

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-19-00



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503
January 13, 2000

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Burson
Burkhardt
(original for
reply)

Do not send
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cc: Clinton
No copy for Clinton
M^{rs} Caffrey

will be resigning as Deputy Director for
Drug Control Policy. It has been the greatest

added in some small way to the legacy that you have left America's young people.

Under your leadership youth drug use has declined 13% in just the last year.
Your personal initiative in significantly increasing resources for Colombia will
greatly enhance the region's efforts in reducing the supply of cocaine and heroin
flowing to the United States. Most importantly, through your advocacy and
example, the fundamental international drug dialogue has shifted from one of
nations blaming one another, to one of recognition that each nation has mutual
challenges and responsibilities in reducing drug consumption. Thank you for
allowing me to be part of that effort.

In early February I will return to Morrison & Foerster, LLP in California.
If I may be of assistance to you or the Vice-President, either here or in California,
please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very Respectfully,

Thanks again:
Thomas J. Umberg

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Nancy's
Notes not
included on
Burson's
copy

1-19-00



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

January 13, 2000

copied
Burrson
Burkhardt
(original for
reply)

Dear Mr. President:

Effective January 29, 2000, I will be resigning as Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy. It has been the greatest honor of my life to serve as a member of your Administration. I hope to have added in some small way to the legacy that you have left America's young people.

Under your leadership youth drug use has declined 13% in just the last year. Your personal initiative in significantly increasing resources for Colombia will greatly enhance the region's efforts in reducing the supply of cocaine and heroin flowing to the United States. Most importantly, through your advocacy and example, the fundamental international drug dialogue has shifted from one of nations blaming one another, to one of recognition that each nation has mutual challenges and responsibilities in reducing drug consumption. Thank you for allowing me to be part of that effort.

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Very Respectfully,

Thanks again;

Thomas J. Umberg

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

FAX TRANSMITTAL

'00 JAN 19 PM8:51

DATE: 19 JanuaryTO: Nancy Henreich

FIRM: _____

FROM: StanleyCOMMENTS: For The President1-19-00To NSC? ✓ Yes
B.# OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 3

DESTINATION FAX # _____

*If you experience any problems with this transmittal
please call us at 310-472-9541*

Fax: # 310-476-9853

e-mail: SKS345@aol.com

345 North Rockingham Avenue Los Angeles California 90049-2635 Telephone (310) 472-9541 FAX (310) 476-9853



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

FAXED

18 January, 2000

Dr. Nabeel Shaath
Via Fax

Dear Nabeel,

To repeat, the breakfast meeting is now set for Friday, January 21st at 8am in the Dumbarton Room at the Four Seasons Hotel at 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington. The phone number there is 202-342-0444.

I will be staying at the Four Seasons arriving late Wednesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock.

The hotel catering chief is Angela Dawson. She is in charge, and she has been told about you. Her phone number is 202-944-2017. You mentioned that Mr. Rashid is bringing in some graphics for the presentation of the various Palestinian investment proposals. So if you need anything in the way of a blackboard or a screen or a stand for large sized graphs please let her know. The Dumbarton Room is two stories below the lobby level at the hotel, and the name on the sign out in front will be Sheinbaum/Tobin, Gary Tobin being the spokesperson for the potential investors. His phone number in San Francisco should you need it beforehand is 415-386-2604.

As I understand it at this moment your party will include"

1. President Arafat
2. Nabeel Shaath, Minister of Cooperation
3. Abu Mazen
4. Saab Erekaat
5. Muhammid (sp?) Rashid
6. Ed Abington, former State Department Representative to the PA
7. Two guards

From US officialdom will be:

1. Sandy Berger, National Security Advisor
2. Rob Malley, Deputy to the National Security Advisor for Middle East Affairs
3. Mara Rudman, Chief of Staff to the National Security Advisor
4. Morton Halperin, Director of Policy Planning, State Department.
5. Aaron Miller and/or Lindsay Miller, Vice President, Seeds of Peace.
6. Martin Indyk, US Ambassador to Israel—invited.

Business and Financial Consultants:

1. Miles Rubin, corporate and financial strategist of Washington, DC
2. Rick Jacobs, ditto of LA and Washington.

Dr. Nabeel Shaath
18 January, 2000
Page 2

At this moment there will be approximately 35 potential investors whose names I will forward in a day or so.

Stephen F. Cohen and I will be co-chairing the meeting. There is some excitement about this.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stanley', with a large, sweeping initial 'S' and a stylized 'K'.

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc

cc: President Bill Clinton
Samuel Berger

President W.
The White H.
1600 Pennsy
Washington,

Dear Mr. Pre

On Friday, Bob met w/ Stanley
and told him that the new
chairman would be Irving Green-
berg - so he's aware of that
decision, and also, he was
reappointed to the Board. Should
I still do a letter maybe saying
Potus is glad he's reappointed to the Board?
SB

As a follow up to my letter to you of January 13, 2000, relative to the
chairmanship of the Holocaust Memorial Museum Board, I believe that the

well recognized not only in the national and
as, but in the Holocaust survivor community as
from the American Israelite that describes my
Nazi persecution.

more than a year, to represent the World Jewish
ewish Material Claims Against Germany, and the
ization (and its constituent members), on a pro
to be known colloquially as the "Holocaust

representation of the organized Jewish world, we
to secure a \$1.25 billion settlement in the Swiss
ment, plus an additional \$5 million contribution,
d a \$5.2 billion settlement from the German
y. These settlements will benefit hundreds of

thousands of aging Holocaust survivors, and the heirs of millions of Jews who
perished in the Holocaust. I have also been privileged to advise the Jewish
organizations on issues pertaining to the Independent Commission of Eminent
Persons (the Volcker Commission) and the International Commission on
Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (the Eagleburger Commission).

Of course, I am also on the Executive Committee of the American Joint
Distribution Committee (also known as the JDC), a National Officer of the
United Jewish Communities, and a National Board Member of the American
Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the American Jewish Committee and
Hebrew Union College, where I have been working on these issues for a number
of years.

Sincerely

Stanley M. Chesley

1-19-00

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes — No ☒

TO EB to coordinate
Coordinate with Nash?

Yes ☒ No —

(u) B.

Stanley M. Chesley
Attorney at Law
1513 Central Trust Tower
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone: (513) 621-0267

JP
Described
in Nash

100 JAN 19 048:50

January 14, 2000

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

As a follow up to my letter to you of January 13, 2000, relative to the chairmanship of the Holocaust Memorial Museum Board, I believe that the person selected should be well recognized not only in the national and international Jewish communities, but in the Holocaust survivor community as well. I enclose a recent article from the *American Israelite* that describes my activities on behalf of victims of Nazi persecution.

I have had the honor, for more than a year, to represent the World Jewish Congress, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (and its constituent members), on a *pro bono* basis, in what has come to be known colloquially as the "Holocaust litigation."

During the course of my representation of the organized Jewish world, we have been successful in helping to secure a \$1.25 billion settlement in the Swiss Banks case, a \$40 million settlement, plus an additional \$5 million contribution, in the Austrian Banks case, and a \$5.2 billion settlement from the German government and German industry. These settlements will benefit hundreds of thousands of aging Holocaust survivors, and the heirs of millions of Jews who perished in the Holocaust. I have also been privileged to advise the Jewish organizations on issues pertaining to the Independent Commission of Eminent Persons (the Volcker Commission) and the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (the Eagleburger Commission).

Of course, I am also on the Executive Committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee (also known as the JDC), a National Officer of the United Jewish Communities, and a National Board Member of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the American Jewish Committee and Hebrew Union College, where I have been working on these issues for a number of years.

