the package with the
photographs. (Letter from Governor Davis and two
articles attached.



GOVERNOR GRAY DAVIS

June 3, 1999

Joyce Fickett
c/o Forest Lawn, Hollywood Hills
6300 Forest Lawn Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90068

Dear Joyce:

Sharon and I would like to extend our heartfelt condolences for the passing of your husband and exceptional architect, Edward Fickett.

Edward was a wonderful friend who made many contributions to his community and to the people of this Great State.

Our thoughts and prayers are with you during this difficult time.

Warm regards,


GRAY DAVIS

AIArchitect

OCTOBER 1999 • VOLUME 6 THE NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA'S COMMUNITY OF ARCHITECTS

An American Hero

Edward H. Fickett, FAIA, died in May. A progressive and innovative architect, he designed one of the first prefab houses for manufacture, the first hotel to have private kitchenettes and patios, and the first open kitchen designed as part of the living or family room. Fickett was praised by California Governor Gray Davis at his funeral service as "an exceptional architect" who "made many beautiful contributions to his community and to the people of this great state." President Clinton also sent a letter of condolence, which was read at the memorial service officiated by Judge Joseph Wapner.

Some of Fickett's notable architectural designs included the original Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, La Costa Resort near San Diego, and the Los Angeles Harbor Passenger and Cargo Terminals. Additionally, he designed over 40,000 homes. A Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy for five years, Fickett also served as architectural advisor to former U.S. President Dwight

D. Eisenhower. A previous speaker at the AIA National Convention, he created and participated in the "AIA University Lecture Series."

From 1977 to 1986, he was the architectural commissioner for the City of Beverly Hills.

Fickett has been recognized with the Presidential Merit of Honor Award (the only architect so recognized) and awards from the AIA; the National Association of Home Builders; *American Home* magazine; *Parents* magazine; and the cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Reno, and Seattle.

Among his last projects were the replication of the oldest fire station in Los Angeles to house the African-American Firefighter Museum and renovation of Silverlake Park. At the posthumous dedication of the park, Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan extolled Fickett's "life commitment and concern for others . . . a part of a legacy he leaves for all to emulate. His love and kindness will be missed by all those whose lives he has touched."



FICKETT

Obituaries

Edward H. Fickett; Award-Winning Architect Built Showplaces

From Times Staff Writers

Edward H. Fickett, award-winning Los Angeles architect who created stunning residences from Malibu to Palm Springs and such resorts as the La Costa complex in Carlsbad, has died. He was 76.

Fickett died in Los Angeles on May 21 of pneumonia and was buried after services June 4 at Forest Lawn Hollywood Hills.

Establishing his architectural firm in Los Angeles in 1950, Fickett created showplace homes in the wealthiest areas of Southern California, including Beverly Hills, San Marino, Malibu and Palm Springs.

When he was named a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1969, he was cited for his "excellence of design, proportion and scale and the use of regional materials, redwood, adobe brick and handmade flooring tiles" and for his "continuity of detail and expression of structural elements."

A former Times urban planning columnist called one of Fickett's oceanfront homes in Manhattan Beach "a modern-styled post-and-beam delight" and said it was "an



Edward H. Fickett also pioneered concepts for low-cost housing.

excellent example of the popular 1960s style, sited and constructed with sensitivity."

Fickett worked for many years designing the La Costa complex in northern San Diego County. He started with its country club, moved on to create the health spa

and eventually added condominiums.

In addition to La Costa, Fickett designed the Mammoth Mountain Inn, the Las Cruces Resort Hotel in La Paz, Mexico, the Hacienda Hotel in Cabo San Lucas, Mexico, and the Bistro Gardens Restaurant in Beverly Hills.

But his work was not limited to homes and resorts for wealthy clients. Fickett also pioneered modular and structural concepts for early low-cost housing developments that were adapted for private and government projects in the 1950s.

One of his projects that received notice was the Home Magazine House for a now-defunct Los Angeles Times publication called Home Magazine. This house, built in 1957 and 1958, was an attempt by the magazine to offer readers an inside look at the construction of a contemporary Los Angeles home.

As the magazine pointed out, the house was not a pace-setter, or even a research home. It was an effort to build a house with the standard materials of the day with an eye both on quality and the

budget.

The 2,200-square-foot home, in the Royal Highlands area of Encino, was built by Donald Buhler and Everett Johnston; the landscaping was by Warren E. Lausen, and Philip Anthony designed the pool. The Home Magazine House was featured in a number of issues of the magazine.

On a massive scale, Fickett also designed the Los Angeles Harbor cargo and passenger terminals in San Pedro, garnering a 1963 award from the American Institute of Steel Construction.

His other government projects included Los Angeles' University High School and master plans for Edwards and Norton Air Force bases and Murphy Canyon Heights Naval Base.

He became adept not only at creating new complexes but also at expanding and renovating older and often historic facilities, and doing seismic rehabilitation on more than 20,000 residences and parts of Los Angeles' City Hall.

On May 11, Fickett earned a Los Angeles Conservancy Preservation Award for his renovation of Fire

Station No. 30 in South Los Angeles, which was built in 1913. He was to have participated today, along with City Councilwoman Jackie Goldberg, at the dedication of his Silver Lake Park Recreation Center.

Fickett had been widely praised by former Mayor Tom Bradley and several City Council members for his work on city recreation and parks facilities, and received numerous Los Angeles and Beverly Hills beautification awards for his commercial and residential designs.

The architect earned a presidential merit of honor and architectural awards from the National Assn. of Home Builders, the American Institute of Architects, the California Masonry Assn., the Pacific Coast Builders Assn., the Federal Housing Administration and such magazines as Good Housekeeping, Progressive Architecture, House and Home, Parents, Better Homes and Gardens and Practical Builder.

He served as president of the Southern California and the California chapters of the American Institute of Architects, and was an

architectural commissioner in Beverly Hills, a member of Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Sr.'s Housing Board for California and an architectural advisor to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Fickett was a popular lecturer at conferences and universities and an active arbiter of construction disputes for the American Arbitration Assn.

A fourth-generation Angeleno, Fickett earned a bachelor's degree in architecture and did graduate studies in engineering and archeology at USC; he received a master's degree in city planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After completing naval officer training at USC, he was commissioned a lieutenant commander and supervised construction of bases in the South Pacific by the Civil Engineering Corps (Sea Bees) during World War II.

He is survived by his wife, the former Joyce Helen Steinberg.

Memorial donations may be sent to the Edward H. Fickett FAIA Scholarship Fund, USC School of Architecture, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0291.

For the Record

Fickett obituary—In an obituary of Edward H. Fickett that appeared June 19, The Times reported that the architect did the seismic rehabilitation on 20,000 residences. In fact, Fickett built tens of thousands of homes from coast to coast and in foreign countries but did not do seismic rehabilitation work on residences. In addition, the characterization of one of his awards may have been misleading. He received a merit of honor award from the president of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'00 NOV 6 PM1:02

Carolyn -

Buddy wants a
letter of recommendation -
or a letter of reference for
his wife.
Can we do a "nothing type"
letter?

B

11-6-00

Send to Cohen
for response?

✓ yes get more
info from
Betty on
what it's
for

— no

Relia
to handle reply
coordinate
w/ Betty - (W) 11-6-00
12-7-00

in, (703) 251-1970

ulevard, McLean, VA 22102-4219

ilities consist of formatting of
complex reports, financial
es, and graphics. Proofing of own
g word processing materials.
iter that partners and auditors have

eet, N.W., Washington, D.C.

reports, financial statements, charts,

25 15th Street, N.W., Washington,

g memos, letters, speeches, etc. on

11), 9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,

ing arrest records and proof reading.

12-5 00

- Buddy Carter
(butler at WH)

- Carol Carter is
his wife

- Can we do a
very generic
recommendation?
(Betty's request)

Debbie

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/00/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Loy, Lisel (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22085

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, December 7, 2000

2019-0680-S

rs3555

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.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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]

CAROL P. CARTER

6902 BRIARCLIFF DRIVE

CLINTON, MD 20735

(b)(6)

(301) 877-1324

(703) 251-1971

EDUCATION

Lancaster High School, Lancaster, VA

EXPERIENCE:*11/1983 – Present - Deloitte & Touche, 1750 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, VA 22102-4219*

Promoted October 1989 to lead operator. Responsibilities consist of formatting of materials to conform with firm standards. Typing complex reports, financial statements, charts, proposals, programs, sending faxes, and graphics. Proofing of own work, backing up system, maintaining logs and filing word processing materials. Handling problems within the words processing center that partners and auditors have when my supervisor are not around or on vacation.

1/1983 - 11/1983 - Arthur Andersen & Co., 1666 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Responsibilities consist of typing letters, bluebacks, reports, financial statements, charts, proposals, programs and graphics, etc. on the NBI.

10/1979 - 3/1981 - Mortgage Bankers Association, 1125 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Responsibilities consist of answering phones, typing memos, letters, speeches, etc. on the Zerox 850 and or Zerox 800.

6/1974 - 9/1979 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 9th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Responsibilities consist of filing arrest records, typing arrest records and proof reading.

Special Skills: Typing Speed (75-85 w.p.m)

Zerox 850 and Zerox 800

Fax Machine

NBI

WANG OIS 140

Officer Writer

Word Perfect

Excel

Micro Softword

Contact: Supervisor, Fran Hayman, (703) 251-1970

In the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and priorities: I priorities work according to date and time, unless there is something that is urgent and need to go out at the moment, then I adjust the workload and proceed with that project.

In the ability to exercise a high degree of tact, diplomacy and confidentiality interacting with diverse staff and high level visitors and callers. I demonstrates overall attitude of satisfying needs of internal and external client, responsive, prompt and accurate in providing services, follow through on internal/external client inquiries, requests and/or complaints. Also I, function in a cooperative manner with co-workers/other departments in support of quality service, and effectively communicates with others; shares ideas, solutions and information. I demonstrates skill in communicating by telephone by acting promptly.

In the ability to organize, coordinate and manage administrative operations in an office: Organizes and priorities work, utilizes time effectively, coordinates workflow, or coverage with co-workers, adapts to changing priorities and anticipates problems; handles unexpected or multiple task assignments.

My skills in utilizing MS office (e.g., Microsoft Word, Powerpoint, Excel and Access) and other office related computer functions such as E-mail and the Internet: Familiar with all the above. In my daily routine I work continuously on Microsoft Word, Excel, e-mail and internet daily.

DC -
red dot
pls do
short reply
to Dine by
Fri. Monday
will attach
remarks @ 12:7

Letter
to
Dine
signed
sign from

Philip Dine was moved by your comments at the service for Governor Carnahan, a wonderful public official and a wonderful man. As a Washington bureau reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, he accompanied him on a trade mission to Eastern Europe and encloses his brief article about that trip. Your ability to capture the essence of people and to express feelings and ideas cogently and succinctly is a remarkable gift.

CC: Betty

Lee/Ferry 11-27-00

Did a letter go
out to Philip Dine
re attached ?

Did Carnahan

remarks go to
Philip Dine ?

Nothing
from
Dine

Debbie Bird

12-5-00

Remarks coming

Betty says we
can send up
to oval to
have KOTIS sign

deb

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY

WASHINGTON BUREAU
October 24, 2000

President Bill Clinton

The White House

'00 NOV 22 PM 11:07

Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton,

As a former resident of Missouri, I want to tell you how moved I was by your comments at the service for Gov. Mel Carnahan Friday in Jefferson City. He was a wonderful public official and a wonderful man.

I'm a Washington bureau reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and accompanied the governor on a trade mission to Eastern Europe three years ago. Watching him up close was a terrific experience, as suggested in the brief article we ran last week as part of our coverage of him. (Incidentally, the guide who took Gov. Carnahan around the former Jewish ghetto said he'd done the same with you.)

On a personal note, I'd like to say that your ability to capture the essence of people and to express feelings and ideas cogently and succinctly is a remarkable gift -- not only for you but for those who have the opportunity to hear you.

Respectfully yours,



Philip Dine

PHILIP DINE
National Correspondent

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Washington Bureau
1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20006

pdine@postnet.com

Tel: (202) 298-6880
Fax: (202) 342-1858

plined and cautious — also were used to describe his son, Roger "Randy" Carnahan.

Father and son, along with Gov. Carnahan's political adviser, Chris Sifford, were killed Monday night when the plane Randy Carnahan was piloting crashed in Jefferson County.

Randy Carnahan's law partner in Rolla, William E. Hickie, described him as careful and disciplined. He said those qualities made him a good lawyer and a good pilot.

Speaking with other pilots, "you never heard anything but good things about Randy as a pilot. That's why this is so hard to understand. It's hard to believe it would be pilot error."

McCaskill had flown with Randy Carnahan before.

"Your sense was, when you were flying with Randy, you were in very capable hands," she said.

Randy Carnahan, 44, usually flew his father to his campaign events across the state, and often could be seen standing quietly in the background while his father spoke — awaiting the signal of when it was time to go.

"Randy was just a truly genuine human being," said Tony Wyche, Carnahan's campaign director. "An earnest person who was dedicated to helping his father. He really enjoyed traveling with him."

Randy Carnahan worked as a lawyer, but his father believed

nor said he thought

"Randy was an attorney so he could make money to play farmer," said Jerry Nachtigal, the governor's spokesman.

The family's farm in Rolla, where Randy lived, is home to a small herd of cattle.

"Randy just loved to chase after the cattle and play farmer," Nachtigal said Tuesday. "I think the governor kind of enjoyed it, too."

Athletic himself, Randy Carnahan shared his enthusiasm by teaching Hickie to rappel and



Randy Carnahan

Usually flew father to campaign events

venirs that Randy collected during his journeys. The family often pointed to a huge rug in the family room that Randy had folded up, put in a knapsack and carried through the Himalayas to bring home.

Randy Carnahan was single. He is survived by his mother, Jean Carnahan, two brothers, Russ and Tom, and a sister, Robin Carnahan.

Hickie kept the law office at Carnahan, Hickie & Calvert open Tuesday to give people a place to come and grieve.

"People want to talk; they want to remember," he said.

Virginia Young, *Jo Mannies* and Mandy Davis of the *Post-Dispatch* contributed to this story.

PRAGUE VISIT

Artwork at former Jewish ghetto moved governor

By PHILIP DINE

Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sunday, Nov. 16, 1997, was a blustery day in Prague. Gov. Mel Carnahan had arrived in the Czech Republic the night before on a trade mission to help boost Missouri's exports, including the St. Louis-built F/A-18 Hornet.

Despite jet lag, Carnahan rose early Sunday morning to walk through the former Jewish ghetto in Prague on a tour that included three ancient synagogues, a cemetery and a museum. The museum contained collections gathered by the Nazis from 153 Jewish Czech

communities they liquidated — and which they intended to display as "the culture of an extinct race."

Donning a white yarmulke, Carnahan entered a synagogue and examined drawings and paintings done by young children. He fell silent as he gazed at the simple plaques that identified each child only by name, birth date and date of deportation to an extermination camp.

The art had been hidden in an attic and saved, even while the children perished.

Jean Carnahan, also visibly moved, pulled a reporter aside and explained her husband's intense reaction.

The children were almost all born in the early 1930s, as was the governor, she said, and they would have been his age now. But their lives had been abruptly ended by hatred at an age when they couldn't even understand such forces.

She added that on prior trips to Europe, she and the governor had visited the Auschwitz concentration camp and a damaged synagogue in Berlin as a way to focus on what hatred can cause.

"It never hurts to be reminded," she said.

Later that day, as the governor and his group of Missouri business executives and state economic-development officials

strolled across the fabled square of Staromestske nam, a ragtime band played "St. Louis Blues." Everyone assured Carnahan the song was coincidental.

The group soon came to a halt, as the Missourians tried to devise a plan for the rest of the day. There were various suggestions and differences of opinion, and the day seemed ready to dissolve in disarray.

