

BLACK & WHITE BOSTON

Diddy Cullinane
President

Kelley Herlihy
Administrative Director

JB Su

MEMORANDUM

'00 JAN 24 PM 3:29

TO: Nancy Hernreich
FROM: Diddy Cullinane
DATE: January 21, 2000
RE: Black & White Boston

Dear Nancy,

The enclosed materials are for President Clinton.

Thank you for forwarding this information to him.

1/24/00
Send to Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

can

BLACK & WHITE BOSTON

*Diddy Cullinane
President*

*Kelley Herlihy
Administrative Director*

*Belinda Ancion
Administrative Assistant*

January 21, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed are a few recent publications from Black & White Boston Coming Together.

At our first Business Breakfast Meeting of 2000, we had the pleasure of hearing Senator Kennedy speak on activities in Washington that are of interest to our attendees-healthcare, education, legislation on hate crimes, and the digital divide.

According to the Senator, "Black & White Boston is so important in Boston, and it can be an example for the rest of the country. America will be America when we free ourselves from the stains of discrimination resonating in our hearts."

Thank you for your continuing interest in our activities.

Sincerely,



Diddy Cullinane

Black & White Boston

COMING TOGETHER

*Welcome
to Fenway Park!*



John Buckley greets his guests

The Boston Red Sox hosted the third annual Black & White Boston "Night at Fenway" on June 14, 1999.

Beginning with a festive reception at the 600 Club, Red Sox Vice President John Buckley welcomed Black & White Boston President Diddy Cullinane and close to 300 guests, including Mayor Menino, Corporate CEO's and executives, business and professional men and women, black and white, for an evening of good fellowship, networking and great baseball.

600 Club Hospitality



Leaders of the Boston business community presided over their Corporate Suites, donated for the evening, where guests could mingle, talk business or baseball, and, in general, enjoy the game in style and comfort.

Beacon Capital Partners
Bingham, Dana LLP
Boston Harbor Hotel
Ernst & Young LLP
Fleet Financial
General Electric

Houghton Mifflin Company
Jankowski Comm.
Reebok
Walsh Brothers
WCVB-TV Channel 5
IKON Office Solutions

Black & White Boston Newsletter

Fall 1999



Let the
networking
begin!



Corporate Suites



A peek at the New Stadium



Just as the Black & White on Green Tournament at Franklin Park has become a popular vehicle for racial, business and social interaction at Franklin Park, this very special evening at Fenway Park is bringing people together in similar ways and in a most enjoyable setting!

Special thanks to the Boston Red Sox, participating corporations and . . . the TEAM, for an exciting 9th inning victory over the Minnesota Twins!

Black & White Boston
One Exeter Plaza, Boston, MA 02116
(617) 247-9300 (617) 247-0064
www.bwboston.com

Black & White Boston

COMING TOGETHER

THE RYDER CUP

BOSTON HERALD THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999



ONE TOP TWOSOME: Gale Sayers, left, and Bobby Orr share a laugh on the links during the Black and White on Green tournament at the Franklin Park Golf Course yesterday.

For the week of September 21-26, 1999,
how did we spell success?

G-O-L-F!

Certainly at The Country Club in Brookline where American Golfers reclaimed the Ryder Cup in a surprise victory over the European Team.

But also at the Franklin Park Golf Course, where the sale of 300 Ryder Cup tickets, generously donated by The Country Club to Mayor Menino and the City of Boston did, as promised, raise a million-dollar endowment for what has been designated the Youth Sports Legacy Fund.

Commissioner Justine Liff and the City of Boston Parks Department, in collaboration with Larry Moulter, Diane Brickley and Woolf Associates, created "Ryder Cup Week at Franklin Park," complete with tickets to the matches, shuttle service to Brookline, open tee times, and children's programs. Also available was the opportunity to participate in the Seventh Annual Black & White on Green Tournament and Barbecue.

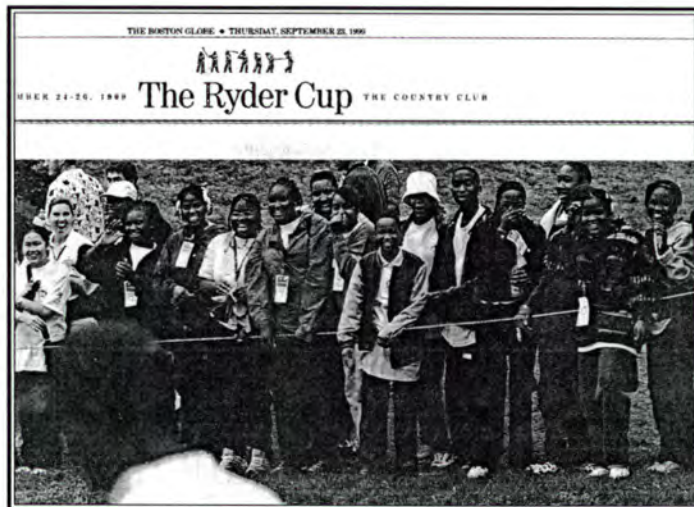
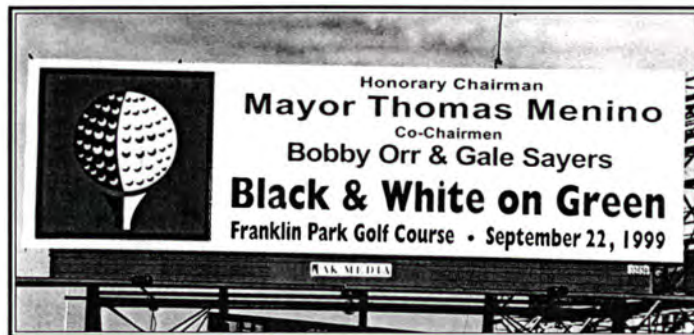
Thanks to all who were a part of this creative event, the impact of the 1999 Ryder Cup will be felt long after the cheers have subsided!

Black & White Boston

One Exeter Plaza Boston, MA 02116 (617) 247-9300 (617) 247-0064
www.bwboston.com

Black & White Boston Newsletter

November 1999



A crowd of smiling faces from William Barton Rogers Middle School in Hyde Park affirms Tiger Woods as a teen idol.