Sincerely

Stanley M. Chesley

1-19-00

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Podesta

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X



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SALLY KATZEN

SUBJECT: Strengthening the Agricultural Safety Net

DATE: January 18, 2000

In order to develop a policy that responds to continued criticism of the 1996 Farm Bill, we reconvened an interagency process that has put together a farm safety net program for the FY 2001 budget. We assumed that we cannot permanently rewrite the farm bill during an election year and that we cannot eliminate any payments that have already been promised (*i.e.*, AMTA payments promised in the 1996 Farm Bill). Our goal, therefore, was to provide a short-term fix for the 2000 and 2001 crop years and set the policy direction for a rewrite of the farm bill in 2002, which, if done early enough in the session, would cover the 2002 crop.

Our proposal is policy driven and totals \$11.1 billion in FY 2000 through FY 2002. The proposal includes all of the pieces that we have previously mentioned (in our letters to Congress, your speeches, etc.); because of our fiscal constraint, some of them are not funded at a level that some may desire. The proposal includes four basic components:

Conservation Programs (\$100 million in FY 2000; \$1.3 billion in FY 2001; \$1.3 billion in FY 2002): We identified a number of conservation programs that could provide important environmental benefits over the long run, which were announced by the Vice President a week ago Friday. These programs promote good land stewardship practices and protect the environment while reducing overall production, thereby possibly easing downward pressure on prices. Moreover, each program (except for technical assistance) puts cash directly in farmers' pockets. The \$1.3 billion proposal received good press, and it appears to have been well received by the farm community. Details of the program are summarized in the attached fact sheet.

Income Assistance Programs (\$3.0 billion in FY 2001; \$3.1 billion in FY 2002): We want to put cash in farmers' pockets, particularly those farmers hardest hit by falling market prices. There are two pieces of the program. First, we have long advocated a counter-cyclical supplemental income assistance program that would provide payments to farmers when their farm revenue falls below historic averages for any reason, whether low prices, low yields or natural disasters. We would guarantee participants 92% of their five-year average farm revenue. [Note: we are able to reach 92% for the 2001 crop by advancing a portion of the loan deficiency payment from 2002 to 2001 and from 2001 to 2000.] In order to constrain the cost of the program, we would limit the supplemental income assistance payments so that when added to AMTA payments, they could not exceed \$30,000. (If someone had no AMTA payment, they could receive up to \$30,000; if they had \$20,000 in AMTA payments, they could receive an

additional \$10,000; if they had \$30,000 in AMTA, they would receive no additional funds; if they received \$40,000 in AMTA payments, they would retain all their AMTA payments, but receive nothing from this program.) Preliminary consultations with staff of Senate Democrats active on Ag issues indicate that the policy will likely be supported by Members from the Midwest and the Upper Plains, and be opposed by Southerners because they have larger farms (i.e., rice and cotton) that would hit the proposed payment limit. This piece of the program would cost \$2.5 billion in FY 2001. The second piece involves freezing the marketing loan rates. This year would be the first time that some (soybeans and cotton) loan rates would fall (because the five-year average on which they are based is declining). The Secretary has the authority to freeze loan rates at the current level. Secretary Glickman would exercise that authority, boosting federal payments by \$500 million in FY 2001. The two income assistance pieces combined are \$3.0 billion in FY 2001.

While there will be general agreement on the policy, the size of the program will be a flash point. Many will compare it unfavorably with the size of recent emergency appropriations (\$6 billion in fall 1998 and \$9.1 billion in fall 1999) and USDA's projected decrease of \$8 billion in net farm income in 2001. Notwithstanding such comparisons, however, our proposal will guarantee farmers' 92 percent of their 5-year average revenue, which we believe represents a reasonably sized program, particularly because the five-year average revenue includes all government payments, including the \$15 billion in emergency payments provided in the last two years, and three of the highest farm revenue years in history. Moreover, our proposal would clearly contrast with spending in the past emergency bills that have primarily directed large payments to large farmers by doubling their AMTA payments, and thus address the concerns that you have highlighted in the signing statements accompanying the past two emergency spending appropriations bills.

Crop Insurance Reform (\$635 million in FY 2001; \$540 million in FY 2002): The goal of crop insurance reform is to enhance farmers' (and ranchers') willingness and ability to manage their risks so as to minimize their reliance on ad hoc assistance payments. Although the crop insurance component of the proposal is not comprehensive because of fiscal constraints, it addresses one of the key parts of any crop insurance reform – the buy-up subsidy. Currently, USDA provides a 100 percent subsidy on low levels of coverage (called "catastrophic" or CAT for short), and a 25 to 50 percent subsidy on higher rates of coverage ("buy-up" levels). Our proposal, which will cost over \$600 million in FY 2001, will subsidize further the premiums on buy-up levels, similar to subsidies provided through the last two year's emergency bills, to encourage farmers to purchase higher levels of coverage. It would also fund a livestock insurance pilot and a new multi-year loss policy, and it would ease some of the area-loss requirements that have prevented some farmers from qualifying for payments.

Other Components (\$405 million in FY 2001; \$375 million in FY 2002): To broaden the appeal of our package, we have identified additional programs that narrowly address other needs within the farm community that are not directly addressed by the larger proposals identified above. The pieces include an extension of dairy price supports (\$150 million), financial assistance to construct on-farm storage (\$10 million), financial assistance to cooperatives to

develop livestock (primarily hogs) processing facilities (\$80 million), a bio-energy (ethanol) assistance program (\$150 million), and funding for rural Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities (EZ/ECs) (\$15 million).

*

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*

This proposal does several things for us -- it provides targeted assistance to those in need, it does so in a way that contrasts with the doubling of the AMTA payments that the Republicans used in their emergency bills, and it sets the terms of the debate for the rewrite of the farm bill in 2002. The latter point -- having policies in place that we support -- is particularly important in setting up the debate in 2002. The size of the package -- \$11.1 billion in new money over FY 2000 through FY 2002, for the 2000 and 2001 crop years -- is constrained by our commitment to fiscal discipline. There will be some who will argue that it is not large enough. We hope they nonetheless support the policy direction and take a wait-and-see attitude on the price.

100 JAN 10 PM '07

Canolep ?

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1/19/00

Send to ~~Bunkhardt~~

Yes ☒

No ☐

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David Barber

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et al

Come Back Incognito
Like Mr. Robin Williams
always does!

Good Job Bill! Rebecca Schultz

Go Hoge Go.
Pete Galt

Ellen Klags
SHARON REUTER

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EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM
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 Pauline Liberman
 Support for the Arts!
 Sincerely,
 Liz Keim

James Barker
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Pat Murphy
Hidi Koller
Penny Middle
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Thomas Hemphrey

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Come visit us again!
From your friends at the
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Bob Allen

Christina Orth

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Ku-Fu

Melissa Alexander

Jennifer
Hamamoto

Elmer Gonzalez

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: LYNN CUTLER LC

CC: MARIA ECHAVESTE

SUBJECT: INDIAN COUNTRY

Peter MacDonald

- Podesta
can we
do this*
- You asked me to let you know whether I agree with Counsel's recommendation that you not meet with the Navajo Nation regarding Peter MacDonald's commutation petition. I agree with Counsel. I would, however, like to communicate my strong support for executive action that would transfer Mr. MacDonald to a correctional facility closer to home. Mr. MacDonald is very ill. It would seem that the humane thing to do would be to make it easier for his friends and family to visit him. Senator Bingaman is very much in favor of transferring Mr. MacDonald.

Pine Ridge

- I also want to let you know that approximately 100 Oglala Sioux who accuse the tribe of financial mismanagement took control of the tribal headquarters on Sunday, January 16, 2000. They are still in control of the building. The group is reportedly unarmed and is allegedly allied with President Salway. The group has demanded an audit and called for the resignation of the tribe's treasurer and the 17 members of the tribal council. There have been no reports of violence. We are monitoring the situation.

*copied
Podesta
Cutler
Echaveste*



APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

N. 3977

3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008-3687

December 17, 1999

SB 1/18/00

Dear Mr. President,

I have the distinct honor to forward to you the enclosed copy of the Message of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, for the celebration of the next World Day of Peace, which will be observed on January 1, 2000.