Then Carnahan spoke up, giving concise orders as to what each person would do next and what would happen when they finished.

The confusion lifted, and all set out on their assigned missions.

down, said Missouri Court Judge Mike Mer legal counsel

"And that's why I respect traveling commissioner," Wolf could not only hear his message but a governor emotional his public appearance, "laxed the boss."

Even at his mother in 1992, Sifford she ity to put people at said. Sifford's mother Anne Sifford, died brain aneurysm a ford delivered the

"And he had stitches," said Sifford hood friend, Mike Louis. Sifford told ers, " 'This is a ti but let's remember times and all the fu erally had the laughing and sn said.

Cox, a financial Anheuser-Busch C friends with Sifford high. The two room at Southwest Missouri University and h close touch since, Cardinals game to weeks ago. An avid "bled Cardinal red.

As chief of staff, tiated a solution blockade last year, ity leaders shut do way for an hour more highway cons for minority worke

Mike Hartmann current chief of Sifford "had to find a and understand t sues, clearly un concerns of those

10/18/2000

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
October 24, 2000

President Bill Clinton

The White House

Washington, D.C.

'00 NOV 22 PM 11:07

11-27-00

- checking w/ORM

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11-22-00

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(Incidentally, the guide who took Gov. Carnahan around the former Jewish ghetto said he'd done the same with you.)

On a personal note, I'd like to say that your ability to capture the essence of people and to express feelings and ideas cogently and succinctly is a remarkable gift -- not only for you but for those who have the opportunity to hear you.

Carolyn -

Carol: I know I
edited Carnahan
remark - don't
remember if
letter was done or:

Did we do? copy -
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1715 check

(12)

11-22-00

ident

LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Washington Bureau
1400 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006

com

Tel: (202) 298-6880
Fax: (202) 342-1858

EPHONE (202) 298-6880

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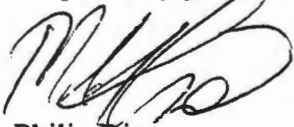
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National Correspondent

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Hickie kept the law office at Carnahan, Hickie & Calvert open Tuesday to give people a place to come and grieve.

"People want to talk; they want to remember," he said.

Virginia Young, Jo. Mannies and Mandy Davis of the Post-Dispatch contributed to this story.

10/18/2000

PRAGUE VISIT

Artwork at former Jewish ghetto moved governor

BY PHILIP DINE

Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sunday, Nov. 16, 1997, was a blustery day in Prague. Gov. Mel Carnahan had arrived in the Czech Republic the night before on a trade mission to help boost Missouri's exports, including the St. Louis-built F/A-18 Hornet.

Despite jet lag, Carnahan rose early Sunday morning to walk through the former Jewish ghetto in Prague on a tour that included three ancient synagogues, a cemetery and a museum. The museum contained collections gathered by the Nazis from 153 Jewish Czech

communities they liquidated — and which they intended to display as "the culture of an extinct race."

Donning a white yarmulke, Carnahan entered a synagogue and examined drawings and paintings done by young children. He fell silent as he gazed at the simple plaques that identified each child only by name, birth date and date of deportation to an extermination camp.

The art had been hidden in an attic and saved, even while the children perished.

Jean Carnahan, also visibly moved, pulled a reporter aside and explained her husband's intense reaction.

The children were almost all born in the early 1930s, as was the governor, she said, and they would have been his age now. But their lives had been abruptly ended by hatred at an age when they couldn't even understand such forces.

She added that on prior trips to Europe, she and the governor had visited the Auschwitz concentration camp and a damaged synagogue in Berlin as a way to focus on what hatred can cause.

"It never hurts to be reminded," she said.

Later that day, as the governor and his group of Missouri business executives and state economic-development officials

strolled across the fabled square of Staromestske nam, a ragtime band played "St. Louis Blues." Everyone assured Carnahan the song was coincidental.

The group soon came to a halt, as the Missourians tried to devise a plan for the rest of the day. There were various suggestions and differences of opinion, and the day seemed ready to dissolve in disarray.

Then Carnahan spoke up, giving concise orders as to what each person would do next and what would happen when they finished.

The confusion lifted, and all set out on their assigned missions.

down, said Missouri Court Judge Mike Mer legal counsel to

"And that's why I expect traveling comp governor," Wolff could not only hel his message but al governor emotiona his public appeara laxated the boss."

Even at his moth in 1992, Sifford sho ity to put people at said. Sifford's moth Anne Sifford, died s brain aneurysm at ford delivered the e

"And he had th stitches," said Siff hood friend, Mike Louis. Sifford told ers, " 'This is a tin but let's remember times and all the fun erally had the w laughing and sm said.

Cox, a financial Anheuser-Busch Co friends with Sifford high. The two room at Southwest Mis University and ha close touch since, Cardinals game tog weeks ago. An avid "bled Cardinal red,

As chief of staff, S tiated a solution blockade last year, ity leaders shut dow way for an hour more highway cons for minority worker

Mike Hartmann, current chief of st. ford "had to find a and understand th sues, clearly und concerns of those

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The list of Associate Editors is not yet complete, but so far it comprises the names of Professional Scientists who stand at the head of the various branches of Sciences with which they have identified themselves.

The Editor will be glad to hear from those who will take an interest in the success of this Journal, or who desire to co-operate in any way; and suggestions will always be welcomed and receive due attention. The intention of publishing "SCIENCE" has been known only to a few, but the following well known and esteemed Scientists have expressed either their intention to contribute, or their approval of the object of the Journal, and good wishes for its success.

Professor SPENCER F. BAIRD, and Dr. ELLIOTT COUES, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Professor EDWARD S. HOLDEN, Naval Observatory, Washington; Professor O. C. MARSH, Yale College; Professor BURT G. WILDER, Cornell University; Professor C. A. YOUNG, Princeton College; Professor S. W. BURNHAM, Chicago; Professor O. STONE, Observatory, Cincinnati; Dr. J. S. BILLINGS, National Board of Health, Washington; Professor WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., New York; Dr. EDWARD C. SPITZKA, New York; Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE, Army Signal Office, Washington; Professor EDWARD S. MORSE, Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; Professor ALEX. A. JULIEN, Columbia College, New York; Dr. J. J. WOODWARD, Surgeon General's Office, Washington; Professor H. P. BOWDITCH, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor H. L. SMITH, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; &c., &c., &c.

All Communications should be addressed to THE EDITOR, Box 3838, P. O. New York.

SCIENCE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

NEW YORK, JULY 3, 1880.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

This institution has been long and favorably known to the scientific public, not only of the United States, but of the whole world. It was founded in 1844, and commenced its operations in 1845, and as it is now about to enter a new epoch of its existence by a removal to a new and better site in the District of Columbia, a brief account of its progress will not be without interest.

Astronomy did not flourish in America during the eighteenth century. A few observations were made by Professors at Harvard and Yale Colleges, and in Pennsylvania by RITTENHOUSE and others (in 1769). A telescope was mounted in 1830 at Yale College for regular astronomical observations, and the first observatory was built at Williams College in 1836, by Prof. HOPKINS. Mr. WILLIAM C. BOND, of Dorchester, a maker of chronometers, had erected a small observatory at his residence, and this was afterwards removed and formed the nucleus of the observatory of Harvard College. The observatories of Hudson, Ohio, (founded 1837), of the Philadelphia High School (1840), of West Point Military Academy (1841), of Cincinnati (1843), of Georgetown, D. C., (1844), and the Naval Observatory (1842), were the first established, and these observatories all erected within the decade, 1835-1845, were the signs of a growing sense of the importance of astronomical research among the people.

Probably due credit has not been generally given to the efforts of General O. M. MITCHEL the astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory, who, by lectures, treatises and personal influence, kept the subject before the reading public. In Congress a few intelligent men, like Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, had always advocated the establishment of an observatory which should be truly national, but great opposition to such an institution was constantly displayed, and so late as 1832 a bill

appropriating money for the survey of the coast, contained the clause "provided that nothing in this act should be construed to authorize the construction or maintenance of a permanent astronomical observatory."

The final establishment of the Naval observatory came about in this wise, and it was due largely to the admirable abilities of Lieutenant GILLISS, of the Navy.

The exploring expedition of Admiral WILKES (1838-1842), proposed making astronomical observations in all parts of the world, and to utilize these, corresponding observations were required at home. These were made by GILLISS in a small observatory on Capitol Hill for the four years and they were of high excellence. The present observatory building was erected as a "depôt of charts and instruments" for the Navy from designs by GILLISS. The regulations of the Service required that GILLISS should be sent to sea, and the direction of the observatory was confided to Lieutenant MAURY, who retained it till 1861. A corps of astronomers was formed and a detail made of the officers from the line of the Navy to care for the chronometers, charts and instruments, and to collect hydrographical information, and this plan of organization continued till 1866, when the Hydrographic office was separated from the Observatory. Suitable instruments were provided and the observations were published in quarto volumes, twenty-two of which have appeared up to 1880. The main instruments were:

1. A Transit Instrument (by ERTEL, of Munich).
2. A Mural Circle (by SIMMS, of England).
3. A Meridian Circle (by ERTEL).
4. A Prime Vertical Transit (by PISTOR & MARTIUS, of Berlin).
5. An Equatorial (by MERZ, of Munich), with an Object Glass of 9.62 inches.

These instruments were kept steadily at work and thousands of observations were made and have been reduced and published. The mere index to these ob-

servations fills 74 quarto pages. Certain special publications deserve particular mention. A catalogue of 10,658 stars, observed with the instruments 1, 2, 3, and 4, has been made by Professor YARNALL. It may be said to have been his life work, as he made a large share of the observations and reduced all of them. This catalogue is of great usefulness.

The Wind and Current Charts of MAURY, which have been adopted the whole world over, were constructed from observations collected and discussed here. With the equatorial, three asteroids were discovered by Professor FERGUSON, and Professor HALL and himself observed a great number of comets and minor planets. The theoretical researches of Professor WALKER on *Neptune*, of Professor HUBBARD on comets, and the work of Professors COFFIN and HUBBARD on points of practical astronomy, all belong to this first epoch.

The second stage of the Observatory's life may be said to have begun in 1861, with the superintendence of GILLISS, and to have extended to the present time under the direction of Rear Admirals DAVIS, SANDS and RODGERS. Two new first-class instruments were purchased.

6. The Transit Circle (1865), made by PISTOR & MARTINS.

7. The 26-inch Equatorial (1873) made by ALVAN CLARK & Sons. Both have been kept in constant use. With the first, the sun, moon, major and minor planets have been constantly observed and the materials for a very large and important catalogue of stars (soon to be published) have been collected. The telegraphic longitudes of many points in the United States and elsewhere, have been determined by Professors HARKNESS and EASTMAN. We may mention among these the longitudes of Havana (Cuba), St. Louis, Detroit, Carlin and Austin (Nevada), Ogden (Utah), Bethlehem (Pa.), Princeton (N. J.), Cincinnati, Nashville, Columbus, Harrisburg, and others. The large equatorial, besides making a great number of observations of double stars (HALL and NEWCOMB), and of Nebulæ (HOLDEN), has been employed on the observations of the faint satellites for which it is better fitted than any other instrument existing. The masses of *Uranus* and *Neptune* have been determined by Professor NEWCOMB and the capital discovery of two satellites to *Mars* made by Professor HALL.

The theoretical researches of Professor NEWCOMB on the Lunar Theory and on Fundamental Stars, and of Professors NEWCOMB and HALL on Satellites, belong to this period.

The Transits of *Venus* (1874), and of *Mercury* (1878), have been most thoroughly observed and discussed by the various astronomers.

The solar eclipses of 1869, 1870, 1878 and 1880 have been also elaborately observed by parties sent from the observatory, and the results are all published except those for 1878 and 1880, which will shortly appear. The work done here on solar eclipses alone is of the first importance, and will greatly forward our knowledge of solar physics. There is no space to mention the miscellaneous work done: the chronometers of the Navy, the furnishing of standard time to the United States, the observations of meteors, all receive their share of attention.

The third epoch of the history of the Observatory commences with the effort to change its site to one less exposed to the sickly influences of the malaria which rises from the marshes surrounding the Observatory on the river side, and to one where the fogs from the same source will not seriously interfere with the complete use of the instruments. This subject has, since 1870, received more or less attention, but the first serious effort to change the site for these reasons was made in a report of the Superintendent in 1877.

"UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,

Washington, September 15, 1877.

"SIR: I found upon taking charge of the Observatory, that the malarious influences surrounding it were notorious, and that from May to about the middle of October the officers whose services were necessarily in the Observatory at night, paid the penalty in impaired health and in diminished efficiency. The fogs which arise from the river, driven by the prevailing winds, float above the instruments and lessen their usefulness.

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend that a suitable site, north of the city and inside the District of Columbia, be procured for a new Observatory.

The area allotted to this purpose need not necessarily be more than twenty-five or thirty acres in extent; but as much as this is needed, since, if surrounded by dwellings or factories, the smoke would obscure the clearness of vision, the traffic would shake the instruments, and some high structure, if placed upon the meridian near our instruments, might hide a useful part of the heavens.

The present Observatory is in a very dilapidated condition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

JOHN RODGERS,

Rear-Admiral Superintendent.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The accompanying papers show that the death of two superintendents, Captain GILLISS and Admiral DAVIS, was either caused or accelerated by malarial fever, and that the death of Professors FERGUSON, SPRINGER and HUBBARD, could be traced directly to this cause. The prevalent fogs are shown to interfere with observations.

In short, this report brought prominently forward a fact which had always been patent, viz.: that it was almost a crime and certainly an extremely poor use of

the resources of the observatory, to continue its astronomical and its instruments in the present situation. A petition was presented to Congress (1878, Jan. 10), from prominent men of science, asking for its removal, and Jan. 16, 1878, a bill was introduced by Mr. SARGENT in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission to select a suitable site. In the mean time a plan for the new building had been prepared at the observatory, submitted to all the prominent astronomers of the country for their suggestions, corrected and adopted. The report of the Commission, consisting of Admiral AMMEN, U. S. N., Colonel BARNARD-U. S. A., and LEONARD WHITNEY, Esq., was made 1878, Dec. 7. It recommended the purchase of "Clifton," a beautiful site of 45 acres in Georgetown, situated on Rock Creek.

Unfortunately, it was not learned until after the report was made, that it had been seriously contemplated to build a railway down the valley of Rock Creek. This report was not acted on, owing to the fact that the presence of a railway would seriously interfere with the stability of the instruments. Therefore a new commission was appointed Feb. 9, 1880, consisting of Senator W. P. WHYTE, Representative L. MORSE, and Admiral RODGERS, U. S. N., under a bill approved Feb. 4, 1880, which appropriated \$75,000 to the purchase and selection of a suitable site. The officers of the Observatory were directed to examine the many sites offered for sale. These lay in three different parts of the city: first, north of the capital near the Soldiers' Home Park, and near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; second, north of the main part of the city; third, northwest of the city, in Georgetown. The preferences were for the sites in the first section. Each site that was at all eligible was tried in the following way: the fundamental observations depend upon the accurate measures of the zenith-distances of stars. As the zenith is not a visible point the nadir point (which can be made visible, and which is directly opposite the zenith point) is chosen. A box of quicksilver is placed immediately beneath the meridian instrument and the position of the reflected images of the spider lines of the instrument observed; when these coincide with the spider lines seen directly, the instrument is vertical or it is pointing to the nadir. Such observations as these have to be made at all hours of the night and day, and anything that seriously interferes with them will prevent the taking of satisfactory observations. The question then was, to try each of the proposed sites with this test and to unhesitatingly reject any site which did not fulfill the conditions. To do this a post was firmly planted in the ground. On the top of this a flat basin containing quicksilver was placed. A telescope was directed

towards the quicksilver about dusk, so that the image of the pole star should be seen in the telescope. This image usually showed as a neat quiet round disk. The times of the passing of railway trains was known, and at these moments the image of the star was watched. For many of the places tried, the vibration of the mercury surface caused by the tremors of the ground was so great that no image of the star could be seen for many minutes during the passing of the trains. This was a fatal objection, since similar observations may have to be taken at any moment of the night or day.