Golf events with a goal target inner-city kids

As the monied crowds gathered at The Country Club to watch the first-rank of golf professionals practice for the Ryder Cup yesterday, a group of kids from a very different world only a few miles away made their way in across the manicured lawn.

Tiffene Gaston, 13, an eighthgrader and golf fan from William B. Rogers Middle School in Hyde Park, spotted her hero. She couldn't contain herself.

"Some girlfriends and I yelled, 'We love you, Tiger!' He turned and smiled," said Gaston, who said she will treasure the memory.

"Just to see a Black-Asian player, you don't see that often," said Gaston, who has played golf twice at Franklin Park and now is thinking about applying herself to the game to see if she has what it takes to become a professional.

She and about 110 eighthgraders from middle schools across Boston came to The Country Club yesterday as guests of five of their fellow students who won an essay contest at the end of the last school year. The field trip for each winner's entire class was their prize.

"They were aware that they went because one of their

classmates had written something," said teacher Margaret Dempsey, whose student Trenton Patterson wrote one of the winning essays on the value of teamwork.

"They were his guests, and they were getting to experience something other kids won't," Dempsey said. "They were overwhelmed by the size of the place, the golf course and the pavilions that had been set up. I think what the kids saw was a very different world than the one they live in, and maybe if they work hard they can cross into that world."

Meanwhile, at the William J. Devine golf course at Franklin Park, another event was underway, intended to finance scholarships and support a program to steer inner-city youths to a game that is often seen as the domain of older white men.

The seventh annual Black and White on Green Golf Tournament included as chairmen former Bruin Bobby Orr and former Chicago Bears running back Gale Sayers.

"Every child, black or white, should be given an opportunity to play," said Orr. "Golf is a business tool, no question. But it is a sport, and when I retired from hockey, I learned I could approach business the way I

had once approached hockey."

Retired probation officer and golfer Rudy Cabral Sr. said, "It teaches you discipline, patience and persistence. Those are things kids need to learn if they want to survive. With this golf course right in the middle of a black community, that's all the more reason for kids to come here and play."

Meanwhile, the tournament also is intended to benefit adults.

"It brings black and white businessmen together in a relaxed forum to network," said Archie Williams, president of Roxbury Technology, which produces laser cartridges for printers.

Phil Emma, general manager of Coca Cola in New England, said, "It's an opportunity to tie our business associates in with local people. It's corporate people meeting local business people to break down some of the barriers."

Emma added that it is important to tie the events at Franklin Park with those at The Country Club.

"It's important for kids to see that this is not just a rich, old guy's sport. If you can hook them in at an early age, it starts to break down that barrier," he said.

BOSTON'S



RYDER
CUP

CELEBRATION

FRANKLIN PARK • SEPTEMBER 21-26, 1999



U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Administrator

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature
JAN 24 PM 3:32

January 24, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have a suggestion for your State of the Union Speech. I am assuming you will talk about your Administration's commitment to sustaining the environment. When you do, you could talk about how one of your agencies created an internal program (Planet GSA) for its own employees and now sees it being adopted around the government and even extended to the United Nations. Today, the UN is our customer for utilities; tomorrow we hope to do much more.

I'll even suggest some words you could use. In addition, I am enclosing two things. One is a one-page description of Planet GSA and the MOA we expect to sign with the UN. The other is a yellow-highlighted copy of the latest issue of Green@work Magazine, which tells the Planet GSA story in much greater detail.

You could say this:

Federal employees care about the environment. The General Services Administration created something they call PlanetGSA. Almost everything GSA employees are doing to help sustain the environment fits inside at least one of PlanetGSA's 4 pillars: Buy Green, Save Green, Build Green and Drive Green. Other agencies have joined in and now GSA signs memorandums of agreement with other federal agencies so every federal employee has an easy way to participate. In fact, next Tuesday, the United Nations will sign a MOA to be part of PlanetGSA.

I'm looking forward to your speech. You'll be great.

Respectfully,

David J. Barram
David J. Barram
Administrator

Enclosures

Send to Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Send cc to Terry Edmonds

Yes ☒

No ☐

18th and F Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20540



Handwritten signature

Carl

Planet GSA & the United Nations Entering Into a Memorandum of Agreement



We're excited. All of us are concerned about the environment. Rarely do we find ways to link up with others and get on with the task.

Planet GSA gives us that chance. With simplicity of vision (Build Green, Buy Green, Save Green, Drive Green), it gives our customers and employees banners under which to rally and leverage effort.

One of our customers is the United Nations. We provide them with utilities and will soon begin to renovate their building into a "green" building. With Planet GSA as a guide, we have been able to frame a next step in our partnership: signing an MOA.

The MOA

Planet GSA is in the process of signing Memorandum of Agreements (MOA's) with 20 federal agencies. These will pave the way to work with Agency Environmental Executives as partners.

Plans call for signing the Memorandum of Agreement with the United Nations during the United Nations Workshop on "Energy Efficiency, Global Competitiveness & Deregulation" on February 1st in New York City. GSA is co-sponsoring this workshop with the UN, Consolidated Edison Electric and ConEd Solutions.

The workshop will explore ways in which the public and private sectors can buy competitively priced electricity and natural gas for facilities across the globe. New financing mechanisms and renewable energy sources will also be explored.

We expect 800 people including procurement officers, architects, engineers, energy managers, building managers, contract officers, local and international energy policy makers, and diplomatic personnel from the commercial sector. The workshop is free. Details are on <http://www.un.org/events/energy2000>.

GSA holds regular, biennial workshops on energy management, conservation, efficiency, and planning strategy in each of the 10 standard Federal regions. These workshops are done in coordination with the Department of Energy, State, local, tribal and county public officials who have responsibilities for energy management.

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2000

\$6.00

green@work

INSIDE

CHOOSE
YOUR WORLD:
3 SCENARIOS
FOR THE FUTURE

LESSONS
LEARNED
IN SEATTLE

GREEN POWER
TO THE PEOPLE

PREMIERE ISSUE

William C. Ford, Jr.
Impatient with the Possibilities

Not your ordinary governmental task force, Planet GSA is pushing hard for one million government employees to "think green," and enjoying huge successes along the way because of its creative approaches to communication and partnerships.