The theme of this year's Message is: *"Peace on Earth to Those Whom God Loves"*, and addressed a number of issues in our contemporary world, which are key to the securing of true justice and peace for all.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the sentiments of my highest consideration and to express to you and your family my very best wishes for a blessed Christmas and a Happy New Year.

May the beginning of the Third Christian Millennium reinvigorate the entire human family in its common commitment to justice and peace.

Truly yours,

1/19/00
Send to NSC? ☒
Yes ☒
No ☐

+ Gabriel Montalvo
Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo
Apostolic Nuncio

ITON

card



ROBERT SCHULLER

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Sealery B
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JAN 19 AM 10:31

January 14, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for all you are doing to promote and deliver peace in our world.

You are fulfilling the Bible verse upon which you placed your hand when you took your Oath of Office.

Isaiah 58:12 "You shall be called the repairer of the breach and the restorer of paths to dwell in."

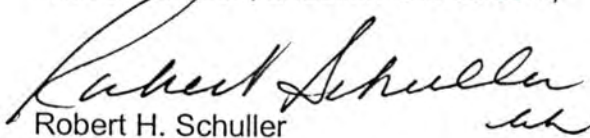
Enclosed is a copy of the Proclamation that was signed when I met with The Grand Mufti of Syria and the Chief Rabbi of Israel. They have both signed it -- thus it will become a good opening for their first meeting -- because it is one thing they have both agreed upon. Both of them signed it in my presence with sincerity.

Hopefully, I will be successful in bringing together these two religious leaders -- Chief Sephardic Rabbinate, Eliahu Bakshi-Doron, of Israel and The Grand Mufti, Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaro, of Syria. Both are accepting my invitation to introduce them.

Your help with President Assad and the King of Jordan could be the final stroke that could make this meeting happen soon.

I believe that this meeting will take place. They will unite behind and publicly support the peaceful resolution of conflicts between and within nations, and advocate an end to social or economic injustice wherever it may exist. They secured two critically important commitments toward that goal when Sheikh Ahmad Kiftarou and Rabbi Eliahu Bakshi-Doran signed The One Light, One World Proclamation which I presented to them.

With admiration, affection and esteem,


Robert H. Schuller

President Bill Clinton
The White House
East Wing, Room 214
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Send to WSC?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cal

A Proclamation to the World

ONE LIGHT, ONE WORLD

Whereas we the people of the world have been blessed with life through the same light of Creation; and

Whereas that light of Creation has placed into each man, woman and child upon the face of the earth a yearning which aspires to the same hopes and dreams for peace, and seeks a measure of happiness and joy within the life experiences that all humankind share; and

Whereas since creation, all mankind have been our world torn by devastating conflicts over cultural, ethnic, political and religious differences, and by prejudice and manipulation among peoples and nations, which has resulted in innumerable human suffering that has dimmed the vision of true peace; and

Whereas the dawn of this approaching Millennium offers humankind the unprecedented possibility to see our humanity within a global perspective, to expand our limited perceptions of ourselves and to change our world from a world of fear into a world of hope, from a world of borders into one of brotherhood; and

Whereas this is a historic time for a new second millennium to establishing a foundation of peace and understanding amongst all peoples of the earth — and that world leaders from the governments of each nation, together with recognized leaders in all fields of human endeavor including science, the arts, public, economics, and religion, unite in their agreement to face the New Millennium standing hand in hand and shoulder-to-shoulder to work inside and outside which have fashioned our vision through the centuries, and has torn and divided the peoples of our earth.

Now, therefore, let it be known that at the dawn of this New Millennium, and with the participation of each of the signatories to this Proclamation, we the people of the world gather in this accord and in an agreement to work together in a spirit of cooperation to achieve a world of understanding, to protect and nurture the earth and her resources and environment, to rise above the differences that have historically divided us; to create a unified synergy with the singular mission of building bridges of friendship and understanding between all peoples and all nations; an accord which shall strive to bring to all humankind a hope for world, where "no man shall be another man's slave", where peace and indignation shall give way to kindness, respect and courtesy, where there shall be a world at peace with itself, and where all people — who are illuminated by the Light of Creation which binds us as brothers and sisters — will be as one, working purposefully together into a New Millennium filled with opportunities for abundant human fulfillment, dignity, cooperation, justice inspired by mercy, understanding, and charity of heart, mind and spirit.

Let the future record the dawn of the New Millennium as a time when we shall all stand together, joining our voices to the nations, and where we shall each be signers of the bonds and treasures of the path of peace on earth and good will to all people.

Wherefore on this day we, the hands and give our pledge to make it so.



Handwritten signatures and dates are visible at the bottom of the page, including names like 'H. J. ...' and dates like '1991'.



*Embassy of the Republic of Benin
To the United States of America
2737 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel. (202) 232-6656
Fax. (202) 265-1996*

OFFICE OF AMB/DCOL
CPR _____
VISITS _____
200 JAN 14 P 4:28
DCL _____
CEREN _____

N° 0015 /NV/ABW/CM/MC/DC2.

The Embassy of the Republic of Benin in Washington, D.C. presents its compliments to the U.S. Department of State and has the honor to request its assistance in order to forward to His Excellency William Jefferson CLINTON, President of the United States of America, the attached letter that President Mathieu KEREKOU of Benin addressed to him.

The Embassy of the Republic of Benin thanks the U.S. Department of State for its kind cooperation and avails itself of this opportunity to renew to it the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C. January 11th, 2000.



Enclosure:

U.S. Department of State
Office of Protocol
Room 1238
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

Send to WSC?

Yes ☒
No ☐

Carol

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

WAGING PEACE WORLDWIDE

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Wallace T. Drew, *Chair*
David Krieger, J.D., Ph.D., *President*
Frank K. Kelly, *Senior Vice President*
Ilene Pritikin, *Secretary*
Eli Luria, *Treasurer*
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The XIVth Dalai Lama*
Rt. Hon. David Lange, C.O.H.
Adm. Gene R. La Rocque (USN, Ret.)
Bernard Lown, M.D.
Mairead Corrigan Maguire*
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Hon. Robert Muller
Hon. Arthur N.R. Robinson
Joseph Rotblat, Ph.D., F.R.S.*
Jonathan Schell
Stanley K. Sheinbaum
Gerry Spence
Ted Turner
Archbishop Desmond Tutu*

Consultants

Larry Agran, J.D.
Robert C. Aldridge
Dean Babst
Rt. Rev. George W. Barrett
Eric H. Boehm, Ph.D.
Francis A. Boyle, J.D., Ph.D.
Adam Curle, Ph.D.
Hugh E. DeWitt, Ph.D.
M. M. Eskandari-Qajar, Ph.D.
Frances Farenthold, Esq.
Dietrich Fischer, Ph.D.
Don George
Jonathan Granoff
Gene Knudsen Hoffman
Fred H. Knelman, Ph.D.
Peter R. MacDougall, Ed.D.
Ved P. Nanda, L.L.M.
Farzeen Nasri, Ph.D.
Jan Øberg, Ph.D.
Dan K. Smith, Ph.D.
Theodore B. Taylor, Ph.D.
Leonard Wallock, Ph.D.
Burns H. Weston, J.S.D.
Robert C. Wilkinson

U. N. Representative

Vernon C. Nichols

Staff

Christoph Hanterman, Ph.D.
Laura Lynch
Carah Ong
Christopher Pizzinat
Penny Sidoli
Sharon M. Tolar

*Nobel Laureate

December 23, 1999

President and Mrs. William Jefferson Clinton

Attn: Betty Currie

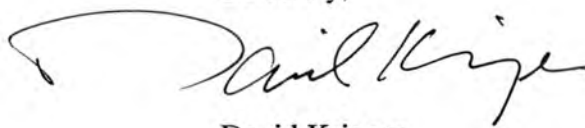
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

Each year the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation sponsors an essay contest for high school students around the world seeking suggestions for constructive approaches to the problems for war and peace. The 1999 Swackhamer Peace Essay Contest asked students to consider what actions young people could take to help realize the goals of Abolition 2000, a global network which seeks to eliminate nuclear weapons.