For those places near a public road the experiment was varied by causing a loaded wagon to be driven rapidly up and down. The experiments were always made at least twice to avoid errors, and only those places rejected which were plainly unsuitable on this account. No matter what might be their other advantages, if they did not stand this test they were useless for astronomical purposes.

The places just north of the city were rejected on account of the smoke always rising from the mass of chimneys, an artificial and constant fog. In this way the choice has been narrowed down to two places. One directly south of the great park of the Soldiers' Home and one in Georgetown. The first is so situated that to make it suitable for observatory purposes a very large quantity of land would have to be bought; the second place can be bought with the appropriation. The matter is in this condition at present. No choice has been made by the commission as yet. There is, of course, a great desire on the part of land-owners to force the commission to buy land in their neighborhood, but the choice must finally be made on the principles heretofore adopted. The new Observatory is to stand for a century at least and no small and petty personal considerations should be allowed to enter.

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF SCIENCE.

"I have endeavored to state the higher and more abstract arguments by which the study of physical science may be shown to be indispensable to the complete training of the human mind, but I do not wish it to be supposed that because I may be devoted to more or less abstract and impractical pursuits I am insensible to the weight which ought to be attached to that which has been said to be the English conception of Paradise—namely, 'getting on.' Now the value of a knowledge of physical science as a means of getting on, is indubitable. There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely huckstering ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation. An industry attains higher stages of its development as its processes become more complicated and refined, and the sciences are dragged in, one by one, to take their share in the fray."—*Huxley*.

A BIT OF SUMMER WORK.

BY PROFESSOR BURT G. WILDER, M. D.

Notwithstanding the number of "Summer Schools of Science" to be in operation this season, many teachers are likely to pass the vacation at a distance from the facilities afforded by organized laboratories. How shall they employ their time?

Doubtless they all need rest, and in most cases at least a fortnight should elapse before any intellectual labor is undertaken. An equal period of repose may well occur just before the renewal of teaching in the Fall. But the teacher who hopes to make his instruction each year more thorough and successful than the last, will be pretty sure to spend the remaining month or two in the search of help from books, and, while regretting the vagueness of the information thus obtained, may seldom think of making it more real by personal observation.

Now it is true that in some branches of science this may require appliances not readily obtained. This is the case with Chemistry and Physics, and some parts of Natural History. But Botany and Entomology may be pursued under almost any circumstances, and I venture to suggest that at least one kind of *anatomical* work may be carried on with but a slight amount of apparatus.

Obviously, the summer is not the most favorable time for study of the viscera, while anatomical details respecting the muscles, vessels and nerves are not especially required for ordinary instruction. But the *brain* is not only the organ least satisfactorily treated in the text-books, but at the same time the one concerning which the most should be known, from the double standpoint of physiology and psychology.

But how can the teacher procure brains, and how shall he preserve them when obtained?

The question is a perfectly natural one in view of the prevailing impression that cerebral structure is to be learned from the human brain alone. So far from correct is this idea, that from a single animal brain, perfectly fresh or well preserved, more may be gained than the average medical student learns from the human brains usually examined in the dissecting-room.

This is due to the fact that, excepting the absence of the occipital lobes of the hemispheres, the brains of the cat, the dog, the rabbit and the sheep present nearly all of the structural features of the human brain, while their smaller size and greater accessibility better adapt them for manipulation and for the preservation of the numerous specimens which are needed to display all parts of the organ.

Of the animals above named the cat seems to be the most favorable subject. It is always and everywhere obtainable; the brain is larger than that of the

rabbit, and more easily extracted than those of the sheep and most dogs.

Some features of the brain, as the coloration of different parts, and especially the relation of the gray and white substances, are better seen upon fresh specimens; but the beginner will do well to examine hardened brains first, so as to become familiar with the form and relative position of the parts, and with their names.

Among the instruments needed for the removal and dissection of the brain the most essential are a very sharp knife, and a pair of "wire-nippers" with the blades set at a slight angle with the handles.*

As an aid to the study of the brain any work upon Human Anatomy will be found useful. The best are those of "Quain" and "Gray." Descriptions, without figures, of the brains of the sheep, and of the dog and rabbit, are given in the little works of Morrell and Foster and Langley. With some modification these apply to the brain of the cat.†

Finally, it is hardly necessary to urge that outline drawings be made of the brain as a whole, and of its parts as exposed by dissection. If this is done, by the end of the summer the teacher will have become better able to appreciate the peculiarities of the human brain when one comes in his way, and will have laid a substantial foundation for the physiological and psychological instruction which he may be called upon to impart.

ANTIPATHARIA OF THE "BLACK" EXPEDITION.—In vol. iv. No. 4 of the *Bulletin* of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. (February), L. F. Pourtales describes twelve species of this interesting group taken in the Caribbean Sea (1878-79). In determining the species an attempt has been made to use the differences in the shape of the polyps, as well as the disposition and form of the spines to draw characters for a much-needed revision of their classification. It would seem as if there were at least two different types of spines: the triangular compressed and the more cylindrical. These latter are generally more densely set, even assuming sometimes a brush-like appearance, as in *Antipathes humilis*, a new and wonderfully spinous species, figured but not described by Pourtales. These cylindrical spines are also unequal on the two sides of the pinnules, being longer on the side occupied by the polyps, with a very few around the polyps. The triangular spines are disposed regularly in a quincuncial order around the pinnules, and in a cleaned specimen nothing indicates the place formerly occupied by the polyps. In one series, however, *A. desbonni*, the spines are in regular verticils. There would appear to be a connection between the shape of the polyps and the shape and disposition of the spines. Those species with triangular spines have polyps with longer tentacles than those with cylindrical spines, and the tentacles have a greater tendency to become regular in shape.

* These nippers are imported from Germany by H. Boker & Co., of New York, and are for sale by A. J. Wilkinson & Co., of Boston, and Treman, King & Co., of Ithaca, N. Y. They cost about 75 cents.

† Hektograph copies of instructions for the removal, preservation and dissection of the cat's brain may be had upon application to Mr. F. L. Kilborne, Anatomical Laboratory, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

ELECTRICITY AS POWER.

BY FRANCIS P. UPTON, ESQ.

In the early history of electrical science, many forms of engines were made, by which the power of electricity could be shown. Each was as wonderful as the other to the unthinking observer; for, without apparent combustion of fuel, work was done. We find, among the largest of these engines, one used in St. Petersburg, to drive a small boat, and one in this country to propel a train.

The United States Congress voted a sum of money to Prof. Page to carry on his experiments and he built a very efficient motor. After many experiments, though it was found that any amount of power could be obtained, yet the expense was so great as to make it of no practical value. In a small machine, the consumption of zinc might not be noticed, while in a large machine it would be found to burn exactly as the work was taken. Now that the doctrine of energy is clearly understood, the folly of the attempt can easily be seen. In a battery the fires are fed with an expensive metal. The energy developed by the zinc, thus used, was given to it artificially when it was reduced from the ore. In order to obtain a convenient fuel, both the coal and zinc ore must be mined, and the latter reduced, absorbing in the reduction a very small per cent. of the energy of the coal used in the process. Thus batteries for furnishing power consume a fuel at least fifty times more expensive than coal.

Besides the cost of fuel, the atmosphere, so to speak, in which the zinc burns, must be furnished to it artificially in the shape of acids or solutions. Though this has nothing to do with the theoretical cost, yet in practice, it is found to be the largest item of expense. It resembles furnishing a boiler with air made by a chemical process, so far as the economy of combustion is concerned. Yet the convenience and reliability of a battery to burn zinc has, where very small amounts of power are required, allowed of its use commercially, since steam is extremely difficult to manage in fractions of a horse power.

To-day the practice has been entirely reversed from what the first experimenters expected to realize. For electricity is now entirely made by means of steam engines to drive large motors. The last few years have brought the means of generating and using electrical currents to such a high state of perfection that power may be with economy transferred by them.

The loss in transferring is double; if a machine converts fifty per cent. of the power it receives from a steam engine, only fifty per cent. of that can be utilized, that is, twenty-five per cent. of the original; thus wasting seventy-five parts out of each hundred of energy. A sixty per cent. machine can render effective thirty-six per cent.; an eighty per cent. machine can turn into useful work sixty-four per cent., and so on. This wasting of power in the transmission is more than counterbalanced in a great many cases by its delivery at the point where needed; for example, from a waterfall to a field for ploughing and threshing, as has been done in France; or from the shore to the water for the purpose of driving a torpedo boat, as has been done in this country.

Lately experiments have been made to show the application of electricity to railroads. Mr.

Siemens, in Berlin, and Mr. Edison, at Menlo Park, are experimenting with electrical railroads. Mr. Edison uses the rails as conductors of electricity, the current going in one and returning in the other. The wheels are insulated, so that, by means of brushes on them, the electricity may be brought to the motor, which is on a carriage. The motor is simply one of Mr. Edison's generating machines, laid on its side, and connected by suitable mechanism to the axle of the driving wheels. On an experimental track of one-half mile length, a speed of twenty to thirty miles an hour has easily been reached, in spite of heavy grades and sharp curves.

For elevated and underground railroads, this method has many advantages; it does away with all the smoke and noise from the puffing of the locomotive, and substitutes for the many locomotives a few stationary engines scattered along the route. Mr. Edison feels very confident of success, since his troubles so far have all been in transferring the power from the armature to the driving wheels. He thinks that if the armature is only reliable, experiment will lead to proper mechanical devices for transferring the power from the quick-running armature to the slower driving wheels.

The road will be very useful in mountainous regions, since the engine is quite light and can be carried by trestle work and light earth work, over any country. The engine and boilers are not in this case put on wheels and required to push themselves over grades and around curves, but are placed in the valley below. Perhaps in many cases they may be done away with and water used to drive the generators.

For beach roads, in grand exhibitions, as feeders to main lines, and in many ways it is easy to see that use may be made of a properly constructed road. The gentle fluid, which has so quietly, for many years been the swift messenger of man, is now showing that it is also able to be a strong and lusty servant, and carry any load that it may be asked to take.

ELECTRICAL INSECTS.—It is not generally known that there are insects which possess the peculiar electrical properties of the *Raia Torpedo* and *Gymnotus Electricus*. Kirby and Spence, in their entomology, describe the *Reduvius Serratus*, commonly known in the West Indies by the name of the *wheel bug*, as an insect which can communicate an electric shock to the person whose flesh it touches. The late Major-General Davis of the Royal Artillery, well-known as a most accurate observer of nature, and an indefatigable collector of her treasures, as well as a most admirable painter of them, once informed me, that, when abroad, having taken up this animal and placed it upon his hand, it gave him a considerable shock, with its legs, as if from an electric jar, which he felt as high as his shoulder, and dropping the creature, he observed six marks upon his hand where the six feet had stood. Two similar instances of effects upon the human system resembling electric shocks, produced by insects, have been communicated to the Entomological Society by Mr. Yarrell; one mentioned in a letter from Lady de Grey, of Groby, in which the shock was caused by a beetle, one of the common *Elateridae*, and extended from the hand to the elbow on suddenly touching the insect; the other caused by a large hairy lepidopterous caterpillar, picked up in South America by Capt. Blakeney, R. N., who felt on touching it a sensation extending up his arm, similar to an electric shock, of such force that he lost the use of his arm for a time, and his life was even considered in danger by his medical attendant.

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SALUTATORY.

In presenting to the public the first number of "SCIENCE," we would briefly define its aim and scope, so that its position in the periodical literature of the country may be clearly understood.

While Literature proper, and Art, both ornamental and useful, nay, almost every distinctive social and economic interest in the United States, have their several organs for the interchange of views or the diffusion of information, Science still remains without any weekly journal exclusively devoted to the chronicling of its progress, and the discussion of its problems.

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A distinctive feature in the conduct of this Journal will be that each department of science will be supervised by some recognized authority in that field of research, and it is believed that the names of these Associate Editors will be a guarantee that accuracy be maintained so far as possible.

There will be a department of "*Notes and Queries*," which cannot fail to be of benefit to those engaged in original research. By this means many may attain the speedy solutions of difficulties which otherwise might cost them much unprofitable labor.

It is the desire of the Editor that "SCIENCE" may, in the United States, take the position which "*Nature*" so ably occupies in England, in presenting immediate information of scientific events; the Smithsonian Institution and other scientific bodies have promised their co-operation in this respect, and representative men in all branches of science have cordially volunteered their aid towards making "SCIENCE" as useful as its foreign contemporary.

We shall supply with each volume a comprehensive Index. The size of the journal is convenient for binding, and it should form a valuable work of reference in every library.

A short time must elapse before our arrangements, at home and abroad, can be completed, but we trust that this journal, even in its earliest stages, will be welcomed by all interested in scientific progress.

As one of its "Occasional Papers" the Boston Society of Natural History has published a volume of great value on the "Geology of Eastern Massachusetts," by W. O. Crosby. It is evidently the result of long and competent investigation, is well illustrated, and contains a large and well-printed geological map of the region treated of.

Interesting discoveries are reported from Italy. Near Este, in the Veneto, at the foot of the Eugancian Mountains, Prof. Prosdocimi discovered a prehistoric burial ground with many bronze and clay vessels. Eighty-two tombs were found, of which forty-four seemed to have been opened already by the Romans, while the contents of the others seemed untouched. The urns belong to three different periods; some are stained black with linear ornaments; others are striped red and black. Some vases are of such exquisite workmanship that they could, even to-day, serve as patterns. A small case of bronze is adorned with human and animal figures.

A bronze statue of Leibnitz, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres in height, is about to be erected at Leipzig, on the southern side of St. Thomas Churchyard. This memorial to the great German philosopher will be executed by Professor Hänel, of Dresden.

THE announcement is made that Dr. Carpenter the well known Microscopist, and author of one of the best works on the subject, will pay a visit to the United States during 1880. We can accord him the promise of a warm reception in this country, where he will be welcomed by all classes of Scientists, for his researches have covered a wide range of scientific investigations, which were recorded in language so felicitous, that he gave a charm even to the most abstruse subjects.

THE Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports of American Archæology and Ethnology contain, as usual, several papers of great ethnological interest. From the Report of the Curator, Mr. F. W. Putnam, it is evident that much excellent work continues to be done in the museum, which is rapidly becoming one of the most valuable repositories of ethnology in the world. The papers are all connected with American ethnology, the most important probably being that of Mr. Baudelier, on the Social Organization and Mode of Government of the Ancient Mexicans.

ICHTHYOPHAGY is about to receive a new impetus by the organization of the Ichthyophagous club, the object of which is "to reveal to gourmets the unsuspected excellence of many neglected varieties of fish-food, and to make manifest to the people at large the still untried capacity of sea, lake, and river, to yield the materials of human nourishment." The first dinner of the Ichthyophagists will take place at the Rockaway Beach Hotel on the 30th instant, which though partially experimental, will include enough familiar components to satisfy the least adventurous taste.

The President of the club is John Foord, Esq., managing Editor of the New York Times, and Mr. E. G. Blackford, Treasurer, who will receive the names of those who desire to attend the dinner, and enroll themselves as Ichthyophagists.

DIATOMACEÆ v. DESMIDIACEÆ.

Dr. Jabez Hogg, the well-known professional microscopist and author of "The Microscope—Its History, Construction and Application," recently wrote a letter, in which he incidentally spoke of "*Bacillaria paradoxa*" as a desmid. On being challenged to give his reasons for such a classification, Dr. Hogg wrote the following letter:

BACILLARIA.

