2006-1879-F

OPEN, Box 1 of 1

Clinton Presidential Records
WHORM—Subject File—General
CO023
084813 [OA/ID 21715]

TO

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01)
[Carl Sagan]
[07/23/1998 – 05/18/2000]
[OA/ID 630000]

2006-1879-F

OPEN, Box 1 of 1

Clinton Presidential Records
WHORM—Subject File—General
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TO

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FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Records Management - SUBJECT FILE

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21715

Scan ID: 084813

Document Number:

Folder Title:
CO023

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	83	5	1	3

TRACKING SHEET

	Date	Initial
RECEIVED BY PLM	10/31	DD
DRAFT WRITTEN		
EDITED IN PLM		
FORMATTED BY TYPING		
REVIEWED ON WHITE		
PRINTED ON AZURE		
APP. BY REVIEW UNIT		
APP. FOR SIGNATURE		

PEACE IN THE BALKANS

194512

STEERING COMMITTEE

Morris Abram
Morton Abramowitz
Fouad Ajami
Richard Allen
Daniel Bell
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Richard Burt
Frank Carlucci
Hodding Carter
Walter Cronkite
Patt Derian
David Dinkins
Frank Fahrenkopf
Geraldine Ferraro
Henry Louis Gates
Leslie Gelb
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Lane Kirkland
Jeane Kirkpatrick
John Lehman
Ron Lehman
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Eugene Rostow
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Carl Sagan
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Susan Sontag
William Howard Taft
Paul Volcker
John Whitehead
Elie Wiesel
Paul Wolfowitz
Albert Wohlstetter
Elmo Zumwalt

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Marshall Harris

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Stephen Walker

October 25, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President:

As Bosnia-Herzegovina approaches its third winter under siege, the increasingly desperate civilian population remains trapped and surrounded by Serbian guns, in violation of countless UN-mandated agreements and NATO threats. A Special U.N. Envoy describes the new Serbian attacks of "ethnic cleansing" against non-Serb minorities as "a final push to a Serb-only state inside Bosnia." Bosnian Serb forces continue their 900-day campaign of war crimes against the Bosnian people, including shelling and sniping attacks on civilians, forcible expulsion of non-combatants, and obstruction of humanitarian aid convoys.

Mr. President, the Contact Group's policy is fundamentally flawed. It gives the Karadzic Serbs unlimited extensions to accept the U.S.-backed plan for formal, ethnic partition of a UN-member state. The Contact Group plan stipulates 15-20,000 American ground troops to implement -- a military commitment for which virtually no support exists in Congress or the American public. In furtherance of this policy, the United Nations is allowing Belgrade airport to open for normal international traffic, while Sarajevo airport is blocked to humanitarian flights by Serbian forces that continue to rely on financial, command-and-control, re-supply, and other vital support from the Milosevic regime.

In place of the Contact Group's de facto albeit inadvertent support for an ethnically pure Greater Serbia achieved by genocide, we call on you to carry out your written pledge to Congress and other declared commitments by taking the following urgent actions:

1. Introduce and energetically support a Security Council resolution unconditionally ending the arms embargo on Bosnia before the end of October, to become effective April, 1995. If the Security Council fails to approve this resolution by November 15, we will urge the Congress to compel an early unilateral end to the illegal and invalid arms embargo -- as many Senators and Representatives have informed you they intend to do.

2. Encourage other countries to follow the United States' lead by ceasing enforcement of the arms embargo against Bosnia -- as mandated by the Congress, effective November 15 -- in accordance with Bosnia's inherent right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

P.O. Box 28268 • Washington, D.C. 20038-0268 • tel: 202-737-1414 • fax: 202-737-1940

3. Follow up vigorously on your call for greater NATO action to fulfill the international community's existing commitments -- if necessary, by use of robust air strikes, not pinpricks -- to ensure:

-- protection of safe areas;

-- compliance with weapons exclusion zones, including Sarajevo;

-- delivery of humanitarian assistance through Bosnia;

-- enforcement of the no-fly zone covering all of Bosnia; and

-- open access to "blue routes," including to Sarajevo.

4. Lead a Western effort to provide strong and immediate political, economic, and security reinforcement to the Bosnian-Croatian federation; press for sufficient humanitarian aid for Bosnia this winter with a U.S. supplemental appropriations bill and renewal of a large U.S. assistance commitment; and provide assistance to revive the economy in central and northern Bosnia.

5. Deny any further rewards to the chief instigator of the genocide in Bosnia -- Slobodan Milosevic -- until Serbia recognizes Bosnia's territorial integrity and sovereignty; gives full cooperation to the UN War Crimes Tribunal, including turning over all indicted officials; reinstates the CSCE monitor missions in Kosovo, the Sanjak, and the Voyvodina; fully complies with all UNSC resolutions on Bosnia and Croatia, including implementation of the Vance Plan; and cuts financial, supply, command-and-control, and all other ties to the Bosnian Serb military.

We urge you to resist any attempt by other governments to undercut U.S. national interests by marginalizing the Bosnia issue. To this end, we call for the United States to categorically reject any diplomatic action -- especially the recent indefensible moves within the Contact Group -- that would allow formal or disguised acceptance of a "Greater Serbia," including approval of confederal or similar formalized ties between Serbia and Bosnian territories forcibly occupied by the Bosnian Serbs. We strongly call on the United States to veto any further easing of sanctions and to condition renewal of the September 23 Security Council resolution on implementation of a meaningful monitoring regime -- approximately 5000 troops and customs officials with a blanket inspection mandate, as recommended by UN and U.S. military experts -- on the Bosnian side of the border, if necessary.

Mr. President, it is past time for the West to honor even the limited commitments already made to Bosnia and its people. Instead of helping to lift sanctions on an aggressor state and a Serbian leadership that is responsible for continuing ethnic cleansing, the U.S. must lead the way in lifting the illegal and invalid arms embargo on Bosnia. After two and a half years of not protecting Bosnia and its citizens, we must respect the Bosnians' right -- and allow them the means -- to defend themselves.

The measures we propose would serve both American values and interests. On behalf of all of the members of our Council, we urge you and your Administration to take these necessary steps to achieve -- not abandon -- all of the United States' commitments to stop aggression and genocide in Bosnia.

Sincerely,

Morton Abramowitz

Richard Burt

Frank Carlucci

Hodding Carter

Patt Derian

Frank Fahrenkopf

Henry Louis Gates

Max M.Kampelman

John O'Sullivan

Norman Podhoretz

Carl Sagan

Henry Siegman

Susan Sontag

William H. Taft

Elmo Zumwalt

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Sincerely,

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Max M.Kampelman

John O'Sullivan

Norman Podhoretz

Carl Sagan

Henry Siegman

Susan Sontag

William H. Taft

Elmo Zumwalt

ACTION COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN THE BALKANS

ING COMMITTEE

Abram
Abramowitz
Ajami
Allen
Bell
w Brzezinski
Burt
Carlucci
g Carter
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Louis Gates
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TIVE DIRECTOR

ll Harris

AM DIRECTOR

n Walker

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON (name)

THE WHITE HOUSE (group)

202·456-2461 (fax)

FROM: ACTION COUNCIL

PAGES: 4 (including cover)

DATE: 10-26-94

MESSAGE:

FOIA Number: 2006-1879-F

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Records Management - SUBJECT FILE

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21829

Scan ID: 240082SS

Document Number:

Folder Title:
FG001

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	83	7	1	1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

OCUMENT NO. ND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
01. memo	Caplan and Maloney to the President, re: Recent Information Items; contains informationin pertaining to a personal correspondence. (partial) (1 page)	10/04/97	P6/b(6)

LECTION:
linton Presidential Records
THORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL
5001
A/Box Number: 21829

DER TITLE:
40082SS]

2006-1879-F
ch34

RESTRICTION CODES

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

ional Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
lating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
lease would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
lease would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
ancial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
lease would disclose confidential advice between the President
d his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
lease would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
rsonal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.
Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2203(f)(3).

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

240082 SS

FG-001

Oct. 4, 1997 - Recent Information Items:

10-7-97
To Whom Should We Send this?
Pauline Y ___ No ✓
Sperling Y ✓ No ___

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Caplan and Maloney to the President, re: Recent Information Items; contains informationin pertaining to a personal correspondence. (partial) (1 page)	10/04/97	P6/b(6)

OLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
WHORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL
FG001
OA/Box Number: 21829

OLDER TITLE:
[240082SS]

2

RESTRICTION CODES

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

National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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b(7) Release would disclose

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-7-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1997

Tab A - Reed/Milley/Cohen/COS
Tab F - Dorskind/COS
Tab B - Sperling/COS
Raines memo
Bowles
Cover memo - Chron

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN Phil
SEAN MALONEY

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Reed/Kagan/Cohen update on national tests.** Memo updates you on status of the conference and other Congressional issues as well as communications and outreach efforts. *Please see memo for details.*

(B) **Rubin memo on IRS.** In response to two questions you had. *1) Does the IRS target low-income individuals for audit?* Individuals with the highest incomes are most likely to be audited (see chart in memo), but audit rates for low-income taxpayers have dramatically increased while audit rates for high-income have dramatically decreased over the last five years. Three causes: (i) IRS has attempted to reduce the error rate for EITC taxpayers in response to Congressional and Administration concerns; (ii) elimination of tax shelters for high-income taxpayers had reduced the need for aggressive audits; (iii) due to budget reductions, IRS has shifted resources to enforcement efforts with higher rates of return. *2) Was the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TBOR) violated?* The hearings looked at four different taxpayer cases. Based upon the record of the hearings, IRS did not violate either the TBOR (first passed in 1988) or the '96 and '97 strengthening of the law, though the IRS admitted all four were mishandled. The Acting Commissioner is looking into each case.

(C) **Berger update on NATO Enlargement ratification.** Updates you on various efforts: a group called the New Atlantic Initiative released a pro-enlargement statement signed by over 130 prominent foreign policy figures, including all 8 living Secretaries of State and 14 other top national security officials; your letter-response to a group of 20 senators has been widely distributed to the press, think tanks and constituency groups; Congressional consultations are on-going; Senate hearings are imminent, with Albright testifying on Oct. 7; Senator Dole appears receptive to playing a positive role and may want to travel to three invited states; Sandy is working to expand the circle of supportive organizations.

(D) **Carl Sagan's views on launch of nuclear material into space.** From Jack Gibbons who forwards 1989 Sagan article in light of interest Cassini launch is generating. Sagan discusses safety issues associated with plutonium-powered launches. Jack notes, "I believe Sagan's views help put the benefits and potential risks into perspective."

The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

David Rockefeller

Through his extensive humanitarian efforts to promote world peace, David Rockefeller has worked to improve lives both at home and abroad. Building on his family's tradition of charitable giving, he has generously supported a wide range of educational, cultural, health, and urban renewal programs. As co-founder of the International Executive Service Corps, he has recognized the duty and responsibility of the private sector to a world in need. His creation of and support for the Trilateral Commission has provided a unique forum for communication and problem solving by world leaders. Philanthropist, businessman, community servant, and exemplary global citizen, David Rockefeller has earned our enduring respect and heartfelt thanks.

The White House
Washington, D.C.
January 15, 1998

William J. Clinton

CIMG2590

November 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes -- the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

CIMG2591 16

d produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She i now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, wh helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned natur Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the gover council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to t passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research gr increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notab achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos," which was viewed by over 400 million people 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Pub Service.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

FOIA Number: 2006-1879-F

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Records Management - SUBJECT FILE

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 17743

Scan ID: 199740

Document Number:

Folder Title:
ME001-03

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	85	5	9	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001.a. letter	POTUS to Druyan, re: condolence letter; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	12/20/96	P6/b(6)
001.b. letter	POTUS to Druyan, (final draft) re: condolence letter; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	12/20/96	P6/b(6)
001.c. letter	POTUS to Druyan, (draft) re: condolence letter; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	12/20/96	P6/b(6)
001.d. letter	POTUS to Druyan, (draft) re: condolence letter; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	12/20/96	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
WHORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL
(ME001-03)
OA/Box Number: 17743

FOLDER TITLE:

[199740]

Eric H
2006-18

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]
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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.

PM. Personal record misfile defined in regulations at 1270.02(c)

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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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

ME.

19974
ME001

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 20, 1996

Ms. Ann Druyan

(b)(6)

Dear Ann:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of Carl's death, and our hearts go out to you at this difficult time.

Carl Sagan gave so much to us during his life. A brilliant scientist with an artist's vision and a child's sense of wonder, he taught us about the marvels of the universe and of our own beautiful planet. He challenged our preconceptions and fired our imaginations, and our lives are immeasurably richer because of his work.

We hope that you will find comfort in the love of your family and friends. Hillary and I are keeping you in our thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

961227

December 20, 1996

Ms. Ann Druyan

(b)(6)

Dear Ann:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of Carl's death, and our hearts go out to you at this difficult time.

Carl Sagan gave so much to us during his life. A brilliant scientist with an artist's vision and a child's sense of wonder, he taught us about the marvels of the universe and of our own beautiful planet. He challenged our preconceptions and fired our imaginations, and our lives are immeasurably richer because of his work.

We hope that you will find comfort in the love of your family and friends. Hillary and I are keeping you in our thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely, BILL CLINTON

BC/MAH/MAH/jfc-jfc (Corres. #3308026)
(12.druyan.a)

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH through Todd Stern

CLEAR THRU TODD STERN

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

DRAFT OF BC LETTER

INITIALS: BC / mah /

DOCUMENT TITLE: /slr/grtgs/sagan

DRAFT DATE / LETTER DATE: Dec 20 1996 /

CORRESPONDENCE #: 3308(

CLEAR WITH:

WHCC:

CC:

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:
Ms. Ann Druyan
(b)(6)

APPROVAL/ENCLOSURES/SPECIALINSTR:

Dear Ann:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of Carl's death, and our hearts go out to you at this difficult time.

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We hope that you will find comfort in the love of your family and friends. Hillary and I are keeping you in our thoughts and prayers.
Sincerely,

BC

DEC 20 1996

DRAFT OF BC LETTER

Cornell President's office
607 - 255 -
Macintosh ~~x 2000~~ 607

INITIALS: BC / mah /

DOCUMENT TITLE: /slr/grtgs/sag

DRAFT DATE / LETTER DATE: Dec 20 1996 /

CORRESPONDENCE #: 330

CLEAR WITH:

WHCC:

CC:

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:

Ms. Ann Druyan
~~Cornell University~~

(b)(6)

APPROVAL/ENCLOSURES/SPECIALINSTR:

Pat

Dear Ann:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of Carl's death, and our hearts go out to you at this difficult time.

Carl Sagan gave so much to us during his life. A brilliant scientist with an artist's vision and a child's sense of wonder, he taught us about the marvels of the universe and of our own beautiful planet. He challenged our preconceptions and fired our imagination~~,~~ and our lives are immeasurably richer because of his work.

We hope that you will find comfort in the love of your family and friends. Hillary and I are keeping you in our thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,

BC

(Seattle) -- Some purists didn't like the way Carl Sagan simplified science for the masses. But it's something he said he did proudly.

The noted astronomer, Pulitzer Prize winning author and T-V celebrity died today in Seattle of pneumonia after a long bout with bone marrow disease. He was 62.

In 1980, his P-B-S show ''Cosmos'' became the most-watched limited series in the history of American public television. It's allure was how it sparked excitement among average viewers about space.

Sagan said his enthusiasm came from a life-long love affair with science. He had an impressive research record. In his early 20s, Sagan deduced from experimental models that Venus was a foreboding place, not a possibly habitable planet.

He also established that fierce winds, not vegetation, gave Mars its different colors.

(SOUND: Various and pursuing)

APNP-12-20-96 0732EST

---------- BOTTOM ----------

12/20/96

RES.

Phil --

Here is the proposed condolence letter for Carl Sagan's widow. Betty Currie asked that we set it up as a BC sig. Thanks.

M.

Maureen Hudson

'96 DEC 20 PM6:30

---------- TOP ----------

Date: 12/20/96 Time: 06:53

2Carl Sagan is dead...Hostage crisis continues...Contact lens-makers sue

(Seattle) -- Astronomer, author and T-V celebrity Carl Sagan is dead. Through his books, lectures and the T-V series ''Cosmos,'' Sagan brought the arcane mysteries of the stars within reach of ordinary people around the world. Sagan died of pneumonia after a long battle with bone marrow disease. He was 62.

(Lima, Peru) -- It looks like Peru's government may take a hard line with the leftist rebels holding hundreds of hostages in Lima. A local radio and T-V station says the president's Council of Ministers has tentatively decided to reject rebel demands for the release of jailed comrades.

(Albany, New York) -- Some 25 (M) million contact-lens wearers could be getting some money back if a federal lawsuit succeeds. Twenty-two states charge that top contact-lens makers conspired with optometrists to cheat customers out of (M) millions of dollars. An optometry group lawyer calls the suit baseless.

Press RETURN to continue, GOLD MENU for options or EXIT to cancel

FOIA Number: 2006-1879-F

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Records Management - SUBJECT FILE

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 23635

Scan ID: 102593

Document Number:

Folder Title:
ME001-04

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	85	5	11	3

CIMG2601

102593
HE001-04

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1995

Dr. Carl Sagan
Director
Laboratory for Planetary Studies
Cornell University
302 Space Science Building
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dear Carl:

Hillary and I were so sorry to learn of your illness. We wish you the best for a speedy recovery, and we hope to see you writing and lecturing again soon.

You and Anne are in our thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

95 03 20

March 17, 1995

Dr. Carl Sagan
Director
Laboratory for Planetary Studies
Cornell University
302 Space Science Building
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dear Carl:

Hillary and I were so sorry to learn of your illness. We wish you the best for a speedy recovery, and we hope to see you writing and lecturing again soon.

You and Anne are in our thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

Sincerely, BILL CLINTON

BC/SEM/DNP/emu-ckb (Corres. #2119330)
(3.sagan.c)

cc: Deborah Pearlstein, 94 OEOB

950320

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

DRAFT OF BC LETTER

.TIALS: BC / sem / dwf

DOCUMENT TITLE: /slr/p/sagan.c.sem

DRAFT DATE / LETTER DATE: Mar 14 1995 /

CORRESPONDENCE #: 2119330

CLEAR WITH:

WHCC:

CC: Deborah Pearlstein, Rm. 94
Christopher Chyba, 494

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:
Carl Sagan
Director ~~For~~ Lab Planetary Studies
Cornell University
302 Space Science Building
Ithaca, New York 14853

APPROVAL/ENCLOSURES/SPECIAL INSTR:
Modified p-102b

Dear Carl:

Hillary and I were so sorry to learn of your illness. We wish you the best for a speedy recovery, and we hope to see you writing and lecturing again soon.

You and Anne are in our thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

BAD
Suzan

MAR 16 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3/17/95

NOTE TO: NANCY HERNREICH

FROM: MAUREEN HUDSON
Office of Correspondence
and Presidential Messages
Rm. 94 OEOB, ext. 65902

Jim Dorskind thought the President might want to sign a get-well note to Carl Sagan.

CIMG2605

. Upon leaving the
aurant, Clinton
it up to every table
greeted patrons,
he was sent merrily
his way with a very
bottle of wine from
proprietor. And
en former senator **Jim Sasser**
vittingly arrived at the restaurant for
ner and asked who was inside, he
s the Secret Service told him it was
chael Jackson.

ani Guinier, who was briefly a
nton nominee to head the Justice
partment's civil rights division, could
on her way to Harvard Law School.
e have made an offer . . . and it's with

Clinton, cluttering up Adams-Morgan; Guinier, courted by Harvard.

(In 1987); the media; g "Birds."

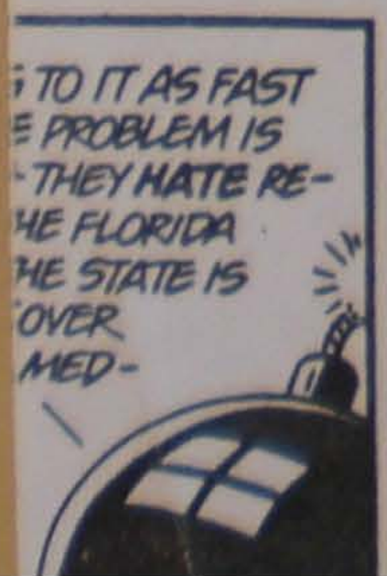
erious interest" in pursuing a
nger-term relationship, Dean Robert
Clark told the Boston Globe. Guinier,
rrently a law professor at the
niversity of Pennsylvania, withdrew
r name for the Justice job after intense criticism of some of her writings on voting rights.

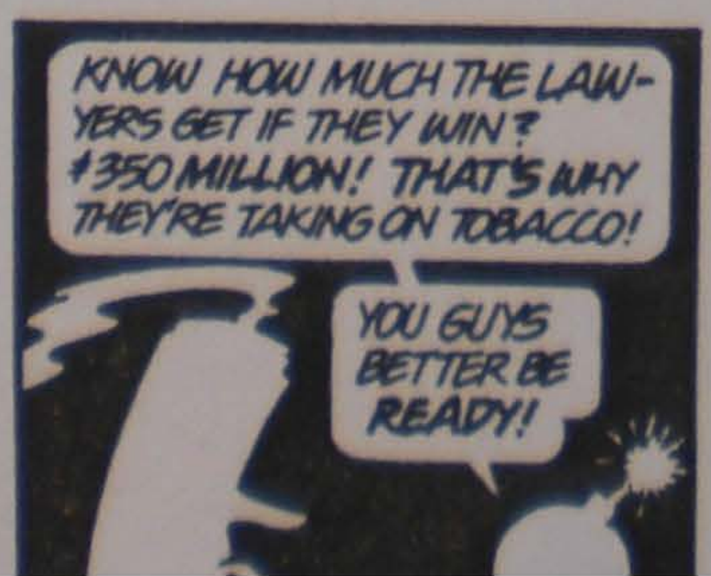
■ Olympic diver **Greg Louganis** has signed a deal for a movie based on his best-selling autobiography, "Breaking the Surface," but don't look for him to star. At an event in Boston over the weekend, the gold medalist said he wants to do only the actual diving scenes. Which will probably be a huge relief to the actor who signs on to play him.

■ **Gene Hackman** and Oscar nominee **Dianne Wiest** ("Bullets Over Broadway") are set to join the cast of "Birds of a Feather," also starring **Robin Williams** and **Nathan Lane. Mike Nichols** is directing the United Artists project, which is a remake of the zany "La Cage aux Folles." "Birds" shoots next month.

■ Famed astronomer **Carl Sagan** is taking a leave of absence from Cornell University to be treated for a rare bone marrow disease. In a statement, Sagan, 60, said the disease is curable. "I fully expect to be back at Cornell by next semester," he added. The name of the disease was not revealed.

DOONESBURY





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237114 SS
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 OCT 1 PM1:13

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-7-97

September 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS

SUBJECT: Carl Sagan's Views on Nuclear Launch Safety

Given the interest that NASA's Cassini launch is generating, I thought you would find the attached article by the late Carl Sagan of particular interest. In it, he addressed the nuclear launch safety issues associated with radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) in the context of one of the last NASA missions carrying RTGs: the Galileo mission to Jupiter, which was launched on the Space Shuttle in 1989. I believe his views help to put the benefits and potential risks into perspective.

Enclosure

cc:
Vice President
First Lady

GALILEO:

TO LAUNCH OR NOT TO LAUNCH?

by

Carl Sagan

[An edited version of this article, amounting to cuts of about 20 percent of the text, was published as "Benefit outweighs risk: Launch Galileo craft," in USAToday, Inquiry Page, Tuesday, October 10, 1989.]

10/9/89

Late this August the Voyager 2 spacecraft flew within 3000 miles of the south pole of the planet Neptune, triumphantly concluding its exploration of all four giant planets with phenomenal interplanetary marksmanship. Our knowledge of the solar system has been decisively rewritten. Our species has visited what is now the outermost known planet. Voyager's place in human history is secure.

Now that we have completed the preliminary reconnaissance of the solar system, it makes sense to explore selected worlds in greater depth. The next step is Galileo -- to be launched aboard the shuttle, nominally in October or November. It's to be the first space vehicle to go into orbit around Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system. If all goes well, it will explore, in much greater detail than Voyager, multicolored Jupiter, its four large moons -- one with active volcanoes, another with a possible underground ocean -- and its vast magnetic field; Galileo will also drop a scientific probe directly into the atmosphere of Jupiter and radio back what it finds. It is a trailblazing mission.

However, Galileo, launched from the comparatively enfeebled present space shuttle configuration, can't simply make a beeline for Jupiter. Instead, it must execute a set of caroms through the inner solar system -- first to Venus for a gravitational assist that then flings it back to the Earth, which swings it around the Sun once more to the Earth, where it receives a third boost and is finally on its way to Jupiter. It is scheduled to

begin operations there in late 1995. While it's careening past worlds, Galileo will be gathering data -- about Venus, about the Moon, about two worldlets named Gaspra and Ida, about the interplanetary gas . . . and about the Earth. It will help determine the worldwide distribution of greenhouse gases, the present status of the ominous hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, and the water content of the upper atmosphere -- central for understanding the ozone problem. Furthermore, its investigations of the atmospheres of Venus and Jupiter promise to improve our knowledge of our own fragile envelope of air. Galileo will not only be exploring other worlds; it will help us to understand and safeguard this world. Galileo is a worthy successor to Voyager.

Because Voyager had to fly so far from the Sun (which appears virtually as a bright point of light from the distance of Neptune), it could not rely on sunlight for energy. Instead, it was powered by heat from the radioactive decay of plutonium -- all this occurring safely, without the slightest mishap, in a component of the spacecraft called an RTG, for "radioisotope thermoelectric generator."

Galileo also will be powered by radioactive plutonium. There is no alternative. To power Galileo by solar panels, the spacecraft would have to be as big as a house; to power it by batteries would add so much weight that the mission would never fly -- at least on any U.S. launch vehicle in existence or now under development. But plutonium can be deadly, and the Galileo RTG's have now begun to alarm many people. A lawsuit has been filed in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. -- by the Washington-based religiousaffiliated Christic Institute and other organizations -- to stop the Galileo launch on the grounds that it may pose a serious danger to public health. Meanwhile, the White House, after considering the dangers, has given the go-ahead for launch.

I'm a scientist working on Galileo with a long-time involvement in planetary exploration. I'm also a long-term supporter of the Christic Institute. I admired their successful suit on behalf of the estate of Karen Silkwood against the Kerr-McGee Corporation -- accused of shameful negligence in protecting industrial workers from the dangers of

CIMG2610 35

radioactive waste. (I also admired the Christic Institute's early warnings about what later came to be known as the Iran-Contra fiasco.) Concern about the environment and, especially, about the threat of nuclear war has been a thread woven through my life. I was a member of the team that discovered nuclear winter; I've twice been arrested at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site for demonstrating against continued American testing of nuclear weapons in the face of the Soviet unilateral moratorium; I opposed Ronald Reagan's Star Wars scheme from the moment he proposed it -- on grounds that are now widely accepted; for the past decade I've been speaking out around the world to warn about greenhouse warming and depletion of the ozone layer. At the very least, you can't charge me with uncritical acceptance of high technology. Twenty years ago, I also played a role in the NASA decisions to quarantine astronauts returning from the Moon against the unlikely contingency that they might bring back disease microorganisms. It turned out as we had expected: there was not a trace of pathogens. But we had to balance the low probability of their existence against the enormous conceivable public health danger that might follow had we been wrong and such bugs did exist. I would do the same today.

