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THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

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12 March 1999

Anthony Giddens

Director

Melanne Verveer
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC20505
USA.

Dear Melanne

I am writing to follow up the conversation you had with Fiona Hodgson and Mary Kaldor in your office, two weeks ago. They very much enjoyed talking to you.

We would like to create a Chair in Global Civil Society that would be named after Hillary Clinton. As Fiona and Mary told you, I am very keen that globalization, and especially "globalization from below", should become a major focus of the work of LSE. Mary is directing a new programme on global civil society funded by the MacArthur Foundation. The aim of the programme is to increase our understanding of the role of citizens and citizens' organisations working together across borders, in influencing decisions at a global level and in promoting the values needed to underpin a transnational rule of law or, in other words, global civility. The programme will develop conceptual thinking about what is meant by global civil society as well as building up our empirical knowledge of the scale of transnational civic organisations and how they interact with global institutions. Issues of special interest will include the role of civil society in conflict areas, especially women's groups, and the interaction between NGOs and global corporations. As well as research, we will initiate graduate teaching in this area and run workshops which bring together academic specialists with practitioners in government, business and NGOs. We are also planning to publish a Global Civil Society Yearbook – an authoritative annual publication which will be of value both to scholars and practitioners.

In order to establish this work on a long-term footing, we would like to create a permanent Chair in this area. I know that Hillary is personally very committed to the idea of global civil society and has done a great deal to support efforts in this direction. We would be very happy to be able to honour her contribution by naming the Chair after her.

We would not expect her to do anything apart from give her name, although it would be wonderful if she would agree to come and give a lecture at LSE when we launch the Chair. If she agrees, we would like to approach Ron Burkle for financial support.

I do hope she likes the idea. I look forward to hearing from you.

All best wishes !!

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Tony'.

Anthony Giddens

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO MARIA ECHAVESTE:

cc: Sidney Blumenthal
Melanne Verveer ✓

From: Kelly Craighead
Deputy Assistant to the President,
Director of Special Projects

RE: NYU School of Law Forum, "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy: An Opening Dialogue"

Per our discussion, the following material includes:

- 1.) Event Mission Statement
- 2.) Panel Participants
- 3.) Seating Allocation Chart
- 4.) Audience Accepts/Regrets
- 5.) Draft Site Diagram
- 6.) Initial Q & As from NYU plus some we need to answer internally
- 7.) New York Times article by Adam Nagourney

Although many people at the White House have already been advised of/involved in this event, it may make some sense to convene a meeting with the likes of Gene Sperling, Joe Lockhardt, Don Kerrick, Stephanie Streett, etc. to make sure everyone is fully focused. Likewise, as we discussed, it may also be appropriate to schedule a briefing with the President and the First Lady before the end of the week. I would like to prepare the President's briefing memo by Thursday with delivery to him not later than Friday afternoon. Sidney is working on the talking points for both Mrs. Clinton and the President.

I would be interested in any input or feedback you might have. I will be in New York Monday and part of Tuesday and may be reached through SIGNAL on my skypepage.

FREEDOM, FAIRNESS AND WEALTH: CAPITALISM WITH A HUMAN FACE

The three basic requirements for a modern democratic society in the global economy are: political freedom; the creation of wealth; and fairness in its distribution. This is what some call "capitalism with a human face" others refer to it as "popular capitalism." It requires the ability to combine a market economy in which there is significant ownership by the general public of capital assets to an active, intelligent government capable of providing opportunity as well as social protection. The most basic requirement is a culture respectful of the law and a highly developed legal system attuned to the needs of a 21st century society and economy. It requires a sophisticated regulatory system for the oversight of banks and securities in order to avoid some of the catastrophes we are witnessing today. It requires an ample social safety net consisting of social security, unemployment compensation and health insurance. It requires a superb public education system and an affordable higher education system. It requires a progressive tax system that recognizes the needs of lower and middle income people while encouraging savings and economic growth.

This is not a system easily accessible to countries that have not reached an advanced state of development. For those countries like Russia or Indonesia, barely out of the darkness of one type of totalitarianism or another, with no real structure of civic society, connecting the 21st century global market economy to their very stunted systems is like connecting a jet engine to a model T Ford. They blow up. Whether they turn to crony capitalism, mafia capitalism or something else the result is the same: the country is ruined and the average citizen along with it.