[17575].—Mr. Fedarb (17334) wishes to know my reasons for classing *Bacillaria* amongst Desmidiaceæ, and I beg him to understand that it is not my classification, but that of botanists who long ago claimed them; and as biologists have thought fit to acquiesce in this arrangement, I fear there is now no help for the microscopist; he must quietly submit. Ehrenberg, as many of your correspondents well know, placed them in his great family of Infusoria, but Kützinger, and other naturalists, a few years ago, regarded *Bacillaria paradoxa* as a species of Algae. In the last edition of Pritchard's "Infusoria," edited by men of repute, *Bacillaria* are placed in the family of Surirellæ. The reason assigned for this is, that diatoms and desmids differ very little in their general characteristics. Both without much impropriety are said to be cellular plants inhabiting salt and fresh water. They certainly differ, inasmuch as diatoms have a dense silicious skeleton, usually divisible into two parts, or valves, and are without coloring matter or chromule. Desmids, on the other hand, have a non-silicious envelope, which is separable into two segments, and are filled with green coloring matter—chromule. The vital phenomena presented are nearly identical. Diatoms are more lively and have a more animal-like motion, and their silicious skeletons are almost indestructible, and their envelope is very transparent and of a gelatinous nature. Desmids, I believe, are destitute of the sarcod element, and are quite destroyed on being submitted to boiling. The movements of *Bacillaria paradoxa* are so remarkable, and so little understood, that in commenting upon them I was anxious to elicit the opinions of those whose opportunities for studying their habit were much greater than my own.

With reference to Mr. Fedarb's request, that I should specialize the "contaminating agents" of impure water, he will find that I have made some attempt to deal with this difficult question in the present number of the *English Mechanic*.

JABEZ HOGG.

At our request, Professor H. L. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y., who has made a special study of the Diatomaceæ, has written a comment on Dr. Hogg's explanation, which appears to effectually dispose of this matter.

NOTE.

It is really astonishing to see what errors one may fall into when writing upon a subject about which one is ignorant. "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*," is a maxim which has not lost its force yet. The arguments, if one can call them so, adduced above for classing diatoms with desmids are easily disposed of. The author does not seem to be aware that the family name *Bacillariæ* (adopted in the early days of microscopical study, for what we now call Diatomaceæ) has long been dropped; the name was given from the then most striking genus, *Bacillaria*, of which one of the species is *B. paradoxa*. I am not aware that any respectable Botanist, or Biologist has ever claimed, as asserted in the above communication, that diatoms and desmids are to be classed together, except that both are algae. If, for this reason, *Bacillaria paradoxa* can be called a desmid, we may call, *e., g.*, since both are phænogams, *Hepatica triloba* a Honeysuckle. What is meant precisely by saying that the editors of Pritchard place *Bacillaria* in the family of Surirellæ, or how it has any bearing on the question of calling it a desmid, is difficult to understand. Really the writer of the above note has very little comprehension of what he is driving at. No one knew better than Mr. Ralfs, editor of Pritchard, article diatoms, the distinctions between diatoms and desmids, and nowhere does he fail to keep them distinctly separate. It is not merely the silicious frustule, "skeleton" as it is called above, for many of the diatoms are not silicious, but it is their different structure, different internal substance, different modes of growth, that marks them as distinct; moreover desmids are not found, as is stated, in salt water, though diatoms are, and very abundantly too. In fine, not a single respectable writer, either in botany or biology can be cited, from Kützinger down, who will call *Bacillaria paradoxa* a desmid. The question is not one of both being algae; this every one now-a-days concedes; but it is as to the propriety of calling an acknowledged diatom (one that once gave the family name to this group of organisms,) a desmid.

H. L. SMITH.

IMPROVED THERMO-ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

At a meeting of the Physical Society on April 24, several papers were read by Mr. R. H. Ridout, F.C.S., including one on an Improved Thermo-electric Apparatus, of which the following is an abstract:—

Whilst most instruments of research have undergone a process of developments the beautiful instrument of Melloni does not appear to have progressed since the day of its inception. Much annoyance arises from the pile and galvanometer being separate, and it is a very common occurrence for a pile to be used with any galvanometer that comes first. In reality they are parts of one instrument, and should therefore be fixed to the same base-board. Treating them as parts of one whole, many defects are to be found in theory and construction, and also in the mode of using. I have made a critical examination of each part, and embodied the improvements in an instrument which, with the assistance of Mr. Browning, combines great delicacy and simplicity.

The defects in the theory of the pile are, that the essential or internal resistance must always be much less than the external resistance, and from the low tension of the current, the disparity cannot be wiped out by using a great length in the galvanometer. In practice the faults are,—(a), the junctions are too deep, and cause short circuiting; (b), the bars are too long and give unnecessary resistance; (c), they are too numerous; (d), the junctions are too slender; (e), the mass of matter to be heated is too great. These are remedied (e, a, and d) by placing the bars in glass tubes, connecting with them plates of copper; (b), bars made half usual length; (c), a single pair only is used.

The defects of the galvanometer are:—(a), the space nearest the needles is not utilized by the wire; (b), the needles are not of the best shape; (c), the suspension is troublesome. The remedies are:—(a), the wire is made into flat ribbon, and wound in one bobbin, and the needles mounted so as to permit this; (b), the needles are flat oblong plates, taken from the same piece of steel, and magnetized in one piece; an agate cup and pivot remedy (c).

In manipulation the faults are: (a), the several parts are not mutually adapted; (b), junctions by different metals are exposed; (c), the pile and galvanometer are connected first, when, in reality, they should not be connected till the pile has been exposed, or else the current generated abstracts the heat from the hot side, and lowers its temperature.

In the complete instrument, as made by Mr. Browning, the pile consists of a pair of elements $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the copper connections being circular plates 1-100 in. thick, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. The pile is supported by its thick copper terminals above the galvanometer, which consists of a flat copper ribbon, making about 20 turns round a pair of astatic needles, 1 in. long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, supported on an aluminium frame, and resting on a fine pivot by an agate cube. A contact key is placed at one side, and makes the only connection in the middle of the instrument. The whole is inclosed in a glass shade, having a perforation at the height of the face of the pile. A glass cone protects the front face from the extraneous heat, and a glass cap the back one. A directing magnet placed above the pile enables the readings to be taken in any position.

The source of heat being placed in front of the pile, the shade is turned round till the hole is in the axis of the pile, and left exposed for say 30 seconds. Contact is then made, when the deflection of the needle indicates the strength of the current very nearly. A very distinct deflection may be obtained from a person standing 6 ft. from pile, and a common candle affects it at 3 ft. Further, it shows that the walls of a room are of different temperatures, and in any clear weather radiation into stellar space is very evident. The whole thing can be put ready for experiment in half a minute, while, with other forms, the necessary adjustment usually takes more time than the experiments. The same form of galvanometer is also supplied separately.

ERRORS OF REFRACTION IN THE EYES OF MICROSCOPISTS.

BY JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D.

It will, I think, be at once admitted that the requirements in construction and adjustment of glasses, and the results of work done, must vary greatly with individualities of the workers' eyes.

One of the most important, but least thought of, is *astigmatism*,* a condition known to oculists as a common cause of occipito-cervical headaches, sometimes so severe as to be considered due to grave hyperæmia of the brain, or to "brain-fag," etc.

This defect consists in a diversity of curvature; hence, of refraction of one meridian of the cornea, as, for instance, the vertical, with another meridian (horizontal). One of these meridians may be "far-sighted," the other "near-sighted," or the difference may be more moderate.

Some slight degree of this is quite common, as many of your readers will discover on viewing a black line at a convenient distance in these and other positions. In one it will look black and sharp; in another, at a right angle, pale, ill defined, and as if the rays were cut off by a longitudinal slit in a diaphragm. Such a slit, turned in various positions, has a curious effect, illustrating the influence of loss of the rays. Astigmatism similarly affects vision; only, in this, dispersion is the immediate cause of loss.

Another and very simple test of astigmatism is "the point of light"—e. g., a gas flame, reduced to its smallest dimensions (of the yellow), when, to a normal eye, across a large room, it appears as a round point; but not so to astigmatic or to other abnormal eyes. Dispersion of rays results from imperfect focussing; and the object seems larger in consequence (but less bright). If this dispersion be only in one meridian of the eye (astigmatism), the apparent enlargement will be in *exactly the same position*, and the image will be long, not round, and thus the individual may note the precise angle in which a cylindroid lens must be worn, for "correction," and the restoration of the round image. If this meridian be short-sighted, the cylindroid must be concave; if far-sighted, convex.

The experiment may be varied by using a dark card, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch round hole in it; when placed before a window, strongly illuminated, the point of light appears, of course, and it is more accurate in shape than the flame.

One point more. Spasm of the focussing apparatus (called "spasm of accommodation") may derange the sphericity of the eye, and so affect vision. *Strained* vision is liable to this. On the other hand, the same apparatus may be paralyzed, and *ordinary* vision deficient, whilst the focussing of the microscope entirely *corrects* it.

A linear marking, long or short, or a diatom, or a scale, or a cell, must suffer the same variation in divers positions after the passage of the rays through the best glasses. Some of the disputes as to these may be traced, doubtless, to this cause; and probably may be set at rest by the use of *astigmatic spectacles* with the microscope.

These are merely lenses of prescribed cylindrical curvature, whose axis is placed in the position of the abnormal corneal meridian, whereby its curvature is corrected. The general effect is to render the whole cornea practically spherical in form.

Astigmatism has been an injury to painters, as Turner, whose later pictures (the power of accommodation, or self-correction, being lost with age) are discovered to be distorted in consequence; the tendency being to exaggerate the size of the paler dimension in painting it.

On the contrary, in microscopic drawing, as with the camera lucida, the improperly pale line will be perpetuated, and the perspective misrepresented; and distortion of dimensions generally may be perpetrated by the most careful observers, and endless disputes may thus arise.—*American Journal of Microscopy*.

* From the Greek, *a*, primitive, and *stigma*, a point—want of focal point.

ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Stone, F. R. S., the Radcliffe observer, has recently drawn the attention of astronomers to a most interesting system of stars in the Southern Hemisphere, which seems to present a remarkable case of an apparent connection between stars widely distant from one another.

Astronomers are familiar with cases of double stars, which seem connected together in some manner analogous to the Earth and Moon. But these stars are very close to one another, being only separated by a few seconds of arc. In the present case the stars form an isosceles triangle, with sides nearly 20 degrees in length and with a base of over 30 degrees. This system of stars consists of two stars ζ^1 and ζ^2 *Reticuli*, forming the apex of the triangle, and scarcely as bright as the fifth magnitude; ζ *Toucani*, a fourth magnitude star at the southern base angle, and ϵ *Eridani*, a star of between the fourth and fifth magnitude, at the northern base angle. All four stars are invisible from England. Besides the apparent motion in Right Ascension and the North Polar Distance, which is possessed by all stars, astronomers have long recognized the fact that many stars possess a real independent motion in space, which though much smaller than their apparent motion, is too large for its existence to remain in doubt. In general this proper motion, as it is called, amounts to only a small fraction of a second of arc per annum; but in some few cases it amounts to considerably over a second of arc, or even to over two or three seconds of arc.

In forming the Great Catalogue of Southern Stars, which has been the main work at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, whilst under his direction, Mr. Stone was led to examine all the cases of supposed great proper motion in the Southern Stars of the British Association Catalogue. In the greater number of cases they were found to arise from defective observations, but in some few cases they were confirmed.

The most noteworthy instances were the group to which Mr. Stone has directed attention. From a careful consideration of each case, Mr. Stone arrived at the following conclusions:

That the four stars of the group under consideration have proper motions much larger than the average proper motions of stars.

That the stars have a common proper motion of more than a second of arc.

That each star of the group is moving away from every other star of the group, by quantities which are small compared with the common proper motion of the group.

That, roughly speaking, the velocities of separation are larger, the greater the present angular separation of the stars.

From these conclusions it seems probable that all these stars are slowly moving away from one common point, so that many years back they were all very much closer to one another, and may have formed part of one common star system.

With the present rate of motion of separation it must have taken these stars over three million years to have moved to their present positions from a point where they would have been close together.

Mr. Stone remarks that it appears to him that such a system of stars like α^1 and α^2 *Centauri*, which consist of two binary stars moving round each other, and with a large

common proper motion, having by reason of that large common proper motion been brought sufficiently near to another binary double star to disturb the orbital motion of each, and change the motion of each from closed to open orbits. The whole question opened by Mr. Stone is one of the highest interest, and deserves still further investigation, when the proper time arrives.

THE NEBULA IN THE PLEIADES.

Some twenty years ago, Temple, whilst at Venice, discovered, with a four inch telescope, a fine bright nebula close to the bright star *Merope* in the *Pleiades*. It was elliptical in form, and covered an area of nearly a fifth of a square degree. Temple showed it to Valz and other astronomers, and it was seen by Peters with the eight inch equatorial of the Altona Observatory.

Subsequently it was looked for by other observers, either without success, or else seen as a very faint, indistinct object. Even Temple, though it is true with another instrument and in another locality, describes it as being far less distinct than when first seen. Subsequently, when observing near Florence with larger instruments, Temple saw the nebula as large and as bright as ever. Prof. Schiaperelli of Milan also observed it with the fine refractor at Milan, and describes it as bright and distinct, and completely surrounding the star *Merope* whilst outlying portions seemed to extend as far as *Electra*. Schiaperelli remarks, it is singular that so many persons should have examined the *Pleiades* without paying attention to this great nebula, which, nevertheless, is so evident an object on a clear sky. Maxwell Hall, in Jamaica, also found the nebula very bright with a four inch telescope, and shows it as nearly half a square degree in area. Several astronomers came to the conclusion that the nebula was variable. Others even doubted its real existence, and were inclined to ascribe its supposed observation to the effects of atmospheric action. Of late it has been drawn by several observers, so that its real existence cannot be questioned. During this year it has been looked for by Mr. Common with the great 37-inch reflector at Ealing. The nebula was seen as a distinct object of considerable extent, but beyond it, and right within the *Pleiades*, were discovered two others, both long elliptical nebulas of tolerable well defined form. There seems reason to believe, therefore, that the entire background of the *Pleiades* is nebulous.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., has made a personal investigation of the great meteorite which fell in Emmett County in 1879, having visited the spot for the occasion. An interesting report may be seen in the *American Journal of Science*. The external appearance was that of a mass, rough and knotted like mulberry calculi, with rounded protuberances projecting from the surface. The larger portions were of a gray color, with a green mineral irregularly disseminated through it. The total weight of the portions found amounted to 307 pounds. The stony part of this meteorite consisted essentially of bronzite and olivine, the three essential constituents being silica, ferrous oxides and magnesia. An analysis showed, that in composition the meteorite contained nothing that was peculiar. Its position, however, among meteorites is unique, on account of the phenomena accompanying its fall, especially the great depth to which it penetrated beneath the surface, and also because of its physical characters and the manner of association of its mineral constituents.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Eggs of Eels.—We direct attention to an alleged discovery of eggs in eels, and also to the fact that both sexes had been observed nearly two hundred years ago. The following extracts are made from the Proceedings of the Royal Society about the year 1690:

"Until about twelve months since, it was currently believed that eggs had never been seen in eels, and it was considered quite an interesting discovery when a New England fisherman then discovered them in situ, and also observed specimens of eels both of the male and female sex.

"Thus a vexed point which had been discussed for two hundred years, was settled satisfactorily, when, as I understand, Professor Packard confirmed the fisherman's discovery.

"Recently, while looking over some papers read before the Royal Society of England, dating very far back, I found that a Mr. Benjamin Allen about the year 1690, read a paper before the society, claiming to have examined two eels, and 'found one with egg,' and another with 'fixed young ones, fastened to very small placenta each, which was fixed to the intestine.' 'The eggs were on the outside of the intestine.' He also said, 'the parts distinguishing the sex are discoverable; those of the male affix to the extremity of the kidney; the female had a slender gland transversely lying near the bowel.'