I've felt torn on the Galileo RTG issue for years. I still do. Four years ago, I arranged for the Planetary Society, the largest space interest group in the world, to commission an extensive article presenting both sides of the issue (David Salisbury, "Radiation Risk and Planetary Exploration -- The RTG Controversy," The Planetary Report, May-June 1987). I believe there is nothing absurd about either side of this argument. Many people have urged me to make public my thinking on this matter, and I here take the opportunity to do so:

How dangerous is plutonium? The authoritative Handbook of Physics and Chemistry in its various editions calls plutonium "a very dangerous radiological hazard" and "one of the most dangerous poisons known." Robert Oppenheimer, the Director of the Manhattan Project, reminisced in February 1960: "If the plutonium had ever caught fire, there would not have been anyone left in Los Alamos and probably in much of New Mexico, it is so terribly toxic. It burns in oxygen." (This remark is true for

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WJC HANDWRITING

CIMG2611 36

plutonium the metal, but not the ceramic form aboard Galileo.) A microgram of the stuff -- a particle much too tiny to see -- if breathed into your lungs may, over a period of decades, give you cancer. Since Galileo carries 50 pounds of plutonium into space, it is hypothetically carrying a cancer fatality for everyone on Earth. This is an impossibility in fact, because it requires the plutonium to be funnelled directly into the lungs of everyone on Earth, instead of being dispersed in and diluted by the Earth's atmosphere. But this is where much of the concern (including real anguish in many letters I've received) is focussed. Understandably. Why didn't we hear similar concerns voiced about the launch of Voyager or Viking (which also carried RTG's)? Because that was in another epoch -- before Chernobyl, before Challenger, before the revelations about Rocky Flats, before we got serious about protecting the planet. One year before the Chernobyl disaster a Soviet Deputy Minister of the power industry announced that Soviet engineers were confident that you'd have to wait 100,000 years before the Chernobyl fission reactor had a serious accident. Less than a year before the Challenger explosion, NASA spokesmen and contractor personnel assured us that at the then current rate of launch, you'd have to wait ten thousand years before a catastrophic launch failure. Hundreds of FBI agents descending on the Department of Energy's Rocky Flats facility in Colorado has raised justifiable fears of criminal carelessness by the U.S. government where public health and nuclear energy intersect. The Department of Energy and the Department of Defense have systematically minimized the dangers of nuclear power and of nuclear weapons. These cases rouse valid skepticism about government-sponsored probability estimates which are intended to calm the public. Skepticism about government credibility is, in my view, healthy. You can't maintain a democracy without it. I'd like to see much more of it.

What are the actual dangers concerning Galileo's plutonium? First of all, it can't explode. Given the configuration and amount of plutonium, there is no conceivable danger of a nuclear explosion. Secondly, if the Challenger explosion happened all over again with Galileo, there would be no plutonium danger. It would fall to Earth in solid lumps contained within their protective shields. Nobody would breathe it. The danger comes when the plutonium is ground down into very tiny breathable particles, or when

PHOTOCOPY
/JC HANDWRITING

CIMG2612 37

it's vaporized -- converted into atoms. Are there any plausible circumstances in which this could happen?

There are some failure modes -- explosions just after launch, for example, in which pieces of metal, improbably, go sheering through the protective graphite shields and iridium clads that surround the lumps of plutonium -- that I'll ignore here because they release much less plutonium than the most worrisome potential failure: the possibility that the plutonium is vaporized during a fiery accidental reentry of Galileo into the Earth's atmosphere.

On its second pass by the Earth, Galileo is scheduled to miss our planet by as little as 200 miles. What if the trajectory is a little bit off and it hits the Earth? Then, entering the Earth's atmosphere at 30,000 miles per hour, it might burn up; it's not guaranteed, it may even be unlikely, but there's a chance that all 50 pounds of plutonium would be vaporized. Some of the plutonium would quickly settle out; some of it would be carried widely by the winds and the general circulation of the Earth's atmosphere. It would be enormously diluted in the air. Some people would breathe in more plutonium and some less over the next 50 years, but no one is likely to get as much radiation from this source as in a single dental X-ray. But there's a tiny chance that you can get cancer from such an X-ray. In our ignorance, we don't know what these low radiation doses would do. In the worst case, you might have an incremental chance of around one in 10 million of getting cancer were all of Galileo's plutonium to vaporize in the upper air. That's the equivalent of producing bone and other cancers in roughly a thousand people worldwide. Or there might be no health effects at all. We simply don't know. (Remember, these people are at risk only if, improbably, Galileo burns up in the Earth's atmosphere on its way back from Venus.)

There are two ways of looking at this: One chance in 10 million is very long odds -- safer over 50 years, for example, than taking a single commercial airline flight is for a few hours. By such a standard, the risk is negligible. But when I fly on an airplane, I do so voluntarily and presumably fully aware of the dangers. It's no business of the

PHOTOCOPY
HANDWRITING

CIMG2613

government, or some Jupiter-obsessed scientists, to diminish my life expectancy without even consulting me. Roughly 1000 deaths, over 50 years, in a world population that will by then be 10 billion people, seems very small. But if anyone dear to me is one of those people, I no longer find the odds comfortably small. So then I have to ask myself: why should it matter whether it's someone dear to me? Shouldn't I have the same concern for the health of everyone on Earth?

But we haven't yet asked how likely it is that Galileo, instead of swinging by the Earth, will accidentally collide with it. Here I believe the probability estimates are reliable. They are not made by the Department of Energy or NASA contractors, but by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), run by the California Institute of Technology. On the one hand, JPL -- responsible for the Galileo project -- has an enormous vested interest in seeing the spacecraft successfully launched. On the other hand, JPL's record on risk assessment is excellent. These are the people responsible for Voyager and most other American robotic missions to the planets, the people with the most experience on Earth in interplanetary navigation and the inventors of the gravity assist. The safety program for containing the plutonium in the Galileo RTG's and for understanding the risks has cost NASA about S50 million.

The JPL engineers have listed the remote contingencies: The spacecraft might be hit by a meteorite in interplanetary space and by accident redirected towards the Earth. There might be a programming error so the spacecraft veers much closer to the Earth than had been planned. There might be an accidental firing of the onboard rocket motor that would have the same effect. There are many possibilities. Every one of them is extremely unlikely. Even if they occur, there is little danger, because unless Galileo itself is crippled in some way, the spacecraft can be commanded to alter its trajectory. When the JPL engineers add up all conceivable sources of trajectory error and their probabilities, plus the likelihood that the error will make the spacecraft hit the Earth rather than miss it by a bigger distance, plus the probability that simultaneously the spacecraft will be unresponsive to commands from the Earth, they derive an overall estimate of the probability of accidental impact. This number is 1 chance in 2 million.

So there's only 1 chance in 2 million that instead of swinging by the Earth and being flung on to Jupiter, Galileo will plummet in flames into the Earth's atmosphere, fragment, burn up and release its fuel as plutonium dioxide vapor into our atmosphere. If that happens, only then is there a chance that around 1000 people would get cancer over the next 50 years -- although, in our ignorance, it might be that not even one person is injured.

There is no such thing as absolute safety. To assess risks, we are required to assess probabilities. If there were a SO50 chance that even one person would die because of the Galileo launch, I would be against it. But there must come some point where I conclude that the risk is so minimal that it becomes acceptable. Different people may well draw that line in different places. One chance in a million that 1000 people would die is, in a certain sense, like one chance in a thousand that one person would die. This is somewhere around my threshold. That's why I find the Galileo decision so agonizing. But taking account of the past history of government incompetence or worse in matters of public health, considering the likely scientific findings (including the possibility that many more lives might be saved because of Galileo's findings), and evaluating the low magnitude of the risk, my personal vote is to launch.

My assessment for spacecraft in Earth orbit is quite different. Here sunlight is strong enough to provide power. Here chemical sources of energy can be carried up. And here -where the plutonium is guaranteed to come down sooner or later -- lies the greatest danger. The attitude of the spacefaring nations on this issue has often been irresponsible. In 1964 a U.S. Department of Defense satellite carrying an RTG did enter the Earth's atmosphere and dispersed plutonium-238 at high altitude; but this was no accident -- it was designed to disperse its plutonium worldwide. So no protective covering was included to minimize the plutonium dispersal. No official thought seems to have been given to the possibility that it might be a bad idea to distribute deadly plutonium all over the planet. An even more serious danger than RTG's is power reactors -- in which nuclear fission is occurring in Earth orbit. The chief offender here

CIMG2615

has been the Soviet Union, especially its radar satellites designed to follow the activities of U.S. warships worldwide. Their failed Cosmos 954 satellite distributed plutonium pellets all over Western Canada. The Washington-based Federation of American Scientists, the Moscow-based Soviet Scientists Against War and the Nuclear Threat, and House bill H.R. 966, introduced this year, all propose, in the words of the House bill, a "ban on the use of nuclear power sources in orbit around the Earth," although "nuclear power sources for a Moon base or deep space scientific and exploration missions should not be curtailed." The FAS, the Chairman of the Soviet group, and Rep. George Brown, sponsor of the House Bill, unanimously support the launch of Galileo.

I end with a plea for consistency. There are issues -including nuclear war (accidental and deliberate), greenhouse warming, depletion of the ozone layer, AIDS, social and economic injustice and the world population crisis -- where the combination of probability and consequence are enormously more dangerous than for Galileo's plutonium. I would like to urge everyone concerned about the Galileo RTG -- including the scientists, engineers and government officials who for the first time have been forced to think seriously about this matter because of public protest -- to devote a proportionate amount of passion, wisdom and hard work to those activities (and inactivities) that really jeopardize the human family.

Copyright 1989 by Carl Sagan

BIO

Carl Sagan of Cornell University is President of The Planetary Society and a recipient of the Leo Szilard Award for Physics in the Public Interest given by the American Physical Society, the professional organization of American physicists.

Last Updated : February 1997

FOIA Number: 2006-1879-F

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Boyd to POTUS, re: Recommendation for Carl Saggan to be Science Advisor; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	09/21/96	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:
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WHORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL
(PE002)
OA/Box Number: 12437

FOLDER TITLE:
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2006-1879-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

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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]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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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]
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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]

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Boyd to POTUS, re: Recommendation for Carl Saggan to be Science Advisor; contains home address (partial). (1 page)	09/21/96	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
WHORM-SUBJECT FILE-GENERAL
(PE002)
OA/Box Number: 12437

FOLDER TITLE:
[201313][Recommend Sagan to be Science Advisor]

2006-1

RESTRICTION CODES

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Bob Nash

From nobody@Whitehouse.GOV Sat Sep 21 11:59:23 1996
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 1996 11:57:04 -0400
From: Charles Andrew Boyd <nobody@Whitehouse.GOV>
Subject: Inbound-White_House_WWW_MAIL => PRESIDENT
Apparently-to: president@Whitehouse.GOV
To: president@Whitehouse.GOV
Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@Whitehouse.GOV>
Reply-to: Charles Andrew Boyd <autoresponder@Whitehouse.GOV>
Message-id: <199609211557.LAA28269@www2.whitehouse.gov>

Comments: This message scanned by SCAN version 0.1 jms/960226

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: 90.middletown-52.va.dial-access.att.net[207.116.1.90]
BROWSER: Mozilla/1.22ATT (Windows; U; 16bit)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Charles Andrew Boyd
EMAIL-ADDRESS: not quite sure of exact address have not used much
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP: Citizen
STREET-ADDRESS: (b)(6)
CITY: (b)(6)
STATE-PROVINCE: (b)(6)
ZIP-CODE: (b)(6)
COUNTRY:

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Offer neutral commentary, advice, or a suggestion
TOPIC: Science or Technology
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Use Carl Sagan as your SCIENCE ADVISER

[Message]

I am a big fan of Carl Sagan's and I think he is the best one suited for this position. I know how important science and technology is to our future. I remember watching the news years ago when the Reagan Administration was going to cut back the funding of important science research and projects and I was watching this news report with my dad. I told him, they ought to put Carl Sagan on next to tell them why they should not cut back on funding to various science projects. Sure enough they did just that. The man is very,very, very SMART and he is also compassionate and hopeful for the human race. I do not know how you select your science advisers but he would

CLINTON LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

make a great one in my opinion. I realize that he has participated in some controversial things like protest and such. Is not a second opinion important on matters of the most urgency. I know that Al Gore is a great supporter of Space and the environment. My dad who passed away in the past year was a strong supporter of your administration. He had a great respect for Al Gore and Al Gore's dad the senator. I just wanted to put my two cents in today. Thank You for doing what you did for the UTAH wilderness.I just visted UTAH this past summer and it is incredible. I will campaign for the democrats this fall !!!!!! Good Luck and BEST WISHES to President Clinton,Al GORE and the wives. SINCERLY, CHARLES A BOYD.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Diane Regas (REGAS_D) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-MAY-1996 17:56:02.15

SUBJECT: RE: President's record.

TO: Brian J. Johnson (JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)
READ: 2-MAY-1996 18:14:34.10

TEXT:
I don't know the exact number, Jeff Peterson at EPA does. It was one of those cases that the harder we pushed the more often the number changed (scary!!) and I thing we finally settled on saying something like Millions and Millions (a la Carl Sagan). My recollection, by the way, was that someone was assigned to let the "White House" know about this...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-NOV-1998 22:44:30.00

SUBJECT: Irwin Redlener

TO: Lisa A. Berg (CN=Lisa A. Berg/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
called me tonight to discuss a meeting that he has scheduled with the VP on Nov 17 regarding children's hospital in NY and adding a scientific component in honor of Carl Sagan.. Do you have more information about this meeting and how being coordinated.?

sb

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-NOV-1998 10:59:04.00

SUBJECT: re: cabinet invites

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
I have invited Shalala and Cuomo. HHS sent this email to me with the following questions. Can you answer and I will forward to HHS. Thanks.
---------- Forwarded by Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP on 11/12/98 09:58 AM ----------

Rebecca Werbel <rwerbel @ os.dhhs.gov>
11/12/98 10:33:10 AM
Please respond to rwerbel@os.dhhs.gov
Record Type: Record

To: Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: re: cabinet invites

I just thought of a couple more questions.

Is the meeting open press? Aside from Sec. Shalala, Cuomo, and the Vice President, do you know who else will be in the meeting? Do you know specifically which scientists/medical experts? Will you want us to provide materials to the Vice President, et al? Do you need us to come to the meeting with ideas, background, etc?

Thanks.

Original Text
From: Rebecca Werbel@IOS.IO@OS.DC, on 11/12/98 10:30 AM:
I will check with scheduling to see if she's available. If Sec. Cuomo confirms before you hear from us, could you let me know? Thanks.

Original Text
From: <Jon_P._Jennings@who.eop.gov>, on 11/12/98 10:24 AM:
Can you help me with this? Please advise as to whether your Sec. can attend. Thanks.
---------- Forwarded by Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP on 11/12/98 09:25 AM ----------

Sarah A. Bianchi
11/11/98 07:01:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP, Anne E. McGuire/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: cabinet invites

The Vice President is hosting a meeting on the Nov 17 with the "Friends of Cark Sagan" -- a number of scientists and medical experts to discuss the ideas/themes for a new Carl Sagan ,discovery center/theme for the new children's hospital at Montefiore in the Bronx. We wanted to invite Sec. Shalala and Cuomo to this event. Do you all want to extend this invitation or should I? Please advise. It's at 2:30 to 3:30 in the VP ceremonial office.

sb

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1998 17:36:17.00

SUBJECT: Chris Invite to VP Meeting

TO: Devorah R. Adler (CN=Devorah R. Adler/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Teresa M. Jones (CN=Teresa M. Jones/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
On Tuesday at 2pm, the Vice President will be meeting with Irwin Redlener and a series of scientists, medical experts, (Carl Sagan's widow stephen jay gould) etc. to discuss the future of Montifiere hospital. Anyways, I will send more detail, but wanted invite Chris to attend. You might want to hold on CJ's schedule -- although not sure he will want to go....

sb

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1998 19:30:32.00

SUBJECT: welfare to work

TO: esummy (esummy @ os.dhhs.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
the contact for this event in the VP's office is Leanne Brackett 456-9009.
I think Andrea Kane from the DPC is also working on this. 456-5573.

We will let you know as the Carl Sagan meeting is rescheduled.

Thanks

sb

ATT TO: Kimberly.Trescott (Kimberly.Trescott@MVS.UDEL.EDU@INET@E

ATT TO: cleary (cleary@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu@INET@EOPMRX

ATT TO: janeen (janeen@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu@INET@EOPMRX

ATT TO: matties_d (matties_d@A1@CD)

TEXT:

Ok, this is almost too stupid - I have to forward something.....
Maybe I can get one of these?!?!?!?!?!

The Top 20 Cool Things About a Car that
Goes Faster than the Speed of Light

20 Sleep 'til noon. Still get to work by 8:00am!

19 Doppler shift makes red traffic lights look green.

18 Breaking laws of physics only a misdemeanor in most states.

17 Never in car long enough to hear an entire Madonna song.

16 Carl Sagan and Stephen Hawking keep bugging you to carpool.

15 No one can see you pick your nose while you drive.

14 Lunch breaks in Paris, circa 1792.

13 LA to Vegas in 2 nanoseconds.

12 You can stop worrying about being sucked into a black hole driving home from work.

11 You'll be so thin while driving it you can even wear horizontal stripes.

10 That deer in your headlights is actually behind you.

9 Kid from Mentos commercial almost guaranteed to lose a limb if he tries to duck through back seat.

8 Traffic enforcement limited to cops with PhD's in Quantum Physics.

7 Bugs never see you comin'.

6 You can get to the good hookers before Charlie Sheen.

5 Can make a fortune delivering pizza with the slogan "It's there before you order or it's free!"

4 Car makes it from Hollywood to London fast enough to not arouse suspicions of Elizabeth Hurley.

3 License plate: "Me=mc2"

2 Cigarette butts don't land in the backseat -- they land in last week!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Rick E. Borchelt (BORCHELT_R) (STP)

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-DEC-1996 18:29:15.64

SUBJECT: Debrief on VP space symposium

TO: Michael McCurry (MCCURRY_M) Autoforward to: Remote Addres
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L) (WHO)
READ:11-DEC-1996 18:44:02.14

CC: Barry Toiv (TOIV_B) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee
READ:NOT READ

CC: Mary Ellen Glynn (GLYNN_M) Autoforward to: Remote Addresse
READ:NOT READ

CC: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addre
READ:NOT READ

CC: Julie E. Mason (MASON_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addresse
READ:NOT READ

CC: Elizabeth A. Notman (NOTMAN_E) Autoforward to: Remote Address
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:
This afternoon's briefing of reporters by participants in the
VPOTUS space symposium went smoothly. Most trade reporters;
dailies were Washington Post, Newsday, Knight-Ridder, Huntsville
(AL) Times plus AP and Reuters. AP may play the story as a gag.
CNN (with camera) was pursuing the angle of what happens to
Christianity if we find life on other planets (one of the briefers
was Rev. Minogue, President of DePaul U.) CNN couriered tape to
the studio, so I presume they'll run a story.
Carl Sagan and Bill Moyers (originally scheduled to talk to
reporters) couldn't make it.
There is a VP statement, should anyone wish it, available from OVP
or from me.
Rick

:NOT READ

: FAX (92025152853) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92025152853\C:Newsroom\\ )
EAD:NOT READ

TO: FAX (92028987943) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92028987943\C:Newsroom\\ )
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (92027376226) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92027376226\C:Newsroom\\ )
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (92023622009) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92023622009\C:Newsroom\\ )
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (912126646571) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:912126646571\C:Newsroom\\)
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (912132375099) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:912132375099\C:Newsroom\\
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (92027769575) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92027769575\C:Newsroom\\ )
READ:NOT READ

TO: FAX (92026382738) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92026382738\C:Newsroom\\ )
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE CONTACT: 202-456-7035
FRIDAY, December 20, 1996

STATEMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
On the Death of Carl Sagan

With the death today of Carl Sagan, our nation and the world has lost one of its most articulate advocates of science and a brilliant and dedicated teacher.

While he is best known in the public mind by his popular books and television programs, Dr. Sagan's discoveries in planetary sciences earned the respect of his colleagues and contributed fundamentally to our understanding of the universe. In a scientific career that spanned early findings about the atmosphere of Venus to collaboration on the Mars Viking lander, he has been identified first and foremost as a visionary, an enthusiastic optimist in the search for other life in the galaxy, and a champion for understanding and protecting life on Earth as well as life among the stars.

Just a week ago, I received a letter from Dr. Sagan regretting that he could not attend a science symposium at the White House. It is a measure of his boundless enthusiasm, and his ability to communicate with passion and understanding the issues facing us as we explore the universe, that his brief letter served as both the starting point and the boundary of our discussions about the future of space exploration. It is appropriate that the man who wrote the Encyclopedia Britannica entry on "Life" should have taught us all so much about living.

# # #

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

TOR: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 17:25:17.00

SUBJECT: Two BC Sig Letters

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
(1) Betty Currie asked us to set up the condolence letter for Carl Sagan's wife as a BC sig, and they would decide whether or not the President would sign it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robert W. Schroeder (CN=Robert W. Schroeder/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JUL-1997 14:56:40.00

SUBJECT: "Contact"

TO: Cheryl D. Mills (CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles F. Ruff (CN=Charles F. Ruff/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
I wanted to make you aware that the new Carl Sagan film opening soon, "Contact," apparently contains numerous scenes, taken out of context, of President Clinton speaking in the Rose Garden. The President's words have reportedly been edited to fit the story line and the Rose Garden scenes give him, in effect, a role in the movie.

Late last week the Press Office was asked by a local paper in California whether the White House had cooperated with the producers or was otherwise aware of the scenes. I suggested that the press assistant first check with several other offices and, if nothing turned up, to say that while we are of course always concerned whenever the President's words are misrepresented, we hadn't seen the movie and simply couldn't comment. No story, apparently, was run. It will probably come up again, however, and I wanted you to be aware of it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: uucp@whitehouse.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUL-1997 00:15:00.00

SUBJECT: scanner results

TO: binns_m (binns_m@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:10-JUL-1997 05:23:15.45

TO: horn_s (horn_s@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:10-JUL-1997 10:39:48.35

TEXT:
SCANNER RESULTS

This time he pulls in Bill Clinton to deliver a press statement and attend meetings on the Message. It took me until just now to realize Clinton's statement probably wasn't shot for the movie. See if you can recognize where it's from.

MESSAGE BODY

From owner-m3review@red.colossus.net Thu Jul 10 00:13:50 1997
Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay) id AAA15158 for
Received: from storm.eop.gov/198.137.241.51 via smap
Received: from DIRECTORY-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
id <01IL1VL5Q7SW0021WR@STORM.EOP.GOV> for President@WhiteHouse.GOV; Thu,
10 Jul 1997 00:12:38 EDT
Received: from SCAN-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
id <01IL1VL4CDTS0025D6@STORM.EOP.GOV> for president@Whitehouse.GOV; Thu,
10 Jul 1997 00:12:36 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from red.colossus.net ([207.78.230.16])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IL1VKFZ6XE00285N@STORM.EOP.GOV> for president@Whitehouse.GOV;
Thu, 10 Jul 1997 00:12:04 -0400 (EDT)
Received: (from root@localhost) by red.colossus.net (8.8.6/8.7.1)
id UAA17609; Wed, 09 Jul 1997 20:51:12 -0700
Date: Wed, 09 Jul 1997 20:51:12 -0700
From: maeldun@i-2000.com
Subject: CONTACT
Sender: owner-m3review@colossus.net
To: m3review@colossus.net
Message-id: <199707100351.UAA17609@red.colossus.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Precedence: Bulk
Comments: This message scanned by SCAN version 0.1 jms/960226

Mike's Midnight Movie Reviews

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CONTACT

I knew Carl Sagan. He inspired the earliest part of my career. When I was 10, I always responded to "What do you want to be when

that seemed would go unfulfilled as a scientist.

Then I saw Carl Sagan's Emmy award-winning series "Cosmos." Night after night, I was captivated. Not only was I discovering things about the universe I had never known, I was discovering a role model: a scientist, a writer and, yes, an entertainer all in one man. Suddenly, I knew what I _really_ wanted to be when I grew up: the next Carl Sagan.

So in high school, I paid most of my attention to Physics and English. When it came time to choose a college, I chose Cornell University, in part, because that's where Sagan was. As a senior, I was fortunate enough to be hand-picked by Sagan for the only undergraduate course he taught during my time there.

And yet, to my great shame, I never read his novel, "Contact." My shame is renewed tonight, because CONTACT, the movie, is the best film I've seen so far this year.

Sagan originally wrote "Contact" with his wife, Ann Druyan, as a treatment for a film, so it makes sense that it transfers to the big screen well. CONTACT is the story of Ellie Arroway, a young girl who loves nothing better than to tune in faraway voices on her dad's ham radio. When she grows up, she becomes a radio astronomer on Project SETI, the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence -- listening for the most distant voices imaginable. She struggles long and hard against those who think listening for "little green men" is a waste of time, money and talent, until, finally, she hears it. It's a message sent by aliens, and they have something to tell us.

Unlike most summer movies, CONTACT is a film for which it pays to take along your brain. So well-crafted are the depictions of science and society, it hardly seems like science fiction. The great bulk of the movie feels like what might happen tomorrow. Or the next day. It bears a resemblance to some of Michael Crichton's sci-fi films in that regard.

I enjoyed spotting Sagan's pet topics scattered throughout: his arguments regarding the possibility of extraterrestrial life; his depictions of the vastness of the universe; his understanding of what science is and does; his opposition to self-destructive militarism and self-deluding superstition. The collection of science fiction ideas aren't terribly new... 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY, SPECIES and others have conveyed similar thoughts. But the execution is superb and the themes run deeper than the ostensible sci-fi. At its heart, CONTACT is about science and religion, about inquiry and faith. Given Sagan's well-known atheism, I was surprised to see just how well faith fared. Though organized and semi-organized religion take a pounding, CONTACT celebrates the experiences and needs that lead Man to God.

I can't tell you how refreshing it is to see a science fiction film with such strong characters and portrayals. In CONTACT, Jodie Foster continues to amaze me. She plays Ellie with incredible sincerity and realness. She's not this strikingly beautiful Hollywood star (though she does get to dress up on occasion) -- she's a geek. I could easily imagine her, glasses, jeans and backpack, roaming the halls of Cornell's Space Sciences Building. She draws you into Ellie's hopes and struggles with words that never ring false and expressions that speak beyond words. No-one on Earth could have played the part better.