We hope that you will be inspired by this year's winning essay to take concrete actions to reduce the nuclear threat to humanity. The essay, "Achieving Peace Through Today's Youth," was written by Catherine Chou, 14 years old, of Northridge, California. We'd welcome your comments on Ms. Chou's essay.

Sincerely,



David Krieger
President

DK:smt

Enclosure

c:\napf\correspondence\trclinton122399.dk.doc

Don- what do you think?

1-19-00

Send to Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

and

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

ACHIEVING PEACE THROUGH TODAY'S YOUTH

By Catherine Chou

Catherine Chou is the 1999 Winner of the Swackhamer Peace Essay Contest sponsored by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. She is 14 years old and a 9th grade student at Granada Hills High School in Granada Hills, California. The theme of the 1999 Swackhamer Peace Essay Contest challenged students with the topic, "Abolition 2000, a global network to eliminate nuclear weapons, seeks an international treaty by the year 2000 for the planned elimination of nuclear weapons by early in the next century. What actions would you suggest that young people take to help realize this goal?"

Imagine, if you will, that you are the title character in the book **Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes**, a young Japanese girl suffering from the devastating "atom bomb sickness." Sadako was a vivacious eleven-year-old with dreams of becoming a track star. Sadly, that ended when doctors diagnosed her with leukemia. An atom bomb had been dropped over her hometown of Hiroshima during W.W. II, poisoning her with its radiation.

Sadako's friend Chizuko tried to cheer her up by saying, "If a sick person folds 1,000 paper cranes, the gods will grant her wish and make her well again." Each day, Sadako folded as many cranes as she could and hung them from the ceiling. They formed a colorful rainbow over her bed, watching over her while she slept at night. Nevertheless, as her condition worsened, Sadako bravely faced the truth: She was dying. She could hardly walk or even chew food because her gums were too swollen. Sadako spent her days in a wheelchair in the hospital, her body bloated from painful chemotherapy treatments. She tried to wish the hurt and her family's sorrow away by folding more cranes. Eventually, Sadako made 644 cranes. She died on October 25, 1955 with an unfinished crane clutched in her hands.

Sadako's death haunts me because the very thing that killed her -- nuclear weaponry -- is still being manufactured in at least eight countries throughout the world. Her story convinced me that *today's youth must take swift action against the dangerous nuclear proliferation*. America has spent nearly \$6 trillion on nuclear arms since the 1940s, money that should have gone towards medical research or ending hunger, not building weapons of destruction. The effect of nuclear weapons lingers long after the initial blast. Babies born to women affected by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident lack arms and legs. They suffer from blindness and retardation and will never know a normal life.

Out of all this despair comes a ray of hope. Abolition 2000, a global network aiming to eliminate nuclear weapons, hopes for an international treaty halting proliferation by the new millennium. Already, more than 110 states of the Non-Aligned Movement have called for the elimination of nuclear weaponry by the next century. Several countries have given up their nuclear arms in hopes of promoting worldwide peace. Activist groups affiliated with Abolition 2000 are working to make a nuclear-free world. Their success or failure hinges on the involvement of today's youth.

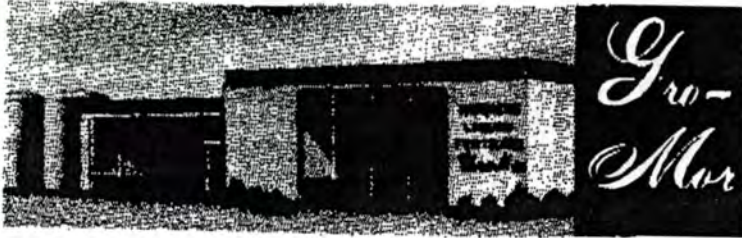
First, young people can aid Abolition 2000's cause by forming "peace clubs" on school campuses. Cynicism is so pervasive in our world today that we believe a few voices can never make a difference. I say to you that a few voices can make all the difference. A few people start the ball rolling. A few people's tongues can spread the word to millions. And a few hearts can relieve the suffering of many. A peace club's primary goals would be to educate the public about the dangers of nuclear weaponry and to support programs aimed at passing legislation against proliferation. An effective way to bring the message home is by visiting every classroom with a speech about the dangers of nuclear energy. Such a speech should include the history of nuclear devastation, its effects on people and the environment, a survivor's tale, and action items - drives and campaigns already underway and in need of support. If a few people can make all the difference, think of the good an entire school can do.

Second, young people can draft press releases and organize protests to capture the media's attention. A hard-hitting demonstration costs next to nothing. All you need are picket signs and a pair of strong lungs. Every Peace Day community youth can organize a demonstration in front of City Hall calling for nuclear disarmament. Spread the news by posting fliers, telling friends and family, and alerting news outlets. Send a press release stating what the event is about, where and when it will be held, why they should support it, and who to contact for more information. The media is the most influential institution in society. It controls what we are exposed to and the way we perceive events happening around the world. Why shouldn't youth use it to their advantage?

Third, today's youth can employ grassroots movements to pressure lawmakers into passing legislation against proliferation. Just as potent as media recognition are petitions and a barrage of letters. Consider this: If representatives receive 25 letters from their constituencies on one topic, they may be moved to introduce legislation on the subject. Only 25 letters! Youth have huge political resources available to them that they are not even aware of. Petitions can force action if lawmakers fail to do so. The Feminist Majority, a group working against gender apartheid in Afghanistan, started a petition targeting Unocal 76 because of its proposition to build a pipeline through the country before women's rights were restored. Time Magazine recently reported that the company was halting its project due to the voluminous number of complaints it had received. Even something so simple as a signature has proven its powerful impact.

Eventually, 2.4 million people will have died from cancers caused by nuclear testing. 2.4 million people will have suffered ordeals like Sadako's, and still our government sits on its hands and refuses to abolish nuclear weaponry. America will spend some \$30 billion on nuclear arms in 1999 while one in seven people live below the poverty line. This shameful statistic should make us question where we place our priorities.

When the Baby Boomers are gone, who will be left to care for the world but Generation X? Youth must aid Abolition 2000 by forming organizations, putting together rallies, alerting the media to their activities, and using letters and petitions to get the public involved. Only when tomorrow's leaders start working for nuclear abolition today will we finally see peace not just as a dream, but as a reality.



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January 17, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President,

As you are well aware, Joe and I along with many others involved in agriculture are very concerned with the economic difficulties facing the farmers of the country. I would appreciate your consideration of the attached proposal as it represents a viable solution to our problems. It was given to us by Mr. Jim Dupree and has been reviewed and sanctioned by many reputable "farmers" and businessmen in the state.

Joe and I know of your concern for our industry and appreciate the time and energy you have devoted to this problem. Hopefully this proposal will help in forming a new direction for the role our government plays in our effort to pursue agriculture in the country.

Thank you always for the job you do for us.

Fondly,

Deborah Lee

Deborah Lee

1-19-00

Send to Burkhardt for reply

Yes ☒No ☐*Carol**BC Sip*

A NEW FARM BILL APPROACH

FOR A NEW CENTURY

THE SHORTCOMING OF FREEDOM TO FARM

At this juncture we can safely charge that the 1996 Farm Bill dubbed Freedom to Farm has severe shortcomings.