How does the agency responsible for providing workspace products, services and solutions for one million Federal employees successfully drum up interest in and enthusiasm for environmental initiatives within its own workforce of 14,200 employees? The answer is simple: by encouraging actions already begun, by providing tools for increased action and by packaging the program in a fun and motivational concept.

The program, Planet GSA, is now nearing the end of its second year. Officially launched on Earth Day 1998 by General Services Administration (GSA) Administrator Dave Barram, the program was developed to meet the White House's interest in furthering environmental efforts within the Federal government. But unlike some other governmental initiatives, Barram and his Planet GSA special assistant, Jackie Robinson, knew that they needed to do something unique—something that went beyond the typical "task force" image. "We had a to create a fun way to have the GSA community become excited about the program," Robinson says.

One of the first steps Robinson took was to put a team together consisting of four team leaders, one for each of the program's pillars:

- **Buying Green:** GSA promotes the purchase of recycled, energy-efficient and environmental products and services.
- **Building Green:** GSA builds, modernizes and alters Federal facilities using sustainable design principles.
- **Driving Green:** GSA promotes and expands the fleet of alternative fueled vehicles and promotes commuting strategies such as carpooling and teleWORK.
- **Saving Green:** GSA promotes energy and water conservation in Federal facilities.

At first, Robinson admits, not everyone was enthusiastic about the new program. So, he says, "we concentrated on those people

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who did get it." After the first four team leaders were named, eleven Regional Planet GSA coordinators were appointed. Each region also was asked to select a coordinator for each of the four areas. There are now more than 60 GSA employees involved in the Planet GSA program nationwide.

Within the first six months following Barram's announcement of the Planet GSA program, each region planned a Planet GSA kickoff event. Vendors were invited to display their environmental products, training sessions were held and celebrity speakers such as Hal Linden, June Lockhart, Dennis Weaver and Jerry Brown were invited to help attract employees to the events. During these kickoffs, special awards were given recognizing those employees who had helped protect the environment. The kickoffs were designed to energize employees, to heighten their awareness of what GSA does for the environment and to challenge each employee to "think green." These events were so successful several regions, such as Atlanta, GA, Denver, CO, and San Francisco, CA, have continued to host Planet GSA events focusing on environmental training opportunities.

With GSA purchasing more than \$50 billion in goods and services per year, it's

Planet GSA's Champions

Among the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of green strides being taken by GSA employees nationwide, here's a sample of some of the success stories the program has realized to date.

Buy Green

- The team of Bobby Givens, Dean Zaffree, Michael Gartland, Patricia Honley, Juan Trujillo, Crystal Thill, Carter Lee and Francine Mortensen of GSA's Surplus Sales Office in Denver, CO, received Vice President Gore's Hammer Award for reinventing the personal property sales marketing process. The new plan formed a coalition of federal agencies in southern Utah sharing space and personnel for re-marketing used federal property resulting in more competitive bids and greater income to the agencies.
- Marcelles Barr, Wanda Bowman, Sherrill Marlow and Sharon Booker with the National Furniture Center in Philadelphia combined three multiple award floor covering contract schedules into one. They invited industry to address carpet, mat and tile recycling, waste management and reuse of old carpet in order to assist customers in waste disposal and recycling. They exceeded NFC's \$1 million goal with \$2.5 million in purchases of recycled content carpet.

Build Green

- In designing the Federal office building at 290 Broadway in New York, EPA representatives and GSA's Alan Greenberg, John Rossi, Walter Babich and Robert Collegio partnered to ensure that the buildings used energy-efficient equipment and other environmental products. The energy systems qualified for more than \$2.3 million in rebates, and the annual energy savings of 3,300 kW results in yearly savings of \$1.3 million.
- The new \$25.4 million EPA Regional Headquarters in Kansas City, KS, was a collaborative effort among GSA, EPA, the architect, the developer, and the builder. The result was a green building that is not only functional but beautiful, using "off the shelf" products without significantly impacting the cost or schedule of the project. For those interested in Building Green, the "Green Team" documented their efforts toward creating an environmentally sensitive "green" project.

Drive Green

- GSA is participating in the six cities "AFV User Program." In partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE), GSA is making up to \$4 million in matching funds available to federal agencies in six cities: San Francisco, CA, Denver, CO, Albuquerque, NM, Minneapolis, MN, Salt Lake City, UT, and Melbourne-Titusville, FL. The money helps cover the difference (about \$4,500) between buying an alternative fuel vehicle (AFV) versus a traditional gas-powered vehicle. The cost is offset by the significant environmental benefits of AFVs.

Save Green

- EPA's Richmond, CA, laboratory has become the first Federal building in the U.S. to be powered entirely by renewable energy. A three-year agreement with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District will supply the facility with 100 percent green power. During the first year, geothermal energy will provide 60 percent of the supply, with landfill gas for the balance. In the future, all green energy will come from landfill gas. With the U.S. government spending \$3.5 billion a year on electricity purchases, GSA is committed to negotiating contracts that will increase green power's portion of this spending.
- Massachusetts and Rhode Island are currently participating in the New England Property Management Utility Procurement Program, with current annual electric generation load totals of approximately 237 million kilowatt-hours at an annual cost of \$24 million. As other New England states become active in the contract, the base annual load will reach 454 million kilowatt-hours with an annual cost of \$42.5 million. Through the contract, GSA and other participating agencies will receive an additional \$1.5 million in savings above the legislated Standard Offer pricing for the life of the contract. This project was one of the nine winners at this year's Federal Energy and Water Conservation Awards.
- The Metcalfe Federal Building in Chicago, IL, became the first building in Illinois to receive EPA's Energy Star Award for energy efficiency. Over the last six years, electric consumption at the building has been reduced by more than nine percent, which translates into savings of about \$223,000 a year.
- New equipment installed at the Suitland Federal Center in Washington, DC, saved almost \$244,000 and 46.4 billion Btu's in 1998. This project is expected to save GSA and the American taxpayers \$10 million over the next 20 years.

"We have worked hard to energize and inform GSA employees, and the entire federal community, about the things they can do to protect the environment. It has encouraged those who have been working on environmental issues for a long time to see that the importance of their work is recognized."