Matthew McConaughey is no mere beauty, either. As religion scholar, Palmer Joss, McConaughey is the sympathetic voice of faith in the movie, and the

hisper of romance in Ellie's life. He is utterly convincing in both those roles, especially when they bring him into conflict with Ellie's ambition.

James Woods is great as the National Security Advisor sticking his nose where it doesn't belong. Tom Skerritt is infuriating as Ellie's obstructionist superior (interesting to note that he played Dallas in ALIEN, another of my all-time favorite sci-fi films). Angela Bassett should just move into the White House, she's so convincing as a Presidential advisor. And Jena Malone, who plays the young Ellie -- my goodness. She must have studied Jodie Foster's mannerisms intensely. Rarely have I seen the child and adult stages of a character fit together so well.

For those of you who thought FORREST GUMP was a fluke, CONTACT confirms Robert Zemeckis as a director to be reckoned with. He handles the issues of the heart and of the universe with paramount skill. I was amused to see that he still loves to digitally composite U.S. Presidents into his movie. This time he pulls in Bill Clinton to deliver a press statement and attend meetings on the Message. It took me until just now to realize Clinton's statement probably wasn't shot for the movie. See if you can recognize where it's from.

CONTACT possesses some scenes that are extraordinarily moving, yet unlike your typical. The film opens with a "cosmic zoom" (a feature borrowed from Sagan's "Cosmos") that is absolutely breathtaking in its beauty and meaning. I felt tears well up when Ellie discovered the Message; my heart pounded as if I were by her side. I gripped my chair as firmly as Ellie gripped hers as she embarked to meet the aliens. That sequence, from end to end, was incredible -- like 2001's Stargate passage made into a roller coaster. The audience could not help but applaud. And as Ellie surveyed the incomprehensible wonder of the universe, some even cried.

I can name only three false steps in the entirety of CONTACT. A flashback scene in the first act helps to establish Ellie's character but disturbs the pacing of the film. The morphing between adult Ellie and child Ellie during the journey seemed a tad too derivative of 2001. And at first blush, I felt there was something a little Disneyesque in what Ellie finds on the other side of the universe.

Otherwise, I find few words that accurately convey how much I loved CONTACT. So I'll just say this. Go see it. And take me with you when you go.

- Mike

Michael Doyle
maeldun@i-2000.com

Mike's Midnight Movie Reviews
http://vidkraft.com/m3review

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"It's so beautiful... I had no idea."
- Ellie (Jodie Foster), CONTACT

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==========

========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:10-JUL-1997 02:27:00.00

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Michelle A. Houston (HOUSTON_M) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1997 16:14:35.14

SUBJECT: fyi

TO: Remote Addressee (wehammer@aol.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

hi honey... miss you.

Keeping you up with the latest news... read attached
========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:14-JUL-1997 15:03:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Lori E. Abrams

ATT SUBJECT: CLINTON LAWYER SAYS MOVIE `CONTACT' MANIPULATES PRESIDENT'S

ATT TO: Michelle A. Houston (HOUSTON_M)

ATT TO: Nathan A. Marceca (MARCECA_N)

ATT TO: Andrew G. Goldenbaum (GOLDENBAUM_A)

ATT TO: Lori K. Krause (KRAUSE_L)

TEXT:
Date: 07/14/97 Time: 13:31
CClinton lawyer says movie `Contact' manipulates president's

WASHINGTON (AP) The new science-fiction film ``Contact'' improperly manipulated President Clinton's statements and used his image for commercial purposes, Clinton's lawyer has charged.

A spokeswoman for Warner Brothers, which released the film, said today that the company wants the president to see it before passing judgment.

In a letter to the film's director and producer, Robert Zemeckis, presidential counsel Charles F.C. Ruff said, ``You have manipulated images of the president's public statements, taken them out of the context in which they were uttered and adapted them to fit the plot of your film.''

That effectively gave Clinton a role in the film ``without his authorization,'' Ruff said.

Although Clinton is a public figure, the White House believes the film's use of his image and words is inappropriate and White House policy prohibits use of the president for commercial purposes, Ruff wrote in the letter sent Friday.

A Warner Brothers spokeswoman, who asked that her name not be used, said a print of the film was sent to Clinton earlier this month.

``We're just really waiting for him to see the movie,'' she said from the studio's headquarters in Burbank, Calif. ``It's a very positive film and his message is very, very positive in it.''

She declined comment on Ruff's accusations.

Although Clinton hasn't seen the film, Warner Brothers believes that he was aware of the use of his image before it was released, the spokeswoman said. She said that Dee Dee Myers, Clinton's former press secretary, was a media consultant for the movie.

Zemeckis, who specializes in combining special effects and human drama, used similar techniques to portray other presidents in ``Forrest Gump.''

``Contact'' is dedicated to the late science-fiction writer Carl Sagan and stars Jodie Foster. The film, which opened Friday, uses quotes from Clinton last summer regarding the discovery that a rock from Mars might have signs of ancient life in the context of contact with space aliens.

Twice in the film, Clinton comments on a message beamed from the star Vega by aliens.

APNP-07-14-97 1348EDT

========== END ATTACHMENT 1 ==========

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: uucp@whitehouse.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUL-1997 19:48:00.00

SUBJECT: scanner results

TO: binns_m (binns_m@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:16-JUL-1997 08:15:15.40

TO: horn_s (horn_s@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:15-JUL-1997 20:47:55.52

TEXT:
SCANNER RESULTS

On Friday, July 11 (1997), the New York Times headlined to us: "It's Clinton, but He's Not Moonlighting," about Jodie Foster and Carl Sagan's (actually, Sagan's wife, Anne Druyan's) new film, "Contact."
Ummm, the President seems to have a featured movie role?
--
in the film credits for "Contact" as its "White House Coordinator."
OK, Dee Dee.
So perhaps you were a bit late in giving your ol' buddies a ring and telling them Zemeckis was going to reprise his "Forrest Gump" diddlings with TV's newsreelies, so as to put President Clinton smack in the middle of what

MESSAGE BODY

From CloudRider@aol.com Tue Jul 15 19:46:25 1997
Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay) id TAA27966 for
From: CloudRider@aol.com
Received: from storm.eop.gov/198.137.241.51 via smap
Received: from DIRECTORY-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
id <01ILA00RD7WG002USK@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 15 Jul 1997 19:45:18 EDT
Received: from SCAN-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
id <01ILA00PLGDI002RFM@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 15 Jul 1997 19:45:16 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from emout17.mail.aol.com ([198.81.11.43])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01IL9ZYZX8T6002QLP@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue,
15 Jul 1997 19:44:42 -0400 (EDT)
Received: (from root@localhost) by emout17.mail.aol.com (8.7.6/8.7.3/AOL-2.0.0)
id TAA27041; Tue, 15 Jul 1997 19:44:21 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Tue, 15 Jul 1997 19:44:21 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: "Contact," Clinton, Dee Dee Meyers & The NY Times...
To: president@WhiteHouse.GOV, vicepresident@WhiteHouse.GOV, impact@cnn.com,
nightline@abc.com
Cc: probertson@cbn.com, lfreeh@fbi.gov, blamb@c_span.com, frontline@wgbh.org
Message-id: <970715194408_-123995429@emout17.mail.aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Comments: This message scanned by SCAN version 0.1 jms/960226

Date: Tue, Jul 15, 1997 18:27 EDT
From: CloudRider
Subj: "Contact," Clinton, Dee Dee Meyers & The NY Times?

To: Select list - UFOs, R & D and "Consciousness Politics"

From: CloudRider@aol.com <Dick Farley>

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- - - - +

"Contact," Clinton, Dee Dee Meyers & The N. Y. Times?
by Dick Farley <cloudrider@aol.com>

On Friday, July 11 (1997), the New York Times headlined to us: "It's Clinton, but He's Not Moonlighting," about Jodie Foster and Carl Sagan's (actually, Sagan's wife, Anne Druyan's) new film, "Contact."
Ummm, the President seems to have a featured movie role?

Times reporter James Bennet, writing out of Washington and datelining July 10, ironically suggests: "President Clinton, who has long appropriated the techniques and talent of Hollywood for his political ends, has been appropriated right back."

The spin, Mr. Bennet reports, is that "Contact" movie producer Robert (Forrest Gump) Zemeckis: "said his company informally told the White House about 'Contact' several weeks ago, and Zemeckis contends, the White House 'didn't have a reaction one way or the other,'" to Clinton's being a key feature in the film.

Umm, well, maybe not, Mr. Zemeckis. You're sounding like Web Hubbell protesting his ignorance of Lippo funding in Arkansas.

Actually, former White House press spokesperson "Dee Dee" Meyers is listed in the film credits for "Contact" as its "White House Coordinator."
OK, Dee Dee.
So perhaps you were a bit late in giving your ol' buddies a ring and telling them Zemeckis was going to reprise his "Forrest Gump" diddlings with TV's newsreelies, so as to put President Clinton smack in the middle of what is Carl Sagan's (and the hug-the-aliens-nuclear-freezenik 'E.T.'s) response to Laurance Rockefeller's, Bob Bigelow's and Prince Hans Adam of the E. U./Liechtenstein's preference for "telling us all the UFO secrets NOW!" gambit?
As a former spinmaven from the down-spiralling Bill Clinton First Term, we can forgive Dee Dee for her lapse, evidenced by her considering even for a moment that we would buy into any of this. OK, so the New York Times is buying it. So what's new?

We could've bought into Zemeckis' and Dee Dee's contentions, like the vaunted New York Times' guy appears to have, but we had to notice their "notice of appreciation," also in the film credits, giving thanks to: "The United States Secret Service."

Umm, hmmm. Well? OK. Possibly they didn't tell "The Boss?"

Nothing wrong with the Presidential Protection Squad doing a bit of moonlighting when the White House is used as a movie set. At least, it wasn't the Chinese People's Liberation Army!

Now, all we have to do is check the campaign contributions list over at the Democratic National Committee to determine how much Zemeckis and his backers had to fork over to "rent" the credibility of the U. S. Presidency

for their "high-dollar wriggle" out of the spot Laurance Rockefeller, Scott Jones and Senator Clay Pell had put Bill and Al into when these got some high-rollers to sign on to a "UFO Disclosure Initiative" back in early 1993 & then '94. I mean, Billy Graham was "in the loop."
How could Bill say "No" to guys who are major donors to his and Hillary's "Legal Defense Fund" as the Rockefellers are? It's not nice to make silly guys out of these folks who "control the controllers," (at least in terms of energy and foreign policy), and who have surrogate fingers on many "triggers" throughout the national military defense and intelligence establishments.

Ever since their "blown" approach to the White House back in '93 and '94, the "handlers" of the heavy hitting "UFO believers" have been back-peddalling their gentlemen, all the while going deep under the cover of ridicule and denial, albeit far too late.

Despite the shuffling and lying of the "most high coat & tie" types, the international community is well aware of how the "UFO disclosure" initiative sought to justify planetary games.
And "aliens" or no, their "abductions" have faded from TV view.

Now we're asked to believe that President Bill Clinton was a passive player in this appropriation of his image and "current history" commentary to enhance the credibility of Carl Sagan's and Anne Druyan's bluff of the credulity of America's and the world's great unwashed, preferring "small steps" for mankind in terms of how we're to handle the prospect "We're not alone!"

"Contact" is a wonderful movie, brilliantly executed! But it has restated the prevailing doctrine of both right-wing militarists and the "white-wine-and-brie" planetary elite that: "We know best...when and how to tell you The Truth du Jour." Well, maybe.

What is most amusing about the Times' Mr. Bennet and his dim buy-in to Zemeckis's assertion that the White House had been informed, but hadn't been interested, is the White House reply.

Apparently locked into to "full denial mode" and cowering in defensive posture from waterfalling disclosures about Chinese influences alleged in the 1996 American political process, the White House counsel's office told the Times' and James Bennet it had "learned about the film only this week and is seeking a copy to review it."

What? Wake up, guys! Oh, yes. Try the multiplex at Tyson's II.

And then? The White House counsel is likely "to send a letter." (Are you getting scared yet, Mr. Zemeckis?)

More details? Bennet writes: "An Administration official said the White House was likely to send a cautionary letter but would not interfere with the movie's release. 'It's just to make the point that you should consult with us,' the official said."

I can see it now, can't you? "'Contact' release blocked by Feds protesting expropriation of Presidential image as propaganda!"

Get in line, guys. Right behind NATO, NAFTA, GATT and the UN.
And John Huang. And Ernesto Zedillo. And Boutras-Ghali. And...

Farther along in Mr. Bennet's article, producer Zemeckis notes that he was: "careful not to change any of Mr. Clinton's words, although he could have."

Oooohh, thanks Bob for small favors?)

"UFO" researchers and monitors of this ongoing psycho-drama will find amusing from whence the primary "words" Zemeckis lifted from the President's own lips came, (through the magic of computer enhancements like those which also have given us Dr. Bruce Maccabee and his "Navy-verified UFOs" and NASA's ol' Rich Hoagland's "Face on Mars" cult, beckoning to a Sojourner).

Zemeckis "relocated" Mr. Clinton from the Rose Garden into the White House press room, while transferring Clinton's rather gratuitous comments following those overtly bizarre, maybe bogus and politically timely disclosures last fall about "Life on Mars," or remnants thereof, stuck on a long-found rock picked up in the last decade on Antarctic ice (then shelved), to be the official Presidential reactions to "Contact" with ETs. (!)

Those of us who have followed somewhat closely Stanford's (the university, and its attendant cult of "UFOs as huggy guys") role in all of this "E.T." ballyhooing in recent years, as well as their key role in the "Mars Rock-and-Roll-with-Life" gambit, might be forgiven for wondering whether a Presidential Bill's endorsement of the "Mars rock" shenanigans might have been a crafty way of having Clinton say "something," which Zemeckis could then lift for his movie...all the while giving our Prez the requisite amount of "plausible deniability" which participation in the "UFO conspiracy" most definitely mandates? Maybe not.

Another question Mr. Bennet raises more aggressively, (if one can call The Times "aggressive" in this venue, after its Howard Blum's stumblings around "UFOlogy," while lost in "Out There"), did take on the more serious issue of a baker's dozen of CNN "real news reporters," (pun intended) appearing as themselves in the film. Where does reality end and fiction begin? He asks.

Heck, that's a question CNN viewers ask daily, whether about coverage of Richard Jewell and the Atlanta Olympic park bomb, or TWA 800...or those "phantom hearings" now going on in D. C.

"We're able to make the story work because we root it in absolute reality," Mr. Zemeckis is quoted by Bennet as saying.

All well and good, perhaps, although Bennet wonders whether ownership by Time-Warner of CNN played a role in the decision to permit CNN correspondents to appear in "Contact." (Duhh?)

For the record, CNN's veep and public affairs mouthpiece, one Howard Polskin, came back with a courageous response for a corporate weenie: "I didn't make the decision." (Way to go, ol' Howie! Gutsy guy! Keep it up. Today CNN! Next? White House!)

But while we're laughing, we might want to catch up on the allegations in the current "Vanity Fair" piece by Jenet Conant, entitled: "Don't Mess With Steve Brill." These are more scary.

Although Ms. Conant's article focuses on the rivalry between Time-Warner and NBC, and Brill's loss of his mini-empire he'd built with "Court TV" and "The American Lawyer" magazine after Time-Warner had bought him out and then maybe booted him out, the headline grabbers from this piece are two memos which Brill contends show corporate (Time-Warner) meddling in Brill's reporting and news coverage. Serious biz, this is.

Given that Time-Warner's "junior partner" and all around Wild Man Ted Turner also figures in this Brill story, serious folks who occasionally lower

heir eyes from the "UFO skies" to see who might be running the show down here on Earthside will not want to ignore the Vanity Fair piece and its implications.

As for President Clinton and his "poll data" from shifting his Martian comments into the "E.T. mode" of the Foster-Zemeckis film? My guess is, his credibility will come off higher with the masses of film goers, insofar as looking Presidential and sounding intelligently engaged with the events at hand, than he and his handlers have been able to get with "Scandals A-to-Z."

How ironic that the Presidential "UFO disclosure" long sought by advocates, disinformationists, cultists and billionaires has come in the context of a powerful film by a purported "skeptic" like the late Carl Sagan, whose shift from a 1966 "believer" to latter day "skeptic" is better understood upon seeing "Contact."

What we learn is that, from the Ivory Towers of our academic priesthoods and their powerful financial benefactors, we as a planetary people are but "ants" trying to fathom that which we are not equipped to lay eyes on, but where Sagan and his breed are better prepared to turn their powerful electronic "ears" to listen to the civilizations who are "not there," just in case, so that they may interpret what it means...and what we ought now to do about it...through the filters of their self-anointed egos.

Great movie! Sorry, Scott Jones, Dr. Steve Greer, and Courtney Brown, and Bootsie Galbraith and all the rest...as well as "The Ufologist Formerly Known as Prince," Hans Adam II, the banker.
Not this time! Your answer from the MJ-12 guys, about "UFOs?"
"Men in Black!" The movie. See it. Read it and weep. All true?
Laughter, masking more "truth" than we can stand, ETs or not.

In death, Carl Sagan and his peers from the Nuclear Freezers and Gorbachevian-Rockefellerian global mind changing, a la Joe Campbell, are going to have The Last Word, at least this time, in what Jacques Vallee has predicted (again, correctly) will be "cycling down" of public UFOlogical interest, until next decade.
Until then? Over and out!
With very best regards,
Dick Farley
<cloudrider@aol.com>
- - - - - +

========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:15-JUL-1997 19:51:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:
Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01ILA04D1IF40005KS@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Tue, 15 Jul 1997 19:48:13 -0500 (EST)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01ILA0481QKW00062T@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Tue,
15 Jul 1997 19:48:06 -0500 (EST)
Received: from WhiteHouse.gov ([198.137.241.30])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with ESMTP id <01ILA03GZL2K002QLP@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Tue,
15 Jul 1997 19:47:29 -0400 (EDT)
Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUL-1997 12:45:33.00

SUBJECT: Space for Rent

TO: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Since I am floating up here in space, I wonder if you could ask an intern to get the following for me:

1. First Lady's July 10 column

2. VP's July 4 phone call to NASA

3. POTUS July 4 statement

4. Shannon Lucid statements from last summer (I think we did one event with her and perhaps spoke about her one other time)

5. Life on Mars statement from last summer

6. Girls Nation speech(es)

7. Title IX remarks, both POTUS and FLOTUS

ALSO: is Carl Sagan's widow going to be invited to this? Do we know whether the President will have seen the movie "Contact" by Friday? Should we invite Jody Foster????? And what about attempting to alter the gravity of the East Room for the duration of the event? Of course, nothing could ever alter the gravity of the situation.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lanny J. Davis (CN=Lanny J. Davis/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-OCT-1997 15:53:15.00

SUBJECT: Remarks of the VP -- Climate Change 10/1/97

TO: Rochester M. Johnson (CN=Rochester M. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------- Forwarded by Lanny J. Davis/WHO/EOP on 10/02/97 03:45 PM ----------

Roger V. Salazar @ OVP
10/02/97 03:17:30 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Remarks of the VP -- Climate Change 10/1/97

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release Contact:
(202) 456-7035

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
TO WEATHER FORECASTERS
ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

THE EAST ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC
2:03 P.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1997

Transcript by Federal News Service, Copyright 1997. (202-347-1400)

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: (Applause.) Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the president and the first lady it's my honor to welcome you to the White House. And before I present the president to you I want to briefly acknowledge our Deputy Secretary of Commerce Robert Mallet (sp), our Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Rich Romenture (sp), the Director of NOAA Dr. Jim Baker. I think James Lee Witt left but was here. Dr. Jack Gibbons, the president's science adviser; Katie McGinty, the chair of the Council on Environmental Quality; Todd Stern, who is assistant to the president's staff secretary heading up the president's climate team; Dan Tarullo, assistant to the president for international economic policy. And I want to especially acknowledge as a group all of the scientists who spoke at NOAA this morning.

I understand that they did a very thorough job, and I want to thank them on behalf of the president. And we are so delighted to welcome all of you to the White House. And not only because of the opportunity it provides to have an exchange about this important issue, but also because in the words of one of you who came through the line, ``Finally'' -- this

his phrase --''Finally you guys get to meet a group that get more flak than you do.'' (Laughter.) And I imagine it's not very easy being a weathercaster --(laughter) -- and I'm sure you can all tell some great stories about incidents that you've run into.

But in any event, we are just delighted that you are here. I'm going to have a chance to talk with you at a little bit more length in a few moments.

It is my pleasure to present the president to you not only as the president of our country, but as a personal friend I've been privileged to work with close at hand for almost five years now. And I just want to say on a personal note that when an issue like this one comes up that's extremely complex, extremely difficult, excruciatingly difficult, it really is a great thing for a country to have as president somebody who really rolls up his sleeves and asks every time what is the right thing to do, what are the real best interests of the people of the United States of America. It's really a privilege and a pleasure to work with him, and it's an honor for me now to present to you the President of the United States, Bill Clinton. (Applause.)

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I appreciate the kind words. And ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your warm welcome of me back to this podium here. And actually, the president's kind of put me on the spot because he's emphasized the fact that I am not a scientist. I am a lay person speaking to a group made up mostly of scientists. And so I want to convey my own keen awareness of that fact here at the outset and ask for your indulgence as I attempt to describe why I believe this issue is so important in a lay person's terminology.

Many of you have heard the old story -- probably a bigger percentage of this group than most because it's fundamentally about a weather story. Anybody have Johnstown, Pennsylvania in his or her coverage area? Right.

Well, the fellow who talked about -- the survivor of the Johnstown flood who talked about it on every occasion -- I'm sure you've heard this -- and people used to walk the other way when they saw him coming because all he would talk about is the Johnstown flood. When he died he went to heaven and Saint Peter said, ``Well you take it easy today, and tomorrow you'll have five minutes to just introduce yourself to the assembled gathering.'' And he said, ``Well, that's great. I'm going to tell them about the Johnstown flood.'' And Saint Peter said, ``Well now, you know, are you sure you want to do that?'' And he said, ``Yeah, it was the most exciting thing that happened to me on Earth.'' And Saint Peter said, ``Well, that's okay, but just remember that Noah is going to be in the audience and --'' (laughter, scattered applause.) So I'm keenly aware that Noah is in the audience here. (Laughter, applause.)

My own way of thinking about this is as a symptom of a larger, underlying issue. You know, we've heard about the destruction of the rain forests and the hole in the ozone layer and the disappearance of living species. And I read an article the other day about the depletion of all the ocean fisheries and the fact that all these fish that people eat are dwindling in numbers. And there are all of these issues that kids talk about in schools and global warming.

I think they're all related in the following sense. In our lifetimes, we have been seeing some profound changes in the relationship between humankind and the Earth's environment. And that's the first obstacle, in my opinion, to really coming to grips with this issue of global warming. Because right away, most of us think, ``Well, now wait a minute, the Earth is so big, you know, we can't possibly have an impact on the global environment.'' That used to be true. I think that that has changed in our

lifetimes, and I think it's changed for three reasons that have all come together in the last century or so.

The first big change is population. If you think about it, you know, we're now adding the equivalent of one China's worth of people ever 10 years now. If you put that in the perspective of the history of the human race, well, that's something that's very, very new.

If you go back to the beginning of the human species -- and I don't want to try to put a date on that, because I'm from Tennessee and we had a trial there about that -- (laughter) -- and I'm a little sensitive. But if for purposes of argument you assumed that the scientists are correct and that the human species emerged probably about 140(,000), 160,000 years ago, and there were two people -- we know that much -- and then for the first, you know, tens of thousands of years, for the first 130,000 years, there wasn't very much change at all, until the first cities -- and I'm pretending to draw a graph here -- (laughter) -- and then when the last Ice Age ended and agriculture began and the first cities emerged 9(,000), 10,000 years ago, it started to go up a little bit. By the time of Julius Caesar there were 250 million people on Earth. And by the time Christopher Columbus sailed, there were 500 million people on Earth. And by the time of the American Revolution, there were 1 billion people on Earth. And by the end of World War II, there were 2 billion people on Earth. That's when I was born, and when some of you were born.

And just to recap, you go 10,000 generations before you get to 2 billion people. But in my 49 years, we've gone from 2 billion to 5-1/2 billion. And in the next 50 years, we're going to 8 or 9 billion, right up to the ceiling.

And so if it takes 10,000 human lifetimes to get to 2 billion and then in one human lifetime you go from 2 billion to 8 or 9 billion, that is a huge change in the relationship between people and the Earth. It's happening right now, in our lifetimes.

Now the second factor is the scientific and technological revolution, which magnifies the amount of power that we have, for good or ill. And most of it's been for the good -- raising our standard of living. And a lot of the solution to this undoubtedly will be more new technology and better technology. But the fact is, some of the new power that we have, we haven't always used them wisely, we haven't always really been able to anticipate some of the consequences that would come from it.

Take nuclear weapons, for example. Warfare has been with us for as long as histories have been written. But once nuclear weapons were invented, the power transformed the consequences of warfare, so we had to change our way of thinking about it.

In the same way, the way we get food and shelter and exploit the earth for sustenance has been with us for a long time. But now some of these new abilities have consequences that we haven't always anticipated.

One quick example on that: chlorofluorocarbons, the culprits in the ozone hole, which you all know about very, very well, they were first invented in this century, and they weren't produced in large quantities until after World War II. And yet just in that short period of time, in our lifetimes, most of us, they have transformed the concentration of chlorine in the atmosphere. The air we're breathing in this room has six times as many chlorine atoms in each lungful than it did when this room was built or when we were born. And that doesn't hurt human health. But indirectly it is the reason for that cause in the stratospheric ozone layer.

But my point is if we are able just in a few decades to change by a factor of six the concentration of a basic chemical in the atmosphere of the earth, that's evidence that some of these new technologies can have a huge impact. And we don't anticipate them. That's really the third cause of this underlying change. Our grandparents would pay more attention to canning and recycling and reusing things, and we kind of sometimes act as

we don't have to take consequences for the -- take responsibility for th consequences of what we do.

But in any event, when I was in the sixth grade we had a geography class with a map of the world in front of the room that the teacher would pull down when it was time for class. And one of my classmates -- this is a true story -- was fascinated with the fact that South America and Africa had kind of the same outline, South America and the west coast of Africa. And he raised his -- he got up his courage one day and finally asked the teacher ``Did they ever fit together?'' And the teacher said ``That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard. That's'' -- and he went on to become a drug addict and a ne'er-do-well. (Laughter.) But the -- his creativity was stifled, but -- (laughter).

You know, in the middle and late 1950s most people thought that ``continental drift'' was just a lunatic kind of idea because they had an assumption that continents are so big they obviously can't move. Yogi Berra once said ``What gets us into trouble is not what we don't know, it's what we know for sure that just ain't so.'' (Laughter.) And one of the things that we know for sure that ain't so now is that we can't have a big effect on the earth's climate system. That used to be true. But now because of the growing numbers and the more powerful technology and our attitude toward it we can have a big effect. And the most vulnerable part of the earth's environment is the atmosphere, because it's the smallest part. It's so thin.