- 1. Even with huge supplemental outlays these past two years, Freedom to Farm fails to provide a sufficient "safety net" for producers.**
- 2. F2F was based on an assumption that market forces and direct payments would provide an adequate safety net. That assumption has been proven false. The magnitude of income losses due to depressed market prices simply overwhelm recent attempts at offsetting those losses with infusions of government payments.**
- 3. Farm bill features that eliminated the Farmer Owned Reserve program and froze support rates surely has had a negative impact on market prices. Coupling those two negatives with the elimination of production adjustments, ensured the lackluster market prices we've endured.**
- 4. F2F basically disarmed American producers and placed us at a competitive disadvantage in a global marketplace where export subsidies and government operated monopolistic marketing agencies maintain a distinct edge for their own producers.**
- 5. F2F ignored the fact that we serve as the world's residual supplier and those supplies disproportionately weigh on our markets.**
- 6. F2F is severely flawed in its lack of counter cyclical support. Rationality would demand that any support to producers be made only in times of true need. To do otherwise will likely mean that funds will be inadequate when they are truly needed.**

A RATIONAL FARM BILL PROPOSAL

American production agriculture faces two main threats to its financial well-being: (1) low market prices and (2) low production levels due largely to unfavorable weather conditions. Farmers can experience both these adversities during the same year, or separately during different years.

The safety net tool proposed to address low prices is that of a market price loan. Such a device has the unique distinction of scotching prices at a stipulated price level without interfering with regular market processes.

Losses associated with low production levels can be addressed by guaranteeing growers a certain level of production income, offsetting in part the effects of significant weather adversity. It is suggested that a loss computation formula use perhaps 75/80% of a farmer's historic record of production times the stipulated market loan price prevailing for the commodity in a loss year. Calculating this way largely removes certain moral hazards that generally accompany production guarantees that might be offered producers. This tool may be offered as a complete subsidy or with farmers paying part of actuarially-computed premium costs.

ATTENDANT FEATURES OF MARKET LOAN BILL

- 1. Market oriented crop choice decision**
- 2. Complete flexibility to make individual crop choices**
- 3. No base-acre component--farmer is free to choose any crop mix**
- 4. No payment yield component-- all production eligible for market loan benefits**
- 5. No producer payment limits**
- 6. A market loan program is completely counter cyclical**
- 7. No acreage reduction program or set-a-side provisions**
- 8. Strong export competitive implications**
- 9. Export enhancements unnecessary**
- 10. Recourse loan--with 16 months anniversary--could be extended at producers option upon payment of interest**
- 11. GATT legal**
- 12. Could be adjusted yearly to reflect cost equity between crops**

Budget allowances governing the design of this bill do not afford loan prices that are profit guaranteeing, hence this bill can best be correctly described as "safety net" providing at best.

MARKET LOAN PRICES POSSIBLE FOR THE 2000 CROP YEAR

The following marketing loan prices have been calculated directly from the FAPRI 11/1999 Baseline as being possible to offer producers for the year 2000. They were arrived at by using the projected farm level prices farmers are predicted to receive from the markets and by utilizing the projected market loan deficiency payments (\$ 9.0 billion) , AMTA payments (\$ 4.9 billion) and Supplemental AMTA (\$ 4.9 billion) outlays predicted to result through Congressional action. These combined funds total \$18.8 billion and will support commodity loan rates at levels outlined below.

LOAN RATES for 2000:

Corn-----	\$ 2.58
Sorghum-----	--\$ 2.37
Barley-----	--\$ 2.13
Oats-----	\$ 1.51
Wheat-----	\$ 3.75
Soybeans-----	\$ 6.26
Cotton-----	\$0.68
Rice-----	\$10.03

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sector / sub project / local gov't + partnership

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1-19-00

MEMORANDUM

TO: Eli, Rodney, communications and senior staff
FR: Dorian Friedman
RE: Wirthlin Membership Survey IV: FINAL RESULTS
DA: January 17, 2000

Following are the key message points from new Wirthlin results that we've agreed to highlight. This draft reflects the FINAL results received from Wirthlin on 1/16 and contains several revisions since the last version you received, so please discard old copies.

HIRING REMAINS STEADY – AND STRONG.

- How many cars? →
- ♦ The Welfare to Work Partnership's business partners have hired an estimated 200,000 former welfare recipients in each of the last three years, and 239,000 in 1999 alone.
 - ♦ Based on *today's* membership, Wirthlin estimates that Partnership companies have hired a total of more than 649,000 (actual estimate: 649,602) former welfare recipients in the last three years (1997-9). This updates the estimated 410,000 recipients hired in 1997-8.

OFF THE ROLLS – AND, OFTEN, OUT OF POVERTY.

- ♦ Among our members who pay their new welfare hires hourly wages (that's 89% of them), average pay has risen to an hourly \$7.50 (up from \$6.86 and \$7.20 in our last surveys.)
(That's 46% higher than the minimum wage. *At that wage, a single mother with two children working full time rises to the federal poverty line; with the Earned Income Tax Credit and other transitional benefits, she's boosted well out of poverty.*
- ♦ Among the small minority (10%) of our members who pay annual salaries instead of hourly wages, the average annual pay is up sharply – to **\$18,087** (from \$15,266 in the last survey.)
At that salary, a single mother with three kids rises well above the federal poverty line.

WAGE PROGRESSION LOOKS GOOD, TOO.

- ♦ Almost all (94%) of our partners pay the same starting wages to the former welfare recipients they've hired as to other entry-level workers.
- ♦ And the former recipients are almost as likely (90%) to receive pay increases as quickly as their non-welfare colleagues.
- ♦ One-third of the former recipients receive their first pay raise within 3 months on the job; more than half get a raise before their 6-month anniversary; and virtually all (94%) of the hourly wage-earners get one after their 1st year.

RETENTION IS HOLDING STEADY AND MOST EMPLOYERS REMAIN SATISFIED.

- ♦ For 62% of our business partners, welfare recipients have retention rates equal to or better than non-welfare hires.
- ♦ Fully 80% of employers call their new welfare hires "good, productive employees."

EMPLOYERS ARE OFFERING AN ARRAY OF BENEFITS TO KEEP THEIR NEW WORKERS ON THE JOB.

- ◆ Traditional benefits remain pretty steady for those hired off the welfare rolls:
 - ◆ 76% get medical benefits (up from 72% in the last survey)
 - ◆ 58% get some kind of mentoring (up from 53% last time)
 - ◆ 18% get help with transportation (down from 23% last time)
 - ◆ 16% receive child care assistance (up from 12% last time)
- ◆ But a surprising number of employers are offering their new workers benefits we hadn't thought to ask about in the past, *benefits that give these new workers a solid shot at "the American dream" in a way they never had before*. For example:
 - ◆ 51% offer their new welfare hires a **401-k match**
 - ◆ 13% offer company **stock options**
 - ◆ And 22% offer other financial supports, which can include **loans or lines of credit** to buy a home, a car, or other necessities.

BUSINESSES CAN DO MORE TO HELP THEIR NEW WORKERS ACCESS OTHER SUPPORTS TO WHICH THEY'RE ENTITLED -- ENABLING THEM TO ESCAPE POVERTY, WHILE SHORING UP THEIR OWN BOTTOM LINE.

- ◆ Two-thirds (63%) of our partners don't know whether their new hires are eligible for food stamps, Medicaid, or other transitional programs for low-income workers.
- ◆ But most of our members (79%) say they'd "try to help their employees access benefits" like food stamps or Medicaid if they knew they were eligible.

BUT BUSINESSES CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY TO ADDRESS BROADER PROBLEMS THAT IMPEDE SUCCESS OF NEW WORKERS.

- ◆ The top barriers employers encounter among welfare hires are increasingly things they say *they can't solve*, like lack of basic interpersonal skills (as well as child care, transportation, and poor educations.) For example, 41% of our members often see applicants with poor social (or "soft" skills, like workplace etiquette), and 53% say that would *prevent* them from hiring a jobseeker.
- ◆ Just as President Clinton and Congress challenged the American business community to step up and give welfare recipients a chance, employers are ready to return the challenge. They need the help of politicians, public schools, and community institutions to get the job done.

LABOR SHORTAGES CONTINUE -- AND SO DOES CORPORATE COMMITMENT TO WELFARE TO WORK.

- ◆ More of our members than ever (76%, up from 67% last time we asked) say their company or their industry faces a labor shortage. That suggests they'll be looking for workers anywhere they can find them.
- ◆ Our partners say they intend to hire more welfare recipients in year 2000 than they have in the previous two years.