Jackie Robinson
Planet GSA Special Assistant

easy to see how significant the impact that "greening" GSA can be. The evidence that Planet GSA works and is pushing the envelope beyond normal conservation standards speaks for itself. (See box on page 45.)

Thinking Green

But how do you implement such a monumental program? Robinson acknowledges that they knew a cookie-cutter approach wouldn't work in getting the word out. So they created an entire package of ideas—ideas that, in the end, reach each and every GSA employee.

For example, much emphasis is put into education and improving communications. This ranges from having national and regional Planet GSA Web sites to celebrating annual events such as Earth Day, Energy Awareness Month and America Recycles Day to producing a monthly report highlighting the environmental activities taking place. These reports keep top-level management as well as employees apprised of ongoing activities and their progress. To get and keep each employee "thinking green," a brochure, a bookmark, two videos, a pay stub message and e-mail messages from Barram were created communicating the Planet GSA message and encouraging employees to participate. Planet GSA team members deliver presentations about what they are doing for the environment to groups both inside and outside GSA.

In addition to Planet GSA Awards and other environmental awards programs, an Environmental Champions brochure was published for Earth Day 1999 to recognize the environmental accomplishments of all employees. Environmental "champions" also will be recognized in its Environmental Awards program at GSA's Earth Day 2000 celebration.

Planet GSA also recognizes other environmental activities that its employees are involved in such as recycling, environmental

remediation, pollution prevention, the reduction or elimination of lead, asbestos and radon, improved indoor air quality, and participation in the Brownfields Redevelopment to help with cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated inner city properties. These programs are referred to as *Managing Green*.

"Through Planet GSA, we now have a way to talk about all the things that GSA employees are doing to save money, protect the environment and improve the quality of life in communities across our nation," says Robinson. "We have worked hard to energize and inform GSA employees, and the entire federal community, about the things they can do to protect the environment. It has encouraged those who have been working on environmental issues for a long time to see that the importance of their work is recognized. Finally, Planet GSA has given us the tools to show the American public that their government is working hard, and is working together, to protect our planet for the generations to come in the 21st century."

Beyond the GSA

Early on, Robinson says, the Planet GSA team recognized that in order to fully integrate the program's objectives throughout the Federal government, relationships needed to be formed with federal partner agencies. It was important, he says, to have these organizations on board and working toward the Planet GSA. The team has currently met with 25 agencies and are in the process of signing Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with all whereby these agencies agree to support Planet GSA initiatives.

"We can't protect the environment alone. Customer agencies have to want to do the right thing for the environment, and we want to be right there to help them do just that," Robinson says.

And Planet GSA is not stopping with the public sector. Robinson is excited about plans that call for signing an MOA

Planet GSA On the Web

www.gsa.gov/planetgsa

An introduction to the Planet GSA program, this site offers specific information about the four pillars of the program—Buy Green, Build Green, Drive Green and Save Green—as well as its fiscal goals, upcoming training programs, regional events and environmental exhibits. You can also access speeches by Planet GSA officials, learn about awards programs and access Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with other governmental agencies.

www.pub.fss.gsa.gov/envIRON.index.html

With the growing number of environmentally sensitive furniture and furnishing products and services identified under schedule contracts, the National Furniture Center (NFC) has its own new "Furniture and Furnishings" section in the 1999 edition of GSA's "Environmental Products and Services Guide." Products and service offerings include energy efficient lighting, energy conserving window shading systems, recycled content floor coverings, remanufactured office systems work stations, environmentally safe, on-site furniture upholstery and refinishing, carpet recycling programs and more. The NFC expects this section, as well as its "What's Green" Web page at www.nfc.fss.gsa.gov to grow considerably as it canvasses its many schedule vendors for information on environmental attributes of the thousands of commercial products currently provided under contract for the Federal community.

www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/nepa.htm

NEPA Call-in is GSA's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) information clearinghouse and research service. It provides technical assistance and information to GSA personnel and approved GSA contractors in understanding and implementing the complex requirements of NEPA and related environmental initiatives. Supported by a research staff of environmental professionals and a network of experts throughout the nation, NEPA Call-in is designed to meet the needs of GSA's realty professionals.

www.gsa.gov/pbs/centers/energy/

This site helps employees learn about ways to reduce costs by promoting optimal energy use while simultaneously protecting the environment and ensuring a quality workspace for clients. Main sections of the site include: public utilities programs; energy tracking; gas programs; green power; plus news and information and related links.

www.pueblo.gsa.gov/press/envIRON.html

This site highlights an array of publications produced by the Federal government to inform consumers about ways they can "think" and "act" green. Among the publication topics included are: green advertising claims; collecting used oil for recycling/reuse; endangered species; healthy lawns/healthy environments; and a citizen's guide to pesticides.

with the United Nations in New York in February 2000 during the Joint Energy Conference. (GSA provides electricity and supplies to the U.N.) This will, Robinson says, "turn Planet GSA into a global initiative."

In addition, Planet GSA officials have toured Disney's facility in Orlando and are discussing entering into an MOA with them. To reward companies that show concern for the environment, GSA's National Furniture Center has established the Evergreen Awards Program. It is given to vendors who can apply in several categories: waste prevention, recycling, affirmative procurement, environmental preferability and model facility. Milliken Carpet won in July 1998, Herman Miller won in October 1998 and Collins & Aikman Floorcoverings won in July 1999.

What's Next?

Next up on the Planet GSA agenda is to focus on the next generation of government officials. Robinson says that a program is being created that will focus on getting children of all ages involved in planning future green initiatives. Although still in the infancy stages, the Planet GSA team is investigating the idea of an essay contest that encourages kids to become more sensitive and concerned about the environment.

"On a personal note, I care about the world my children and grandchildren have to grow up in," Robinson says. "But it's also the right thing to do for the right reason." @



Griff

National Office

Public Policy and Advocacy

445 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 300

Washington, D.C. 20008

TEL: 202-337-5471

FAX: 202-337-3826

Should do if at all possible

00 JAN 24 PM 3:29

January 20, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the 43 million Americans living with arthritis, I am writing to respectfully request the issuance of a presidential proclamation affirming May, 2000 as "National Arthritis Awareness Month."

One out of every six Americans – including 285,000 children – are living with arthritis. It remains the leading cause of disability in the United States and costs the American economy \$65 billion annually. Arthritis is also more common among women for whom it is the leading chronic condition and cause of activity limitation.