My friend Carl Sagan used to say that if you had a big globe of the earth that had a coat of varnish on it, the thickness of the atmosphere would be less than that coat of varnish, relatively speaking. Of course, y'all -- this is one of the many things y'all know much better than I do. But the fact is if you go from Pennsylvania Avenue straight up to the top of the sky, it's not as far as it from here out to National Airport, where most of you flew in, up to the top of the troposphere. It's very, very th in. And that's the reason why we're able to change the composition of chlorine in the atmosphere, and it is the reason why we are now able to change the composition of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. And, of course, CO2 is the main one.

Now, here is where I got involved in this and the whole reason I became interested in this. I had a teacher. And back in the 1950s --1957 and 1958 -- there was an event worldwide called the international geophysical year. Many of you probably remember that a lot better than I do. Some of y'all took -- played prominent roles in it.

Well, this man's name was Roger Revel (sp). And he played a unique role in it. He was the first and only person to say ``Let's measure CO2 in the atmosphere.'' And up until that time there had never been such measurements. And some years after that in the middle 1960s when I went to college he was a teacher, and he presented the results of what they were finding. And that's the whole reason why I got interested in this.

Now, if you'll forgive me -- I can't draw as well as y'all can, either, by a long shot, either. But this is what he showed. (Pause.) And that's -- most of you know this very, very well. That's what's happening to CO2 in the atmosphere. And the reason why it goes up and down once a year is, of course, that most of the land mass on the earth is north of the equator. And, you know, you got all of the Eurasian land mass and all of North America and Mexico, just a little bit of South America and a little bit of Africa and Australia below it. So three-quarters of the land mass of the earth is north of the equator, so three-quarters of the vegetation is north of the equator. So when it's spring time in our part of the world and the leaves come out and the deciduous vegetation in the northern hemisphere, then the whole earth, so to speak, takes a big breath in of carbon dioxide. And so the concentrations go down worldwide. And then in the fall obviously the reverse happens and the leaves fall, and all that

bon dioxide that's been locked up in the vegetation is exhaled back into the atmosphere, and the concentrations go back up again. But obviously from -- as it's easy to see from this, the peaks each year keep going up.

He presented six or seven -- the first six or seven years, and I followed that after that time because it really was striking to me, and later on in the House and then in the Senate tried to see what had happened to it. And, of course, as you know, it has kept on going up rather dramatically. And obviously the basic dynamic is very, very well known that when you have that thicker blanket of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, the infrared radiation from the sun is trapped in larger quantities and the temperature of the earth begins to go up.

But the chart that the president was talking about -- and I hope you'll forgive me for showing this, but this is the one he was talking about here. This is -- can y'all see that? This is from Antarctica. And there there's two miles of ice. And each year a little bit more falls. It's technically classified as a desert because the precipitation is so low. I couldn't get over that when I went down there because it sure doesn't look like a desert, but because each annual layer is so thin, thousands of layers can stack up without the weight of the column crushing them completely. And so they can dig down through those layers of ice and measure the bubbles of air trapped when the snow fell each year. In exactly the same way that foresters can bore a hole into a tree trunk or cut the tree down and read the tree rings, they can measure each year's atmosphere when the snow fell in Antarctica. And it's kind of a time machine enabling them to read what the CO2 content was and also to read what the temperature was. And that's a little more complicated and out of my depth. But the way it's explained to me is that there are different isotopes of oxygen -- oxygen 16 and oxygen 18, I believe -- and the ratio in which they appear turns out to be a highly accurate thermometer that enables them to measure exactly the temperature in the air when the snow fell.

Well, anyway, that's what this chart is all about. And it looks more complicated than it is. It only has two lines. This is the temperature level here in yellow, and this is the CO2 level in blue. This is the present day here on the right-hand side of the graph, and it goes backwards in time 160,000 years, to the time when the scientists say people first appeared on earth in our modern form. And this is the last Ice Age here. This is present day temperature, this is the last Ice Age. This is the next-to-last Ice Age. And this is the period of great warming in between the last two ice ages.

Now, in New York City, for purposes of comparison, this is the difference between a nice day like today and having one mile of ice over your head. That much difference on the cold side is the difference between glaciers covering that much or North America and not. So it's a huge difference.

Now, on the CO2 end of this, it has fluctuated between -- well, here's the last Ice Age, here's the next to last Ice Age, and here's the period of warming in between the two Ice Ages. And it has fluctuated between 190 to 200 parts per million to around almost 300 parts per million.

Now, there are two points that this graph makes to me. The first one is these two lines appear to me to go together. If my sixth grade classmate who asked whether South America and Africa fit together could see this graph, he would say ``Looks to me like they fit together.'' And, in fact, they do. The exact relationship is complex. There's mutual causality. But the fundamental reality is that higher levels of carbon dioxide warm the atmosphere and temperatures go up.

Now, the second point of this graph is the one that I think is the most significant point. This is the current level of CO2. We are now in the process with our growing numbers and new technologies, putting so much CO2

the atmosphere now it's unbelievable. And we are pushing the level of CO2 in the atmosphere up so that in the lifetimes of some of our children we will see CO2 levels up at -- it goes up one more. There you go. Can you get that? Okay -- up to that level.

Now, if for as far back as we can measure CO2 and temperature have gone up and down in lockstep and if we are now in the process with this new relationship we have to the earth's climate pushing the level of CO2 up there, then shouldn't we take responsibility for changing that? Shouldn't we accept responsibility for the consequences of what we're doing?

I think this is an ethical issue, because folks that say ``This is no problem, we shouldn't worry about it, it's not anything to occupy our time,'' what they're really saying is that it's probably perfectly all right to push the CO2 concentrations in the earth's atmosphere up to that level. I think it's probably crazy. And I think that if our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, living through the expected and predicted consequences of this, could reach back in time and say to us, ``Did you know you were doing this? Did you know it was going to have this effect on us?'' And we said, ``Well, we knew basically the facts, but we thought it was perfectly all right. We didn't think we had to worry about it.'' I don't think that's an ethical answer. I think we have a responsibility to them to do what we can to do something about this and change this.

Thank you. You can -- here; we can just put this down like this. What about that?

Q (Off mike.)

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Okay. Now let me finish up real fast here.

There are people who say the evidence isn't in. (Sighs.) We had a meeting earlier this -- earlier today about tobacco, and we had the joint leadership of the Congress down and other -- the committee chairs and so forth, to talk about the tobacco issue.

You know, the surgeon general's report came out in 1964, 33 years ago. And we have been -- we have allowed ourselves to be manipulated a little bit by a group of people that have said, on behalf of tobacco companies, for all this time, with a straight face, ``There is no link between smoking cigarettes and lung cancer.''

And I come from a tobacco state. And you know, I've heard this all my life. But long after the scientists and the doctors said, ``The evidence is in,'' there were some people casting doubt upon it, long after the mainstream group said, ``Look, you know, the argument's over. This is a very serious threat. More people die of this each year than Americans died in World War II. When can we start doing something about it?''

If you asked the scientists today, ``Exactly how does smoking cigarettes cause lung cancer,'' they will say, ``We really don't know how to cross all the Ts and dot all the Is. We really don't know. But if you look at the number of people who smoke cigarettes and get lung cancer, and the number of people who don't and the much smaller percentage that get lung cancer, you can tell that there is a close relationship.'' And of course, they dig much more deeply into the science, and they home in on it to the point where virtually all reasonable people say, ``Yes, smoking causes lung cancer. Let's do something about it.''

This is comparable, but there are in this case also people who will say, ``We do not have the evidence.''

Now of course, there are ways to see the effects of this -- the hot years we've been having, the increases in temperature.

I went to Glacier National Park last month -- or earlier this month. And if you've been there, you know what a beautiful place it is. In 30 years there will be no glaciers in Glacier National Park. It'll be the Park Formerly Known as Glacier, with all apologies to the Artist Formerly

wn as Prince. (Laughter.)

But I went to a place called the Grinell Glacier, and they had marked off where it was previously and where it is now, and it's really clear. It's really obvious on the ground.

You may remember a few years ago, when they discovered that 5,000-year-old man in the Alps, in Italy, I believe it is. You remember that guy? And you know, how come they never discovered that guy before? You know, these hikers walking along -- ``Hey, there's a 5,000-year-old man.'' (Laughter.) Looks like they would have noticed him before. (Laughter.) Well, of course, the answer is, the ice hadn't melted there before, and -- in 5,000 years.

So the -- and every mountain glacier in the world, with the exception of a very unusual couple of glaciers in Norway -- every glacier in the world in mountains is receding rapidly; sea levels going up, and so forth.

And you know, look at the -- in Chicago -- I know several of y'all are here from Chicago -- was it two summers ago where the 400 people died in the heat wave? There are some people here from Detroit. A few years ago somebody got malaria in Detroit -- a tropical, subtropical disease. In the month he got malaria, the average temperature was six full degrees warmer than the 30-year average for that month. Again, you know, you can't say that's cause and effect. But the odds are shifting toward the kinds of c onsequences that are associated with rising temperatures.

Now before I close, I just want to make one other point. And this, again, is something that you all can describe a lot better than I can. But what the scientists tell me is that weather is partly an engine for redistributing heat. And again, please forgive me for talking about something that y'all know much better than I do. But again, the way it's been explained to me is that the temperature at the Equator, being so much warmer than the temperature at the poles, that the redistribution of heat from the Equator to the poles, through wind currents and ocean currents and cloud systems, defines the overall long-term pattern. And if that ratio between this temperature and that temperature changes, then the pattern can change.

And one of the things I'm sure they talked about this morning is that warming takes place not just gradually worldwide, but much more rapidly at the poles, because when the -- when you have ice on a surface, 95 percent of the sun is bounced -- bounces right off it. But when the ice melts and it's open ocean, 95 percent is absorbed --same thing in the tundra -- so that at the edge of the ice, when it's melting, it picks up more heat, and it's a feedback loop. And it eats away at the edge of it, so that at the poles, both the North and the South Pole, the ice melting -- and other factors -- cause it to warm much more rapidly. If it's a five-degree warming, that's maybe one degree at the Equator, and maybe eight or nine degrees at the pole.

So if the pattern of weather worldwide is established in a pretty stable pattern since the end of the Ice Age for redistributing heat, and you've had a stable relationship between this temperature and this temperature for all that time, and then all of a sudden this goes up only one degree and this goes up eight or nine degrees, all of a sudden those patterns of ocean currents and wind currents and cloud systems are vulnerable to change.

One scientist tried to explain it to me by -- this doesn't really work well, but he said that if you take your watch band and form a pattern, you can go up and down, and it still has the same pattern. But if you change a basic characteristic, like the angle of one of the edges, and you change it enough, at one point -- at some point it adopts a different pattern.

Look at El Nino. Look at what's happening to El Nino right now. It used to be -- and y'all correct me if I get these numbers wrong --but it used to be one out of seven years, on average. Now it's three years out of five, or this -- the one before this was almost continuous for several

ars.

One of the news magazines this week has a graph showing what's been happening since the late '80s -- you know, before and after. It used to be once every seven years; now it's just very, very common. And of course, the consequences are easy for everybody to see.

But there are a lot of other sub-global systems that are affected by changes in water temperature and changes in these larger overall patterns.

Look at what's happening in Indonesia and Malaysia right now: planes crashing, boats colliding together, schools being closed, all because the pattern that they're used to has been disrupted. And the forest fires are out of control because they don't have the monsoon rains that they usually have at this time. And the consequences are very, very profound.

If we sit back and do nothing and allow this to happen without change, then what the mainstream scientists from every country in the world are telling us is that it's going to have profound changes in the pattern of climate and in the effects on people.

Well, let me just close by adding my thanks to those the president has already expressed, each and every one of you, for what you do every single day, for saving lives, for helping people plan their lives, for serving your communities in such a profoundly important way. And also, thank you very, very much for responding to the call of the president to come and spend a little time immersing yourself in aspects of this that NOAA and the other agencies involved here have spent so much time on. And on a pers onal basis, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak to you. I appreciate it very much. (Applause.)

(To staff) Could I do questions?

Thank you very much. I'd be happy to try to respond to a few questions, if you would like to throw any at me. Or comments. Yes, sir.

Q (Off mike) -- John Fisher from -- (off mike) -- South Bend, Indiana. There is a -- it seems to me there's still a debate about the effect that humans have on the contribution to global warming and global climate change, yet both in remarks you made and in remarks by the president you seem to dismiss them as a big minority. You just referred to the ones on your side, if you will, of ``mainstream scientists''. Is the debate on that issue (within ?) the administration over?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: On the fact that there is a human factor in causing this? Yes. And not only in the administration, in the international panel on climate change, which has, what, 2,500 scientists from every country in the world, they have studied this for several years now. And just a couple of years ago they found what they call ``the smoking gun'' and came out with this consensus statement that there is now a discernible impact from human causes.

Now, one of the other obstacles to broadening the consensus on that is that as you all know better than everybody, the noise level in the system is so profound that there are going to be very, very big changes just in the natural course of events. You take hurricanes. Back in the 1930s, as y'all can say better than me, there was a string of powerful hurricanes, more frequent, more powerful than what we're experiencing now. And there are other extremes that are natural.

But out of that noise level, this consensus international scientific process has now said that they believe that debate is over, that yes, the human cause is now discernible. And as these concentrations grow it will become more profound and a much more significant part of the cause.

Q And the administration accepts that fact that that debate is over.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Yes, sir. Yes, sir. On that one point, yes, sir. Here, and then there.

Q Kevin O'Connell (sp) from Channel 2 in Buffalo. Two things have happened in this country. Our concentration of industrial strength has moved from the traditional rust belt areas of the Great Lakes down into a more suitable climate for employment. And something that you touched on and so the president did as well is this whole idea of worldwide development. In an article in the newspaper the other day I was reading where some of the underdeveloped countries are saying ``It's all well and good for the United States to say `Help us with the environment' because they're already developed. How dare they develop and then put the clamp on us to develop?'' --which seems like a legitimate argument. What type of program, format, game plan do you have to explain to them that their participation is needed even though it may, in fact, slow their industrial progress?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Well, that's one of the main issues that this big conference coming up in Japan in December. You put your finger right on one of the big political questions: how do you get them to be a part of it?

We believe they've got to be a part of it, because their emissions are growing even more rapidly than ours, some of them --China, for example, India, for example. But as you said, it's easy to understand their basic point. You stated it very well. We've got our development; are we going to pull up the ladder before they have a chance?

Well, the response back to them from the developed countries is ``Look, there are new technologies today. If we had it to do over again, we wouldn't do it exactly the same way, we'd use some new technologies that don't pollute as much, they're much more efficient, they're cheaper, they're more effective.'' You have a big problem in these developing countries with pollution anyway, not only in Indonesia and Malaysia. Go to Beijing, you know, the -- Sao Paolo, any of the giant cities in the developing countries. They're eager to buy new technologies that will allow them to improve their standards of living without causing their children to choke to death with the pollution that's already so bad there.

At the same time they address those problems, they're going to be solving this conflict also: allowing development without the kind of predicted increases in greenhouse gases. We're also talking with them about an idea of trading emissions. That's worked with sulphur dioxide extremely well. Not everybody's happy with it, but the cost of getting dramatic reductions in sulphur dioxide has been less than one-tenth of what was projected because when you trade the emission rights, then the market helps you find the most efficient way to do it.

Now the United States is the world leader right now in developing these new technologies. We have a program called the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles -- just to name one example -- that's under way in Detroit and Washington, where the auto companies and our national laboratories and the university communities are trying to dramatically improve the efficiency of automobiles with the same price and the same affordability and the same comfort levels. We believe we can do that.

I mean, look at what's happened with microprocessors in the computer industry. They're being used now for new materials, new design techniques. I think we're -- I think we have a tremendous opportunity to create more jobs, more new businesses, in developing and selling the new technologies that are going to be necessary.

Somebody -- yes, sir?

Q Mr. Vice President, Frank (Perrywell ?), Fox News in Philadelphia. Could you be a little more specific on your numerical goals for greenhouse gas reduction? When you go to Kyoto, do you have a plan that you want to say, ``I want X percent reduction over so many years''?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: No country in the world has specified yet what their opening position is going to be at that conference in Kyoto -- (chuckling) -- and we're no exception. We are in the midst of a debate. We're consulting with business groups, labor groups, congressional members who are actively involved in this. And we have not finalized a numerical position for that opening round in Kyoto.

Kyoto, incidentally, will be the beginning of this process, not the end. If you think back to exactly 10 years ago, there was a meeting in Montreal, Canada, where the first treaty was signed to deal with these chlorofluorocarbons -- the chemicals that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. At that time -- actually many years before -- the scientists had said, ``This is a huge problem, and here's the cause, and you need to do something about it,'' but it took 13 years for governments in the world to get around to doing something. And then when they had that meeting in 1987, they established the framework, set some broad, general goals, and then, as more evidence came in, the public consensus built up, and then you had people in Congress saying, ``Hey, we've got to do a lot more'' -- same in parliaments in the rest of the world. And once the framework was established and we began to find the best ways to solve the problem, it ended up being a whole lot easier to solve than anybody predicted at the time. They predicted that it would be impossible to solve that problem; absolute catastrophe, they said. Not that it's been easy, but it's been much easier than anybody predicted it would be.

Now, this meeting will be similar to that 1987 Montreal protocol meeting in that what'll happen is a framework will be established, some broad goals will begin moving down the road in the right direction. And then later in the process, as we find the best ways to solve it and public attitudes demanding more change grow stronger, then you'll see the process pick up steam.

Over here.

Q Mr. Vice President, Steve Shell (sp), Fox News Chicago. You mentioned Chicago a few moments ago. Were you suggesting that global warming was the cause of the loss of those 400 to 500 (guests ?), those 400 to 500 people?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: No. Let me be precise in what I'm saying. Right after I said that I talked about the malaria incident in Detroit, and I followed that up by saying you cannot say that any of these specific events is caused by global warming. But you can say and you should say the odds of these things happening are dramatically changing and going way up because the odds of having that kind of summer in Chicago are now much higher than they were 10, 20, 30, 40 years ago. And what they're predicting here in Washington DC, a study that came out recently, what do you call it? The heat index, which is a combination of temperature and humidity? In a doubled CO2 world, which is down here, the heat index in -- where's Rosina? Give me the numbers.

STAFF: The heat index in Washington DC in a doubled CO2 world would go from 75 to 90, and in a quadrupled CO2 world could rise well over 110.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: So just in a doubled CO2 world, an average heat index of 75 in Washington DC would go to 90 in Washington DC. And after that happened, you know, on any given day if somebody said is this because of global warming, we'd say well, there are a lot of factors. You know, there's normal fluctuation, it's July instead of May, et cetera, et cetera. But the odds of it being that much higher are shifted.

And Rosina mentioned a quadrupled world. You know, incidentally, some of the scientists several years ago in order to study this problem picked a doubled CO2 concentration as a convenient measuring stick to run the computer models and see what's going to happen. And so everybody talks

ut a doubled CO2 world.

Actually, in the scientific community now, a lot of them have kind of despaired of ever being able to stop it at a doubled world. And they say we're now headed toward a quadrupled CO2 level, which would be -- you know, as much as this goes up, it would go much higher than that. I don't believe that. I believe that we have enough sense to stop that.

I read an article one time, several years ago, about New York City before the automobile and how the population was growing and the number of horses and carriages were growing. And they projected out into the future what was going to happen. And they added up the amount of horse manure that would be associated with doing things the same way they did them then, with that increased population and more carriages and so forth.

You know, it's sort of comparable. I can't imagine that we would allow this to happen. But as a free people in a self-government in the nation that is privileged to be looked to by other nations around the world for leadership, especially on problems that affect the whole world, we can't just sit back and assume that this is going to happen, because we're headed very rapidly toward a situation that can be extremely dangerous.

And this is another important point that the scientists make: It doesn't necessarily happen gradually. You can cross a threshold beyond which things change for the worse.

Look at pfiesteria. And I don't pretend to understand that, but it just -- it appeared all of a sudden in some of those areas feeding the Chesapeake Bay. Now, whatever the causes are -- and of course, there are scientists who believe they know what the causes are --whatever they are, it got to a point where a threshold was crossed, and then all of a sudden, it was a big problem.

Look at the ozone hole. You know, those chlorofluorocarbons gradually increased in concentration, and then all of a sudden it crossed a point where this big hole in the ozone layer opened up.

There are similar kinds of things that the scientists say could happen in global climate that are difficult to predict. But it's not safe to say, ``Well, we can just gradually increase this.'' And of course, it's rapidly, in terms of what we've seen in the past, but in terms of a human lifetime, we're just increasing this steadily. We don't know when we'll reach the danger point.

In back there. Yes, sir?

Q Chuck Aither (sp) from Detroit.

Just wondering, within days of my accepting this invitation, I received an overnight package from the coalition -- I don't know how many others did -- indicating that we should come here to ask tough questions if there's any other evidence about solar activity. There are spots running on regular TV, indicating that we should be concerned about the fairness of whatever is proposed in Kyoto.

It seems to me that, this morning and this afternoon, we haven't heard specific recommendations, outside of hybrid cars and engine changes, which impact Detroit greatly, about what you would expect from us as Americans or from members of a world society; what we should do, as we would during an Ozone Action Day, to change our activities to help out. What specifics could you share with us that you might present?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Well, we need to put a greater emphasis on this partnership with Detroit in developing the new generation of vehicles. We need to pursue similar partnerships, as we're doing in the building industry and in other industries. We need to institute cooperative measures that will allow the trading of emissions in the way that I described earlier. And we need to set some broad goals for emissions levels that are realistic and achievable and then try to get a worldwide agreement to meet those levels and that's what we're going to try to

otiate in this meeting in Kyoto.
Yes?

Q Kerri Coleman (sp), CBS Nightly News in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Vice President, you were talking about global population, you know, growing essentially out of control. Has the administration thought in any way, shape or form about policy affecting those developing countries relative to overpopulation. I know it's a sticky subject, but have you guys sat down and thought about the recommendations to the rest of the world.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Yes sir, we have. And one of the first things actually in the first few days that President Clinton was in office, he signed an executive order changing a policy that had been called the Mexico City Policy because the last worldwide conference on population was in Mexico City and a previous administration had said the United States would not participate in any of these international programs and the president changed that. Then we went to the next worldwide conference which was in Cairo on population and development. The president asked me to lead the delegation there. We created a new consensus and got a new worldwide approach that most everybody in the world has joined into.

Now we probably don't want to spend much time on this, but the --this doesn't have to be as controversial as some people make it out to be. There are certain conditions which, when established in a country, lead to a dramatic change in their population growth rates. The scientists talk about what they call a demographic transition that goes from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates. And most all of the developed countries, the advanced countries, have made that transition.

And you know, we think back -- we don't need to think back more than one or two generations in the United States to when our parents -- and certainly our grandparents -- were in families with six, eight, 10 kids and more. It hasn't been that long ago. But now, you know, it's -- the two-child family is the average and so forth.

Well, the developing countries still have very, very large families. What makes for that difference? It turns out that there are about three things:

Number one, child survival rates, which, when you think about it, is really important, because most of these countries don't have a Social Security system. They count on the fact that at least some of their children will survive into adulthood and take care of them when they're old. If you have a very high child mortality rate, and a high percentage of the children die in infancy or in childbirth, then you've got to have a lot of children in order to guarantee stability and -- I mean, you know, in your old age. And that's just a factor. So when you increase the survivability of children and decrease child mortality, it tends toward a lower family size.

Secondly, availability of birth control information and culturally appropriate and acceptable techniques. And that's the controversial part. But they decide that for themselves. And when that's available, that's the second factor.

The third factor is the empowerment of women, socially, politically, and in the context of the family, to participate in the decisions about childbearing. And I guess with some people that's controversial, too. I don't think it should be.

But when those three conditions are established, those countries make that change, and their population begins to stabilize.

We're actually beginning to experience some good news around the world with the beginnings of a stabilization in world population. But the momentum in the demographic system is such that we're inevitably going to go to eight or nine billion. The question is whether these changes will

p us from going to 10, 12, 14 billion. But there's emerging good news here. Now, that same kind of momentum, of course, is in the greenhouse gas emission part of this, too.

Yes, right here.

Q Curt Chappy (sp), WBLT Knoxville. Our viewers want to know ``How's it going to effect me personally?'' I guess my question is is what are your goals in the next 10 or 15 years? It looks like it's kind of heading up real quick. Can we turn it around, or is it going to be like a little kind of spike down and back up?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: No, I think we can definitely turn it around. It's going to be difficult. It will take time. But we can solve it.

Think back to the problem I mentioned about the chlorofluorocarbons. In Tennessee, over in middle Tennessee there's a company called Northern Telcom. They're actually a Canadian company, but their largest number of employers are in the United States. After that Montreal conference on how to solve that problem the CEO of that company said ``We're going to be the first to get rid of chlorofluorocarbons.'' And his engineers said ``We have no idea how to do that.'' And he said ``I don't care. We've got to do it.'' That stimulated creativity. And they began to ask ``What do we use these chlorofluorocarbons for that we can't do without them for?'' They used them to clean circuit boards. ``What can we use as substitutes?'' And they couldn't find acceptable substitutes. And then somebody asked ``Why do these circuit boards get dirty in the first place?'' And they started to think in a fresh way. And they developed a new approach called the no-clean process that completely eliminates chlorofluorocarbons.

Most all their competitors are paying them license fees now. They have the most productive, best, cheapest approach in the world.

It's now the industry standard. And they ended up making a lot of money from that decision by that CEO.

There are a lot of similar examples when we make up our minds that we've got to do something, we find a better way to do it. There are going to be all kinds of new technologies that come out of this effort to reduce the emissions of CO2. And, now, on a worldwide basis, that problem with an ozone hole is really being solved. Now, there's a black market problem and we're clamping down on that and there's still all kinds of things that need to be done, but it's a success story.

Let me -- I can only take a couple more because they tell me my schedule is getting rough.

Yes sir.

Q (Inaudible) -- from Miami. I was struck by the analogy where you -- with the smoking stuff -- (inaudible) --

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Right.

Q Where do you see this event today in that process? Are we at the 1964 surgeon general's report are we somewhere further down the line. Is this where we begin the discussion on the future or how do you see it?

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: No, I think we're significantly further down the line. The cause-and-effect relationship is firmer than established in 1964. There was subsequent surgeon general's reports after that. I don't know what the exact analogy would be, but I think that -- I think that we're at the point now where a lot of people who had been fighting against this are now reevaluating their positions. I'll give you a couple of quick examples. One is a guy -- a scientist at NOAA. Is Tom Karl (sp) here? Yes s ir. Years ago -- and forgive me if I'm misstating your history on this issue -- (laughter) -- but I remember reading some articles where he was

sing reals serious questions about this, that and the other. He's cently produced this ground-breaking analysis showing the increase in moisture in the atmosphere that comes as a result of this. More precipitation in one-time storm events because there's more coming off the oceans, the capacity of the atmosphere to hold it is increased, when the meteorological conditions present for a storm, the likelihood of a larger amount falling all at the same time is increased. I'll give you a second example. The CEO of British Petroleum, the largest producer of oil in the United States of America -- fields in the Gulf of Mexico and also on the North Slope. Brown -- his first name is John Brown, the CEO of British Petroleum, there's this article in the Los Angeles Times today.