THE NEXT CHALLENGE – FATHERS AND EX-OFFENDERS.

- ◆ Our members seem surprisingly open to the prospect of hiring welfare recipients with nonviolent criminal backgrounds – who are most often men – under strict conditions:
 - ◆ 82% would consider hiring a recipient convicted on a misdemeanor;
 - ◆ 64% would consider hiring an ex-con who'd gotten in trouble more than five years ago;
 - ◆ 53% are more likely to hire an ex-con if a government bonding program protected them against any financial loss or legal liability caused by the employee; and
 - ◆ 51% are more likely to hire if a social service agency continued to counsel the ex-offender to help avert any problems.

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Underselling Russia's Economy

By Anders Aslund

WASHINGTON
Americans perceive Russia as hopelessly corrupt, with an economy going from bad to worse. But it is not that awful.

A frequently cited statistic is that the average life expectancy for Russian men has declined to 57.7 years. But that was in 1994. After that, the figure increased by 10 months a year, to 61.8 years in 1998. Yet this freely available statistic is rarely cited, as it contradicts standard prejudices.

For 1999, the usually judicious International Monetary Fund had forecast that the Russian gross domestic product would slump by 9 percent. But it grew about 2 percent and industrial growth topped 8 percent. The pro-government parties could not have gained a near majority in the recent parliamentary elections, if Russians had not felt better about the economy, as opinion polls have indicated.

Even when economic growth is recognized, it is dismissed as merely an effect of the large devaluation of the ruble in August 1998 and higher oil prices. But the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development reckons that Russia has done almost as much systemic reform as Latvia and Lithuania, and sooner or later the results are likely to emerge. The 1998 financial crash seems to have been a catalyst for more profound change.

By imposing tough budget constraints, the crash convinced many Russian businessmen that they could no longer live off the state but had to make real money in the market. Meanwhile, the much-publicized barter economy is dwindling. From August 1998 to August 1999, barter dropped by one-third. Nonpayments of most kinds have fallen by at least one-half.

A persistent myth is that Russia cannot collect enough taxes or balance its budget and that Moscow is losing power to the regions. In fact, the percent of G.D.P. that the government collects in revenue — 31 percent — is nearly equal to the portion collected in the United States. (In fact, that is too much, not too little, considering the poor quality of the Russia state.) Last year, the public deficit was barely 2 percent.

The only big budget problem is the old Soviet debt. The West should write

Western experts ignore good news.

off up to half of it, as it did for Poland and Bulgaria, when the success of reforms is secured.

Nor is Moscow losing economic power to the regions. Revenue rose from 9 percent of G.D.P. in 1998 to 13 percent in 1999, largely at the expense of the regional governments.

There is little reason to doubt that acting President Vladimir Putin will undertake substantial reforms. He has made numerous statements supporting a market economy. While he talks about a strong state, he seems to simply mean a functioning state. In his first government reshuffle, Mr.

Putin demoted the two men in the administration with the worst reputation for cronyism.

Unlike Boris Yeltsin, Mr. Putin also benefits from a reformist majority in Parliament. The old Duma featured a Communist majority, whereas the party now holds only 25 percent of the seats. Boris Yeltsin fought unsuccessfully for years to legalize private ownership of land. Now the Communists can no longer block a good land code.

The tax system does need to be changed. Today, finally, nearly everybody agrees on the need to simplify the system, which could include cutting the number of taxes, the highest rates and loopholes. Such reform is likely to be legislated this year.

If anything, the Russian economy looks better than it has for a long time and further improvements are likely. Isn't it time to stop claiming otherwise? □

Anders Aslund, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was an adviser to the Russian government in 1992-93.

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

TheLandgrab.com

Just beyond the headlines about AOL merging with Time Warner and the Internet retailers having a blow-out Christmas, there is another, more important land grab under way in cyberspace, which by the time it's over could have an interesting impact on the global balance of power.

Let me put it to you this way: If you think the French and other Europeans are annoyed with U.S. economic dominance today, wait until they wake up and see the high ground that some key U.S. companies are seizing in the business-to-business area of cyber-commerce. These companies are creating the global exchanges that are going to mediate a huge amount of industrial e-commerce in the next decade.

The closest thing to these exchanges the consumer would see is eBay — the auction site, where individuals can buy or sell anything from their basements. But imagine eBays for a whole set of industries, where goods and services related to any aspect of that industry can be exchanged between buyers and sellers.

For instance, you already have Metalsite.com and E-Steel.com, where construction companies from anywhere in the world can put out their steel needs to the lowest bidder. There is already e-Chemicals.com and Chemdex.com for chemicals and life science products. And soon, no doubt, e-rubber, e-plastics and e-cement.

In a world without walls, these global exchanges will be the shapers of the rules, standards and technology by which a whole host of goods and services will be bought, sold, auctioned and bartered. Thousands of companies are already throwing away their catalogues and traditional supplier relationships and plugging into these mega-exchanges, where they will buy everything from paper to plastics. Because of America's lead in this cyberspace land grab, these exchanges are being created largely in the U.S.

"Most of this is still happening just below the horizon, and the numbers are still relatively small, so people don't see it yet," said Joel Cawley, Director of Corporate Strategy for I.B.M. "But estimates are that these big exchanges will mediate between 30 and 40 percent of industrial e-commerce by 2004. Once they get on everyone's radar screen, it will be too late. The winners will be established, and the cost of switching from a key site, or starting up a new one, will be very high."

These online exchanges usually start out as spot markets, where excess inventories are sold. But because of their efficiency, and potential to be globalized, they are quickly evolving into worldwide market-makers.

Look at Enron. It has set up an online marketplace through which companies all over the world are now able to buy and sell natural gas, electricity, coal, plastics, pulp, paper and oil — and, coming soon, bandwidth. Bandwidth is the basic electronic pipe down which companies send their Internet traffic. Through Enron's Pooling Point Operators — where ties between bandwidth buyers and sellers will be established and monitored — a school with excess bandwidth capacity during the summer will be able to sell its surplus to a company with rising bandwidth demand. Band-

The industrial e-market leader.

width deals that used to take months to close will take seconds.

"We were the first to do this sort of thing for trading natural gas and electricity," says Enron's C.E.O., Kenneth Lay, "but we think the bandwidth market will be the biggest of all. It is now a \$30 billion market and in three years or so it should be \$90 to \$100 billion. And it will be global. We are already operating in the U.S., and will soon be in Europe and Asia."

The Internet economy runs on bandwidth, so if Enron's exchange works, it could be the equivalent of discovering cyber-oil — for Enron and for the U.S.

"There are strong advantages to being the first mover in these sorts of global markets," said Mr. Lay. "When you are first, you get scale very quickly, and with that comes economies that lower your transaction costs, and that gives you more liquidity and the ability to do more complicated transactions than others. We will have competitors, I'm sure. But it's pretty much a winner-take-all environment. The early entrants into these markets will in large part determine how they are shaped. [And] once an entity establishes a strong market position in this kind of global market, it is awfully tough to overtake it." □

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A Chilean Socialist in the Clinton-Blair Mold

Ricardo Lagos Escobar

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 17 — As President-elect Ricardo Lagos Escobar mounted the stage on Sunday night to celebrate his victory with a throng of his supporters, Socialists in the crowd chanted a left-

Man ist slogan that was a favorite when Salvador
News Allende wore the presidential sash back in the

early 1970's: "The people united will never be defeated!"

At another point in the festivities, the crowd called on Mr. Lagos to bring Gen. Augusto Pinochet to justice after his expected eventual return to Chile from Britain, where he has been under house arrest on human rights charges for 15 months.

But after the 61-year-old economist and lawyer acknowledged the presence of Dr. Allende's widow, he delivered a carefully crafted message that struck more moderate chords than at least some in the crowd had come to hear. It was the speech of a veteran politician whose politics have long been more moderate than those of his fellow Chilean Socialists.