**** D R A F T ****

Panel Two: The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity
Five Questions
(as of 8/31)

1. Are poor countries doomed to permanently low levels of technology and education? If not, how can the vicious circle be broken?
2. Does the expenditure of national resources do reduce poverty inevitably harm or threaten the tenuous economic position of the middle class?
3. To the extent that national policies advancement opportunity for workers are inconsistent [in tension?] with the goal of assuring equity to the vast majority of employees, how can this tension be reduced or eliminated?
4. How can policies of both large and small countries to protect their natural environment be implemented without sacrificing desirable economic growth?
5. Do large multinational corporations compromise the ability of small and medium sized countries to regulate their economics in the best interest of their people?

NYU / Strengthening Democracy...:
An Opening Dialogue

****DRAFT****

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:
(as of 9/13)

Panel One -- Civil Society

Norman Dorsen -- Moderator

Hillary Rodham Clinton (overview of imperatives for civil society)

Ronald Dworkin (rule of law)

James Chase (internationalism)

Anthony Giddens (why civil society is vital in these times)

Roger Altman (capitalism with a human face)

Gracia Michel (civic participation) - **invited**

Gro Harlem Brundtland - **invited**

Panel Two -- the New Economy and the Future for Opportunity

Martin Lipton -- Moderator

Dick Stewart (environment) [NYU]

Al From (expanding the circle of opportunity)

John Sweeney (considerations of the worker)

Robert Hormats (education technology, and globalization)

Laura Tyson (economic perspective)

Rosabeth Moss Kantor (economic perspectives)

Jean-Marie Messier (practical experience) [CEO, Vivindi, France] - **invited**

Panel Three -- Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy

John Sexton -- Moderator

President William Jefferson Clinton, USA - **confirmed**

Prime Minister Tony Blair, United Kingdom - **confirmed**

Prime Minister Goran Persson, Sweden - **confirmed(*)**

President Romano Prodi, Italy - **confirmed**

President Peter Stoyanov, Bulgaria - **confirmed**

(*) His elections are the day before and may have to cancel at the last minute.

**** D R A F T ****

**STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY:
AN OPENING DIALOGUE**

MISSION STATEMENT

**New York University School of Law
September 21, 1998**

At the turn of the millennium, new methods of governance are required to confront new realities. With the emergence of the new global economy, driven by the ever accelerating pace of technology and defined by an ever widening international scope, new pressures for constant adjustment are being placed on nations, communities and individuals. In the face of globalization and technology, the universal challenges are to maintain the highest level of prosperity and security, expand opportunity, protect liberty, and deepen democracy.

Governments around the world are embracing the power of technology and telecommunications and using free markets to empower individuals, while at the same time acting to enhance civil society and to foster a renewed confidence from citizens. Forward-thinking political leaders, intellectuals, and labor figures are defining the elements of the new social contract. As a result, there is a pressing need for a discussion among those who have most vitally engaged these innovative approaches.

The dialogue on "Strengthening Democracy in a Global Economy," sponsored by New York University School of Law in affiliation with the Progressive Policy Institute and the World Policy Institute, is intended to provide a forum for the international discussion that is driving reform-minded governments and future-oriented thinking around the world.

The first panel, on "Civil Society and the Future of Democracy," will address the challenges facing globalization and how it can flourish under the new conditions. The questions involve community and commerce, family and work, the rule of law and human rights, civic participation and public purpose, and the role of social investment.

The second panel, on "The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity", will address the problems of technology and education, poverty and the fate of the stake-holding middle class, the environment and economic development, worker equity and opportunity, the roles of the nation-state and the modern corporation.

The third panel will feature reflections by heads of state and other world leaders. They will draw on their practical experience and vision in discussing the general conference theme, "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy."

The search for a Third Way will be a fundamental part of a global dialogue searching for a bridge connecting the market economy to the "civic society." The building of such a bridge could begin with a call for a New Bretton Woods Conference, like the one which originally set the stage for the world economy of the last 50 years. The financial wreckage now strewn around the world indicates that existing global institutions are no longer able to cope with the current challenges and need renewal. Only the U.S. and Bill Clinton can provide the impetus for such an endeavor.