British Petroleum unilaterally imposes greenhouse gas emissions on itself. He made a speech at Stanford and he said, ``I'm part of the oil industry. We, as an industry, have been pushing back against this concern. We've been classified as skeptical. I've just reviewed all the evidence. I believe the time to act is now. And so I'm changing this company's whole approach and we're going to shift over toward a much higher mix of renewable sources, much more emphasis on efficiency'' -- et cetera, et cetera.

He's going to be in the position of the that guy at Northern Telcom that I told the story about with chlorofluorocarbons. And we're at a point now where more and more people who have been on the other side are really looking at their hold cards and saying, ``You know, this is -- this is coming, and we've got to do something about it. Are we going to be a part of the problem or a part of the solution?''

In any event, I want to -- I want to thank all of you for coming here, because just by spending the time to engage in this dialogue, and especially to talk with the folks that talked with you in detail this morning, just by gaining so much more in depth knowledge about this from the people who spend full-time studying it, you are becoming part of the solution and we appreciate it very much. Thank you very much for coming to the White House. Appreciate it. (Applause.)

END

Message Sent
To:

Jennifer N. Devlin @ OVP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman
Ricardo M. Gonzales
Julie E. Mason
Darby E. Stott
Julia R. Green
Laura D. Schwartz
Joshua Silverman
Andrei H. Cherny @ OVP@EOP
Nathan Naylor @ OVP @ EOP
Jonathan Spalter @ OVP @ EOP
David Thomas @ OVP @ EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP @ OVP
Eli G. Attie @ OVP@ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Lori E. Abrams
Lori Anderson
Brenda M. Anders
David S. Beaubaire
Marsha E. Berry
Laura Capps

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Matthew W. Pitcher (CN=Matthew W. Pitcher/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-OCT-1998 15:34:20.00

SUBJECT: Re: it just doesn't get more beautiful . . .

TO: Debra Mydland [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
OK. I'm about to take a major step in our relationship. I'm going to share with you one of my poems. It has some relevance to our little trip tomorrow . . . .

"On the Religion of Nature" *

The power that gives with liberal hand
The blessings we enjoy, while here,
And scatters through a smiling land
The abundant products of the year;
The power of nature, ever blessed,
Bestowed religion with the rest.

At our birth, nature's early sway
Inclines the tender mind to take
The path of right, fair virtue's way
This universally extends
And leads to no myserious ends.

Religion, such as nature taught,
With all divine perfection suits;
Had all mankind this system sought
Sophists would cease their vain disputes,
And from this source would nations know
All that can make their heaven below.

This deals not curses on mankind,
Or dooms them to perpetual grief,
If from its aid no joys they find,
It damns them not for unbelief;
Upon a more exalted plan
Nature dealt with man --

Joy to the day, when all agree
On such grand systems to proceed,
From fraud, conceit, corruption, and error free,
And which to truth and goodness lead:
Then persecution will retreat
And man's religion be complete.

---

*This was inspired by the following excerpt from a commencement speech Carl Sagan delivered entitled "Reflections on a Mote of Dust" on May 11, 1996, while pointing to an image taken from Voyager 1 in 1990:

"We succeeded in taking that picture [from deep space], and, if you look at it, you see a dot. That's here. That's home. That's us. On it, everyone

you ever heard of, every human being who ever lived, lived out their lives. The aggregate of all our joys and sufferings, thousands of confident religions, ideologies and economic doctrines, every hunter and forager, every hero and coward, every creator and destroyer of civilizations, every king and peasant, every young couple in love, every hopeful child, every mother and father, every inventor and explorer, every teacher of morals, every corrupt politician, every superstar, every supreme leader, every saint and sinner in the history of our species, lived there on a mote of dust, suspended in a sunbeam.

The earth is a very small stage in a vast cosmic arena. Think of the rivers of blood spilled by all those generals and emperors so that in glory and in triumph they could become the momentary masters of a fraction of a dot. Think of the endless cruelties visited by the inhabitants of one corner of the dot on scarcely distinguishable inhabitants of some other corner of the dot. How frequent their misunderstandings, how eager they are to kill one another, how fervent their hatreds. Our posturings, our imagined self-importance, the delusion that we have some privileged position in the universe, are challenged by this point of pale light.

Our planet is a lonely speck in the great enveloping cosmic dark. In our obscurity -- in all this vastness -- there is no hint that help will come from elsewhere to save us from ourselves. It is up to us. It's been said that astronomy is a humbling, and I might add, a character-building experience. To my mind, there is perhaps no better demonstration of the folly of human conceits than this distant image of our tiny world. To me, it underscores our responsibility to deal more kindly and compassionately with one another and to preserve and cherish that pale blue dot, the only home we've ever known."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-NOV-1998 19:01:29.00

SUBJECT: cabinet invites

TO: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
The Vice President is hosting a meeting on the Nov 17 with the "Friends of Cark Sagan" -- a number of scientists and medical experts to discuss the ideas/themes for a new Carl Sagan ,discovery center/theme for the new children's hospital at Montefiore in the Bronx. We wanted to invite Sec. Shalala and Cuomo to this event. Do you all want to extend this invitation or should I? Please advise. It's at 2:30 to 3:30 in the VP ceremonial office.

sb

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jon P. Jennings (CN=Jon P. Jennings/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-NOV-1998 10:59:04.00

SUBJECT: re: cabinet invites

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
I have invited Shalala and Cuomo. HHS sent this email to me with the following questions. Can you answer and I will forward to HHS. Thanks.
---------- Forwarded by Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP on 11/12/98 09:58 AM ----------

Rebecca Werbel
11/12/98 10:33:10 AM
Please respond to rwerbel@os.dhhs.gov
Record Type: Record

To: Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: re: cabinet invites

I just thought of a couple more questions.

Is the meeting open press? Aside from Sec. Shalala, Cuomo, and the Vice President, do you know who else will be in the meeting? Do you know specifically which scientists/medical experts? Will you want us to provide materials to the Vice President, et al? Do you need us to come to the meeting with ideas, background, etc?

Thanks.

Original Text
From: Rebecca Werbel@IOS.IO@OS.DC, on 11/12/98 10:30 AM:
I will check with scheduling to see if she's available. If Sec. Cuomo confirms before you hear from us, could you let me know? Thanks.

Original Text
From: , on 11/12/98 10:24 AM:
Can you help me with this? Please advise as to whether your Sec. can attend. Thanks.
---------- Forwarded by Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP on 11/12/98 09:25 AM ----------

Sarah A. Bianchi
11/11/98 07:01:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP, Anne E. McGuire/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: cabinet invites

The Vice President is hosting a meeting on the Nov 17 with the "Friends of Cark Sagan" -- a number of scientists and medical experts to discuss the ideas/themes for a new Carl Sagan ,discovery center/theme for the new children's hospital at Montefiore in the Bronx. We wanted to invite Sec. Shalala and Cuomo to this event. Do you all want to extend this invitation or should I? Please advise. It's at 2:30 to 3:30 in the VP ceremonial office.

ab

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Larry Elowitz (1=US@*RFC-822\LARRYE(A)PO.EECS.BERKELEY.EDU@3=INTERNET@2=T

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-APR-1994 05:13:00.00

SUBJECT: Carl Sagan and Apple (again) (fwd)

TO: Andrew Sellgren (SELLGREN_A@A1@CD) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Elowitz (1=US@*RFC-822\Melowitz(a)phoenix.princeto
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
RFC-822-Headers:
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:14-APR-1994 05:13:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

---------- Forwarded message ----------
Date: Wed, 13 Apr 94 14:07:54 PDT
From: PM Clary <theking@sybase.com>
To: thrdwave@holonet.net, sister@sfsuvax1.sfsu.edu, richardl@holonet.net,
mm@farallon.com, ericp@farallon.com, tex@cisco.com, mpresche@cisco.com,
larrye@pasteur.EECS.berkeley.edu, gg1@holonet.net
Subject: Carl Sagan and Apple (again)

----- Begin Included Message -----

Subject: Carl Sagan and Apple (again)
X-Lines: 9

>From Edupage-

>BUTTING HEADS
> After protesting the use of his name as a secret code word for a
>new Apple Computer model, astronomer Carl Sagan is now suing Apple upon
>discovering that the code word was changed to BHA (for Butt Head
>Astronomer). (Wall Street Journal 4/11/94 A1)

----- End Included Message -----

========== END ATTACHMENT 1 ==========

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: William L. Dorotinsky (DOROTINSKY_W) (OMB)

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-JUN-1994 13:47:00.00

SUBJECT: WHY DO PEOPLE BELIEVE IN UFOS? SCIENTIFIC ILLITERACY, ...

TO: FAX (9-1-(810629-0415),Dr. Dorotins (TLXA1MAIL_\F:9-1-(810)629-0415\C:DR. DoRO
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Date: 06/25/94 Time: 08:28
Why do People Believe in UFOs? Scientific Illiteracy, Sagan Says

TUKWILA, Wash. (AP) So you believe earth has been visited by unidentified flying objects and the evidence has been suppressed by the government?

That hypnosis or psychotherapy can enable you to recover memories from before you were born?

That creatures from outer space regularly abduct humans, subject them to sexual abuse and use them for breeding experiments with aliens?

Well, you have plenty of company, and that makes you a part of one of the biggest problems in the world of science, astronomer Carl Sagan and other debunkers of pseudoscientific misconceptions said Friday.

``It's not that we're grumpy about lost continents or UFOs,'' Sagan said it's that the world can ill afford such scientific illiteracy.

Surveys indicate 25 percent to 50 percent of adult U.S. citizens ``don't know the earth goes around the sun once a year,'' Sagan said.

``Almost every newspaper in the United states has an astrology column ... and none has a daily science column. Some have a weekly science column. Why is that?'' he asked. ``When is the last time you heard an intelligent remark on science from a president of the United States?''

He was joined by Philip J. Klass, a UFO investigator and former senior avionics editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology, and Elizabeth Loftus, a University of Washington psychology professor and expert on repressed and false memory, at a news conference during the annual conference of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal.

Klass attacked the claims of alien abduction devotees who believe that people who suppress memories of being abducted and molested will be doomed to repeat the experience along with their children and grandchildren.

Loftus, named to receive the committee's ``In Praise of Reason'' award Saturday night, said research has shown hypnotherapists can lead people to believe they had experiences which never occurred.

``It becomes indistinguishable from a real memory,'' she said.

Most of the 740 people attending the convention are psychologists, said Paul Kurtz, chairman and founder of the committee, based in Buffalo, N.Y.

Thursday, there was a debate between John Mack, a Harvard psychiatrist who believes about 90 of his patients have been abducted and molested by space aliens, and Donna Bassett, a journalist from North Carolina who convinced Mack she was an abductee and then wrote about her ``treatment.''

Mack said his patients' stories were so frequent, convincing and

milar, there must be something to them.

``All other cultures allow other beings, other realities, other dimensions,'' Mack said.

But Bassett said Mack's research was disturbingly uncritical.

``There was no scientific method whatsoever,'' she said.

Since Friday was also the 47th anniversary of the first modern report of flying saucers, astronomer James E. McGaha described how that report was debunked.

Pilot Kenneth Arnold claimed he saw nine aircraft, each about 50 feet across, that sometimes dipped below the horizon and then returned to view near Mount Ranier in Washington.

Nothing more than ``mountain mirages,'' said McGaha, a retired Air Force major. He showed a black-and-white slide in which the naturally occuring phenomena appear as small round forms over the top of mountain ridges.

``There is no empirical evidence that earth has been visited by aliens. None,'' McGaha said.

APNP-06-25-94 0827EDT

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kimberly J Allen (KALLEN@SDPHU1.UCSD.EDU@INET@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUL-1994 16:04:00.00

SUBJECT: The comet cometh

TO: st156+associates-list (ST156+ASSOCIATES-LIST@jetson.uh.edu@INET@
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yowza! Comet fragment A should be striking Jupiter at any
moment now!!!! Oooooh, I wish I had CNN to see the coverage!
Now I have to wait until tonight's news and tomorrow's papers.

This is so neat!! I love astronomy! I almost went into astrophysics
because of Carl Sagan, and at times liek this I remember why.
Space exploration and events like this really charge me up!
(I didn't become an astrophysicist in the end because I realized
that I would have to spend too much time on freezing mountaintops
and analyzing scads of boring computer data. Fascinating as
the results are, it's just not hand-on enough for me).

_____\|/_____\|/_____\|/_____
Kim Allen V UCSD physics V SFLAaE/BS assoc. member V ;) (;
_____/|_____/|_____/|_____
kallen@sdphu1.ucsd.edu ********** PSEB: stellar cartographer, JLPSoL
_____Monsters from Id!!_____

========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUL-1994 16:04:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:
Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V4.3-7 #6879)
id <01HES31HGHEO005AUA@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Sat, 16 Jul 1994 16:00:11 EDT
Received: by gatekeeper.eop.gov (5.65/fma-120691); id AA10861; Sat,
16 Jul 94 16:02:30 -0400
Received: from Jetson.UH.EDU by Jetson.UH.EDU (PMDF V4.3-8 #5185)
id <01HES10BV1PS8YV4HA@Jetson.UH.EDU>; Sat, 16 Jul 1994 15:02:00 -0500 (CDT)
Received: from sdphu1.ucsd.edu by Jetson.UH.EDU (PMDF V4.3-8 #5185)
id <01HES107OH6O8YUCSD@Jetson.UH.EDU>; Sat, 16 Jul 1994 15:01:54 -0500 (CDT)
Received: by sdphu1.ucsd.edu (5.65/DEC-Ultrix/4.3) id AA16921; Sat,
16 Jul 1994 12:56:41 -0700
X-Envelope-to: doran_b@a1.eop.gov
========== END ATTACHMENT 1 ==========

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel P. Collins (COLLINS_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jill M. Blickstein (BLICKSTEIN_J) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy L. Ward (WARD_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
BC CNN LATE
□
-EDITION SKED
THE FEDERAL NEWS REUTERS TRANSCRIPT SERVICE
CNN'S "LATE EDITION"
GUESTS:
ALAN SHEPARD, FORMER APOLLO ASTRONAUT
DANIEL GOLDIN, NASA ADMINISTRATOR
CARL SAGAN, ASTRONOMER
SUSAN PAGE, NEW YORK NEWSDAY
TONY SNOW, THE DETROIT NEWS
E.J. DIONNE, THE WASHINGTON POST
HOST: FRANK SESNO
5:00 P.M. (EDT)
SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1994

MR. SESNO: Twenty
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-five years ago, man first set foot on the moon. We'll trace the path of those historic steps and discuss the costly future of space exploration ahead on Late Edition.

ANNOUNCER: Live from CNN in Washington, this is Late Edition with Frank Sesno.

MR. SESNO: It's Sunday, July 17th, 1994. Welcome to a special Late Edition. I'm Frank Sesno.

On this day in 1969, Apollo XI was on the way to the moon. Today we'll step back into history with Alan Shepard, the first American in space, later a moonwalker himself; then a look into the future of manned space flight; Q&A with astronomer Carl Sagan and with Daniel Goldin, the administrator of NASA, who's in Mission Control in Houston.

Later we'll go 'round the table with our panel of veteran journalists on the news of the day; and finally, Bruce Morton with the last word on anniversaries of note in space and here on planet earth. But first to Jeanne Meserve at the news desk for a look at the day's top stories. Jeanne?

MS. MESERVE: Frank, intense ethnic fighting in Rwanda has surged into Zaire. Mortar shells crashed into the Zairean border town of Goma today, hitting the airport and

prompting terrified Rwandan refugees to stampede. Witness accounts indicate at least 40 people, many of them

children, were trampled to death. The United Nations halted relief flights into the airport due to the shelling. As many as 1 million refugees have flooded into Zaire. One U.N. official calls it, quote, "the exodus of a nation."

An uneasy calm on the Gaza Strip was shattered today as Israeli and PLO security forces clashed in the worst bloodshed since Palestinian self

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-rule began in early May.

The explosion of violence ignited before dawn as thousands of Palestinian workers rushed the checkpoint into Israel. Israeli troops opened fire on the rioters and Palestinian police exchanged fire with Israeli soldiers. The violence left at least three Palestinians dead and dozens wounded.

Haitians fleeing their homeland are finding little but temporary sanctuary in a tent city. After being picked up at sea, the refugees are sent to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. More than 16,000 Haitian refugees are now living there. Their status has remained unclear since the Clinton administration decided early this month not to allow most of them to enter the U.S. While critics charge the White House with inconsistency, administration officials say U.S. policy is intact.

WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF LEON PANETTA: (From videotape.) That fundamental goal of getting the departure of that military leadership is one of our goals; secondly, to restore the democratic leadership there. We're going to exercise all options here. We're pushing all options to see that that's done. Our first goal is to try to push the sanctions, try to provide humanitarian relief. But we are going to keep all options on the table.

REP. KWEISI MFUME (D

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-MD): (From videotape.) I think you ought to begin today by being consistent. That's been the biggest part of the problem, the inconsistency and people not knowing, particularly our military or many people who want to support us, just what our policy is going to be.

MS. MESERVE: Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole said today that the U.S. is right on the edge of an invasion of Haiti.

NASA officials are having trouble taking their eyes off Jupiter as pieces of the comet Shoemaker

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-Levy 9 continue their interstellar bombardment of the solar system's largest planet. Five chunks of ice and rock have hit so far, sending plumes of hot gases out from the atmosphere. The first created what looked like a hole about half the

size of earth's diameter. Bits of Shoemaker

□

-Levy will

continue to hit Jupiter until Friday.

The government of Vietnam reportedly is giving the U.S. military access to some of its secret military installations. It's part of the fourth joint search operation for U.S. servicemen missing since the Vietnam War. The head of the American MIA office in Hanoi, Army Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Richmond, calls the unprecedented access "significant." Remains believed to be those of Americans have been recovered in this latest operation, but there is no word yet on how many.

And that's a look at some of the hour's headlines. Now back to Late Edition and Frank Sesno. Frank?

MR. SESNO: Thanks very much, Jeanne.

Well, it was in July 1969 that Apollo XI touched down on the moon. It charted a path that would be followed by five subsequent moon landings. One of them, Apollo XIV, headed by Alan Shepard, who back in 1961 had become the first American in space. Early this morning, at the National Air & Space Museum, before it opened to the public, Shepard and I looked back on those years when there was no limit to the sky.

(Videotaped portion of interview.)

MR. SESNO: Hard to believe it's been 25 years?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, it really is. It really is. It just seems like it went by overnight. But you know, it's kind of fun to look back, even though it's 25 years, and remember with great clarity because it made such an impression on us and everybody else.

MR. SESNO: Tell us about these guys from Apollo XI.

MR. SHEPARD: (Laughs.) Well, you know, Apollo XI was not absolutely guaranteed to be the landing. Apollo XI was the first attempt to make a landing, and we'd done all the preliminaries. We'd done the lunar orbit rendezvous and we'd done the partial descent and all those things had been accomplished. The stage was set. But there was no absolute guarantee that these three guys were going to be able to make it on that first trip.

MR. SESNO: What were they like as people, as explorers?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh --

MR. SESNO: At the time, I mean. They're still around.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, of course, they're slightly different personalities. But the one common thread that runs through this crew and other crews is in those days everybody was a test pilot. Everybody had had a lot of experience doing strange things, going higher and faster than anybody else.

MR. SESNO: I don't imagine there's a person who would come to this museum and look into this capsule and not think to themselves, "My gosh, how did they sit in there for so long?"

MR. SHEPARD: Well, you know, it's interesting. People just don't -- somehow cannot realize how much fun it is to be weightless. You know, they think in terms of lying on their back and pressure points and all this sort of thing. When you're on the way to the moon, you're literally zero

gravity. You're floating around. And it's very, very pleasant. The feeling of being cramped really isn't there at all.

MR. SESNO: When these astronauts touched down on the moon that moment, that precise moment, what is your most intense memory?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, I think we all immediately had a sigh of relief, because although we felt pretty confident that Neil could land once he could see the surface, we really didn't think it was going to take him to the point where he only had 16 seconds of fuel left. So there was a lot of relief that he'd made it, and then, of course, tremendous elation. I was in the control center in Houston, and the place just went berserk; just absolute tremendous sense of pride.

MR. SESNO: Let's walk upstairs. Once upon a time, this was your home, a pretty historic home, too.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, it still looks pretty good, still looks pretty good. I don't know whether they've got any red stones left or not, but I bet we could probably get that thing back up there again; might even get a little bit higher this time than we did last time. My gosh, how small and puny, and how did you ever do anything in that? I said, but, you know, at the time it really seemed like a pretty good idea, because, of course, that was state of the art.

The thing of which we were the most proud, I'm sure my test pilot colleagues will agree, is the fact that even on the very first flight, just a short five minutes or so of weightlessness, we totally demonstrated that the pilot could control his spacecraft.

MR. SESNO: If I'm not mistaken, that's you, or supposed to be you, sitting there. What do you make of the likeness?

MR. SHEPARD: Well, that's how I looked 33 years ago.

MR. SESNO: Do you remember the moment of takeoff?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, yes, I do, absolutely. I think, like all astronauts of yesterday and today, you're always nervous. There's always concern just prior to liftoff, because that is one of the more dangerous parts of the mission. But it goes away. As soon as that rocket fires, there's so much attention devoted to what's going on inside, what's happening outside. And so the nervousness goes away, although the heartbeat doesn't slow down. And we didn't have any problem on my flight. It was just an incredible piece of design in those days; and the periscope out here. We didn't have a window on my flight, so we had to use the periscope to look down at the earth.

MR. SESNO: The Apollo console.

MR. SHEPARD: We really felt very, very comfortable with the display and with our ability to control it if anything went wrong, and control it when things went right. As soon as we landed, we took instantaneous samples in case something developed where we had to get quickly off the surface of the moon. We brought back approximately 100 pounds of rock.

MR. SESNO: Now, that's the work part. You had a lighter moment, too -- golf club.

MR. SHEPARD: The very last thing I did before climbing up the ladder to take off was to put the head of the iron on there and a couple of golf balls and took a couple of clumsy swings. The first one, I actually shanked the ball and it rolled into a crater about 40 yards away, which was a rather infamous hole

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-one I guess you could talk about. The second one I hit a little more flush. On the earth, it would have gone maybe 35 or 40 yards. Actually, it went almost 200 yards.

MR. SESNO: Then on Mercury, there you are.

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, who are all those young guys? I don't know if I recognize any of them, do you?

MR. SESNO: I think you've changed very little since then.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, the hairstyle's a little different; I put on a little bit of weight. But I'll bet that suit would still fit. I'll bet that spacesuit would still fit.

MR. SESNO: Over here, the memoriam --

MR. SHEPARD: Right.

MR. SESNO: -- to Apollo I. You were very close with Gus Grissom.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, of course, Gus, I guess, was -- well, I was closer to Gus than the other two, but obviously we all trained together and we all knew each other. And it was a tragic moment. Gus was saying to Slayton and me that -- we were management at that time -- saying, "Hey, this thing isn't put together right. A lot of things don't work." And we were saying, "Well, Gus, that's fine. Don't worry about it. By the time you launch, we'll have everything fixed. Just make note of what the problems are and we'll get everything fixed." Now, that was a mistake.

MR. SESNO: This was the culmination of your moments in space.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, it really was. And it's interesting when you look at this lunar module from a distance. You think, "Gosh, that thing would never be able to do anything. It just looks like an oversized bird cage wrapped in aluminum foil." But it was a really, really fine machine.

MR. SESNO: What were your first thoughts as you climbed out there?

MR. SHEPARD: Well, I wanted to be sure I didn't slip and fall. There was a whole gamut of emotions. I remember saying when I stepped down that, something to the effect, "Well, it's been a long way, but we're here." We had a landing radar problem and it was a ground rule that said if you're coming down from 25,000, 30,000, if you didn't have any landing radar by the time you got to 13,000 feet, then you would have to turn around and go back into

orbit. You know, once you can see the surface, you can get down from almost anywhere.

(End of videotaped portion of interview.)

MR. SESNO: Well, Alan Shepard joins us now live in our studio, a few hours after our walk. We saw you there by your Mercury Freedom VII capsule, that tiny little thing right there to the lunar module. You said as long as you can see the surface, you can land it. We can see Mars from here. Is that where we're next?

MR. SHEPARD: (Laughs.) I didn't mean quite that far, Frank. What I meant, of course, was the simulation we had of the landing from all points of height or distance or deviation was so good that we had a lot of confidence that visually we could almost accomplish anything.

MR. SESNO: What did we really get from those moon shots that you participated in?

MR. SHEPARD: Well, aside from all the excitement and national pride associated with that type of exploration, we did get a
lot of products and services which we sort of take for granted today. I mean, the communications satellites, for example, around
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-the
□
-world instantaneous communications in
all frequencies, the tremendous pressure we put on the computer industry back in the 1960s, the mid '60s, gave us the laptop computers today.

Sure, we probably would have had them anyway, maybe five to 10 years from now, but they're here today because of that tremendous pressure to produce computers to fit into the nose cone; and then the navigation schemes that we use in all the airplanes around the world today, military and commercial, navigating with great accuracy, just like we did back in those days.

MR. SESNO: Alan Shepard, author of Moon Shot, along with Deke Slayton, your new book.

Don't go away. When we come back, the future. Have we got our space priorities right? And we will be joined by America's leading astronomer and the head of NASA just ahead.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: And welcome back to Late Edition.

Twenty
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-five years after Apollo XI's moon landing, it's also time to look ahead to our future in space. Joining us now is astronomer Carl Sagan, director of the

Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell University; at Mission Control in Houston, NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin; also still here in our studios, astronaut Alan Shepard. And I want to remind our viewers that you might want to see our number and jot it down. Give us a call a little bit later in the broadcast; your questions for our guests.

Gentlemen, to all of you, we've just had this remarkable discussion and walkabout over at the Air &

Space Museum with Alan Shepard. It begs the question, though, if our finest moments in space exploration are now memories and in museum and museum pieces, it seems more that we're recording history than making it. Or is that unfair, Dr. Sagan?

MR. SAGAN: Well, it's like it's 1505 and you go to the Spanish nautical museum and imagine you see some reconstruction of the Santa Maria and you say it's all in museums. No, this is a little lull, and then the history of sailing ship exploration goes on. And just the same thing is happening now. I mean, the important thing to bear in mind is that Apollo was 99 percent political, beat the Russians, nuclear arms race, intimidate other nations, show that you can use nuclear weapons, and 1 percent everything else.

MR. SESNO: Alan Shepard might not agree with that. Or do you?

MR. SHEPARD: Well, of course, a lot of what Carl says is right, but I think we look back with pleasure on the event certainly

and a lot of national pride because we were able to accomplish that. But then you think, well, it's because we put a lot of pressure on the computer industry that we have laptops today. It's because we have satellites that we get instant communication around the world. These kind of things are obviously benefits which you can't necessarily predict going in, but they are, in fact, a product of that energy and that attention to resource.