On the subject of the former dictator, Mr. Lagos interrupted the crowd's chants by promising to let any future prosecution of General Pinochet run its course in the courts without his interference. He warmly complimented his adversary, Joaquín Lavín, a former aide to General Pinochet. And he promised to forge a government that is tolerant and respects the human rights of all.

"This is not a defeat for anyone," Mr. Lagos said. "I will be the president of all Chileans. I want to resolve the pains that still remain from the century that just ended."

Mr. Lagos will be inaugurated in March as the first Socialist president of Chile since Dr. Allende was overthrown in the violent coup in 1973 led by General Pinochet and backed by the United States. His presidency will almost certainly be very different from Dr. Allende's.

In part that is because he will be governing in a coalition with the more conservative Christian Democratic Party; Dr. Allende's coalition included the Communist Party. But Mr. Lagos has long been a Western European-style social democrat, even through the 1970's and 1980's when other leaders of his party embraced Marxism and the Cuban revolution.

To some extent his moderation is grounded in the Keynesian lessons he learned while earning a doctorate

in economics from Duke University in the 1960's. But it is also seems to be a product of his sober personality and what his friends characterize as a distaste for impulsiveness.

Mr. Lagos was born to a middle-class family on March 2, 1938. His father, a small landowner, died when Mr. Lagos was 8. His mother, Emma Escobar y Froilán Lagos, a retired teacher, cast a vote for her son on Sunday — at the age of 103.

Before going to the United States for graduate studies in economics, he earned a law degree at the University of Chile. He is a weekend gardener, an avid reader of histories and loves Brahms and Mozart. Unlike so many Chileans, he does not smoke. But he does like to take a siesta whenever possible.

Since 1971 he has been married to Luisa Durán de la Fuente, with whom he has a daughter. He also has two children from an earlier marriage.

He plays tennis and does light

rock-climbing for exercise, but his ample waistline suggests that he is not a fanatic of either. And when he talks of politics, compromise and consensus appear to be uppermost on his mind.

"What is our goal now?" Mr. Lagos asked rhetorically during an interview on the campaign trail last year. "Without affecting investment, savings and growth, we need to produce a society a little more just with less of a gap in the inequality of opportunity."

During the Allende years, Mr. Lagos served as secretary general of the University of Chile and was Dr. Allende's choice to be ambassador to Moscow at the time of the coup. But after the coup, when many top Chilean Socialist leaders went to East Germany, he chose exile in the United States and was a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina in 1973-75.

He said he enjoyed his time in Chapel Hill, although he added with a smile, "I had real problems when North Carolina played basketball with Duke."

From 1976 to 1984 he worked as an economist for United Nations agencies, but then devoted himself increasingly to opposition politics.

Mr. Lagos spent only 20 days in General Pinochet's jails, in 1986 during a crackdown after an assassination attempt, but he played a key role in the 1988 plebiscite campaign that led to General Pinochet's defeat.

In a television interview that year, Mr. Lagos had the gumption to point his finger at the camera — as if to point directly at the dictator — and told him that the country had had enough of his repression, torture and executions.

It was that brave moment of defiance that made him the leader of Chile's Socialists and a future presidential candidate.

In 1990 a Christian Democratic-Socialist coalition took power, and during the next eight years Mr. Lagos served as education minister and then public works minister, positions in which he sought not only to help the disadvantaged but also to improve his relations with the business community and the military.

He expanded the influence of military academies by permitting them to grant master's degrees to civilians. And he made sure to complete General Pinochet's pet public works

project, a highway connecting Tierra del Fuego and the lake-dotted Patagonia region.

During the recent presidential campaign, he and Mr. Lavín studiously avoided mentions of either Dr. Allende or General Pinochet as both focused on the future.

Mr. Lagos promised to create 300,000 jobs and bring modern health care to the poor, but he also made a concerted effort to calm the concerns of domestic and foreign investors. He sought out George Soros and David Rockefeller to appear with him in photographs published in the Chilean press and told a conference of local business leaders that he would work hard to keep the budget

The victor in Chile is more Keynesian than Marxist.

deficit in check and interest rates and inflation low.

"I know the limits of the possible," he told business executives last November, "and I know my responsibility to be a leader who orients the public responsibly."

The speech was meant to reassure the private sector that he would continue the current administration's economic policies and not encourage workers to strike, as President Allende's government had done.

Mr. Lagos's moderation through the campaign frustrated leftists in his own party and particularly angered Communist Party leaders who were allies of the Socialists during the Allende era.

But his moderation was mirrored by Mr. Lavín, who called for cuts in military spending and said he would not stand in the way of a future trial of General Pinochet if he was not extradited to stand trial in Spain.

"Lagos is close to the third way of Blair and Clinton," said Ricardo Israél, a political scientist at the University of Chile. "As president, you'll hear a lot about an ethical foreign policy, but you'll probably see more privatizations than you did under the two Christian Democratic presidents. And he'll be very careful with the army."



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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January 18, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

We are writing to follow up on our invitation of September 30th to you to participate in City Year's national convention, *cyzygy 2000*, which will be held from May 30th to June 3rd, 2000 at San Jose State University in California. We would be happy to accommodate your schedule at any time during these days.

We would also like to thank you for attending our national convention for the past 2 years – your presence, leadership and vision in these conventions has been the highlight of our 10 years of work. In particular, we deeply appreciated your words at *cyzygy '99* that “when I saw City Year I knew that I had found the concrete, living, breathing embodiment of what I thought politics ought to be about” – your words were a tremendous honor that we strive daily to live up to.

The theme of *cyzygy 2000* is “Social Entrepreneurship for the 21st Century.” AmeriCorps has been a breeding ground for social entrepreneurs and change agents in our country, and your presence – as the visionary leader who founded AmeriCorps – would be a great honor to all of us. Perhaps you could use this occasion to spell out your vision for AmeriCorps in the 21st century as we become a country with no single majority race.

Mr. President, we know that this is an extraordinary request to once again have you attend our convention. But we feel that there is no other person better suited to present this message to our organization, to Silicon Valley and to our country than you. We would be deeply honored if you could join us at any time during these four days.

Thank you very much for considering our request. We will follow up with your office.

With deep appreciation and gratitude,

Michael

Michael Brown
President

Alan

Alan Khazei
Chief Executive Officer

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*President Clinton –
Please thank Mrs. Clinton for her
contribution to City Year this year from
It Takes A Village! We'd love to have
you at our convention!
Please Come!*

PUTTING IDEALISM TO WORK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-19-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From Karen A. Tramontano

Subject: Meeting with Rep. Barney Frank

When you are in Boston, Rep. Barney Frank would like to meet with you briefly to discuss Steve May. May is a gay Arizona state representative. He is also a member of the Arizona National Guard. He is fighting to stay in the guard even though he is openly gay. Recently May met with John McCain to discuss his situation; May also has endorsed McCain. (See attached articles)

Barney Frank wants to discuss this situation with you and to ask you to do all that you can to see that May is not discharged.

Barney has spoken with John and with me. I told Barney the other day that John is working with DoD to assess the options available. Although Barney appreciates our efforts, he wants to discuss this matter with you personally.

Since we are beginning to review this situation, I recommend that you listen to Barney and assure him that we will follow up with him. I am concerned, given the history that we have with DoD, that we will not be able to deliver exactly what Barney is requesting. I have been careful not to over promise.

copied
Tramontano
Podesta

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[*Tucson Weekly Observer* and *PlanetOut* ([PlanetOut website](#) 04 JAN 00)]

McCain Meets May on "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" Case

The GOP presidential hopeful sits down with his Arizona compatriot to learn more about the gay representative's "don't ask, don't tell" case.