Despite these compelling facts, our nation has long labored under the many myths surrounding arthritis. It is widely believed that arthritis is an inevitable part of the aging process; there are few effective treatment options apart from taking a few aspirin; and individuals with arthritis should refrain from physical activity.

While we are ready with the necessary tools, expertise, and energy to shatter these myths and capitalize on the fruits of research to help improve the lives of Americans living with arthritis, the key to success is awareness. Just as you advanced the cause of awareness by referencing arthritis in your 1999 State of the Union address, we believe that the issuance of a presidential proclamation will be a significant weapon in the war against arthritis.

1/24/00

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Rose Crane, Chair
Public Policy and Advocacy Committee

Enclosure

Send to Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Carol

**Draft Language for Presidential Proclamation
Recognizing May 2000 as “National Arthritis Awareness Month”**

Arthritis effects the lives of 43 million Americans or one out of every six of us, including 285,000 children. This number will grow to over 60 million individuals by 2020.

Thus, this crippling disease remains the leading cause of disability in the United States and costs our economy \$65 billion annually.

Arthritis also is more common among women – for whom it is the leading chronic condition and cause of activity limitation.

Despite these compelling facts, for generations, our nation has labored under the many myths surrounding arthritis. It is still widely believed that arthritis is an inevitable part of the aging process; there are few effective treatment options apart from taking a few aspirin; and individuals with arthritis should refrain from physical activity.

However, we can do something about arthritis in America.

Thanks to the work of voluntary organizations like the Arthritis Foundation, we are spreading the message that there is help and hope for Americans living with this painful and debilitating disease.

In the past year, we have reached several milestones in our battle against arthritis. Whether it involves the new and exciting treatment options arising from our investments in research or our first steps in implementing the National Arthritis Action Plan, we have been provided new tools in our fight against the disease.

In early 1998, the Arthritis Foundation joined forces with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to develop the National Arthritis Action Plan – an innovative

public health strategy that will forcefully confront the burden of arthritis. Among our goals are improving the scientific information base on arthritis, increasing awareness that arthritis is a national health problem, and encouraging more individuals with arthritis to seek early intervention and treatment to reduce pain and disability.

As we take stock of these accomplishments, it is important to remember the challenges we still face in improving the quality of life for Americans living with arthritis and, ultimately, finding a cure. Thus, as we mark the beginning of National Arthritis Month, I call on the American public to apply our vast talents, energy, and unbending resolve to continue this crusade against arthritis. Through this combined effort, we will find a cure.

CRANE & ASSOCIATES

January 19, 2000

Dear Darcy-

We have been working with Sandra Seba on this. Please let me know if this is what you need or if we should do something else or something more.

I hope all is well with you and the snow has at least a few moments of fun or beauty.

As always, thank you,

MJSS

1-24-00



Tab B: Sperling/Podesta
Tab C: Reed/Liu/Podesta
Tab D: Frampton/Podesta
Tab F: Lane/Podesta
Tab G: Ibarra/Podesta
pg 1: Burkhardt (for reply)
Tab H: Marshall/Balderston/Podesta
pg. 5: Berger
Tab L: Johnson/Podesta
Tab M: Moore/Podesta; pg 2: VP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 2000

00 JAN 22 PM 4:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

*copied
Sperling
Podesta*

SUBJECT: NEC WEEKLY REPORTS

cc: JOHN PODESTA

Child Labor: At your request, your FY 2001 budget includes a new child labor initiative. We hope to give the details of the new initiative to a major paper sometime between now and the release of the budget (2/7). The plan builds on last year's achievements by doing more to help countries around the world make the aspirations of the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor a reality, moving children from hard labor to education and preventing the loss of future generations of youth to abusive work. As you know, in FY 1999, the United States became the world's largest contributor to the ILO's IPEC program; we now provide \$30 million a year. Your FY 2001 budget would expand those efforts by providing \$100 million to support international efforts to eliminate child labor through two inter-related strategies: (1) increasing the U.S. contribution to IPEC by 50% to \$45 million to provide multilateral assistance to help more children in more countries; and (2) establishing a new \$55 million bilateral assistance program that addresses, in places of widespread child labor, one of its major causes -- the lack of a viable alternative in the form of an accessible, affordable and decent education. If schools are miles away, or parents cannot afford clothes or books or food, or the buildings have no roofs or nothing meaningful is taught and opportunities are not offered, parents see no choice other than to send their kids to work. Our work through IPEC makes it clear that we must provide greater resources to expand access to education if our country by country strategies to eliminate child labor are to make lasting progress. Two issues that still need to be decided are how much to raise this on your upcoming trip to India and whether in the context of the G-7/8 summit you could call upon the International Financial Institutions to make greater investments in education and other strategies to eliminate child labor and call upon the private sector to join us in this fight by supporting an international trust fund for the same purpose. Finally, your FY 2001 budget also will double to \$10 million funds for the U.S. Customs Service to enforce the ban on the importation of goods made with forced or indentured child labor. Finally, on the domestic front, your budget will increase funds for child labor law enforcement and create a new farm safety program to help train youth working on farms.

Digital Divide: Over the next several weeks, an NEC coordinated interagency group will intensify outreach to the private sector to encourage their participation in your Digital Divide trip. We are developing a framework for individual private sector commitments. The proposed framework may focus on access, education, content and teaching goals, but we are still working on the precise structure. Obviously, the focus will be broader -- since the Digital Divide initiative goes beyond K-12 education to include access for low-income families. Furthermore, I met with John Chambers, President & CEO of Cisco Systems, on Thursday who committed to work closely with us on this issue. Bill Gates has also requested a meeting with me when we are both in Davos next weekend -- although I do not know the subject, it could very likely be on this issue. We are continuing to map out an extensive private and non-profit outreach strategy.

Handwritten note: "I met with John Chambers, President & CEO of Cisco Systems, on Thursday who committed to work closely with us on this issue."