MR. SAGAN: Permit me to disagree with my good friend, Alan Shepard. Yes, there have been spinoffs. But the question is, do the spinoffs justify the expense? It's like saying, "Give me $80 billion to put some guys on the moon and I'll throw in a free stickless frying pan."

MR. SESNO: Well, let's pose that question right to Daniel Goldin, who joins us from Mission Control. In point of fact, there's a shuttle mission; the shuttle Columbia is up and about now. All of this worth the expense? You're going to say yes, but how do you justify

it?

MR. GOLDIN: We justify it because, as a society, if we try and survive, if all we want to do is consume and live in the present and not lay fertile ground for our children, it will not be the right thing to do. We have to go to the limits, not just in space, but in many other domains. And let me also say that we're getting ready for the next mission. We're not ready to declare where we're going to go.

Apollo, we spent 4 percent of the federal budget to go to the moon and it was essential. There was a tension between East and West. Now all we have to do is we go to the next step in the solar system. We have to be much more cost

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-effective. We have to work with other nations on this planet. And by all means, we'd better find an order

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-of

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-magnitude lower

-cost solution.

MR. SESNO: As I mentioned --

MR. GOLDIN: That's what NASA's doing now.

MR. SESNO: As I mentioned, the space shuttle Columbia is up. We have some live pictures coming back from the shuttle right now even as we speak, I believe. And it shows the astronauts -- this isn't on the shuttle; this is part of the earth component. But what we've got now is a news conference essentially between the shuttle astronauts and children here on earth. There you see the astronauts, sitting and taking questions. Carl Sagan, earlier they were doing experiments with newts up there and other things. Is this where our efforts should be?

MR. SAGAN: I think the most generous thing that you can say is that newt biology is not worth half a billion dollars, which is the cost of this mission. Let me be very clear. There are an

extraordinary number of things that come out of the space program which are worth their weight in gold; communication satellites, meteorological satellites, satellites that monitor the environmental health of the earth, treaty verification, military reconnaissance satellites.

MR. SESNO: They're all unmanned projects.

MR. SAGAN: Exactly. Robot missions to the planets, space telescopes that look to the depths of space and tell us something about the origin, nature and fate of the universe. And all of those, as you correctly say, Frank, don't involve people.

MR. SESNO: Well, Mr. Goldin --

MR. SAGAN: The key question is what do we need people for? And I don't say that there's no answer to that. There may very well be historical or even issues of human safety involved.

MR. SESNO: Put that question right to Mr. Goldin.

MR. SAGAN: Well, we've talked about it a lot. How are you doing, Dan?

MR. GOLDIN: I'm doing just fine. I've talked to Carl about this quite a bit. We have a program that has balance. You cannot prepare for the next step without human beings.

MR. SESNO: But what do you say to your critics, Mr. Goldin, if I may jump in, that manned flight and space exploration is on an order of magnitude of anywhere from 10 to 100 times the cost of unmanned flight because you need all the backup systems, all the precautions, you know, that unmanned flights don't need?

MR. GOLDIN: Let's put a little light on this subject and take a little passion and emotion out of it. Right now NASA is planning to spend roughly 30 percent of its budget on robotic scientific flight. At the end of the planning period, we'll spend about 38 percent of our budget on human space flight. It's not a factor of 10. It's not a factor of 100.

We have a program that's focused on the future. If we

want to shut down human space flight, we're going to lock people onto planet earth. It's wonderful to do science, but there's more than just the scientists performing analysis. There is the future. There are the children that you saw there. There is the hope and expectation of humankind. We are spending --

MR. SESNO: Where do you come down on this, Alan Shepard?

MR. SHEPARD: Well, I think there has to be a combination of manned and unmanned. I mean, for example, look at the job the boys did with the Hubble telescope. Even though it was operating at some 85 percent efficiency, it jumped up to 100 percent because --

MR. SESNO: And it couldn't have been done without men up there, isn't that right?

MR. SHEPARD: -- of their ability; the guys that

actually did it, but the guys on the ground that developed the concepts and the way to go up there. So you're always going to have to have that, even when you're looking back toward planet earth from the space station in the future.

MR. SESNO: How about going to Mars?

MR. SHEPARD: There are times that you're going to need judgment.

MR. SESNO: How about going to Mars?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, I don't think we're ready to go to Mars yet. We don't even know what kind of propulsion we're going to use yet.

MR. SAGAN: I'm a big enthusiast about going to Mars, despite what I just have been saying. I mean, consider 1961. In 1961, the

president, President Kennedy, makes a speech saying that we're going to use alloys not yet invented, rocket propulsion systems not yet built, rendezvous and docking techniques that nobody understood, to go to the moon that we had not even sent a robot probe to, at a time when not one American had orbited the earth. Only Alan had done a suborbital flight. And we were going to do it by the end of the decade. And by golly, we did it. Now, that is an extraordinary accomplishment. If we could do that, we could easily go to Mars if we had the comparable devotion and motivation.

MR. SESNO: Alan Shepard, you just mentioned repairing Hubble. And we have a picture from Hubble of one of the stories of the day, the story of the day being this phenomenal development we're witnessing of the comet smashing into Jupiter. Anybody here, tell us what the significance of this picture that we're now seeing is and the phenomenon that's taking place on Jupiter. Mr. Goldin, do you want to go first?

MR. GOLDIN: Yes. I think that all of us have a fascination with planetary encounters. It has changed life on this planet time after time after time. So there's just the human fascination, let alone the scientific discovery we're going to make as to the composition of Mars.

MR. SESNO: So what are we going to learn about Jupiter?

MR. GOLDIN: Jupiter, I should say. Well, we'll have

some understanding of the composition of the material in the environment, how it's layered, how it's structured. But we cannot predict the result. And I'd like not to give you instant science. Let's leave that to the scientists as they go through their analysis.

MR. SESNO: Okay. But Carl Sagan, you were saying before the program that we should be watching this development with special interest here on earth.

MR. SAGAN: Well, the impact of comet Shoemaker

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-Levy 9

with Jupiter is a reminder that planets get hit by worldlets, by interplanetary debris, some of which are very substantial. Sixty- five million years ago, a

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-kilometer

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-wide object slammed into the earth, and the evidence is now very persuasive that that was the cause of the extinction not only of the dinosaurs, but of 75 percent of the species of life then on earth. That means we had better pay some attention to this.

The prospects, according to the knowledge we have of who's around in interplanetary space, are the chance of a civilization- threatening collision with the earth in the next century is one chance in a thousand. Now, that's very high odds. You wouldn't fly on an airplane with one in a thousand chance of going down, or at least most people wouldn't. And the only way to learn about that, much less to do something about it, is fly the kind of things that NASA is involved with.

MR. SESNO: On that --

MR. SAGAN: NASA has very practical applications.

MR. SESNO: On that cheery note, we're going to take a break. But we will guarantee that we will be back; no comets smashing into us between now and then.

Up next, your phone calls for our guests on the future of space exploration. Stay with us.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: Back on Late Edition now with our guests, talking about the present and future of space exploration. We want to go right to the phones and get our viewers involved in our discussion now. Our first phone call comes from Mendham, New Jersey with a call for Mr. Goldin. Go ahead.

CALLER: Yes, good afternoon. With limited financial resources, aren't there far more cost

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-effective means to

advance technology than sort of relying on spinoff technologies that is always the argument put forth by our space technology leaders?

MR. GOLDIN: Not from this space technology leader. The purpose of the space program is to explore the space frontier, not for tech transfer. If you wanted to do tech

transfer, you shouldn't have a space program. We are focusing on 10 and 20 and 30 years out with knowledge, inspiration, learning. And if, in the process, we have tech transfer, then we have a space program.

MR. SESNO: Is that why you're reproducing newts up in space? Where's the science there?

MR. GOLDIN: The science in newts is to understand reproductive activities in space. If we're going to have flights to other planets, we're going to have to understand how we have closed- form solutions, how we could not just bring a tremendous amount of food with us, but generate it as we go along.

MR. SESNO: Dr. Sagan is shaking his head here.

MR. SAGAN: I hate to disagree with Dan, because he is the most visionary and effective NASA administrator in a long time. But I think going up for a few days to a week in low

-earth orbit and breeding newts for half a billion dollars is not the most effective use of space technology. It's not the most effective use of human missions.

MR. SESNO: What do you think they should be doing?

MR. SAGAN: We should be planning to go to other worlds. That's what exploration is. If Mars had been in orbit around the earth instead of the moon, we would have never had any trouble because Mars is a world of an atmosphere, of ancient running water, the possibility of past life, dust storms. It has its own moons, polar caps. It's a world of wonders.

MR. SESNO: Okay.

MR. GOLDIN: Well, Frank, I want to come back.

MR. SESNO: Go ahead.

MR. GOLDIN: Frank, I'd like to come back. Look, people have picked up on the newts because it's popular. It's one of 80 experiments we're performing. We are not spending a half billion dollars on newts.

MR. SESNO: Okay, we --

MR. GOLDIN: We have a broad range of activity going on there. So Carl, maybe you don't have the right data, but please don't say we're spending a half billion dollars on newts.

MR. SESNO: Let's go back to our telephone callers. Columbus, Ohio, go ahead with your question, please.

CALLER: Yes, my name is William Schubert. I'm a great fan of everyone there. But Dr. Sagan, it seems to me that there are a lot of people like myself who want to see manned missions because they give our young scientific minds a boost, something to shoot for and heroes. Why do you believe that we should remove that one last incentive to science education? Remember what happened to education after the Apollo missions ended?

MR. SAGAN: I'm a big supporter of science education and I agree that science in space is a motivator for young people, especially if they could be involved in some way. But the question is, what is the most effective way to use limited resources to pump science education in America?

This isn't it. And it isn't even the most effective way to use space to pump science education. Robotic missions to other worlds is a much better way that NASA does much less effectively.

MR. SESNO: A phone caller for Alan Shepard now from West Hurley, New York. Go ahead, please.

CALLER: Yeah, how are you doing?

MR. SESNO: Good.

CALLER: Alan, you know, I went on rollercoasters before. I was quite nervous and everything. I was wondering how nervous you were when you first started.

MR. SHEPARD: Well, I think everyone's nervous when they're getting ready to lift off or they're getting ready to land on the moon, and it's primarily because even though they've gone through hours on the simulators and practiced for all kinds of emergencies, the nervousness is there because you might make some kind of a mistake and ruin your entire day. But once the engine's lighted, you're looking at so many things; you're not nervous anymore.

MR. SESNO: Gentlemen, we're going to take a break. We'll be back with some final thoughts from our guests right after this.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: Back for a final few moments with our guests. Mr. Goldin, to you first. Some final thoughts here?

MR. GOLDIN: Yes. Exploration is the sustenance of life. As a society, we could sit and watch TV -- and I have nothing against TV, Frank -- but we've got to grow and we have to do bold and risky things with robots, with human beings, to inspire, to understand, and blaze the future. And that's what NASA's going to do.

MR. SESNO: Dr. Sagan?

MR. SAGAN: I completely agree. We've come from hunter- gatherers. We were wanderers for 99.9 percent of our history. Just the last .1 percent of our history we've been in cities. And the natural thing to do is to extend the human presence elsewhere. This age will be remembered, when all of the political things that you mostly spend time on is consigned to dusty archives, as the age when the human species for the first time set foot, robots and humans, in space. It is a major aspect of our history.

MR. SESNO: And you were one of those humans, in space and on the moon.

MR. SHEPARD: And I think these discussions are great. There has to be the right balance between manned and unmanned. And, of course, the combination of the two we were already seeing between the shuttle and the nibritz, for example, how they're helping each other out. There are all kinds of examples that we will generate when we're looking back at planet earth between the space station and the earthbound experiments.

MR. SESNO: People are going to need to dig deep into their pockets, though, to keep this exploration going one way or the other.

MR. SHEPARD: It's still a small percent of our national budget, though, Frank, and it keeps a lot of people gainfully occupied.

MR. SESNO: Okay. To our guests, Daniel Goldin in Houston, to Alan Shepard and Carl Sagan, thanks very much.

Alan Shepard, one final thing. I understand that this stuff which you took into space has great meaning to you. We wanted to present this to you. You loved this, didn't you?

MR. SHEPARD: Oh, I love this stuff. You want a taste, Carl?

MR. SAGAN: Oh, no, thanks.

MR. SESNO: We will turn our attention to the day's news here on planet earth as we bring on our panel of veteran journalists as we go 'round the table. Stay with us.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: And now we go 'round the table with our panel of veteran journalists, none of whom have been to the moon: Tony Snow, columnist for the Detroit News; Susan Page, White House reporter for Newsday; and E.J. Dionne, columnist for the Washington Post, although some of your critics probably think that's about what you should be covering and from where you should be covering.

Space and Bill Clinton's administration, in trying to cut the priorities here, this has not been easy for him.

MR. DIONNE: Well, I think the hard part is that everybody who watched Alan Shepard in a school room when we were kids shares a kind of romantic feeling for space. Jeff Franken, my colleague at the Washington Post, had a great piece today where he quoted Freeman Dyson, a physicist, who said that space exploration was not just about scientific discovery but about a real expansion of our humanity. I think we all feel that. But we're out of money.

MR. SESNO: We're out of money.

MR. DIONNE: The budget was busted by the fiscal policies of the '80s. We've got to make hard choices.

MR. SNOW: (Laughs.)

MR. DIONNE: A lot of -- I couldn't resist, Tony; I'm sorry. It's all your fault. (Laughter.) But we have to make hard choices, and space has to give.

MR. SNOW: No, but I thought I'd be polite and let him finish his diatribe. I mean, a lot of conservatives like me are absolute hypocrites when it comes to space. Just like E.J., there is something about space travel that does, in fact, capture the imagination. Carl Sagan, I think, was right. Going to other worlds does something very special for a nation. I still remember sneaking up in the middle of the night to watch Neil Armstrong coming down in that terrible picture, just to see somebody landing on the moon.

MR. SESNO: Yeah, and I remember one of you guys over at the White House who worked for George Bush putting words in his mouth, the 20th of the moon walk, standing

out in front of that museum saying, "Over the next 30 years, back to the future, back to the moon; we're going to go to Mars."

MR. SNOW: Well, that predates me, but I think it's a wonderful goal and I think it's a perfectly appropriate goal. And

I'm not going to -- you know, we can argue about the '80s some other time. As a matter of fact, if there's a national will, people are going to do it. John F. Kennedy galvanized the nation by saying, "We're going to go to the moon." And people said, "It's impossible."

MR. SESNO: Well, George Bush also said there's more will than wallet.

MS. PAGE: Yeah. And that's true. No one has this goal anymore of going to Mars within that time period. That's not a national goal. We're not going to spend our money on that. We've got pressing needs right here. I mean, space exploration at this point is done mostly on Star Trek --

MR. SNOW: Well, let me just say for a minute, I mean, we're talking about a 30

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-year goal. That doesn't capture anybody's imagination because it's not real.

MR. DIONNE: I think some of it is that we are very inward- looking now and we are concerned with problems on earth. And probably the only way to get support for moon travel now is to say, "Let's build a high

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-security prison for violent offenders on the moon" and you might have $30 billion all of a sudden. But otherwise we have this. And I think in some ways we long to be drawn out and have that kind of adventurous spirit again. But then we keep looking at these terrible realities.

MR. SNOW: You captured something that's real important. There's sort of a loss of national

self

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-confidence. It's one of the things, for instance, that --

MR. SESNO: And you think the space program would bring it back?

MR. SNOW: No, I think you can do a space program when you have a sense of national self

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-confidence. I mean, one of the reasons now that health care is so big is there's this debate about confidence.

MR. SESNO: On that point, you help yank us back --

MR. SNOW: I thought I'd help --

MR. SESNO: Well, I appreciate that. It's getting kind of nasty up on Capitol Hill. Tomorrow morning at 7:00, Leon Panetta formerly becomes chief of staff. But he's already out and he's taken off the gloves, today taking aim at Bob Dole. Leon Panetta appearing on Face the Nation earlier today, here's what he had to say about Bob Dole.

WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF LEON PANETTA: (From videotape.) When he's running for president and when politics dominates his

amibitions and when he basically is concerned about protecting his right

-wing flank in the Senate, he then operates at his worst. And frankly, right now he's operating at his worst.

MR. SESNO: Bob Dole operating at his worst? Leon Panetta saying it?

MS. PAGE: Well, but Dole has been very political on health care, particularly lately. But the fact is that the White House does not have Democrats in line on their health care plan. The White House and Democratic leadership in Congress, a few weeks out from when they need to pass this plan, they can't even tell us what the plan is. I mean, it is -- the Democrats in the White House have not needed Bob Dole and the Republicans to mess them up on the issue of health care. They've done it all on their own.

MR. DIONNE: Governor Carey of New York once called in a group of politicians on something and said, "You are all familiar with my position on this issue. And if anybody can tell you what it is, please do." And I think the problem for Bob Dole is that he's got two instincts on this. Part of Bob Dole has always been in favor of certain kinds of programs. He's somebody who went through

a terrible ordeal after being wounded in war. I think in his gut he'd like to provide health care. On the other hand, the dynamic of the Republican Party right now is very much against a compromise. I think his heart is with Chafee and his head is with the conservatives in his party.

MR. SESNO: Yeah, and his eyes are fixed on election day.

MR. SNOW: Well, yeah, except I don't -- it's stretching it a little bit for Leon Panetta to say that this is presidential politics.

MR. SESNO: I'm talking about midterm elections. They come first.

MR. SNOW: Midterm, yeah. What's fascinating to me is a lot of Democrats think that they can make hay if Republicans are seen as obstructionist. A lot of Republicans think they can make hay if, in fact, they are obstructionist, because they think the Clinton plan is so bad --

MR. SESNO: They will have saved America from socialized medicine.

MR. SNOW: Exactly. So we've got this wonderful game of chicken going on, and we'll find out which side is right in the next few weeks.

MR. SESNO: Okay, we're going to take a break. When we come back and go 'round this table, we will take up the very dicy issue of Haiti right after this.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: One more tour 'round the table now; the

subject of Haiti. We're hearing that President Clinton hasn't quite decided yet whether Haiti is in America's vital interests enough to invade or not. What is going on over at the White House?

MS. PAGE: Well, it's really an extraordinary situation where we've had maybe five, maybe six, different policies on Haiti, none of which have worked. And we seem to be kind of careening in a slide toward an invasion because maybe that will work where those other things haven't.

MR. SESNO: Leon Panetta said today it's been a consistent policy.

MS. PAGE: Well, that's just not true. I don't think even the administration's friends would argue this policy has been consistent. And it's a real dilemma because an invasion carries -- you know, we assume that if we invaded Haiti, we could win there. But then what do you do after you win? Once you get in, how do you get out?

MR. SNOW: Yeah. I mean, we've got this ouija board foreign policy, and you see it in Haiti and everywhere else. And nobody knows where the president is going to go next. They haven't decided whether there's a vital national interest. The problem is that Bill Clinton as a candidate thought that Haiti was something that was neat and tidy. It's not. And nobody has a simple solution to it. If we invade, we run the risk of putting in a president who hates us, with a public who hates us, and creating even more problems for the United States.

MR. SESNO: E.J., let me pose a devil's advocate type response to that. Couldn't the exact same things have been said about Panama and Grenada? "Oh, you'll never get out. How are you going to disengage? Who's going to run the place?"

MR. DIONNE: Well, they were at the time. And, in fact, it isn't easy. I mean, you've seen real trouble in Panama. The regime there that just took power after these elections is not exactly friendly to us. But I think the president does have a problem on Haiti because I think there's been -- there's a real inconsistency in what he wants to do in his gut and the policy he has followed. You get a sense he really does not want this invasion, that his gut is against it. But we have pursued a policy where you are led inexorably to an invasion because we are saying a lot of tough things about this regime. At some point we either back down and look terrible or we have to go in.

MR. SESNO: That is damaging this country on the international stage.

MS. PAGE: And you hear this argument being made that to maintain our credibility we have to invade now. It's similar to the argument you just made. Now, what kind of reason is that to invade another country and put American --

MR. SNOW: No, I absolutely agree, and I think it hurts him internationally and domestically because it looks as if he is trying to solve domestic problems with an invasion that, in fact, in the long run could create more problems. It diverts resources. And meanwhile, you have all sorts of other problems, especially in the Korean

peninsula.

MR. SESNO: No easy answers, but we'll be back to discuss it some more. Tony Snow, Susan Page and E.J. Dionne, a pleasure as always. And I'll be back right after this.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: What a summer it was. As Americans landed on the moon, a lot of kids at Woodstock took off on another kind of adventure. Bruce Morton will have the last word next.

(Announcements.)

MR. SESNO: Time now for the last word and Bruce Morton. A time to reflect, it seems, Bruce.

MR. MORTON: Well, it's just odd. If you look 25 years, July 1969 is the oddest month there ever was.

Lots of anniversaries this year; 25 years since Woodstock, all those happy hippie kids, all that music, all that mud, all that funny smell in the air, and most of them inhaled. They're all middle

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-aged now, of course, and probably worry more about their kids' college bills than love or revolution. Still, a quarter century ago, they were having a time.

They weren't the only ones. A whole bunch of other guys in short hair, short

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-sleeved white shirts with a lot of pens in the pockets, a whole bunch of those guys sat around Mission Control in Houston as America thundered toward the moon. They were the squares, the unhip, but they did something extraordinary.

Now, that same quarter of a century later, we wonder why. The space program has lost the excitement it seemed to hold then, and there is no race to Mars or beyond. The young men from Mission Control are middle

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-aged now, too, and the astronauts are nearly elderly.

And this coming week, one more anniversary: Chappaquiddick; the young woman tragically dead, the U.S. senator spinning a doubtful tale to police, a country shocked. Edward Kennedy has changed in 25 years, too. Like his brothers, he did once run for president, though he did it badly and lost. Unlike his brothers, he enjoyed the U.S. Senate. And whatever his personal problems, most of his colleagues think he's been a successful senator.

They may not agree with him on issues, but they say he hires good staff, the office gets a lot of work done, and so on.

There's just no moral to these anniversaries except that everything changes in 25 years. Hippie rockers become parents. The moon turns into magic and then back to rock. And the last of the Kennedy brothers is white

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haired and pudgy, a reminder of how long ago it all was.

MR. SESNO: And those 25 years ago, Bruce Morton, you were covering these Apollo missions.

MR. MORTON: In Houston, yes.

MR. SESNO: In Houston. The question comes to mind, though, what has changed? Is it merely the loss of the Soviets, or have we lost our innocence and the ability to gaze skyward?

MR. MORTON: Well, we ran out of money. I think E.J. said that in your roundtable. That was one thing. And the romance went out of it somehow. It wasn't just the Soviets. There was a sense of kind of national surge that you could really do this, you know, and it was a great adventure. And I'm not sure that the country has felt so united with the sense of great adventure since. There was something about those first pictures, not so much of the moon, but looking back at earth, that were very moving.

MR. SESNO: Do you have an abiding memory from it all yourself?

MR. MORTON: I have an abiding memory of being very sleepy. We stayed on the air, the network I was working for, the whole time the astronauts were on the moon, which I think was about 30 hours. And it was for us a long, though wonderful, day.

MR. SESNO: Bruce Morton, thanks very much.

Time now for a check of what's going to be ahead with Jeanne Meserve on The World Today. Jeanne?

MS. MESERVE: Frank, at the top of the hour, we look at the humanitarian disaster in Rwanda and neighboring Zaire as refugees fleeing the violence in their homeland are attacked by advancing rebels. And we examine the mysterious faith known as voodoo, which some in Haiti threaten to unleash on U.S. military troops should they invade. Those stories and more coming up next on The World Today.

Frank?

MR. SESNO: Thanks, Jeanne; look forward to it. That's it for Late Edition. I'm Frank Sesno in Washington. From all of us at the program, thanks very much for watching. Enjoy what is left of your weekend. And we leave you with some pictures of exploration of space, 1994 style, shot earlier today aboard the space shuttle Columbia. See ya.

END

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: THUDKINS@pao.hq.nasa.gov@INET@LNGTWY (THUDKINS@pao.hq.nasa.gov@INET@LNGTWY

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-AUG-1996 17:31:02.00

SUBJECT: Movie "Contact"

TO: Sarah G. Horrigan@EOP (Sarah G. Horrigan@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
I'm working with on the new feature film "Contact," based
on Carl Sagan's book. We have an opportunity to have a
cast member wear a WIA t-shirt during the filming!! Goood
advertising... Please let me know where I could find one
of the t-shirts. Of course, they want it fed-exed PDQ.

--Terri
========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
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by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I8UTH4YBCG003S4P@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
horrigan_s@a1.eop.gov; Thu, 29 Aug 1996 17:14:22 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from goliath.hq.nasa.gov by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-7 #6879)
id <01I8UTFGDZTW00007U@STORM.EOP.GOV> for horrigan_s@A1.eop.gov; Thu,
29 Aug 1996 17:13:04 -0700 (MST)
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Thu, 29 Aug 1996 17:26:05 -0400
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Thu, 29 Aug 1996 17:19:02 -0700 (PDT)
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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: aphillip@ostp.eop.gov@INET@LNGTWY (aphillip@ostp.eop.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNK

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-SEP-1996 12:40:30.00

SUBJECT: Re: Movie "Contact"

TO: Sarah G. Horrigan@EOP (Sarah G. Horrigan@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Terri:
I left 2 shirts at your house last night

_____ Reply Separator _____

Subject: Movie "Contact"
Author: "HUDKINS; TERESA" <THUDKINS@pao.hq.nasa.gov> at Internet
Date: 8/29/96 5:16 PM

I'm working with on the new feature film "Contact," based on Carl Sagan's book. We have an opportunity to have a cast member wear a WIA t-shirt during the filming!! Goood advertising... Please let me know where I could find one of the t-shirts. Of course, they want it fed-exed PDQ.

--Terri

========== ATTACHMENT 1 ==========
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id <01I9CKZTT168000QMM@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for horrigan_s@a1.eop.gov; Wed,
11 Sep 1996 10:25:37 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I9CKZP2D9S000ORO@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
horrigan_s@a1.eop.gov; Wed, 11 Sep 1996 10:25:30 -0400 (EDT)
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id <01I9CKX41E0A00007Y@STORM.EOP.GOV> for horrigan_s@A1.eop.gov; Wed,
11 Sep 1996 10:23:25 -0700 (MST)
Received: from ccMail by ccmail.ostp.eop.gov (IMA Internet Exchange 1.04b)
id 236f6d10; Wed, 11 Sep 1996 10:28:49 -0700
Content-description: cc:Mail note part
========== END ATTACHMENT 1 ==========

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: aladwig@hq.nasa.gov (aladwig@hq.nasa.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-DEC-1996 14:26:20.00

SUBJECT: VP Symposium List

TO: Jefferson Hofgard (CN=Jefferson Hofgard/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Jeff -

Mail List is in Text format. Let me know if you have problems reading it.