"A discussion followed, and a Mr. Dale raised a doubt on account of Mr. Allen's anatomical details being inconsistent with nature, and from the fact of Leuwenhoek finding a uterus in all eels he examined, and also 'masculine seed,' from whence he conjectured they were Hermaphrodite.

"He, however, so far confirmed Mr. Allen on one point, as to state that one Walter Chetwynd, Esq., had in the month of May, 'found them to be viviparous, by cutting open the red fundaments of the females, from whence the young eels would issue forth alive.'

"No other member is reported as having spoken on the subject, and so the matter rested."

THE MODE OF SUCKLING OF THE ELEPHANT CALF.—In some of the accounts recently published of the birth of an elephant in a menagerie in America it is stated that up to this time naturalists had always believed that the elephant calf obtained its mother's milk by means of its trunk, and not directly by the mouth.

Whether this be the case or not, Aristotle was certainly an exception, as the following passage from the twenty-seventh chapter of the sixth book of his "Historia Animalium" (Ed. Bekker, Oxford, 1837) clearly proves—"Ο δὲ σκύμνος, ὅταν γέννηται, θηλάζει τῷ στόματι, οὐ τῷ μυκτήρι, καὶ βαδίζει καὶ βλέπει εὐθὺς γεννηθεὶς."—"And the calf, when it is born, sucks with its mouth and not with its trunk; and it both walks and sees as soon as it is born"—(Nature.) J. C. G.

At a recent meeting of the Buffalo Microscopical Club Mr. Jas. W. Ward exhibited a piece of glass which had been over a picture on one of the walls of his residence. It was covered with a very peculiar and interesting species of fungus, and withstood the action of soap and water in attempting to remove it. He attributed the growth to the exhalations of the breath of persons who had been in the room, and since noticing this fungus on the glass had examined several of a similar nature in other rooms and found them alike. Mr. Ward's observations brought forth an interesting debate, relative to the observations of the different members of the Club on similar growths. Dr. Howe thought it similar to the fungus which attacks the body of the *Musca domestica* (house fly). These are contagious, and can be given by one fly to another. Dr. Barrett likened it to the fungi which permeates the walls of hospitals and other public buildings. President Kellicott, since the matter had been brought to his notice, had examined the windows of the Central School building, and the City and County Hall, and found fungi on them, although not to such an extent as on the glass Mr. Ward exhibited.

Since the publication of Mr. Ward's notes, a Mr. Thomas Garfield has written to the *Scientific American* attributing the so-called fungus to a stain, or rust, which is often observed by glass makers on glass, caused by an excess of soda or potash, which produces an efflorescence. Mr. Ward, however, re-affirms that the patches are fungi, and he is satisfied of their vegetable and superficial nature.

MICROSCOPY.

The Hayden Trial Evidence.—Dr. Treadwell writes to the "*American Monthly Microscopical Journal*" disclaiming the assertions regarding the possibility of identifying human blood, which had been attributed to him. It was charged that Dr. Treadwell claimed, after measuring only four corpuscles (having accidentally lost the others), that ranged from $\frac{1}{1000}$ "to $\frac{1}{1000}$ " in diameter, to have asserted: "I am quite positive that these were human blood corpuscles, and that they did not belong to the pig, sheep, goat, horse or cat." Dr. Treadwell now says, "I gave no opinion whatever as to any blood being human blood, except in distinction from the blood of some animal or animals named, and I defy any person to show that I have ever expressed such an opinion in any of the numerous cases in which I have testified."

On the half shell.—Mr. K. M. Cunningham suggests a quick way of getting marine diatomaceæ: by taking a peck of fresh oysters and brushing the back of each into a basin of water, this process will give *Pleurosigma* and *Coscinodiscus* in abundance.

Thin glass covers.—A microscopist has taken the trouble to measure the thin glass covers purchased at a first class house, and found that in two ounces but one third was correct in their thickness $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch, two thirds belonging to a cheaper grade. Only one sixty-eighth were $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in thickness, the majority being only fit for opaque objects.

Infection from Mosquitos.—The discovery that mosquitos carry filaria in their probosces, and infect the human subject with that much dreaded worm parasite, has attracted considerable attention among the English Microscopists. The matter has been brought before the Quekett Microscopical Club, by Dr. Cobbold, the President, who is one of the highest authorities on this subject. Particulars of various cases were given in which it was proved that those suffering from filaria had received the contagion from mosquitos, and mosquitos themselves infected with filaria were shown.

Filaria are very minute worm-like parasites, which on entering the human body, breed until they increase to countless numbers. By recent advices we learn they have the power of entering and leaving the blood at pleasure; they usually invade the circulation about seven o'clock in the evening, and increase until about midnight, after which time they retire to other parts of the system.

Trichine in Fish.—It is again asserted that trichinæ have been found in fish, this time at Ostend, in Belgium. This is against previous experience, but as it is stated the worms were found in the flesh, it appears more probable that the statement may be correct.

Curious fungous deposit.—Dr. P. C. Jensen gives a drawing in "*New Remedies*" of a peculiar organized deposit, existing in a number of specimens of Acid Phosphoric Dil., of commercial grades. Under a power of 75 diameters its appearance is that of a fibrous network very analogous in appearance to the Tela Contexta, as found in the mosses, anastomosing and exhibiting very well defined oblong muriform cells placed end to end. In the interstices of its central ramification are seen small bodies resembling nuclei. These nuclei are nearly double the size of the diverging fibres constituting the mass of the deposit. The color of the deposit is of a grayish white, with diffusive and elastic properties.

ELECTRICITY.

An interesting experiment, which seems to have a bearing on the action of Edison's friction telephone, has been recently described by Herr Koch. When a plate of platinum or palladium is polarized by means of an electric current, the friction of these metals against a plate of moistened glass increases immediately. To measure the friction, Herr Koch uses the metal in the form of a hemispherical button, resting on the bottom of a glass cup, filled with pure or acidulated water. The button serves as pivot to a magnetic needle, which oscillates under the action of the earth; the decrease of the oscillations measures the friction of the pivot. Polarization is produced by the current of the Daniell element, one pole of which communicates with the metallic button, while the other terminates with a platinum wire entering the water of the cup. The polarization by hydrogen produces no effect, but polarization with the pole oxygenated is found very efficacious. The friction was increased, through this polarization, in the ratio of 2 to 3, and sometimes in that of 2 to 4. This increase of friction appears immediately the circuit is closed, and disappears immediately when the current is reversed; but it disappears slowly, like the polarization itself, when the circuit is merely opened. It increases with the electromotive force of the polarization by oxygen. Palladium behaves like platinum. Gold (18 carat) gave no effect.

M. Desprez has lately attacked the problem of transmitting, by means of an electric current, the motion of a motor A to a receiver at some distance B, as a rigid axis between the two would do, so that the angular velocity of B should be always equal in amount and sign to that of A. (The particular case was that of getting within a railway carriage a rotation identical with that of the motor wheels of the locomotive.) On the shaft of the transmitter A are fixed two commutators, each of which reverses the current that traverses it twice each turn; but the positions of the shaft corresponding to these inversions do not coincide; they follow each other at intervals of a quarter of a turn. The receiver consists of a permanent magnet or electro-magnet, between the branches of which are two straight electro-magnets, capable of rotating round an axis which coincides with that of the magnet. The currents sent through these electro-magnets from the shaft A produce the desired effect. This apparatus (it is noted) effects the transmission of work of a motor from one point to another *with conservation of the angular velocity* (which has not been realized in any electric motor hitherto used), the latter varying from 0 to 2,400 turns per minute. The alternating currents required may be generated by a magneto-electric machine. Again, any motion may be considered as the resultant of two movements of rotation; hence this apparatus, with a simple mechanism added, would serve for transmission of a motion of drawing, or writing.

The steadiness of the incandescent light over that of the arc has long been understood, but hitherto the cost of the one has been so great that practically it was out of the question for general use. This will account for the little progress made by the Werdermann light. The cost is due principally to the consumption of carbon. Again, it is well known that the consumption of carbon, in an atmosphere containing no oxygen, or in a vacuum, is reduced to a minimum. Many inventors have tried to make lamps to retain a perfect vacuum, but have failed. It is easy, however, to make a water-tight joint, and by surrounding this with water Mr. Brougham has solved one of the problems of the incandescent lamp. The oxygen originally in the lamp globe is quickly exhausted, and then the atmosphere consists of gases which do not combine with carbon, and the result is very slow combustion or disintegration. The water-tight joints having been obtained in the manner above indicated, the globe is partially filled with water, so that when placed over the lamp globe, the water is well over the cap. This water globe is fastened by means of clamps and screws. The inventor states that while the carbon burns away at the rate of six inches per hour in the open air, it burns only one-eighth of an inch per hour when in the water-covered globe. This shows an enormous sav-

ing in the cost of carbon, and if it can be shown that the saving thus obtained is greater than the cost of the extra power absorbed by the incandescent lamp over that of the arc, a decided step will have been made towards furnishing a light that can without difficulty be applied to ordinary sized rooms. We have seen this lamp, and can testify as to its steady light.

So long as the liquid in the vessel is above the cap of the lamp, no atmospheric air can enter the lamp globe, and at the same time the heat from the lamp is carried off or dispersed and the light diffused. Provision may be made for the removal and replenishing of the liquid in or for causing it to circulate, but we are of the opinion that the ground-glass globe will prove more satisfactory as it is than any addition to the apparatus can make it. We made inquiries as to the liability of the copper wedge to melt, but its size and its connection with so large and such good conductors removes all tendency in this direction. — *Electrician*.

A simple method of perforating glass with the electric spark is described by M. Fages in a recent number of *La Nature*. The apparatus required consists (1) of a rectangular plate of ebonite, its size, for a coil giving 12 ctm. sparks, about 18 ctm. by 12; (2) of a brass wire passing under the plate and having its pointed end bent up and penetrating through the plate—not farther. This wire is connected with one of the poles of the coil. A few drops of olive oil are placed on the ebonite plate about the point, and the piece of glass to be perforated is superposed, care being taken not to imprison any bubbles of air. The olive oil perfectly accomplishes the object of insulating the wire. One has then only to bring down a wire from the outer pole of the coil, on the piece of glass, above the point of the lower wire, and pass the spark. By displacing the glass laterally for successive sparks, it is easy to make a close series of holes in a few seconds.

A new form of electric lamp has been invented by Mr. Charles Stewart, M. A. It consists of a number of square carbon rods placed radially upon a disc of wood, or metal, in such a manner that the inner ends of the carbon rods form a complete circle. There is a circular opening in the wooden disc through which the electric light is seen from underneath. The carbons which are all forced toward the centre by a uniform pressure, move forward as they are consumed, and together form the positive electrode of the lamp. The negative electrode consists of a covered hemispherical cup of copper which before the current enters the lamp, rests upon the ring formed by the carbons. On the current entering the lamp an electro-magnet raises the metal electrode, and the electric arc is then formed between the circle of carbon and the metal electrode. There is a flow of water through the latter to keep it cool. The inventor claims for his lamp the following advantages. (1). It is automatic in its action. (2). Burns for a considerable period. (3). Throws no shadows. (4). Simple and inexpensive in structure. (5). The intensity of the light may be increased if desired.

THE TELEGRAPH AND EARTHQUAKES.—A recent letter from Mr. W. A. Goodyear, now director of the governmental mining and geological survey of San Salvador, states that more than 600 shocks of earthquakes were felt there during the last ten days of 1879. They were heaviest about Lake Ilopango, where a shock occurred on the 23rd of December, which broke the telegraph wire asunder and "made the ground on which we stood a perfect network of cracks, opened new springs of water, increased the rivulets in the vicinity to ten times their usual volume, muddied the waters of the lake in many places, and rolled hundreds of thousands of tons of rocks down the steep hills in the form of landslides." As a sequel to these earthquakes, came the irruption of a volcano in the middle of Lake Ilopango on the night of January 20th to 21st. The volcanic island resulting now measures over five acres in extent, and shoots up a column of steam into the air over 1000 feet in height. This is the first instance we have heard of earthquakes interrupting land telegraph lines, though there are cases on record of their interrupting cables.

Notes and Queries.

[1.] I am studying the character and extent of a substance called "Tuckahoe, or Indian Bread," for its Ethnological interest. I find that my knowledge of Botany is not sufficient, and desire reliable information upon the following points:

- What is the nature of its growth and production?
- What is its geographical distribution?
- Its former use and preparation?
- In what kind of soil is it found?
- What authors have mentioned it?
- By what botanical names is it known?
- Has it any medicinal properties?

J. H. G.

GENERAL NOTES.

FORMATION OF VINEGAR BY BACTERIA.—E. Wurm has investigated this matter, and his results prove, without doubt, that an active formation of vinegar from alcohol is obtained by means of *Mycoderma aceti* (*Bacterium mycoderma*—Cohn), thus supporting Pasteur's view.

ORGANISMS IN BEET SAP.—The bodies known as "frog-spawn," which make their appearance after a time in the sap of the beet root, prove, on microscopic examination to be a species of bacterium, called by L. Cienkowski, *Ascoccus Billothi*.

PTYALIN AND DIASTASE.—T. Defresne has found that ptyalin converts starch into sugar, in the presence of impure gastric juice, as rapidly as it does in the mouth. Its action is, however, suspended by pure gastric juice; but on passing into the duodenum the ptyalin again becomes active. Diastase, on the other hand, is completely deprived of its power of converting starch into sugar by hydrochloric acid or by pure gastric juice. (*Compt. Rend.*, 89, 1070.)

ABNORMAL COMPOSITION OF MILK.—According to C. Marchaud (*Bied. Centr.*, 1872, pp. 769-770), the usual composition of human milk is as follows: butter, 36.8; lactose, 71.7; protein, 17; salts, 2.04, and water, 873 parts per thousand. When the amount of butter rises to above 52 parts, the milk is injurious to the child. The quantity of protein, which is much less than in cow's milk, cannot be exceeded without ill effects.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF GRASS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF GROWTH.—E. von Wolff and others (*Bied. Centr.*, 1879, pp. 736-744) cut grass three times in the early summer, in the years 1874 and 1877; the first cutting took place about the middle of May, the second at the beginning and the third at the end of June. The second cutting appeared to give the best results in the case of animals experimented upon, namely sheep and horses; and, as a rule, it was found that more nitrogenous matter was excreted by the latter than by the former.

ANALYSIS OF TWO ANCIENT SAMPLES OF BUTTER.—G. W. Wigner and A. Church have examined a sample of Irish bog butter, which cannot be traced with any certainty to a particular locality. There is no doubt, however, that it is a perfectly authentic specimen, probably 1000 years old. The following results were obtained: volatile fatty acids, calculated as butyric, 6 per cent; soluble fatty acids, not volatile, 42 per cent; insoluble fixed fatty acids, 99.48 per cent; glycerol, minute traces. The insoluble fatty acids contained 9 per cent oleic acid, and 91.0 per cent stearic and palmitic acids.

The other sample of butter, which is much older, was taken some time ago from an Egyptian tomb. It dates from about 400 or 600 years before Christ. It was contained in a small alabaster vase, and had apparently been poured in while in a melting state. In appearance, color, smell and taste, it corresponds closely with a sample of slightly rancid butter. Analysis shows that the sample has not undergone any notable decomposition.

CHLORIDE OF PLATINUM.—Dissolve the metal in hydrochloric acid, 5 parts; and nitric acid 3 parts—a Florence flask is convenient for this purpose. When all the metal is dissolved transfer the solution to a porcelain evaporating dish, and apply heat until nearly the whole of the acid is expelled. Dissolved in water or in ether chloride of platinum is useful for imparting to brass articles a steel like appearance.