Bankruptcy: When Congress returns next week, the first order of business may be completing debate on the Bankruptcy bill before your SOTU address. Senator Lott had scheduled a cloture vote for Tuesday in an effort to avoid voting on two difficult amendments involving bankruptcy treatment of judgements against gun manufacturers and those who violate the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act. Moderate Republicans wanted to avoid further gun and abortion votes, but Democrats made clear that they would stick together to get votes on their amendments. So, it is now rumored that Lott will allow the votes and complete consideration of the bill. While the final Senate bill is likely to be disappointingly close to the House bill that we vetoed, it will have some very modest improvements, and it is expected to pass overwhelmingly. Thus if we decide to sign it, we could point to those improvements to justify this.

Air Traffic Control Reform: Dorothy Robyn on my staff, along with Secretary Slater, Administrator Garvey, and others are completing work on an administrative initiative to reform our air traffic control system. The FAA-run ATC system is safe but inefficient, as last summer's delays indicated. In contrast to many countries that have corporatized or privatized ATC, we maintain a command-and-control operation with extensive micro-management by Congress. Our proposed initiative has three elements, two of which are already in place: First, we are requesting significantly increased funding for the FAA in this year's budget. Second, we are taking administrative action (creation of a "performance-based organization" within the FAA) to allow the ATC system to operate in a more businesslike way. Third, we will be requesting additional statutory authorities in order to provide for the necessary structural reform. My staff has been running an interagency process to identify these additional authorities, and there is general agreement on most of them. However, on the question of where to locate the ATC system, Treasury favors taking it out of the federal government altogether (a la Canada), whereas DOT prefers to leave it in the FAA because that is what most congressional Democrats favor. A third alternative--which OVP and other agencies support and which the Administration proposed in 1994--is an independent government corporation. I will hold an NEC principals meeting in the next week to resolve this issue, among others. It is an important issue: At a recent Brookings-AEI conference, leading economists agreed that structural reform of ATC (they favored privatization or corporatization) was the most important thing the federal government could do to improve US aviation.

China NTR: We have drafted and coordinated for your signature a letter to all members of Congress stating our case for PNTR that has been edited and finalized By Secretary Daley, Ambassador Barshefsky, Sandy Berger, John Podesta, Steve Ricchetti and others. You should receive it for signature on Monday. I am now coordinating an interagency process to develop responses to the toughest questions we will get on PNTR, including: (1) the consequences of failure to secure PNTR; (2) whether an annual renewal not tied to Jackson-Vanik is WTO consistent; (3) whether China has and will live up to its trade commitments; (4) and whether China will thwart our reform agenda in the WTO. We are also looking at the best statistics to use in making our case for PNTR. Although no EU-China agreement is expected this month, you should be aware that USTR negotiators are in Geneva and Brussels this week speaking with the Chinese and Europeans about their upcoming negotiations. Also, our negotiators recently tabled a proposal to China on fertilizer market access, which, as you recall, was left open for future talks at the time we closed the deal in November. Fertilizer is one of our larger exports to China, and of great interest to Congress.

EU's Hushkit Regulation: The Administration formally announced on Tuesday (Jan. 18) that we plan to go to dispute resolution in ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) over the EU hushkit regulation; we expect to file our case (under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention on International Aviation) by mid-February. Industry was very pleased with the announcement, and the EU response was restrained. Tuesday's announcement coincided with a meeting between the president of ICAO and a small group of Administration officials (Undersecretaries David Aaron and Alan Larson and Dorothy Robyn on my staff) in Montreal. The meeting was very productive and may have identified a way to proceed: In brief, ICAO would urge the EU to suspend the regulation until ICAO's ongoing process to develop a next-generation noise standard is completed; in exchange, the US would agree to suspend its Art. 84 case. This approach would not result in a hearing on the merits of our case, but that could take years and the outcome is never certain. (There have been only three Art. 84 cases in the history of ICAO, and they have all been resolved through mediation.) ICAO's president will sound EU officials out on this approach when he is in Brussels next week.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Eric Liu

SUBJECT: Gun Licensing Proposal

*But want to
we get the authority
to require to be lic'd
Remember SC decision
on Brady*

Overview

This memo briefly describes the gun licensing proposal for the State of the Union. The policy, which is similar to the Vice President's, would require every purchaser of a new handgun to have a valid state-issued photo license. To get a license, one would have to pass a Brady background check and a safety training requirement. This policy would further the cause of both gun enforcement and gun safety, within limits: it applies only to handguns, only to new guns (not used), and only to purchases (not possession). We plan to include this proposal in the State of the Union and submit legislation later in the year.

*cop:
Ree
Liu
Pod*

Policy Description

This proposal builds on the broad acceptance of hunting and driver's licenses by creating a state-based licensing system for all handgun purchases. All handgun purchasers would be required to obtain a photo license from their state of residence, and to present this license whenever they purchase handguns from licensed and unlicensed sellers. Sales from licensed dealers would, of course, continue to require Brady background checks.

Under the proposed system, states would issue a license only if the applicant has: 1) passed a Brady background check; and 2) shown proof of having completed a certified safety course or exam. In order to pass constitutional muster, this plan would cover some of the states' initial costs, after which time it would condition certain law enforcement grant funds upon a state's participation. In states that choose not to implement licensing, federally-approved gun dealers or a federal entity like the FBI would be authorized to issue licenses. The use of carrots and sticks to encourage participation, and a federal fallback for non-participating states, closely tracks the Brady check system. (If enacted, this licensing system could require funds for implementation, which we did not request in your FY 2001 budget).

Each licensing authority would also periodically check the National Instant Check System to identify persons who, since obtaining a license, have been prohibited from possessing firearms. Prohibited persons (felons, for instance) would be notified that their license was revoked and required to surrender their firearms.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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January 21, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTF jr.*

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Lands Legacy – State Initiatives

Several states have announced major initiatives to seek additional state funding for land conservation, which would complement your Lands Legacy initiative. This week, Governor King wrote to you (see attached letter) to highlight the recent \$50 million Maine bond initiative and to seek federal matching funds from your Lands Legacy initiative. We are working with the Governor and the Maine Congressional delegation to accommodate his request, as part of federal-state conservation partnership. *→ Good Should Be*

In addition, Governor Taft this week announced a \$200 million environmental protection fund in the state budget to protect green spaces, farmland and watersheds. In Virginia this week, the speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates outlined a goal of protecting 600,000 acres in Virginia over the next seven years through \$40 million in annual state funding. And in Rhode Island, Governor Almond this week proposed a \$50 million parks and open space ballot initiative to be voted on in November. If approved, these programs could match federal funds and leverage additional funding.