Arizona's U.S. Senator John McCain and gay state Representative Steve May (R-Phoenix) met December 30 to discuss May's fight to stay in the Arizona Army National Guard and the military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. McCain had requested a meeting with May, and the two Republicans got together after the senator had submitted his papers in the Arizona Secretary of State's Office to become an official candidate in the February 22 state Republican Presidential primary. Meanwhile, another Arizona legislator is planning an action on May's behalf.

May, who is facing possible Army discharge, said after the private meeting that he wasn't sure McCain "fully understands the consequences of the 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell' policy" or the chronology of May's case. May said that he talked with McCain about many specific cases in which the policy was implemented and soldiers were "harassed, hurt and murdered," in addition to overviewing his own alleged violations of the policy the Army's investigation.

May calls his case is an example of how "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" is flawed. He publicly came out after he was honorably discharged from the Army in 1995. In 1998, May was elected to the Arizona House of Representatives, and in February 1999, he delivered the fateful testimony before the House Government Reform Committee that led to the Army's investigation. A bill sponsored by state Representative Karen Johnson (R-Mesa) would have prohibited government entities in the state from extending benefits to the domestic partners of their employees. May testified after Johnson had taken her turn before the committee with a homophobic tirade that included quotations from Rev. Fred "God Hates Fags" Phelps' Web site.

At the time of the committee hearing May was a civilian, on inactive duty since serving in the Army. In April, he was called back to active duty during the Kosovo crisis. After the emergency had passed, May was returned to inactive states. In August, an anonymous complaint had been filed and the investigation into his committee testimony was initiated. Despite stellar performance ratings by his commanders and peers, the Army is moving ahead with plans to discharge May based on the statements he made as a legislator.

Howard Opinsky, a spokesperson for the Senator, said the Senator met with May to try to help him, since he was an Arizona constituent. Opinsky added that "McCain felt it was important to get more information and look into the specifics of the case." The Senator also stated he was going to get back with May on his case later this week. However according to Opinsky, McCain's views "are still the same on 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell.'"

May agreed that the meeting probably hadn't changed the Arizona senator's view on gays and lesbians serving in the military. "You really can't change someone's position or educate them in just an hour," he said. Despite that, May believes a line of communication has been established between himself and McCain over the policy and the Army's investigation of May.

Even with their disagreement over "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," May still supports McCain's bid for the 2000 Republican Presidential nomination, and that support made May a target this past week. U.S. Representative Barney Frank (D-MA) publicly criticized May for backing McCain, and former U.S.

Representative Sam Coppersmith (D-AZ) chastised May in a Mesa Tribune op-ed piece. May responded that, "The Democrats are trying to use this as a wedge issue between John McCain and me. I think my endorsement for John McCain is perceived by some Democrats as a threat to their control over the gay vote."

The national gay and lesbian Log Cabin Republicans are also not in accord with McCain on a number of relevant issues, but still raised \$40,000 for his campaign last month.

In another development, when the Arizona Legislature goes into session January 10 May's case will be the subject of a bill sponsored by state Representative Richard Kyle (R-Phoenix). HCM 2001 would have the Arizona Legislature ask the President, Secretary of Defense and the Congress to retain Representative May in the Army Reserve.

E-mail [Steve May](#)

Previous stories:

[19 DEC 99 *Arizona Republic*] [Reluctant May](#) Forced to Stand in Limelight

[13 DEC 99 *PlanetOut*] May [Discharge](#) in Army's Sights

[26 OCT 1999 *The Advocate*] [Serving Out Loud](#): A gay Republican legislator finds himself targeted under "don't ask, don't tell"

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[13 DEC 99 *PlanetOut*]

May Discharge in Army's Sights

Mark R. Kerr, *Tucson Weekly Observer*, & PlanetOut News Staff

The "don't ask, don't tell" report on the Arizona representative is in, and despite his "unlimited potential" his superiors say they have no choice but to get rid of him.

The U.S. Army is preparing to discharge First Lieutenant and Arizona Representative Steve May from the Army Reserves, over testimony he delivered in February during legislative debate. May, a civilian at the time, was called to active duty with the reserves during the Kosovo crisis. Shortly thereafter, an investigation was instigated to determine whether his comments in the state House constituted violation of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy. That investigation culminated in a 43-page report covering May's Army career and record of public service, and was approved by his Battalion Commander Major Eileen Norton. It concludes that Army rules require his dismissal despite his "outstanding military performance (in which he was rated as an exceptional officer with an unblemished career), his military and civilian education and achievements, and his unlimited potential to be an outstanding assent as a future officer and leader in the Army reserves."

May received the report during training exercises during the weekend of December 3-4. The reviews of his Army career, by his peers and commanding officers were glowing. He was described as a "superb junior officer serving in a difficult military occupational specialty," who "served honorably and admirably in all assigned duty positions." Several reviewers commented on his recent performance, praising him and noting that the good order and morale of his unit, the 348th, was not diminished by the publicity about his sexual orientation. One his commanders wrote, "I believe that the majority of personnel in the unit have knowledge of the article [about the charges against May] however, such knowledge has in no way affected morale in his [platoon] or the other [platoons]. In fact, the [Headquarters] section is functioning better than it has for my past tenure as commander. His enthusiasm and stamina has developed his platoon into a cohesive unit." A fellow officer wrote, "My knowledge of this article and the investigation arising from it have in no way impacted on my ability to confidently perform my duties as an officer. I do not believe that this knowledge has in any way been detrimental to the morale of my troops or to the morale of the troops directly under Lt. May's command."

"I was very pleased to read that my commanders, peers and the soldiers under my command think that I am an effective and respected soldier regardless of my private life and the views I express as a legislator on behalf of my constituents," May said. "All I want is to serve my country with integrity in the Army Reserves as I serve my district in the legislature. I hope Major Norton and my chain of command exercise their discretion that I be allowed to continue my service."

His command did not. In the recommendation section of the report, Major Norton said that, "it appears the immediate commander has not an option but to recommend initiation of a separation action to higher headquarters."

Responding to the report, May's attorney Christopher Wolf sent a letter to Norton, requesting that she terminate the discharge proceedings and meet with the both of them. In the December 9 letter, Wolf advised Norton that relevant Defense Department regulations permit her to recommend retention of an openly gay officer when "Separation of the officer would not be in the best interests of the Armed Forces." Wolf said, "Based on Lt. May's stellar record and his great future potential as an officer, we ask that you use your authority under this provision and determine that it is in the best of interest of the Armed Forces to terminate the separation proceedings of Lt. May. You are obviously well placed to judge Lt. May's past performance and his ability to continue to serve his country with distinction."

May said that if the proceeding continues, he will challenge it court, arguing the Army cannot limit his free speech rights as a civilian or interfere with his ability to represent his constituents as a state legislator.

May was also interviewed about his case for a national television newsmagazine. The CBS "60 Minutes" segment in question primarily profiled the brutal murder of Army PFC Barry Winchell, who was thought to be gay by his co-workers, and the subsequent conviction of Private Calvin Glover. This tragedy spurred the current occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to state in an interview that "don't ask, don't tell" doesn't work.

Republican presidential hopeful Senator John McCain of Arizona criticized Clinton for backsliding on the policy. "It is an inappropriate comment, especially in the context in which he made it and naturally suspicions will arise that he's following on to help his wife's candidacy for the Senate," said McCain on a cable news network interview. "It seems to me that that kind of statement undermines the men and women in the military who are trying to implement a policy that has been in existence for seven years."

McCain also said he would like to talk with Representative May, "sit down with him and look at the specifics of his case." May welcomed McCain's suggestion. "It's a good idea," he said. "The Senator needs to hear the facts of my case and that of Barry Winchell to reconsider his opinion of 'don't ask, don't tell,' a policy that is absurd and unfair."

Although May has been open about his orientation throughout his political career, his remarks before the Arizona House Government Reform Committee on a bill that would have prohibited the extension of benefits to the unmarried domestic partners of government employees led to the military's charges against him. Bill sponsor state Representative Karen Johnson (R-Mesa) had testified first, making many homophobic remarks that May came forward to refute.

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