THE EFFECT OF CARBONIC ACID IN THE AIR UPON CROPS.—According to M. Marie-Davy, (*Compt. rend.* 90, pp. 32-35), an examination of the determinations of the amount of carbonic anhydride in the air, which have been made daily during the last four years at Montsouris, seems to show that the best crops have been produced in those years when the amount of carbonic anhydride has been below the average. The carbonic anhydride varies inversely with clearness of the sky, and is influenced by the oscillations of the great equatorial atmospheric currents.

RESPIRATIVE POWER OF MARSH AND WATER PLANTS.—It is a well-known fact that these plants are able to thrive in media which contain little or no oxygen. They are all very poor in nitrogen, and E. Freyberg has shown by a number of experiments, that this latter property accounts for the former. His investigations prove that the respirative power of plants varies with the amount of nitrogen they consume, and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that water-plants contain large air chambers which do not often need refilling, accounts for their being able to exist in media which contain very little oxygen.

A RAILWAY BREAK, which is instantaneously applied and continuous in its action, and which the inventor proposes to render automatic, is described by M. Hospitalier in *La Nature*. It is worked by means of two of the secondary batteries of M. Planté, each of these being charged by three Daniell cells. The action of the apparatus is dependent upon the adhesion of an electro-magnet to the axle of the wheels, by means of which two chains attached to levers carrying friction blocks, are wound upon a drum.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—In regard to the successful work of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, in producing perfect artificial diamonds, it may be well to bear in mind the similar investigation carried on by Despretz, the noted French chemist. Some authorities allege that the results obtained by Despretz were in advance of those reached by Mr. Hannay, yet the former, at the conclusion of five years of labor, made the frank acknowledgment that he had not found the diamond proper, although he had obtained crystals of pure carbon possessing all the characteristics of the coveted prize.

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.—There are many substances which are difficult to procure, whereas the materials of which they are composed are within the reach of everybody. To make Cyanide of Potassium, use the following formula:

Yellow prussiate of potash 8 parts.
Carbonate of potash 4 parts.

Reduce the prussiate of potash to a coarse powder, and dry upon an open plate over a slow fire; next dry the carbonate of potash thoroughly, when both substances are to be intimately mixed. Put the mixture in a crucible or deep iron ladle, and place in a clear burnt coke fire. When fusion takes place, stir occasionally with an iron rod. When the mass is thoroughly fused allow it to continue in that state for at least a quarter of an hour. If on dipping the iron rod into the melted mass the compound appears white on cooling, the ladle may be withdrawn from the fire, allowed to rest for a few minutes, when the cyanide which is formed, must be poured in patches on an iron slab or flagstone, care being taken not to allow the dross, which is chiefly iron, to pass out with the clear fused cyanide. The "dross" should be shaken out separately, and when cold washed with water to dissolve out the adherent cyanide, after which the washing water may be filtered and used as a solution of cyanide when required. Keep the cyanide in a wide mouth bottle well corked, and labelled.



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- THE SCIENCE OF ENGLISH VERSE, by Sidney Lamer. \$2. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.
- WORDS AND NUMBERS, by Henry E. Sawyer. 30 cents. THOMPSON, BROWN & Co., BOSTON.
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- WORKS OF LIONEL S. BEALE—PRESLEY BLACKISTON, PHILADELPHIA.
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- HERBERT SPENCER'S WORKS, APPLETON & Co., NEW YORK.

BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED.

- MAPS TO CÆSAR'S GALLIC WARS, by Van Kampen. \$2.25. JOHN ALLYN, BOSTON.
- CREMATION, by an Eye-witness. 12 cents. A. S. BARNES & Co., NEW YORK.
- CHARCOAL DRAWING WITHOUT A MASTER, by Robert Karl. R. CLARKE & Co., CINCINNATI, O.
- A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE AND RAISING OF SILK WORMS, by L. S. Crozier. 50 cents. A. C. EYRICH, NEW ORLEANS.
- WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, by H. W. Lucy. 20 cents. HARPER BROTHERS, NEW YORK.
- CANOE AND CAMERA, by T. S. STEELE. \$1.50. ORANGE JUDD & Co., NEW YORK.



EricMarcus@aol.com
12/05/2000 02:05:38 PM

CC: JAKE
NH

for post-presidency
file

(u)

12-7-00

Record Type: Record

To: Lisel Loy/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Interview Request

Dear Ms. Loy,

David Mixner suggested I get in touch with you. I'm the author of Making History, an oral history of the post-war gay civil rights struggle, which was published by HarperCollins in 1992. The book, which is an oral history, was very well received and was reviewed on the front page of both the New York Times Book Review and the Washington Post Book World.

HarperCollins has asked me to do an update and revision of the book, which will be published in November 2001. I'll be adding approximately ten new interviews to the original forty-nine. In the first edition I included a broad range of people who played a role in the gay rights movement from the earliest activists to "Dear Abby." The new edition would be incomplete without an interview with President Clinton. No other administration has been as supportive of gay people. From the beginning, President Clinton took the lead on very difficult gay rights issues, and advanced the fight for equal rights against enormous odds.

I had the privilege of meeting the President at the White House five years ago when I accompanied Greg Louganis there shortly after his autobiography, which I wrote, was published.

I realize the President's schedule is extremely busy between now and January 20. I will make myself available to interview the President at his convenience, whenever and wherever. Obviously, the sooner the better, as I have a March 1 deadline, but if it had to be at a later date, I'm sure my publisher would accommodate me.

I've attached a copy of my bio and the text from a column that Anna Quindlen wrote for the New York Times when the book was published. Additional information about my work is available on my web site at www.ericmarcus.com. If you need to reach me by phone, please call me at my office at 212-580-2666. Thanks in advance. ???Eric Marcus

Eric Marcus 140 West 69th St., #117C New York, NY 10023
www.ericmarcus.com ericmarcus@aol.com 212-580-2666

Eric Marcus is a former associate producer for ABC's "Good Morning America" and for CBS morning news. He is the author of Breaking the Surface, the bestselling autobiography of Olympic diving champion Greg Louganis, which spent five weeks at the top of the New York Times bestseller list. He is also the author of eight other books, including Is It a Choice?, Why Suicide?, and Making History: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, which won the 1993 American Library Association's award for best gay non-fiction.

Eric's latest book, What If Someone I Know Is Gay? Answers to Questions About Gay & Lesbian People, is written for readers ages twelve and up, and is

Copied
Jake
NH
Podesta

published by the Price, Stern, Sloan division of Penguin Putnam Books for Young Readers. Eric is currently working on a new edition of Making History, which will be published in October 2001.

Eric Marcus graduated from Vassar College in 1980, where he majored in urban studies. In 1984 he received an M.S. from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

Books by Eric Marcus

??? What If Someone I Know Is Gay? Answers to Questions About Gay & Lesbian People (Penguin Putnam???Price, Stern, Sloan, 2000);
??? Together Forever: Gay & Lesbian Couples Share Their Secrets for Lasting Happiness (Anchor, 1998, 1999);
??? Icebreaker: The Autobiography of U.S. Figure Skating Champion Rudy Galindo (Pocket Books, 1997);
??? Why Suicide? Answers to 200 of the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Suicide (HarperSanFrancisco, 1996);
??? Breaking the Surface (Random House, 1995; Plume, 1996);
??? Is It A Choice? Answers to 300 of the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Gay & Lesbian People (HarperSF, 1993, 1999);
??? Expect the Worst (You Won't Be Disappointed) (HarperSF, 1992);
??? Making History: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, 1945 to 1990 (HarperCollins, 1992);
??? The Male Couple's Guide: Finding a Man, Making a Home, Building a Life (HarperCollins, 1998, 1992, 1999).

For more information on books and articles by Eric Marcus, log on to www.ericmarcus.com.

"No Closet Space" by Anna Quindlen
New York Times Op-Ed
Wednesday, May 27, 1992

It was 20 years ago next month that an elementary-school teacher named Jeanne Manford made history. She walked down a street in New York City carrying the sort of poster paper her students sometimes used for projects, except that printed on it were these words: PARENTS of Gays UNITE in SUPPORT for our CHILDREN.

At her side during the Gay Pride march was her son, Morty, her golden boy, the one a teacher once told her would be a senator someday. When he was in high school he said he wanted to see a psychologist, and the psychologist called the Manfords in and told them that the golden boy was gay. But it never changed his mother's mind about his glow.

Morty's story, and his mother's, too, are contained in a new oral history of the gay rights struggle, "Making History," by Eric Marcus. The cheering thing about the book is how far we have come since the days when newspaper editors felt free to use "homo" in headlines.

The distressing thing is how far we have to go, not in the world alone, where homophobia remains one of the last acceptable bigotries, but in our homes, where children learn that the world is composed exclusively of love and sex between men and women. Even when Mom and Dad have gay friends and raised consciousness, there is too often silence that surrounds other ways of life and love. And silence begets distance.

Distance between parent and child is one of the saddest things in "Making History": the parents who try to commit their gay children to mental hospitals, the ones who erect a gravestone and send an obituary to the paper when they discover their daughter is a lesbian, or simply the ones who were

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Director of Communications

Betty -

12-7-00

Niall O'Dowd
asked me to pass
this along to the
President. Niall
was helpful to the
First Lady in N.Y.C.
Thanks,

Netta

Pls see Ty letter
per fin

12-7-00

TO Eugenic for
Reply

Thank You, Mr. President



Patricia Harty
Co-Founder/Editor-in-Chief

As I write, the end of an era is drawing to a close. It's been a special time. A time when Ireland, no longer treated like a small, quarrelsome island off the coast of Britain, enjoyed access to an American president as no other time in history.

Looking back, it all began when Candidate Clinton appeared at an Irish American Presidential Forum in New York, in April 1992. Many of us had gone there with skeptical hearts, but there was something about Clinton that was different. His knowledge of the problems in Northern Ireland, which some Irish politicians couldn't seem to grasp, was extraordinary. He supported the MacBride Principles of fair hiring practices, and a visa for Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams. He promised, if elected, to appoint a U.S. envoy to Ireland, and he didn't seem to care about America's "special" relationship with Britain.

I remember as he spoke an excitement began to fill the room, and I can still see the joy on the face of Paul O'Dwyer and others who had long sought a solution in Northern Ireland, where 23 years of violence had brought 3,000 deaths.

In September, Clinton came back to New York and reassured us that he was serious. "I want you to know that I am committed to Irish issues such as the special envoy and that I intend to deliver on them. Tell your readers the Irish will have a friend in the White House," he

said in an interview with the *Irish Voice*.

What a friend of Ireland Clinton turned out to be. For the first time ever, an American president picked the Irish over the British argument and delivered on all his campaign promises. Despite the Justice Department, the FBI, CIA, State Department, and the fury of the British government, he gave a visa to Gerry Adams. The IRA ceasefire soon followed. And people began to hope.

Clinton followed through on his second promise and appointed George Mitchell as his economic envoy. And in another move of pure genius, in May 1995, he held the first ever White House economic conference on Northern Ireland, bringing 1,000 delegates, from both sides of the divide, together in a hotel in Washington for three days.

In the history books it should be written that it was here that the walls of hate started to crumble. Hardened enemies began to see each other in a different light; at receptions, in hallways, at the inevitable sing-songs that happened at the end of the night, under a tent on the the White House lawn in a furious thunderstorm. The icepack of hundreds of years of intransigence began to melt.

Then Clinton took that trip to Northern Ireland. People who had never walked on the same side of the street now stood shoulder to shoulder and listened to him say that if they embraced peace he would not abandon them. He didn't.

In September 1998, at our darkest hour, in the aftermath of the Omagh bombing, he again went to Northern Ireland, and helped cement the fragile pieces of peace back together.

And he never stopped believing that we have the capacity to rise above religious and racial differences and hatred.

He and Mrs. Clinton opened the White House, not just to the elite, but to community workers, and ex-prisoners, and children. He always seemed pleased to be around the Irish - maybe it was those Cassidy genes on his mother's side. We will miss those St. Patrick's Day parties - they made everyone feel privileged.

Soon he won't be around to take those late night phone calls, or interrupt his vacation whenever there is an Irish crisis. Hopefully, the lessons learned over the past eight years will help people carry on and hold fast to the Good Friday Agreement. We'll probably never see his like again. We are lucky to have had such a friend.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Congratulations to our Business 100. Each one of you is an extraordinary tale of success. Thank you Kevin Kline for bringing us such joy. Being both Irish and Jewish, you embody the best of two traditions with a long history in entertainment, and remind us that in America we Irish are enriched by all we have met.

Mortas Cine. **1A**

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Subscription orders: 1-800-341-1522. Subscription queries: (914) 267-3481. Periodicals postage paid at New York and additional mailing offices. Postmaster please send changes to address to: Irish America Magazine, P.O. Box 200, Congers, N.Y. 10920.

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Ecumenical Coalition Pro-Vieques

12-7-00

From Oval
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To ~~Cohen~~

November 15, 2000

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton
President
United States of America
Washington, DC

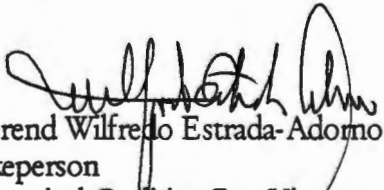
Dear Mr. President:

Choice Christian Greetings!

I am jotting down a few lines to present to you the Magna Letter of the People of Puerto Rico, addressed to you, regarding the issue of Vieques.

As always, my prayers will be with you.

Together for a Changed World with the Word,


Reverend Wilfredo Estrada-Adorno
Spokeperson
Ecumenical Coalition Pro-Vieques

Enclosure

November 13, 2000

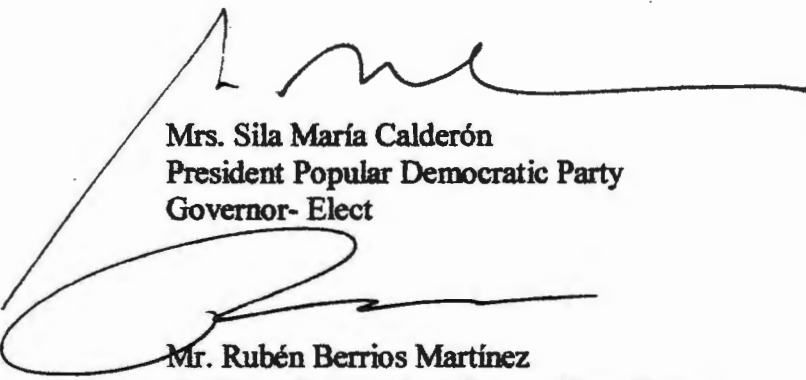
The Hon. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

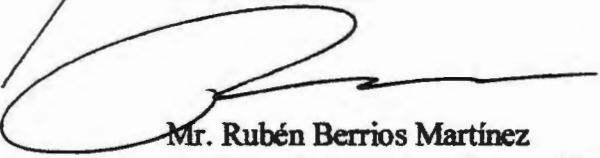
The undersigned represent the virtual unanimity of public opinion in Puerto Rico, including the leaders of its most representative political, religious, civic, and social institutions.

We appeal to your commitment to justice and the defense of human rights, and hereby request that before you leave office next January, you order the immediate and permanent cessation of all military maneuvers and training operations in the Island of Vieques.