North American Wetlands Conservation

On Wednesday, Vice President Gore announced a doubling of funding – from \$15 million to \$30 million – for the North American wetlands program in the FY 2001 budget. Hunting groups, such as Ducks Unlimited, strongly support the program as a way to ensure healthy and sustainable duck populations. Thanks in part to the Administration's commitment to the wetlands conservation, duck populations have grown 65% since 1993 from 26.3 million to 43.4 million. With support from the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, we anticipate that the FY 2001 request will be fully funded. A portion of the North American funding is used in Canada to protect prairie potholes and migratory waterfowl habitat.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Biosafety Protocol

Next week, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will reconvene in Montreal to attempt to complete negotiations on the Biosafety Protocol, a multilateral environmental treaty designed to regulate trade in certain genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The United States will continue to work with the "Miami Group" of other major agricultural exporters to develop a workable treaty that is not unnecessarily restrictive of trade in GMO agricultural products, but we expect considerable public attention, difficult negotiations, and significant criticism of the Administration over the relationship between the Protocol and the multilateral trade institutions like the WTO.

On Wednesday, I met with Canadian Environment Minister Anderson and Ambassador Chretien to discuss the Biosafety Protocol, as well as issues ranging from climate change to the Pacific Salmon Treaty to the Devil's Lake project in North Dakota. Minister Anderson reiterated Canadian concerns regarding the proposed Devils Lake outlets. All parties agreed that the environmental review and assessment of the Administration's Devils Lake plan consider the potential impacts of water transfers, and that submission of all Boundary Waters Treaty issues to the International Joint Commission merited consideration. We also discussed a Canadian mine proposal known as the Tulsequah Chief Mine, which would have serious environmental impacts on the Taku River in Alaska.

Attachment



STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
1 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0001

ANGUS S. KING, JR.
GOVERNOR

January 19, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President,

Your administration has made a substantial commitment to land conservation funding in recent budgets, particularly in increasing funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Forest Legacy programs. I applaud your efforts. In 2000, I believe that under your leadership there is a potential for enhancement of both state-side LWCF and Forest Legacy by assisting states with more ambitious conservation projects.

In Maine, we have also accomplished a great deal in land conservation recently, including the acquisition of 43 miles of waterfront in the spectacular Moosehead Lake region, the purchase of a popular southern Maine beach, and the preservation of beautiful Naticus Lake and local timber-dependent jobs. In the Naticus project, the federal government played a key role in collaborating with landowners, private groups, and the state to bring to fruition a project that has tremendous conservation value and that reinforces the traditions of Maine's forest economy. In November, the Maine people sent a clear sign of their support for conservation: a \$50 million bond for statewide land acquisition was approved by a 2-to-1 margin. With a track record of creative and successful projects, strong public and landowner support, and \$50 million earmarked for acquisition, Maine has an opportunity to be a national leader in land conservation.

To make the most of the opportunity, it is important that the federal government play a role. There are three primary arguments for federal financial support. First, Maine has the largest area of undeveloped forest land in the Northeast and pressure from the region's urban and suburban population is growing every year. Seventy million people live within a day's drive, which results in a rapidly increasing demand for second homes and additional recreational opportunities. Second, traditional ownership of the state's forest lands is going through a period of unprecedented change; approximately one-quarter of Maine's forest lands (almost 4 million acres) have changed hands during the past 15 months. Finally, Maine presents great "bang for your buck"; state and private



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(207) 287-6548 (TTY)

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groups are already committed to taking a leadership role to assemble and fund conservation projects. A relatively modest amount of federal funding would achieve a great deal.

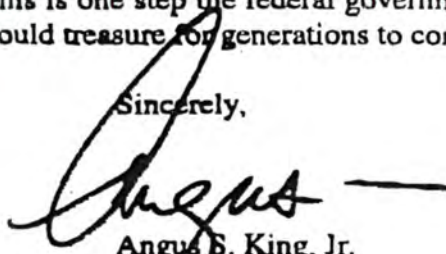
Successful land conservation in Maine typically follows the Naticus model, which includes:

- a landowner interested in selling a conservation easement and/or fee land,
- consideration of the important role of continued timber production,
- preservation of traditional public access,
- a location complementary to existing state conservation areas, and
- *does not* include federal ownership.

Forest Legacy and LWCF are well-suited to Maine because they allow the state to follow this successful and well-established model, particularly the primacy of state ownership and management of lands and/or easements. The strategy of pursuing a conservation easement that allows for the land to continue in active timber production and traditional recreation access, with fee purchase limited to special areas, has been effective and popular with diverse stakeholders. In fact, my administration, several large landowners, and our private conservation partners are currently developing a number of projects along these lines for which we hope to have preliminary agreements in the near future. The lands that landowners have approached my administration about include some of the Northeast's finest lakes, streams, and mountains, and it is for protection of these lands that I seek your assistance.

I understand the prospect exists for a funding set-aside to allow Maine to pursue these extraordinary conservation opportunities; I would like to work with you and your administration in this regard as you consider the allocation of fiscal year 2000 Forest Legacy and LWCF funds, as well as next year's budget for these programs. As you know, there isn't much a president or governor can do that is truly permanent, but as we begin a new millennium, I believe this is one step the federal government could take that Maine citizens and all Americans would treasure for generations to come.

Sincerely,



Angus S. King, Jr.
Governor

*Help us out on this, and you've
got a standing invitation to go fishing
with me on Moosehead lake —*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Invasive Species

Sunday's *Washington Post* reported an invasive species – the fishhook flea native to the Black, Caspian, Azov and Aral seas – that is threatening fishing in the Great Lakes and New York's Finger Lakes. The fleas have long spiny tails that allow them to hook together into crystalline masses the consistency of wet fiberglass. Strands of this material cling to fishing lines and nets, making fishing impossible. The fleas may also compete with young fish for their common food, zooplankton. Currently, the U.S. is believed to suffer about \$123 billion in damages annually from invasive species. Research to understand mechanisms of successful invasions and why some ecosystems are more vulnerable than others is a major emphasis of your Integrated Science for Ecosystem Challenges initiative, which receives a \$90 million (14%) increase in your FY 2001 budget.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 2000

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra *Mickey*

SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report - summary, . . . , 00

STATE OF THE UNION

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On Monday, January 24, IGA and DPC staff will meet with governor's staff for a preview of your State of the Union address. IGA and Political Affairs are coordinating pre-State of the Union briefings for Democratic governors and mayors as well. In addition, I will meet with Republican mayors attending the USCM winter meeting next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Governor Jim Hodges (D-SC): On January 20, I spoke to Governor Hodges to congratulate him on your behalf for proposing in his State of the State address his support for lowering the Confederate flag from the State House dome and establishing a new state holiday to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He was pleased with the reception his remarks received in South Carolina and nationally.