VICE PRESIDENT'S SPACE SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM
PARTICIPANTS ADDRESS LIST

AT TABLE

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TO: Rosina M. Bierbaum (CN=Rosina M. Bierbaum/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bernstein (CN=Mark Bernstein/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Bernstein (CN=Barbara Bernstein/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deanna M. Behring (CN=Deanna M. Behring/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter W. Backlund (CN=Peter W. Backlund/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susanne Bachtel (CN=Susanne Bachtel/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------- Forwarded by Angela Phillips Diaz/OSTP/EOP on 12/20/96 03:31 PM ----------

NASANews @ hq.nasa.gov
12/20/96 12:35:58 PM
Record Type: Record

To:
cc:
Subject: Statement by NASA Administrator Dan Goldin on the Passing of Astronomer Carl Sagan

Brian Welch
Headquarters, Washington, DC
(Phone: 202/358-1600)
Sender: owner-press-release
Precedence: bulk

December 20, 1996

RELEASE: 96-266

STATEMENT BY NASA ADMINISTRATOR DAN GOLDIN
ON THE PASSING OF ASTRONOMER CARL SAGAN

"All of us at NASA are saddened by the passing of Carl Sagan. For more than three decades, Dr. Sagan was an eloquent, passionate voice for the sciences that he so ably advanced.

As much as any scientific figure of our time, Carl described for an entire generation -- the generation of the Space Age -- the true wonders of the Universe around us. His unbelievable ability to explain the complexities of space and space exploration inspired people to look up into the night sky in wonder. Through such efforts as the television series

'Cosmos' and his recent book, 'Pale Blue Dot,' Carl reached - , and touched --millions around the world.

He was a pioneer of the idea that life could exist on Mars, years before NASA was able to uncover evidence of potential early life on the Red Planet, and he was an important voice in our Mars science programs for many years. He was an early champion of the idea that the two leading spacefaring powers, America and Russia, should work together in the exploration of space.

He also was at the forefront of constructing humanity's first messages to the stars, which even now are hurtling out of our Solar System aboard the Pioneer and Voyager spacecraft. Carl himself likened the effort to the launching of a message in a bottle on the interstellar ocean. We will remember his vision, his eloquence, and his intellect, and we will miss him."

-end-

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV (HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 16:50:05.00

SUBJECT: PLANETARY SCIENTISTS' STATEMENT ON DEATH OF CARL SAGAN

TO: rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov (rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE AAS DIVISION OF PLANETARY SCIENCES, THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCIENTISTS IN THIS FIELD, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF DR. CARL SAGAN. Steve Maran, American Astronomical Society

December 20, 1996 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Division for Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society acknowledges with regret the passing of Dr. Carl Sagan, one of eleven organizing members of the Division in 1968. He served as Chair of the Division from 1975 - 76 and as Editor of the Division's official scientific journal Icarus from 1970 - 1979.

In 1991, Carl Sagan was the first recipient of the Division's Harold Masursky Meritorious Service Award for outstanding scientific, teaching, and public information contributions in recognition of his ability to convey the excitement of the field of astronomy to the general public. "Carl Sagan's extraordinary abilities as a communicator for the discoveries of science in general, and astronomy in particular, were a tremendous asset to the scientific community; and his presence will be greatly missed by us all," said Dr. Faith Vilas, current Chair of the Division of Planetary Sciences.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara Bernstein (CN=Barbara Bernstein/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 12:01:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: IBM Called - Said Tech Nation Audio a Little Delayed

TO: TechNation (TechNation @ aol.com @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Hey Moira
Thanks for the word - I was wondering if it was something I was doing (or not doing)....I suppose
in a world where even IBM can fail, and Carl Sagan can leave us, then anything can happen.....
Are you all thinking of doing anything about him?
I've passed your information on to our techie guys and will look forward to talking with you in
the new year about possible events.
Take care - and the best for the new year
Barbara
P.S. I think we're all happy and sad - and very jealous - about Skip's year long Caribbean
sabbatical. He called the day I got your message and I sent your greetings. He was pleased
to hear from you and sends his greetings in return.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV (HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 14:12:35.00

SUBJECT: U CHICAGO ADVISORY: ON THE LATE DR. CARL SAGAN

TO: rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov (rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY ON THE DEATH OF OUR DISTINGUISHED MEMBER, DR. CARL SAGAN, WAS RECEIVED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AND IS FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. Steve Maran, American Astronomical Society

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NEWS
Please note our new area code: 773

Dec. 20, 1996
Contact: Diana Steele (773) 702-8366, d-steele@uchicago.edu

For Immediate Release

MEDIA ADVISORY

Carl Sagan, University of Chicago Class of 1954

Carl Sagan, who died early this morning, received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Chicago. In all, he received four degrees from Chicago in physics (A.B.'54, S.B.'55) and astronomy (S.M.'56, and Ph.D.'60).

Peter Vandervoort, now Associate Dean in the Physical Sciences Division and Master of the Physical Sciences Collegiate Division at Chicago, was a classmate and close friend of Sagan in the Class of '54 and in graduate school. He recalled a bet between Sagan and a fellow classmate. "In March of 1957, Carl made a bet-a box of chocolate bars-that man would land on the moon by 1970." In fact, the moon landing took place in July, 1969. Vandervoort said he didn't know if Carl had ever recieved the chocolate.

The University of Chicago department of Astronomy & Astrophysics named its undergraduate teaching award after Sagan. The Carl Sagan Award for Excellence in Teaching has been awarded annually since 1993 to the graduate student who best demonstrates excellence in the teaching of undergraduates.

###

dls/96-131

YPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

R: HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV (HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV [UNKNOWN])

ION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 16:54:25.00

JECT: RELEASE & BIO ON DR. CARL SAGAN, FROM CORNELL UNIVERSITY

O: rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov (rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE FOLLOWING RELEASE WAS RECEIVED FROM CORNELL UNIVERSITY, IN ITHACA, NEW YORK, AND IS FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. Steve Maran, American Astronomical Society

FOR RELEASE: Dec. 20, 1996 Contact: Larry Bernard
Office:
Home: (b)(6)
E-mail:

Carl Sagan, Cornell astronomer, dies today (Dec. 20) in Seattle

ITHACA, N.Y. - Carl E. Sagan, the David Duncan Professor of Astronomy and Space Sciences and director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell University, died today, Dec. 20, 1996, in Seattle, Wash., after a two-year battle with a bone marrow disease. The cause of death was pneumonia.

Sagan, 62, was at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center at the time of his death. He had received a bone marrow transplant from the center in April 1995 for the treatment of myelodysplasia, a pre-leukemic syndrome. Sagan continued to supervise undergraduate and graduate students and do research while recuperating from his illness, but returned unexpectedly to the Seattle hospital this month.

Astronomer, educator and author, Sagan was perhaps the world's greatest popularizer of science, reaching millions of people through newspapers, magazines and television broadcasts. He is well-known for his work on the PBS series Cosmos, the Emmy- and Peabody-award-winning show that became the most watched series in public-television history. It was seen by more than 500 million people in 60 countries. The accompanying book, Cosmos (1980),
was on The New York Times bestseller list for 70 weeks and was the best-selling science book ever published in English.

"The entire Cornell community mourns the loss of our colleague Carl Sagan, the David Duncan Professor of Astronomy and Space Sciences," said Cornell President Hunter R. Rawlings III. "A gifted scholar and researcher, Carl Sagan inspired thousands of students here in Ithaca and across the world to open their minds to the wonders of science and the universe. Through his writings and television productions, he brought the excitement and challenges of scientific discovery into the homes of millions of families here and abroad. He used these talents effectively in the public sector, becoming a major force in support not only of planetary exploration but also in behalf of environmental protection here on Earth. We will sorely miss him, but his legacy at Cornell will last for generations to come. Our thoughts go out to his wife and collaborator, Ann Druyan, and the entire
Sagan family."
Yervant Terzian, chairman of Cornell's astronomy department, said: "Carl was a candle in the dark. He was, quite simply, the best science educator in the world this century. He touched hundreds of millions of people and inspired young generations to pursue the sciences. He will be deeply missed by his colleagues and friends at Cornell and around the world."

Sagan has published more than 600 scientific papers and popular articles and is author, co-author or editor of more than 20 books, including The Dragons of Eden (1977), for which he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1978. The U.S. paperbound edition of his book Pale Blue Dot: A Vision of the Human Future in Space appeared on best-seller lists worldwide and was selected as one of the "notable books of 1995" by The New York Times. His reading of an abridged audiocassette version was nominated for a Grammy and was c ited by Publisher's Weekly as one of the "two best audiobooks of the year."

This year, he published The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark (Random House), which became Sagan's eighth New York Times bestseller. With his wife, Ann Druyan, he was co-producing a major motion picture from Warner Brothers based on his novel Contact. The movie is due to be released in 1997.

ward Sagan was born Nov. 9, 1934, in Brooklyn, N.Y. At Cornell 1968, Sagan received a bachelor's degree in 1955 and a master's e in 1956, both in physics, and a doctorate in astronomy and ophysics in 1960, all from the University of Chicago. He taught at vard University in the early 1960s before coming to Cornell, where he came a full professor in 1971.

Sagan played a leading role in NASA's Mariner, Viking, Voyager and Galileo expeditions to other planets. He has received NASA Medals for Exceptional Scientific Achievement and twice for Distinguished Public Service and the NASA Apollo Achievement Award.

His research has focused on topics such as the greenhouse effect on Venus; windblown dust as an explanation for the seasonal changes on Mars; organic aerosols on Titan, Saturn's moon; the long-term environmental consequences of nuclear war; and the origin of life on Earth. A pioneer in the field of exobiology, he continued to teach graduate and undergraduate students in courses in astronomy and space sciences and in critical thinking at Cornell.

The breadth of his interests were made evident in October 1994, at a Cornell-sponsored symposium in honor of Sagan's 60th birthday. The two-day event featured speakers in areas of planetary exploration, life in the cosmos, science education, public policy and government regulation of science and the environment - all fields in which Sagan had worked or had a strong interest.

Sagan was the recipient of numerous of awards in addition to his NASA recognition. He has received 22 honorary degrees from American colleges and universities for his contributions to science, literature, education and the preservation of the environment and many awards for his work on the long-term consequences of nuclear war and reversing the nuclear arms race.
Among his other awards have been: the John F. Kennedy Astronautics Award of the American Astronautical Society; the Explorers Club 75th Anniversary Award; the Konstantin Tsiolkovsky Medal of the Soviet Cosmonauts Federation and the Masursky Award of the American Astronomical Society. He also was the recipient of the Public Welfare Medal, the highest award of the National Academy of Sciences, "for distinguished contributions in the application of science to the public welfare."

Sagan was elected chairman of the Division of Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society, president of the Planetology Section of the American Geophysical Union and chairman of the Astronomy Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For 12 years he was editor of Icarus, the leading professional journal devoted to planetary research.

He is co-founder of The Planetary Society, a 100,000-member organization and the largest space-interest group in the world. The society supports major research programs in the radio search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the investigation of near-Earth asteroids and, with the French and Russian space agencies, the development and testing of balloon and mobile robotic exploration of Mars. Sagan also was Distinguished Visiting Scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California and was contributing editor of Parade magazine, where he published many articles about science and, most recently, about the disease that he has battled for the past two years.

Sagan is survived by his wife and collaborator, Ann Druyan; his sister, Cari Sagan Greene; five children, Dorion, Jeremy, Nicholas, Sasha and Sam; and a grandson, Tonio.

Funeral arrangements are pending. Contributions in lieu of flowers may be sent to the Children's Health Fund of New York or The Planetary Society of Pasadena, Calif.

-30-

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: whatsnew@aps.org (whatsnew@aps.org [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 18:41:39.00

SUBJECT: What's New for Dec 20, 1996

TO: mnelson@nsf.gov (mnelson@nsf.gov [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
WHAT'S NEW by Robert L. Park Friday, 20 Dec 96 Washington, DC

1. DIGITAL AGENDA: *PROPOSED DATABASE TREATY HAS BEEN DROPPED*
The Geneva conference (WN 6 Dec 96) ends today, without the controversial treaty even being considered. It could come up again at the World Intellectual Property Organization meeting in Manila in April, but most observers doubt that it will. Even the chief U.S. negotiator, Bruce Lehman, has reportedly admitted in private that it was a "colossal mistake" to try to ram the treaty through without consultation. The wheels began coming off when the research community was alerted to what was happening by an NRC panel led by Steve Berry of the U. of Chicago (WN 22 Nov 96).

2. NASA: A TUESDAY PRESS RELEASE CITED TOP ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1996--
the discovery of possible fossils on a Mars meteorite, Galileo's stunning exploration of Jupiter and its moons, the launch of two probes to Mars, the dazzling new discoveries by the Hubble Space Telescope, etc. Later in the day, parts of Challenger washed up on a Florida beach and the media used not a word of the release. Ironically, NASA's only mention of human space flight (half of the budget!) was the space endurance record set by Shannon Lucid after her return from Mir was delayed by Shuttle problems.

3. MARS: GETTING THERE IS EASY -- GETTING THERE ALIVE IS NOT.
Until now, concern has focused on the short-term lethal effects of radiation from solar flares. The favored solution is a storm shelter -- a lead-lined coffin you jump into till it blows over. But an NRC study released this week also looks at the long-term exposure to cosmic radiation. It estimates that during a round-trip to Mars, the nucleus of every cell in the body would be traversed by a primary high-Z, high-energy particle. Nobody is certain about what that would do, but it's not likely to be good for you. Research on the space station won't help at all, since the station will be shielded by Earth's magnetosphere. Mars has no magnetosphere--which should end any talk about Mars colonies.

4. JUNK SCIENCE: UPLIFTING RULING ON BREAST IMPLANT EVIDENCE. In 1993, the Supreme Court ruled in Daubert vs. Dow Pharmaceuticals that evidence must be based on "scientifically valid principles." How judges enforce Daubert is closely watched (WN 26 May 95). In Oregon this week, a Federal judge, relying on advice from a panel of distinguished scientists, barred junk science opinions. Among the junk scientists singled out by the judge was Eric Gershwin of UC Davis: "Dr. Gershwin has made too great a leap of faith from the underlying data to his conclusions." Last year, Gershwin was awarded a $1M grant by the NIH Office of Alternative Medicine.

CARL SAGAN 1934-1996. We have lost an intellectual friend./ To

stem

S Email System

ove ideas, with passion,/ means you can afford to be wrong/ now and then, because a passion for ideas/ is not a bad compass. (Conrad Royksund, scientist-poet, Luther College, Decorah, IA).

THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY (Note: Opinions are the author's and are not necessarily shared by the APS, but they should be.)

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rick E. Borchelt (CN=Rick E. Borchelt/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-DEC-1996 12:38:57.00

SUBJECT: Lane statement on Sagan

TO: Heidi Kukis (CN=Heidi Kukis/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI --

---------- Forwarded by Rick E. Borchelt/OSTP/EOP on 12/20/96 12:30 PM ----------

mhanson @ nsf.gov
12/20/96 12:23:58 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Lane statement on Sagan

Contact: Mary Hanson
(703) 306-1070

December 20, 1996

Statement by

DR. NEAL LANE
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

On Death of Carl Sagan

I join the millions of Americans mourning the passing today of renowned astronomer and science communicator Carl Sagan. Dr. Sagan was a true pioneer and an American hero. While he conducted ground-breaking research in planetary science, he also conducted a one-man campaign to increase public understanding of science. Sagan understood the need to bring science into American living rooms, to show its relevance to our everyday lives, and to share the excitement of discovery. He left us a remarkably rich store of knowledge on the nature of the universe; but he also left us a generation of Americans infected by his enthusiasm and affected by his example. He was a truly civic scientist, and an inspiration to us all.

-end-

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV (HRSMARAN@ECLAIR.GSFC.NASA.GOV [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-DEC-1996 15:35:47.00

SUBJECT: JPL: DR. CARL SAGAN REMEMBERED BY HIS COLLEAGUES

TO: rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov (rborchelt@ostp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY WAS RECEIVED FROM THE JET PROPULSION LABORATORY, IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, AND IS FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION. Steve Maran, American Astronomical Society

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
JET PROPULSION LABORATORY
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
PASADENA, CALIF. 91109. TELEPHONE (818) 354-5011
http://www.jpl.nasa.gov

NOTE TO EDITORS December 20, 1996

STATEMENTS ON THE PASSING OF DR. CARL SAGAN FROM JPL COLLEAGUES

Dr. Carl Sagan and his long history of contributions to space missions conducted by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory were remembered by his scientific colleagues following his death today.

Sagan had key roles in shaping the course of exploration of the planets with robotic spacecraft since the 1960s to the present. At the time of his death, he was an interdisciplinary scientist on NASA's ongoing Galileo mission to Jupiter, which is managed by JPL.

JPL Director Dr. Edward Stone, who also served as project scientist on the Voyager mission, commented:

"The world's science community, and the field of planetary exploration in particular, have lost one of its most gifted minds and eloquent voices in the passing of Dr. Carl Sagan. As a team member on various planetary missions, Carl repeatedly demonstrated a special capability to understand the significance of a finding and place it in context. His contributions to the Voyager program, over some 20 years, were significant in making it the very successful exploration of the outer planets that it was. I pers onally shall miss his wise counsel.

"The entire Jet Propulsion Laboratory staff joins me in mourning his loss and extending our deepest sympathies to the Sagan family.

Dr. Torrence Johnson, Galileo Project Scientist who also worked with Sagan as a fellow member of the science team on the Voyager missions to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, recalled:

"Carl was one of the greatest intellects behind the genesis of space exploration generally and specifically the Galileo mission. He was part of the original group that got together to promote the mission to NASA and he served as an interdisciplinary scientists on the mission team from the beginning. He was a great human being who shared with everyone his

.ement about the exploration of the universe."

.ileo Project Manager Bill O'Neil expressed the team's grief at Sagan's assing:

"The Galileo Mission Team is heartbroken with the loss of Carl Sagan. Carl was one of our most esteemed interdisciplinary scientists on the Galileo Project Science Group. But more than that, Carl was a wonderful colleague and dear friend to us all. Carl is very well known for his tremendous success in engaging the public in space exploration. Not so well known is that Carl was extremely effective in helping save Galileo from the budget ax many times in the early years of the Project. We are greatly indebted to Carl for his support and inspiration through the years."

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: hstolber@nsf.gov (hstolber@nsf.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JAN-1997 12:20:10.00

SUBJECT: an encomium for Carl Sagan

TO: jos@garnet.spawar.navy.mil (jos@garnet.spawar.navy.mil [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gmarandi@state.gov (gmarandi@state.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FonarofA@ficod.fic.nih.gov (FonarofA@ficod.fic.nih.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: carp@micf.nist.gov (carp@micf.nist.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kemper@clark.net (kemper@clark.net [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jlitvak@radix.net (jlitvak@radix.net [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: forthli1@swarthmore.edu (forthli1@swarthmore.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ccampbell@ostp.eop.gov (ccampbell@ostp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kjohnsto@nas.edu (kjohnsto@nas.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
This note says in a very nice way some of the things we work for. Enjoy,

Harold

_____ Forward Header
_____

Subject: an encomium for Carl Sagan
Author: rhirsh@nsf.gov at NOTE
Date: 1/16/97 5:25 PM

>[This note appeared in the weekly bulletin of the Unitarian church in
>Ithaca. It's written by Jack Taylor, who retired in 1996 after many
>years as the church's minister.]
>
>In Memoriam: Carl Sagan
>
>When our son, Scot, called this morning and told us of Carl Sagan's
>death, a cloud settled upon the horizon of my mind. It will abide.
>
>By no stretch of my most ambitious imagination could we have been
>called friends. We (especially I) enjoyed our few conversations, and I

as flattered by our "Carl" and "Jack" first name relationship. He always--and one of the few on this planet--had more to say than I, but >he knew more. Silence is the best choice when one is out-classed.
>
>During the past few weeks, I have been reading his 1995 book, "The >Demon-Haunted World." Many of my colleagues are displeased with his >criticisms of our wills and ways, but this is a vain displeasure. He >did nothing more than remind us how we had succumbed to cheap >temptations when a rich world of wonder awaited. Now that Carl is gone >others will leap to grasp the reins he has released. I fear that they >will be neither as gifted nor as kind. He was always religion's >friend. We simply had difficulty in recognizing the friendship.
>
>In was my honor that Carl, Ann, and their children were in the >congregation when I delivered my final sermon. Had I not had so many >things on my plate that morning, I would have been self-conscious and >prepared a more learned statement for the "learned astronomer." It >would have been a disservice to him, to the people I served, and to >me. He, therefore, received the common fare, and he treated it as if >it were a feast. I have been privileged.
>
>A few minutes after the sermon, we greeted one another in the Rotunda >of this marvelous church. Against the far wall and just above Carl's >head hung a painting by the Cornell artist, J. O. Mahoney, of a >warrior embracing the love of his life before going off to war where, >it is obvious, he will perish. Arching above the lovers are the words: >"Love is a flower that will never die." This scene from that Sunday is >memorable.
>
>But not, for me, the most memorable. That belongs to an occasion >several years ago when, following a lecture Carl had delivered, we >were strolling through an early October evening towards a dinner >gathering. Carl and Ann were a few steps ahead of me. What is frozen >in my mind, even after these many years, is not that I was in the >travelling party of one so famous, but how obviously Carl was in love >with Ann. Here fame and fortune took their lesser places. It was love >that claimed the moment and claims the memory. And that was Carl >Sagan. He was in love with Ann, with his family and friends, with us, >with knowledge, with wonder, with this battered and often >superstitious world, and, of course, with the billions and billions of >worlds from which he, and we, await a whisper. This is immortality. It >is all we need and it is enough.
>
>-- John A. Taylor

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: borcheltre@ornl.gov (borcheltre@ornl.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-APR-1997 09:39:59.00

SUBJECT: Su-zee, su-zee ...

TO: Susanne Bachtel (CN=Susanne Bachtel/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Just faxed you the nice piece Dick Smyser did in the OR -- also wanted to pass along a forwarded item from Discover that, given JHG's interest in the Carl Sagan epic, he might find interesting reading in his copious spare time. I'll send it as the next e-item ...

RB

Rick Borchelt
Manager, Media Relations
Lockheed Martin Energy Research Corporation
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
423-241-4208

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: borcheltre@ornl.gov (borcheltre@ornl.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-APR-1997 09:39:58.00

SUBJECT: Science community shafted Sagan

TO: Susanne Bachtel (CN=Susanne Bachtel/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
------- Forwarded Message

Date: Fri, 18 Apr 1997 09:26:31 +0100
To: nasw-talk@nasw.org
From: Michael Kenward <michael.kenward@dial.pipex.com>
Subject: Science community shafted Sagan
Reply-To: nasw-talk@nasw.org

When Carl Sagan died there was some discussion here about his treatment by the snobs of the scientific community. Anyone interested in knowing more can read Jared Diamond's piece in Discover at:

<http://www.enews.com/magazines/discover/magtxt/9705-9.html>

Here's the intro:

Kinship With the Stars

BY JARED DIAMOND

No one knew better than Carl Sagan how vital it is for scientists to communicate with the public. And no one knew better what grief they get when they do.

MK

Michael Kenward OBE / Phone: +44 (0)1444 400568 Fax: (0)1444 401064
Science Writer & / michael.kenward@dial.pipex.com
Editorial Consultant / http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/michael.kenward/

==========

------- End of Forwarded Message

Rick Borchelt
Manager, Media Relations
Lockheed Martin Energy Research Corporation
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
423-241-4208

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: chyba@LPL.Arizona.EDU (chyba@LPL.Arizona.EDU [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-MAY-1997 18:41:27.00

SUBJECT: Re: Washington visit

TO: Gregg P. Cramer (CN=Gregg P. Cramer/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Greg,

As always, it was good to talk to you the other day. Just to follow up our conversation, I can be in DC May 27 or 28. Right now I have to be in DC the afternoon of the 27th anyway, so that day is best for me. I am meeting Jane for lunch at 1 pm and probably have a press interview at the Smithsonian from about 3 to 4:30 pm. The best time for me would therefore be late afternoon on the 27th. (The morning of the 27th I am tied up in Baltimore at a special session of the American Geophysical Union, where I was asked to speak about Carl Sagan.) If need be, I could also make it down on the 28th. Morning might be best for me in this case, but I'll do what I need to do to fit Kerri-Ann's schedule.

Thanks,

Chris

****

Christopher Chyba
Assistant Professor of Planetary Sciences

Department of Planetary Sciences
Lunar and Planetary Laboratory
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

email: chyba@lpl.arizona.edu
phone: 520 621 6362
fax: 520 621 4933

web page: http://www.lpl.arizona.edu/faculty/chyba.html

****

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Gregg P. Cramer (CN=Gregg P. Cramer/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-MAY-1997 10:47:10.00

SUBJECT: Re: Washington visit

TO: chyba (chyba @ LPL.Arizona.EDU [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Chris - I met with RAJ. I have scheduled the following time on her
calendar: Wednesday, May 28, at 10:00am.
I hope it works for you. If not, contact me asap.

Thank You - Gregg

chyba @ LPL.Arizona.EDU
05/16/97 06:43:50 PM
Record Type: Record

To: gcramer
cc:
Subject: Re: Washington visit

Greg,

As always, it was good to talk to you the other day. Just to follow up our conversation, I can be in DC May 27 or 28. Right now I have to be in DC the afternoon of the 27th anyway, so that day is best for me. I am meeting Jane for lunch at 1 pm and probably have a press interview at the Smithsonian from about 3 to 4:30 pm. The best time for me would therefore be late afternoon on the 27th. (The morning of the 27th I am tied up in Baltimore at a special session of the American Geophysical Union, where I was asked to speak about Carl Sagan.) If need be, I could also make it down on the 28th. Morning might be best for me in this case, but I'll do what I need to do to fit Kerri-Ann's schedule.

Thanks,

Chris

****

Christopher Chyba
Assistant Professor of Planetary Sciences

Department of Planetary Sciences email: chyba@lpl.arizona.edu
Lunar and Planetary Laboratory phone: 520 621 6362
University of Arizona fax: 520 621 4933
Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: nsfnews@nsf.gov@INET@LNGTWY (nsfnews@nsf.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUL-1997 09:06:49.00

SUBJECT: Radio Telescope in New Movie "Contact"

TO: sybil francis@EOP (sybil francis@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: daryl e. chubin@EOP (daryl e. chubin@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Media contact:
Lynn Simarski
(703)306-1070/lsimarsk@nsf.gov

July 10, 1997
NSF PR 97-49

Dave Finley
National Radio Astronomy Observatory
(505) 835-7302

RADIO TELESCOPES IN THE NEW MOVIE "CONTACT" DISH UP REAL SCIENCE

In the new movie "Contact," astronomer Ellie Arroway, played by actress Jodie Foster, searches for signs of extraterrestrial life using massive, Earth-bound radio telescopes.

Much of Contact's scientific intrigue, based on Carl Sagan's 1985 bestseller, unfolds at two National Science Foundation supported radio astronomy facilities where real-life astronomical mysteries continue to be probed. Scientists use the government supported telescopes to detect radio waves not from distant civilizations but from planets, stars, galaxies and other objects in space. Radio observations extend astronomers' reach into space and time, letting them "see" through gas and dust in space to detect celestial objects whose visible light cannot be seen from Earth.