Sincerely yours,

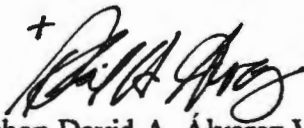


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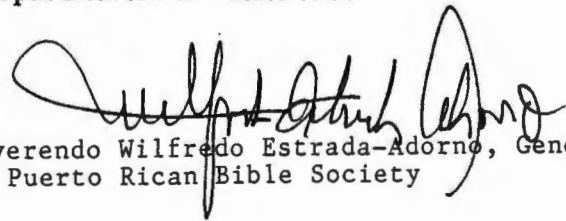


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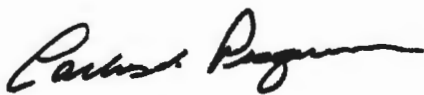
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Reverendo Wilfredo Estrada-Adorno, General Secretary,
Puerto Rican Bible Society



Mr. Carlos I. Pesquera
President New Progressive Party

+ Roberto, D.M.
Archbishop Roberto González Nieves
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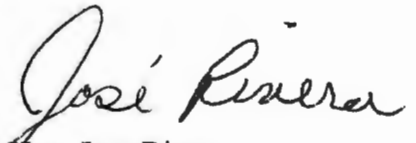
+ J. A. Vera
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Methodist Church of Puerto Rico



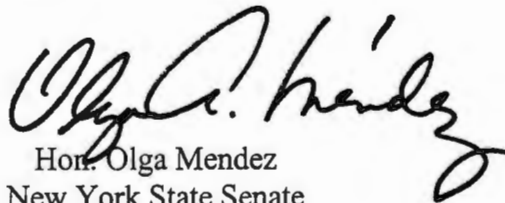
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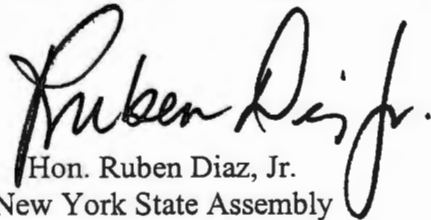
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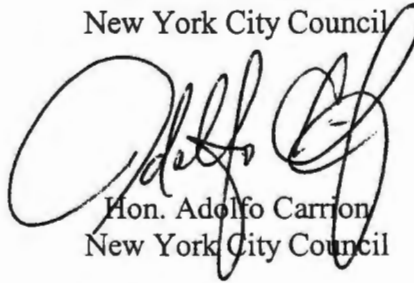
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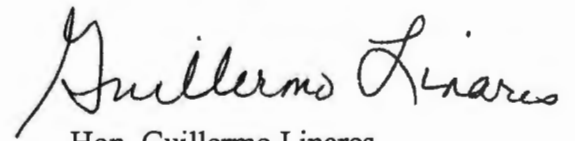
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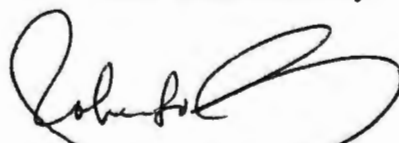
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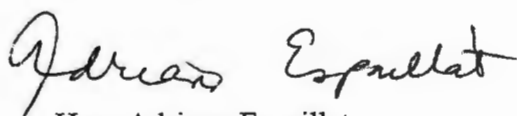
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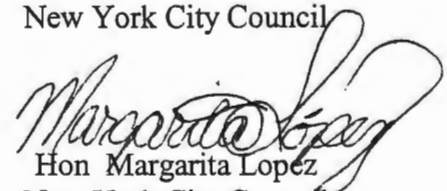
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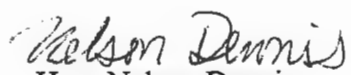
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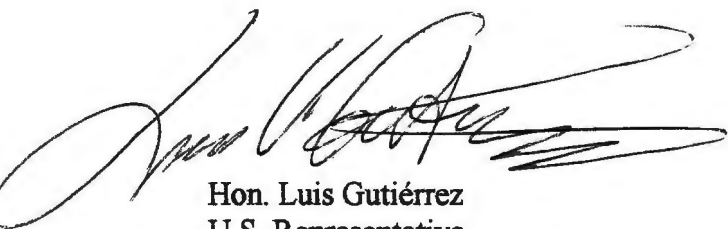
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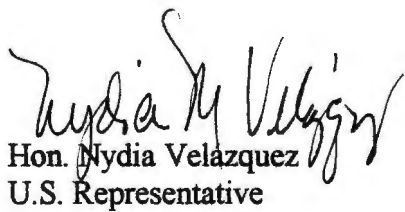
Hon. Nelson Dennis
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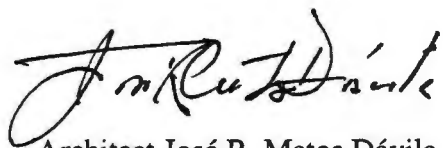
Hon. Luis Gutiérrez
U.S. Representative

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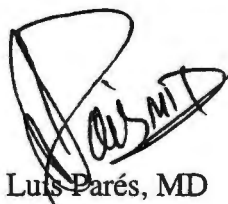
Hon. José Serrano
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A cursive handwritten signature in black ink, with a large initial 'N' and a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Hon. Nydia Velázquez
U.S. Representative



Architect José R. Matos Dávila
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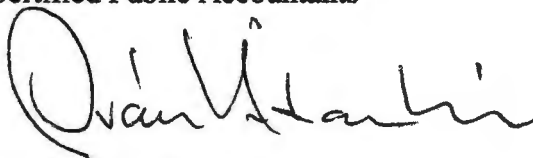
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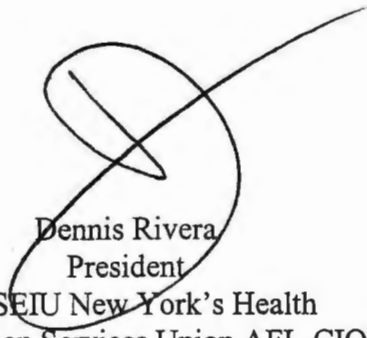
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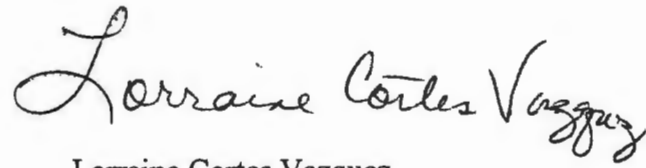
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CPA Luis Torres Llompart
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Puerto Rico Chamber of
Commerce

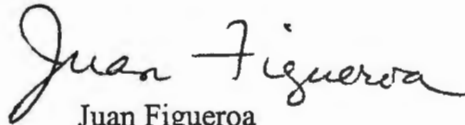


Dennis Rivera
President
119/SEIU New York's Health
and Human Services Union AFL-CIO

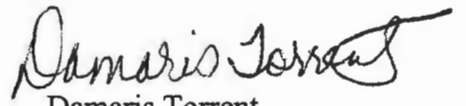


Lorraine Cortes Vazquez

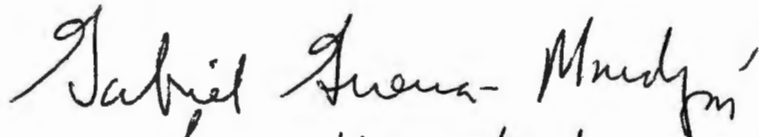
Lorraine Cortes Vazquez
President
Hispanic Federation



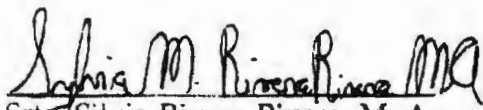
Juan Figueroa
President & General Counsel
Puerto Rican Legal Defense
and Education Fund



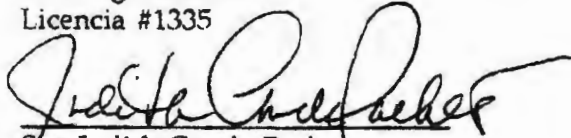
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President
Puerto Rican Bar Association



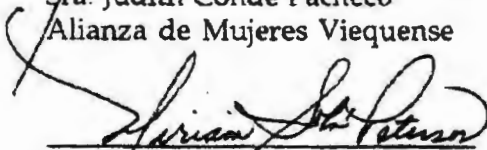
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Former U.S. Ambassador to Chile



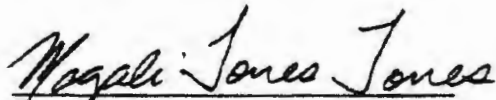
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Psicóloga Clínica
Licencia #1335



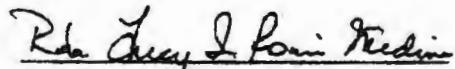
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Alianza de Mujeres Viequense



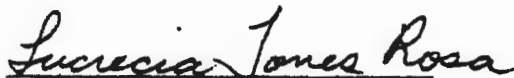
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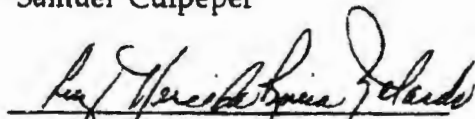
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Pastora Iglesia Metodista de P. R.
Iglesia Metodista "Samuel Culpeper"



Sra. Lucrecia Torres Rosa
Miembro Iglesia Metodista
"Samuel Culpeper"



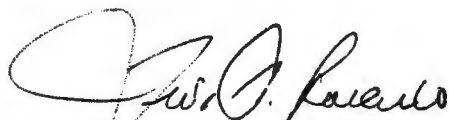
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Miembro Iglesia Metodista
"Samuel Culpeper"



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Baptist Churches of Puerto Rico



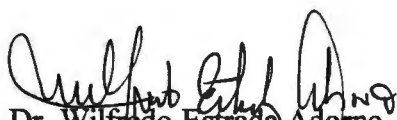
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Rev. Luis A. Rosario Rivera
United Evangelical Church



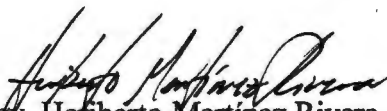
Rev. Ramón Goveo Hernández
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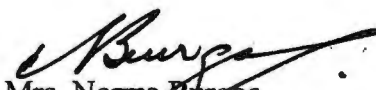
Dr. Wilfredo Estrada Adorno
Bible Society of Puerto Rico



Rev. Eunice Santana Melecio
Institute of Ecumenical Formation and Action



Rev. Heriberto Martínez Rivera
Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico



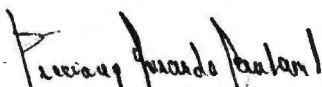
Mrs. Norma Burgos
Vice-President New Progressive Party



Mr. José F. Paraltici
Todo Puerto Rico con Vieques



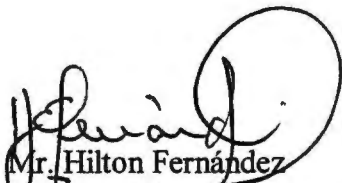
Mr. Julio Muriente
Nuevo Movimiento Independentista



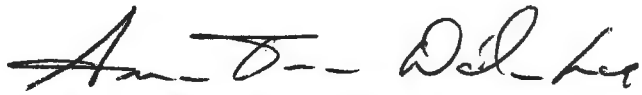
Lic. Graciany Miranda Marchand
Congreso Nacional Hostosiano



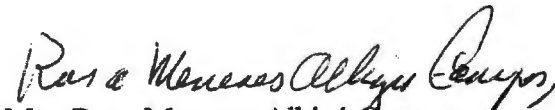
Mrs. Sonia Reyes Cruz
Hermandad Empleados No docentes
de la Universidad de Puerto Rico



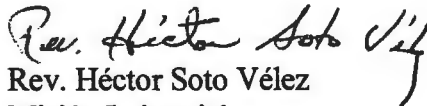
Mr. Hilton Fernández
Congreso Nacional Hostosiano
Por la Comisión de Dirección



Mrs. Ana Teresa Dávila Láo
Liga de Coopertivas de P. R.



Mrs. Rosa Meneses Albizú Campos
Presidenta Partido Nacionalista de P.R.



Rev. Héctor Soto Vélez
Misión Industrial



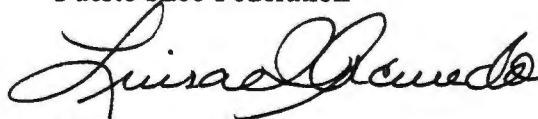
Lic. Jaime Ruberté
Presidente Colegio de Abogados



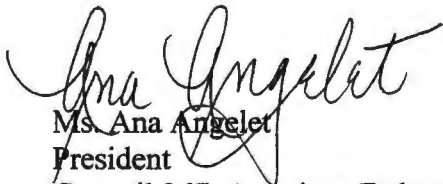
Mr. José Rodríguez Báez
President AFL-CIO
Puerto Rico Federation



Mr. Roberto Pagán
Local 1996, SEIU
President of Service Employee
International Union Local



Mrs. Luisa Acevedo
Local 481, UFCW
United Food and Commercial
Workers Local



Ms. Ana Angelet
President
Council 267, American Federation
of Government Employees

Name

Organization

Larrea Jidin

Pax Christi - Puerto Rico

Wanda Colón Cortez

Proyecto Caribeño de Justicia y Paz

Robert L. Robins Jorgel

Comité Pro Pescado y Desarrollo de Vieques

Jose Domínguez Díaz

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Ramon L. Puerto

Central Unidos Judicial

Mauri M. Gutay

Federación Puertorriqueña de Trabajadores

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COMITÉ DE TRABAJO EN APOYO A VIEQUES

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MONTIÉ DAVID

Vigilencia Rivera, Calderín

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ARQ. BIEQUE

Abdo J.

Centro Investigaciones Arqueológicas - Bieque.

Carlos Ventura Alfaro

Asoc. Pescadores Unidos de/Sur de Vieques Inc.

Sara M. Taulle G.

Coop. A/C Familiar Progresista

Emilio A. Soler MARI

ACCION DEMOCRATICA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

Hermes Gil de Ortiz

ACCION DEMOCRATICA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

J. R. Rodríguez

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico - AFL-CIO

Nilda Q. Rivera M.P.

COLEGIO de MEDICOS y CIRUJANOS de PUERTO RICO 751-5979

Mariano Roberto Alucado

Federación Estudiantes Trabajo Social

Jaime Ruloff

Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico

Luis M. M.

Unión de Tranquistas de PR Local 901

R. M. Hall

Evangelical Seminary of P.R.

Francisco Rios de la Cruz

C.N.H.

De Mrs letter
to school

12-7-00
To Cohen for
Reply

to

12-7-00

MRS. KITTREDGE
Bow Elementary School
22 Bow Center Rd
Bow, NH 03304



THE WHITE HOUSE

Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

Thx 2 you.
Appreciate your
cooperatn + help
it's important.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

Understand. WE
will do what
we can to
help PERD

TO
NSC

do you want Mubarak
to know you're
people are opposing
add to Egypt?

The White House
1600 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

'00 DEC 7 PM8:23

December 5, 2000

To Whom it May Concern:

Hello, my name is Tara Przybylinski and I am hoping you could be of some assistance to me. The reason I am writing to you is in regards to my father, who is a Chicago Police Officer. He will be retiring on March 1st 2001. My brother and I are trying to plan a retirement function for him. I was advised by other law enforcement officials to contact you in regards to guiding me in possibly obtaining a letter (with photograph) from President Clinton. They advised me that this may be possible, since my father was involved with President Clinton's Visits to the Chicagoland Area (i.e. Democratic Convention).

My father's full name is Robert Thomas Przybylinski. He has been on the Chicago Police Force for approximately 32 years (August, 1968-March, 2001). He is currently assigned to the communications department, where he has been for approximately 12 years. His star number is #8348.

I fully understand that the President is extremely busy with other urgent matters, especially with the holidays and such. However, I would greatly appreciate it if President Clinton as well as yourself could spare a few moments of your time to assist me in this matter.

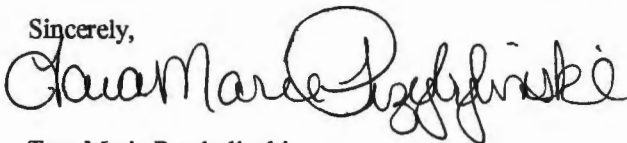
If for some reason, my request is not possible, please notify me at (630) 961-1990 (work phone-7:30 a.m.-4:30p.m. Central) or (815) 372-9869 (home phone-evening hours).

If you can fulfill my request, please send the letter/photograph to my home address:

Tara Marie Przybylinski
13624 S. Redbud Court
Plainfield, IL 60544

Once again, I would like to thank both President Clinton and you in advance for any assistance you can be in this matter.

Sincerely,



Tara Marie Przybylinski

12-7-00

To Cohen for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

?



00 DEC 7 PM 8:23

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

LOUIS N. MAGAZZU
FREEHOLDER
(609) 696-4600

December 6, 2000

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attn: Minyon Moore

VIA FACSIMILE AND FEDERAL EXPRESS

Dear Mr. President:

As you approach both the New Year and the end of your Presidency, let me congratulate you for your many accomplishments and also thank you for your service to the American people.

However, the real purpose is to invite you to participate in my swearing in as the Director of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders, tentatively scheduled for the evening of Tuesday, January 2, 2001.

I recognize that to invite you to such an event is presumptuous and audacious, but given our shared political friendships and relationships with people such as Ed Rendell and Jim McGreevey and my commitment to pursue and succeed in implementing the programs of your Administration, I do not believe that this invitation is without merit. With your permission, let me elaborate.

Mr. President, although I am a few years younger than you (43), like you I trace my inspiration to President John F. Kennedy. My parents have told stories of me being glued to the television as a very young child during the Kennedy press conference. I had my first taste of government as the first intern of then Congressman and later Ambassador William J. Hughes in the 1970's.

12-7-00

To Cohen for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: ~~Scheduling~~?
Yes ☒ No ☐

6.

President William J. Clinton
December 6, 2000
Page Two

After several failed attempts at elected office, most notably for Congressman Hughes' seat in 1994 upon his retirement (bad timing for sure), I was elected a member of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1997 and re-elected as the top vote getter this year. My running mate, Donna Pearson, who was re-elected with me this year, made history in 1997 as the first African-American woman to be elected to the Freeholder Board. Although we are a 4-3 Democrat controlled Board at this time, my colleagues have indicated their intentions to honor me at our reorganization by electing me the Director, which will make me the top county wide elected official.

I supported you and Vice President Gore in 1992 and was honored to be a Clinton-Gore delegate in 1996. As Harold Hodes will tell you, I chose not to be a Gore delegate this year so as to give others a chance, but nevertheless was on the floor in Los Angeles when you gave your inspiring speech.

I have been active in the Democratic Leadership Council, an organization that you first chaired. Given his other obligations, I have taken over as the unofficial "point person" for Mayor McGreevey for the DLC in New Jersey. Upon my election as Freeholder Director, I will be the highest ranking DLC elected official in New Jersey.

On a local level, I have been implementing many of the programs developed by your Administration. Most notably, I was the first proponent and chief architect of the Cumberland County Round II Empowerment Zone application and was honored to meet with you and Vice President Gore on several occasions since our designation in January of 1999.

As the Chairman of the Cumberland Empowerment Zone Corporation, I am pleased to advise you that since our designation we have created nearly 1,000 new jobs utilizing the Empowerment Zone and welfare-to-work tax credits. The upcoming year looks even more promising as we will leverage \$4.2 million in EZ funds with \$32 million in private sector equity and \$50 million in EZ Bonds to create another 1,000 new jobs. If the new Administration fully funds and continues the Empowerment Zone Program, I am confident that we will meet our goal of creating 6,000 new jobs over a 10-year period.

We have exceeded both the state and national average in the welfare-to-work program. Nearly 60% of the families on TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) in 1997 have moved off with adult members obtaining jobs. In real lives, this means that the number of families receiving temporary assistance have been reduced from 3,042 in 1997 to 1,191 families as of November 30th of this year.

President William J. Clinton
December 6, 2000
Page Three

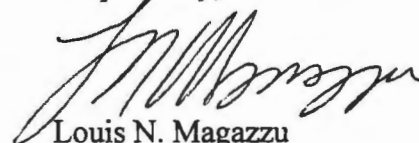
We are also looking to the future. In cooperation with Cisco and the California based Center for Digital Government, we have designated the Empowerment Zone a Cyberdistrict and during the next year will be conducting a skills assessment of our people and an assessment of our infrastructure to ascertain how our people can compete in the new economy.

As we enter the twilight of your term there will be the continued discussion by the "pundits" of your legacy. What better way to underscore your accomplishments than by visiting a county that has successfully embraced so many of your initiatives? On a personal level, I would be so honored in your participating in this day, which will be very important to me and my family.

Although the evening of January 2nd has been tentatively scheduled for the swearing in we would, of course, accommodate your schedule. Logistics would not be a problem as we have two airports that can accommodate Air Force One as was demonstrated by prior visits by former President Bush and by Vice President Al Gore.

Mr. President, if you are available and interested in attending the date and time as well as your specific role would be totally up to you. In sports parlance, this request would be considered a "long ball". I hope it is successful.

Respectfully,

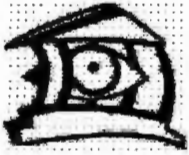


Louis N. Magazzu

Member

Cumberland County Board
Of Chosen Freeholders

LNm/nm



FIPO Foundation of the International Philosophy Olympiad

Until philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, and those commoner natures who pursue either to the exclusion of the other are compelled to stand aside, cities will never have rest from their evils,—no, nor the human race, as I believe,—and then only will this our State have a possibility of life and behold the light of day..

Plato

Board of Officers

Chair
Ioanna Kuçaradi
Vice Chair
Gerd Gerhardt
Treasurer
Julian Fant III
Counsel
Domnick Bozzetti
Executive Director
Alexander Leaser

Executive Committee

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Nuran Direk
Katalin Havas
Ivan Kolev
Wladyslaw Krajewsk
Florina Otet

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Karan Singh*
Mário Soares
Hanna Suchocka*
President Abdumrahman Wahid*
* accepted

American Committee*

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Depak Chopra
Bas Van Frassen
Ashok Gangadea
Hazel Henderson
Richard Hurlbut
Jitendra Mohanty
Richard Rorty
John Searle
Ernest Sosa
Robert Solomon
Bruce Stewart
Sandra Stotsky
Arnold Wilson
Tu Weiming
Arthur Zajonc

7 December 2000
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

fax number: 202456.1210

Dear President Clinton,

I am sending you a selection of the letters regarding the IX International Philosophy Olympiad. There is poignancy in the words of the letter from Secretary-General Annan that states with great eloquence the urgent significance of the upcoming summit of youth.

You will also find attached to this letter a letter that I have written to the Honorable Mikhail Gorbachev. I urge you to contemplate the tremendous impact that this initiative might have on the future of our planet if the dialogue it envisions can be realized. Its future depends to a great extent on the full support and backing of the United States.

At this stage it is imperative that I have some indication of your willingness to serve as honorary chair of the Olympiad and whether, or not, the proposal contained in the letter to Mr. Gorbachev meets with your approval. Several world leaders are awaiting your response before they commit themselves to endorsing this project and making plans to attend.

In gratitude for the noble leadership you have demonstrated during your term as our president, I shall eagerly await your response to this letter and shall be honored to remain,

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Leaser
President, IX International Philosophy Olympiad

12-7-00

Barbara —

Justin Cooper
brought this

by...
and this guy is
a frequent
writer in

12-7-00

Is Correspondence to
process request, reply?
Yes — No —

B.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

S-3840A ~ Tel: (212) 963-5495 ~ Fax: (212) 963-1185

REFERENCE:

5 December 2000

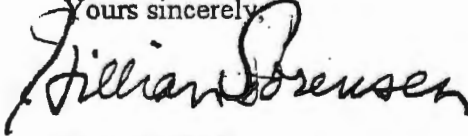
Dear Mr. Leeser,

I write in reply to your recent letter to the Secretary-General asking him to lend a few words of support for your efforts to organize the IX International Philosophy Olympiad in Philadelphia in May 2001. I am pleased to attach a letter which encourages your efforts.

As for the prospect of the Secretary-General attending this event in Philadelphia next May, this appears unlikely at this time given the calendar of official United Nations meetings which require his presence and his already heavily-charged programme. I assume you have already been in contact with Mr. Giandomenico Picco, the Secretary-General's Representative for the Dialogue Among Civilizations and other United Nations officials regarding their possible participation in the programme in light of the themes of tolerance, reconciliation and global democracy you have recommended for the gathering, as well as incorporating the Dialogue Among Civilizations itself. It may be possible to provide you a written message from the Secretary-General for presentation at the time of the event. I hope you will keep us informed of progress with your preparations well in advance so that a suitable message might be prepared.

Your commitment to the principles of the United Nations and your efforts to have them reflected in the Olympiad are much appreciated.

With best wishes for the success of your programme,

Yours sincerely,

Gillian Martin Sorensen
Assistant Secretary-General
for External Relations

Mr. Alexander M. Leeser
President
International Philosophy Olympiad
Jacksonville



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

4 December 2000

Dear Mr. Leaser,

I am pleased to write in support of your efforts to organize the IX International Philosophy Olympiad in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May 2001. I was particularly gratified to learn that you have sought to reflect in this event principles and themes that are fully in concert with those of the United Nations, and to incorporate the Dialogue Among Civilizations endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

There is much to be said for seizing the moment and acting on one's instinctive sense of what is right and useful. The most effective action is, however, based on reason and careful reflection of the principles that underlie the action contemplated. This is an important lesson for youth to contemplate when so many of the ills which threaten the well-being of people everywhere—from damage to the environment to armed conflict—result from unthinking actions based on instinct and a rejection of reason. In the worst of these cases, calls to emotion and false arguments have been used to foment conflict and deny the fundamental human rights of individuals and groups. I applaud your initiative to encourage youth to shun facile thinking and engage in intellectual enquiry into the principles that form the foundation of tolerance, reconciliation and democracy.

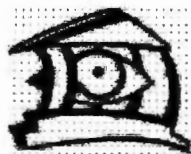
With best wishes for the success of your programme,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan', written in a cursive style.

✓ Kōfi A. Annan

Mr. Alexander M. Leaser
President
International Philosophy Olympiad
Jacksonville



FIPO Foundation of the International Philosophy Olympiad

7 December 2000

The Honorable Mikhail Gorbachev
Leningradsky prospekt
Moscow 125468
Russia

fax number: 7.095.9439594

Until philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, and those commoner natures who pursue either to the exclusion of the other are compelled to stand aside, cities will never have rest from their evils,—no, nor the human race, as I believe,—and then only will this our State have a possibility of life and behold the light of day..

Plato

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Lee Teng-hui*
Frederico Mayor
Wally N'Dow*
Hisashi Owada
Giandomenico Picco*
HRH Norodom Ranariddh*
Karan Singh*
Mário Soares
Hanna Suchocka*
President Abdumuhman Wahid*
* accepted

American Committee*

Thomas Berry
Depak Chopra
Bas Van Frassen
Ashok Gangadean
Hazel Henderson
Richard Hurlbut
Jitendra Mohanty
Richard Rorty
John Searle
Ernest Sosa
Robert Solomon
Bruce Stewart
Sandra Stotsky
Arnold Wilson
Tu Weiming
Arthur Zajonc

Dear Mr. Gorbachev,

I am writing in regards to the IXth International Philosophy Olympiad and World Congress of Youth that will take place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, next May. I think you will agree that Secretary-General Annan has written a powerful and eloquent statement concerning the profound significance of this project in a letter that I have attached. Since assuming my role as president of the Olympiad this past year, I have tirelessly pursued a deeper understanding of the so-called *world-problématique*. I have inquired of world religious, spiritual and political leaders from around the globe in an effort to devise a project whereby young people might come to appreciate the gravity of the situation we face as inhabitants of this culturally, politically and environmentally fragile world.

A project to engage youth on a global scale in compelling dialogue in virtue of which a grass-roots global movement to overthrow paradigms that threaten us with extinction is what I have undertaken to accomplish.

To this end I have established a working partnership with two of the most significant programs on the global horizon. In May, representatives of the Earth Charter Initiative and the Dialogue Among Civilizations will be present to facilitate the first World Congress of Youth. The secretary general's office, the Toda Institute, the secretariat of the Summit of World Religious and Spiritual Leaders as well as a host of other eminent persons and organizations have all expressed enthusiastic support for this project to facilitate the drafting of a Declaration of Purpose by the young delegates. This statement will serve as a platform for an on-going webbased dialogue that will be mentored by members the International Advisory Board.

The vision set-forth in your epoch making work on *perestroika* comprehended the fundamental parameters of the global state about which it is incumbent upon us to teach our young people. You call for a dialogue of the very genre that it is envisioned by this initiative. And you are certainly correct in saying that our nations bear a special responsibility to undertake this mission.

As gesture symbolic of the antecedent historical forces that conduce to the current state of the world, I hereby request that you consider serving, with President Clinton, as an honorary co-chair of the youth summit that will be hosted by the United States next year.

I shall most obsequiously attend upon the result of your consideration of this matter, and remain,

Sincerely,

Draft not sent. For review only.

Alexander M. Leaser
President, IX International Philosophy Olympiad

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.
435 EAST 51 ST.
NEW YORK, NY 10022

12-7-00

10 Cohen / coordinate if
for reply?
counsel
Yes — No —

'00 DEC 7 PM8:23

To: THE PRESIDENT

Fax: 202.456.6703

From: Arthur Schl

cc: Counsel's office

cc: Tim Saunders, & YL

December 2000

Dear Mr President:

As I sat in the audience at the Kennedy Center honors last Sunday, I applauded the applause that greets you wherever you go these days. The alleged Clinton-fatigue of a couple of years back seems likely to give way rather soon to Clinton-nostalgia.

In these last days in office, you confront one of the most delicate of presidential responsibilities -- the pardoning power. I take the liberty of calling your attention to a case where there seems to many of us a strong argument for its exercise.

This is the case of Samuel Loring Morison, a civilian employee of the Navy who was convicted in 1988 under the Espionage Act of 1917 for passing classified photographs to Jane's Defence Weekly, a respected English journal. Morison was sentenced to two years in prison and paroled after seven months because of good behavior.

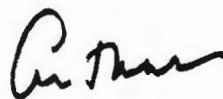
I have been interested in the Morison case for a couple of reasons. The less important is that he is the grandson of my teacher and friend, the great historian Samuel Eliot Morison. I have known Samuel Loring Morison as a loyal and patriotic American. He served in combat in Vietnam, and his motive in showing the photographs to Jane's, a journal for which he worked part-time with the Navy's approval, was to alert public opinion to a Soviet naval threat and to persuade Congress to increase naval appropriations.

The more important reason is that Morison's conviction represents a clear and blatant abuse of the Espionage Act. Congress passed that act in order to stop the delivery of official secrets to foreign powers, not to stop leaks to the press. The Reagan Administration, failing to persuade Congress to consider an Official Secrets Act, sought to attain the same result by judicial reinterpretation of the Espionage Act.

I do not think that this effort to convert the Espionage Act into an Official Secrets Act has been repeated. Morison stands as the only casualty of this flagrant abuse of the act. Not only was his motive patriotic but the prosecution failed to prove that he had caused any actual harm to national security. A presidential pardon would be a humane step for a decent man by removing a barrier to steady and gainful employment. And it would be a warning against future attempts to turn the Espionage Act into an Official Secrets Act.

It is of interest to note that President Calvin Coolidge pardoned the remaining prisoners convicted under the Espionage Act (see William Allen White's A Puritan in Babylon, 262, 312). And all Samuel Loring Morison did was to give some inconsequential photos to a British defense journal.

Ever sincerely yours,



The President of the United States

TEL: (212) 238 8337
FAX: (212) 238 7725
E-MAIL: graydon@vfy.com

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-7-00 *The Condé Nast Publications, Inc.*
4 Times Square
New York, New York 10036

Do not answer
GRAYDON CARTER

EDITOR, VANITY FAIR

December 5, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

I send this along with my thanks, my admiration, and my very best wishes.

Graydon

12-7-00

*To Cohen for reply
after you have seen.*

3.

✓