In "Contact," Foster hears the first guttural, throbbing message transmitted by other-worldly life using the world's most powerful radio telescope, the Very Large Array in Socorro, New Mexico, a collection of 27 antennas spread in a three-armed configuration across the desert. The huge dishes which Foster manipulates in the film from her lap-top computer like a high-tech, movable Stonehenge are run in reality by NSF's National Radio Astronomy Observatory. Electronically linked to simulate a single radio telescope up to 20 miles in diameter, the antennas can be bunched together or moved apart along railroad tracks into different configurations. About 700 astronomers use the VLA each year to observe the universe.

Earlier this year the VLA was used to detect the first radio emission from a gamma-ray burster shedding light on the cause and locations of these explosions, one of the great mysteries of astrophysics. In a 1994 discovery, the VLA revealed an object within the Milky Way Galaxy--a double-star system with a black hole or neutron star as one partner--ejecting jets of particles

at nearly the speed of light, a process thought to mirror the dynamics at work in the centers of galaxies.

In "Contact," Foster gets her scientific start at another NSF-supported facility, the Arecibo Observatory, a huge, stationary radio dish operated by Cornell University in the lush mountain setting of Puerto Rico. The 1000-foot reflector dish, also featured in the James Bond film, "Goldeneye," is the largest stationary radio telescope and most powerful radar in the world. Russell Hulse and Joseph Taylor of Princeton University earned a Nobel Prize by using the dish in the 1970s to discover the first pulsar in a binary system, confirming a prediction of Einstein's theory of general relativity.

In the early 1990s, Arecibo was used to detect the first planets outside the solar system. The dish recently received a facelift in a $27-million upgrade which makes it four times more sensitive to radio emissions from distant galaxies. The dish was used in the 1960s to chart accurately for the first time the rate at which the planet Mercury rotates. More recently it studied ice in Mercury's polar craters, the chemistry of Earth's upper atmosphere and rotating pulsars. The new upgrade will let astronomers "hear" signals from much greater distances, and further back in time, than before.

-NSF-

NSF is making a transition to a new form of electronic distribution of news materials. We will eventually replace the current "listserve" with a new Custom News Service. From the toolbar on NSF's home page, (URL: http://www.nsf.gov), you can sign up to receive electronic versions of all NSF materials (or those of your own choosing). NSF is an independent federal agency responsible for fundamental research in all fields of science and engineering, with an annual budget of about $3.3 billion. NSF funds reach all 50 states, through grants to more than 2,000 universities and institutions nationwide. NSF receives more than 50,000 requests for funding annually, including at least 30,000 new proposals. Also see NSF news products at: http://www.nsf.gov:80/od/lpa/start.htm, http://www.eurekalert.org/, and http://www.ari.net/newswise


```
==================== ATTACHMENT   1 ====================
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 id <01IL3S93KHDC008F9Z@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Fri, 11 Jul 1997 08:58:12 -0500 (EST)
Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
 id <01IL3S91YVOG008AU6@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Fri, 11 Jul 1997 08:58:10 -0500 (EST)
Received: from note1.nsf.gov by gatekeeper.eop.gov;
 (5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/17Oct95-0424PM) id AA16377; Fri, 11 Jul 1997 08:58:06 -0400

Received: from note1 (localhost [127.0.0.1]) by note1.nsf.gov (8.8.4/8.8.4)
 with SMTP id IAA31348; Fri, 11 Jul 1997 08:53:00 -0400
Precedence: bulk
Originator: nsfnews@nsf.gov
X-Comment: NSF NEWS
X-Listprocessor-version: 6.0c -- ListProcessor by Anastasios Kotsikonas
```

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: akosnik@VNET.IBM.COM@INET@LNGTWY (akosnik@VNET.IBM.COM@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNO

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1997 10:24:31.00

SUBJECT: Books

TO: George A. Kosnik@EOP (George A. Kosnik@EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
To: George A. Kosnik, <George_A._Kosnik@oa.eop.gov>

From: Alex A. Kosnik, Internal Business Transformation
Practice
IBM Consulting
Group
North Tarrytown,
NY
SUBJECT: Books

Shrav bought me The Bible Code for my birthday (Michael Drosnin). Its
about
this eerily coded information that mathemeticians have found in the bible
that
actually predicts modern happenings, complete with names and dates.
If
you're at all familiar with the book or movie "Contact" (Carl Sagan),
it's
a similar theme, but the responsible party is suspected to be God and
not
an
alien.

I bought her the Ann Rice book Memnoch the Devil. Great stuff that makes
you
ponder the meaning of life and the nature of God, but with a lot of gore
and
suspense.

Leaving on Saturday for Vienna - I'll try to send a postcard.
Later.

Regards,
-
Alex =======
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
RFC-822-headers:
Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01INFOLOM40G009M4Q@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for "George A. Kosnik"@oa.eop.gov; Tue,
09 Sep 1997 10:20:22 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01INFOLIB6N400BE13@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
George_A._Kosnik@oa.eop.gov; Tue, 09 Sep 1997 10:20:16 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from VNET.IBM.COM ([204.146.168.194])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: pstrub@pagate.pa.osd.mil@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-OCT-1996 09:06:00.00

SUBJECT: FW: FYI

TO: naplan (naplan_s@A1@CD) (NSC)
READ:17-OCT-1996 10:24:15.75

TEXT:

From: Strub, Philip, , OSD/PA
To: naplan
Subject: FYI
Date: Tuesday, October 15, 1996 9:43AM

Feature Films

1. +AIR FORCE ONE+ - Beacon Communications/Sony Pictures (Army, Air Force). This big-budget action picture is being directed by Wolfgang Petersen (+In the Line of Fire,+ +Outbreak+). The movie stars Harrison Ford as a super-president who rescues his family from the clutches of Russian terrorists who have taken over Air Force One in flight.

Status: Filming of big set-piece sequences completed successfully at Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio. Scenes involved KC-135s, F-15s, a C-141, Army helicopters vehicles, and military personnel +extras.+ Now filming air-to-air footage in California with an MC-130.

2. +CIPHER+ - Tri-Star (Air Force). Writer-Director Lee Zlotoff (+The Spitfire Grill+) has teamed with Robert Redford to produce a technothriller about the unauthorized manipulation of time data.

Status: Mr. Zlotoff+ story is beginning to gel. We+ll be putting him in tou8ch with additional technical experts on the Joint Staff and/or in OSD for further script development assistance.

3. +CONTACT+ - Warner Bros. (Army, Air Force). Screen adaptation of the Carl Sagan novel of the same name involves an astronomer+s obsessive drive to find life in outer space. She does so, with ambiguous results, in this rather cerebral picture, to be directed by Robert Zemeckis (+Forrest Gump+). The production company asked for use of helicopters and vehicles for a few days of filming in New Mexico and California.

Status: Filming successfully completed in New Mexico. California filming scheduled for December.

4. +THE DAY OF THE JACKAL+ - Universal (Marine Corps). Remake of the 1973 thriller of the same name, this picture involves a suspected terrorist attack in the U.S. FBI is hot on the trail of the mystery master assassin, assisted in the final act by Marines, who become involved at the last minute, largely through coincidence and expediency. The company asked to use a Marine helicopter and to film at Marine Corps installations in Virginia and North Carolina.

Status: Filming with CH-53 and fast-ropoing Marines successfully completed in Richmond, VA. Filming continues with Marines in North Carolina.

READ:NOT READ

TO: Brian D. Smith (Brian D. Smith@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia M. Payne (Julia M. Payne@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (Julianne B. Corbett@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 30-JUN-1997 11:07:00

ABC ``THIS WEEK''
AIRED ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1997
HOSTS: SAM DONALDSON & GEORGE WILL
GUESTS: WAYNE LAPIERRE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NRA
SARAH BRADY, CHAIR, HANDGUN CONTROL INSTITUTE
JAMES MCANDREWS, CAPTAIN, U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News, ``This Week,'' with Cokie Roberts, Sam Donaldson, featuring David Brinkley and George Will.

MR. DONALDSON: This week, the Supreme Court strikes down part of the Brady gun law, ruling that states cannot be forced to conduct background checks of prospective gun buyers.

REP. CHARLES SCHUMER (D-NY): (From videotape.) It is a victory for the mugger, it is a victory for the gun dealer and it is a defeat for law-abiding citizens everywhere.

JIM FOTIS (Law Enforcement Alliance): (From videotape.) This law was nothing than more than political posturing and meaningless rhetoric. It hasn't done a thing to help law enforcement.

MR. DONALDSON: Is there a new battle brewing over gun control? We'll ask Sarah Brady, an outspoken advocate of handgun control; and Wayne LaPierre, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association.

And this week, the Pentagon tries to put an end to 50 years of questions about whether a UFO really crashed near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947.

COL. JOHN HAYNES (U.S. Air Force): Bodies observed in the New Mexico desert were probably test dummies that were carried aloft by U.S. Air Force high-altitude balloons for scientific research.

MR. DONALDSON: But the true believers are not satisfied.

CITIZEN: This is the third story the Air Force has come up with in 50 years. Our story hasn't changed.

MR. DONALDSON: In the Roswell incident, is it really case closed? We'll ask Captain Jim McAndrew, the author of the Air Force report, who spent three years researching the event at Roswell.

And our roundtable. No flying saucers or extraterrestrials here. With Bill Kristol, George Stephanopoulos and Linda Douglass.

Welcome to our program. Cokie is off. Her son Lee is getting married, and we wish everyone the very best.

Well, there is some other news today. Shortly we'll go live to Las Vegas for the latest on last night's incident in which Mike Tyson bit off a bit of Evander Holyfield's ear.

But first, we're on the eve of the transfer of sovereignty to China of Hong Kong, ending 156 years of British rule. And Peter Jennings is there. Peter joins us live today from Hong Kong.

Peter, exactly where are you standing? And how are things going for the

NOT READ

. Brian D. Smith (Brian D. Smith@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
EAD:NOT READ

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia M. Payne (Julia M. Payne@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (Julianne B. Corbett@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 7-JUL-1997 09:35:00

Late Edition with Frank Sesno:
A Look At The Mars Mission; the Man In Charge Of NASA;
the Man In Charge Of America's Military On NATO

Aired July 6, 1997 - 12:00 a.m. ET

SESNO: The world is mesmerized as NASA's Mars rover begins its unprecedented journey on Martian soil. We'll talk with the man in charge of America's space agency, then the man in charge of America's military on NATO and trouble in his ranks.

Plus, a preview of this week's big money trail Senate hearings in Washington. All straight ahead on LATE EDITION.

Hello. It's Sunday, July 6th, 1997. Welcome to LATE EDITION, seen live every week at this time across the United States and around the world.

Today, here on Earth, we look skyward to the Red Planet where on Friday the Pathfinder spacecraft touched down to an almost perfect landing. Now dramatic images from the Martian surface, the beginning of a new compelling look at the planet that has long captivated humankind. On this historic Mars mission, we'll have Q&A with NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin.

Then we'll shift gears in a rare live interview with the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, General John Shalikashvili.

Later, around the table with Roberts, Liasson and Blankley on the hearings set to begin this week in Washington on the campaign finance abuses by the White House and the Republicans.

(NEWS BREAK)

ir the world is

You could say we're on message here. You could also say -- call it a cosmic weekend -- not only Roswell, but also Mars, and the space shuttle, an earthly anniversary -- it seems looking to the sky.

the back on its crew laboratory.

Yesterday a Russian Progress resupply ship blasted off for space station Mir scheduled to dock with the damaged station, home to two cosmonauts and one U.S. astronaut, about 13 hours from now. The Mir collided, you'll recall, with a cargo ship June 25th, killing at least half its power supply.

Meanwhile, the space shuttle Columbia is orbiting the Earth, conducting scientific experiments in the on-board space

the rocky with

And now, the Mars mission: 21 years after Viking landed on Red Planet, extraordinary new pictures beamed back by the Pathfinder, and now a robot rover preparing to explore Mars' terrain. What will we learn? Well, a short time ago we spoke the man who oversees America's space program, NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin. Here he is.

SESNO: Mr. Goldin, thanks very much for joining us today.

GOLDIN: It's a pleasure to be here, Frank.

papers We've got all

SESNO: An exciting day. You know, a day that confronts many people as they open up their newspapers -- their Sunday with banner headlines on spectacular pictures from Mars. some of them that we're going to see here. There were initial communications problems with the rover. Those appear to have been solved. What's the payoff here? What do we get out of this?

doing it a lot rewriting stuff that's century. We'll

GOLDIN: Well, the payoff is we are now opening the second generation of exploration of our solar system, and we're very different way. We're doing it for a lot less money in a shorter time with unbelievable science returns. But we're going to -- over the next decade, we'll be chemistry and physics and biology textbooks. This is the necessary to have America lead the world in the 21st begin to understand are we alone. Did life start on Earth,

.d it start other places?

We'll be developing design tools that will impact the auto industry, the computer industry, the communications industry. But most important, we're going to stir the hearts of our young people so that they can reach for more in life and have a fuller life.

SESNO: Mr. Goldin, some of these pictures we've been seeing here are of the rover -- there's one of them just now -- as well as the landscape. There we see the landscape -- a little arrow pointing to the boulder.

First to the rover. Are the communications problems resolved to the extent that this thing is going to be able to maneuver and move as ordered?

GOLDIN: We believe that that's going to happen. There are a few more glitches. But then again, when you go to the space frontier, you develop problems. And I have such a tremendous pride in those brilliant young people to get the problem licked.

SESNO: What are the glitches? You said there are a few more glitches. What's still out there?

GOLDIN: Well, they want to make sure that, you know, if you have a problem and just fix it once, you have to make sure it doesn't reoccur. Right now, it's working just fine. But I've learned in space expect the unexpected, and then you deal with it.

SESNO: All right, what's the single most surprising thing you've seen from the Martian landscape so far?

GOLDIN: The hills. There are two hills. They're like saddle peaks.

GOLDIN: They are very, very interesting geological features. And in the distance there's another hill that we picked up that we think is as high as 450 meters. That's roughly 1,000 feet.

SESNO: So what?

GOLDIN: Well, it'll help us better understand how the geology on

had as life, what still is where water, the sun or and looking at the That's the clues plan the next minute end -- and I end they're Want to has the is a crustal stroys there

Mars formed. The place that we landed is a flood plain, and more water than in all the Great Lakes flow in what we think only a short period, on the order of a few weeks. That is a tremendous flood.

SESNO: You mentioned at the outset, life, the question of where it began. This mission isn't going to answer that. But clues might it give you as to whether there was or maybe some kind of life, maybe even microscopic life, on Mars?

GOLDIN: Well, this mission is going to help us understand water was and how it flowed. On earth, wherever you find you find life, where you have an energy source either from from thermal vents under the ocean. So understanding water where it is and where it was really helps us.

The other thing we're going to do is we're going to be rocks to see if it's possible to detect sedimentary rocks. another indication, and inside sedimentary rocks could be of life. We won't find it on this mission, but it'll help us in the series of 10 missions to Mars.

SESNO: Let me play skunk at the garden party for just a here. There are terrific pictures, no question. But in the was reading a piece this morning that suggested -- in the just a pile of rocks. They're dust and rocks. And so what? take that one on.

GOLDIN: I'd be pleased to do that.

(LAUGHTER)

It may be a pile of rocks to some, but to a geologist, it history of a planet hidden in it. You know, on earth, there motion, and there's a very large atmospheric motion which de the history in the rocks.

On Mars, we don't recycle -- the rocks weren't recycled, and isn't as violent an atmosphere. So we could find rocks on

, we better the

believe, much older than the rocks on earth, which'll help understand how Mars and Earth formed and better understand forces on our own planet.

well, the Holliman after explosion. says experiments that some for

SESNO: Mr. Goldin, to a mission now that's not doing so MIR space station. More trouble this weekend. Our John reported that sometime after the hatch was sealed on Spektr, the collision, the cosmonauts heard what sounded like an Others describe it as a thump. Now, your Frank Culbertson that it could have been a radiator or some of the had been taking place in there exploding or popping or doing such. (a) What do you know about it? (b) How dangerous is it the astronauts and cosmonauts aboard?

it going to isn't a on board

GOLDIN: Right now, we don't have much information about what is. We don't believe that it is a serious problem, but we're analyze it, try and understand it, and make sure that there safety problem, because safety is the most important issue that station.

Wendy with 40 Why her.

SESNO: You are still planning to send American astronaut Lawrence up there in early September. With all the damage, percent power being what's moving this thing right now, why? take the risk?

aspects to safe? And doing that?

GOLDIN: Well, let me not say that we're planning on sending We have three teams that are looking at it. There are two sending astronauts up to the MIR space station. First, is it secondly, is there a scientific and technical reason for

SESNO: What are your plans for Wendy Lawrence right now?

it

GOLDIN: We will not know until the teams thoroughly evaluate and report back and make a recommendation, and that recommendation will be well before the time for Wendy to be launched. But there is no commitment to send Wendy up unless

we

believe it's safe and productive.

his can't be

SESNO: Do you believe it's -- if things don't change, if repaired, is it safe and productive as it now stands?

had a

GOLDIN: At the present time, we believe it is safe. We've team of experts looking at it. I also might want to point

out that if at

any point in time the astronauts themselves feel it's

unsafe, without

asking for permission from the ground, they could get into

the Soyuz

capsule and come back. On top of that, our people are

working to

assure that it has a level of safety that we think is OK.

But we will know ...

SESNO: Productive?

GOLDIN: Productive. Well, right now, it cannot be productive because we have to get the Mir space station back into

shape. But

we will be looking at this, and we will not send Wendy up

unless it's

appropriate.

SESNO: So if it's not made productive, if the repairs aren't

made,

she doesn't go?

GOLDIN: We must have a productive set of data, because just sending someone to sit on the Mir station would not be

appropriate.

SESNO: A couple of years on this program, the late Carl Sagan said that -- took NASA to task as he'd been doing for

spending

billions and billions on manned flight as opposed to more

versatile,

less costly, less risky unmanned, purely scientific

missions.

We just saw pictures from Mir. We also have pictures, one of

them

we have to say is a spectacular picture of the space shuttle Columbia, which is up now. This picture which we're showing shows the sun rise over the earth there. It is an amazing

picture.

But the question of the cost and the risk remains. How do you respond?

GOLDIN: Well, let me tell you, we want to use the right and appropriate tools. At some point in time, it's necessary to

use robots

because you have to get ready for using people. But people

are

adaptive, people are dexterous.

You know, we don't have robots doing research on the ground.

gravity, we do. In space, we do research in the absence of

gravity,

and there is a tremendous need to use astronauts.

We're doing fundamental experiments in biotech and biomed. On the shuttle Columbia, we're trying to understand combustion. America spends a half trillion dollars a year in combustion.

We're

looking for ways to get more improved combustion efficiency.

One or 2 percent improvement in combustion efficiency could impact the nation. Making less pollution will impact the

nation.

SESNO: Daniel Goldin, let me lump two questions here together very quickly in the last 30 seconds or so we have left. One

is when

do men go to Mars? And (b) do you have any question in your

mind

that some other creatures came to Roswell, New Mexico, 50

years

ago?

(LAUGHTER)

GOLDIN: First, let me say men won't go to Mars.

SESNO: Women?

GOLDIN: People will go to Mars, men and women. Oh,

absolutely.

We have 30 female astronauts in our astronaut corps. We will

send

people to Mars when it's scientifically appropriate, when we

could

figure out how to do it for a reasonable amount of money,

because

there are other problems inside the nation, when it's safe

to go

because the international space station ...

SESNO: When could you go? If all the money were there, if

the will

were there, when could you go?

GOLDIN: I would say that the first decade of the next

century might

be possible.

SESNO: OK. GOLDIN: But we at NASA are going to help America open up the 21st century and change life for our

children.

SESNO: OK, and yes or no, strange beings in Roswell 50 years ago?

GOLDIN: I don't know what I don't know.

(LAUGHTER)

SESNO: OK. Well, thank you for sharing some of what you do know. We appreciate your time very much today, Daniel Goldin. Congratulations on a spectacular mission on Mars.

And when we return, we'll come back here to earth. The president goes to Europe to sell NATO expansion. But can he sell it to the American people who'll have to pay for it, or at least a part of it?

Plus, more troubles with fraternization in the ranks. Is it time for the military to change its policy? We'll be joined by America's top military man, Joint Chiefs Chairman John Shalikashvili. And he'll take your phone calls next.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SESNO: And welcome back to LATE EDITION.

As he prepares to retire after 39 years in the U.S. Army, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Shalikashvili, has a lot on his plate. His military is under criticism for the way it's handled cases of adultery and fraternization. And today the president's in Europe pushing for major changes to the NATO alliance by expanding NATO to include former Cold War enemies -- Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic.

Back home, Shalikashvili still has to sell all that to the U.S. Congress or at least help. The president has to sell it. Shalikashvili will help make the pitch.

General Shalikashvili joins us now. Welcome to you.

SHALIKASHVILI: Thank you, Frank. Good to be here.

SESNO: Thanks for coming in. Well, it's great to have you.

SESNO: And joining us in the questioning, CNN's military affairs correspondent, Jamie McIntyre. Jamie, great to see you, too.

JAMIE MCINTYRE, CNN MILITARY AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT: Good to be here.

SESNO: General Shalikashvili, we've been talking space. We've got to start with this one. Can't resist.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: tps.ldf (tps.ldf@mars.planetary.org@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-AUG-1997 12:16:00.00

SUBJECT: New Millennium programs

TO: millennium (millennium@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
>X-MDA: mail.local@cogent.net

>Date: Sat, 16 Aug 1997 17:39:28 -0600

>From: Louis Friedman <tps.ldf@mars.planetary.org>

>Organization: The Planetary Society

>To: millennium@whitehouse.gov

>CC: tps.ldf@mars.planetary.org

>Subject: New Millennium programs

>X-URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium/involved.html

>

>First, let me congratulate you on the web site presentations. They

>strike the right tone about the turning of the millennium -- most of

>which will be banal and mundane, and certainly hyped. The White House

>did this well.

>

>I am the Executive Director of The Planetary Society, an organization of

>100,000 members in over 140 countries dedicated to the exploration of the

> solar system and search for extraterrestrial life. Carl Sagan, Bruce

>Murray and I founded the organization in 1980, and Dr. Sagan was our

>President until his death last year.

>

>We have had a New Millennium Committee for about 15 years -- donors and

>supporters of long-range projects whose vision takes them into the new

>millennium. Recently this Committee sponsored the production of a video

>entitled 'THE LAST THOUSAND DAYS OF THE LAST THOUSAND YEARS' -- an

.pression of our outlook on the new millennium. If you would like I
>will send you a copy of the video and other information about our
>programs.
>
>Proponents of space exploration are by definition visionary. We are
>delighted that the Mars exploration program is part of the President's
>New Millennium vision. We hold many events in connection with Mars
>exploration, and last month (on the July 4 weekend) we held a Planetfest
>'97 in Pasadena featuring live pictures from Pathfinder. More than 7000
>people per day for three days attended. We are now considering a
>Planetfest '99 -- December 1999, for the Mars Surveyor landing. That
>spacecraft will include the first microphone taken to another planet --
>we will listen to Mars as well as see it. (This experiment was sponsored
>by the Society as part of an international experiment involving Americans
>and Russians). The spacecraft will also include the first Russian
>instrument to fly on a US Planetary spacecraft. A Planetfest in Dec 1999
>with the Mars Surveyor landing, might make an excellent Millennium event
>-- especially if we make it a global event in scope, and via internet and
>broadcast.
>
>You can call me at 626-793-5100, or fax me at 626-793-5528. The
>Planetary Society address is
>65 N. Catalina Av.
>Pasadena CA 91106
>
>
>
>
>
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	Access Type:	VA		
	Appointment Date:		**Appointment Time:**	12:45
Visitor	**Last Name:**	***SAGAN***	**First Name:**	CARL
	DOB:	11/09/34	**SSN:**	338306096
Authority	**Last Name:**	VPOTUS	**First Name:**	
	Meet Date:		**Meet Time:**	
	Meet Location:		**Meet Room:**	472
	Caller Last Name:	CHASE	**Caller First Name:**	
Entry	**Last Name:**		**Badge Date:**	12/11/96
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DATE-TIME	05/18/2000 7:59:29 AM
FROM	Robinson, Jack A. (TNT)
CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT	PHYSICIST SAYS U.S. CONTEMPLATED DETONATING AN ATOM BOMB ON THE [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO	Gordon-Hagerty, Lisa E. (TNT)
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Were you involved in this?

----------Newswire
Text----------
a0422
^PM-Moon Bomb,0496
^Physicist
says U.S. contemplated detonating an atom bomb on the moon
^By The
Associated Press=
A secret U.S. project in the 1950s called
for detonating an
atom bomb on the moon as a demonstration of the
nation's Cold War might,

according to a physicist involved in
the plan.
The project, innocuously titled ``A Study of Lunar
Research
Flights," was never carried out. But its planning included
calculations

by the astronomer Carl Sagan then a young graduate
student of the
behavior of the dust and gas generated by the blast.

Viewing the nuclear flash from Earth might have intimidated
the
Soviet Union and boosted Americans' confidence after the launch
of
Sputnik, physicist Leonard Reiffel said Wednesday. He directed the

project at the former Armour Research Foundation, now part of the
Illinois

Institute of Technology.
``Now it seems ridiculous and unthinkable,"
said Reiffel,
72, who later served as a deputy director at NASA
during the Apollo
program. ``But things were remarkably tense back
then."
Sagan went on to become a worldwide celebrity for
popularizing

science on television. He died in 1996.
Reiffel described
the plan in a letter in the May 4 issue
of the scientific journal
Nature.
Nature published a review of two new Sagan biographies.
The
author of one of the books suggested that Sagan breached security
in
1959 by revealing the classified project in an application for
an
academic
fellowship. Reiffel concurred that Sagan probably
released classified
information.
The exchange in the scientific
journal inadvertently shines
a spotlight on a period when science
in the United States was greatly
influenced by Cold War politics.

The U.S. space program was sputtering while the Soviet Union
had
launched Sputnik and a pair of lunar probes.
The Eisenhower
administration considered the lunar blast as
a way to reassure
Americans that the Soviet threat could be countered,
while demonstrating
to the Kremlin that the United States had an
effective
nuclear
deterrent.
Under the scenario, a missile carrying a small nuclear
device

was to be launched from an undisclosed location and travel
238,000 miles

to the moon, where it would be detonated upon impact.
The planners
decided
it would have to be an atom bomb because
a hydrogen bomb would have
been too heavy for the missile.

Reiffel said the nation's young space program probably could
have
carried out the mission by 1959, when the Air Force deployed
intercontine
ntal
ballistic missiles.
Military officials apparently abandoned
the idea because of
the danger to people on Earth in case of a
failure. The scientists also
registered concerns about contaminating
the moon with radioactive
material,
Reiffel said.
The Air
Force has declined to comment on the project, pending

a review
of historical records.
``There was lots of talk on the part
of the Air Force about
the moon being `military high ground,'"
Reiffel said.
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