CITIES / COUNTIES

National Association of Counties (NACo) Briefing: Today, IGA hosted a White House briefing for NACo state affiliate presidents and executive directors representing over 30 states. Presentations were delivered by EPA, Transportation, Justice, and IGA as well as Steve Ricchetti.

U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM): Over 200 mayors will be attending the USCM's winter meeting that starts on January 25. Eight cabinet members will address plenary sessions. Columbia's President Pastrano will address the plenary luncheon on January 26, to discuss the drug crisis along with Director McCaffrey and Attorney General Reno. During the week, individual meetings with nearly 20 mayors will be coordinated at the White House.

Mayor Bob Knight (R-Wichita, KS): Ben Johnson and I will meet with Mayor Knight, new president of the National League of Cities, to offer our assistance in fulfilling his pledge to launch a broad, locally sustained and collective effort to overcome racism in America during his presidency.

White House - HUD Gun Meeting: IGA, DPC, and HUD are hosting a meeting on January 25, with mayors and Secretary Cuomo to discuss our gun safety strategy.

Full-Funding Transit Grant Announcements: IGA is working with the Vice President's office to organize a conference call on February 4, with Vice President Gore, Secretary Slater, mayors, and other elected officials to announce the award of full-funding transit grants. Transit projects in the following cities will receive grants: Portland, Seattle, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Memphis, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Denver, Baltimore, Chicago, Northern New Jersey, and Washington, D.C.

INSULAR AREAS

Vieques: The military chiefs' new proposal was presented to Governor Pedro Rossello's COS. He reported that the Governor was very disappointed. On Monday, the COS plans to inform other insular leaders and the news media that the proposal is unacceptable.

Guam Election: The Supreme Court ruled that Guam Governor Carl Gutierrez (D) and Lieutenant Governor Madeleine Bordallo (D) received enough votes to be re-elected in 1998. This decision reversed the lower courts' decision holding that a special election was necessary to determine the outcome.

Insular Interagency Group: On January 18, Jeff Farrow and John Berry, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, co-chaired the first meeting of the Interagency Group on Insular Areas, created last year at your direction to coordinate federal activity involving Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Virgin Islands Disaster Aid: Governor Charles Turnbull (D) expressed appreciation for your decision to increase from 75 percent to 90 percent, the federal share of funding to cover the costs of repairs for damage from Hurricane George.

Samoa Fuel Waiver: The Environmental Protection Agency, pursuant to Governor Tau'ese Sunia's (D) request, agreed to a one-year waiver of a fuel requirement for the main power plant. The fuel requirement would have been costly for the impoverished territory to fulfill.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-24-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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January 21, 2000

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Pg. 5 - Berger

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. **T.M.**
KRIS M. BALDERSTON **KMB**

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
January 15 - 21, 2000

AMPLIFICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

- **U.S. Conference of Mayors:** Next week, nine Members of your Cabinet will address the U.S. Conference of Mayors, including Attorney General Reno, Secretaries Herman, Cuomo, Slater, and Riley, Administrator Browner, Ambassador Barshefsky, Director McCaffrey, and Administrator Alvarez.
- **State of the Union:** Following your State of the Union Address, the members of your Cabinet will travel throughout the weekend and into the following week to amplify the themes and initiatives that you set forth in your speech. We expect Cabinet members to travel to cities from coast to coast including: Secretary Babbitt to New York City and New Brunswick, NJ; Secretary Riley to Atlanta; Secretary Richardson to the Ohio Valley; Secretary Slater to Philadelphia; Secretary Cuomo to Toledo, OH and Boise, ID; Administrator Browner to Baltimore; Director Witt to Seattle; Administrator Alvarez to Charlotte, NC; Administrator Apfel to Los Angeles; Director Lachance to Buffalo, NY; and Chairman Baily to Detroit. Other Cabinet members are also planning trips. In addition, members of your Cabinet will participate in media interviews around the country beginning early Thursday morning and continuing through the following week. Cabinet Affairs will also coordinate briefings for Regional Administrators and other political appointees.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Ecuador:** One week after Ecuadorian President Mahuad's announcement that he would dollarize, the financial situation remains stable, with the exchange rate and foreign reserves unchanged and sharply lower domestic interest rates. Ecuadorian authorities are consulting intensively with the IMF and other experts as they draft legislation. The

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1 - 24 - 00

Congress will then have thirty days to act before it automatically becomes law. In addition to transitioning from the sucre to the dollar, the legislation would provide for privatization of the energy sector, as well as banking and labor reform. Local observers believe the government has the necessary support to get the bill passed.

- **World Economic Forum:** In conjunction with your trip from January 27-February 1, Secretary Summers, Deputy Secretary Eizenstat, and Under Secretary Geithner plan to attend the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Secretary Summers will speak at the Forum and is planning to meet with Argentinean President De La Rúa and Finance Minister Machinea, as well as Ukrainian President Kuchma, and George Soros.
- **New Opportunity Agenda:** Treasury is working to implement the initiatives you announced at the January 13 Wall Street Project event. These initiatives include the First Accounts initiative to help bring the “unbanked” into the financial services mainstream, additional funding for the New Markets Tax Credit to encourage investment in businesses located in low- and moderate-income communities, an Empowerment Zones expansion, the CRA roundtable with corporate leaders, and the EITC expansion. Treasury is reviewing implementation options and formulating legislative strategy.
- **Low-Income Savings Initiatives:** Treasury has developed a tax credit for your FY2001 budget for financial institutions and employers that match lower-income individuals’ deposits into LSAs (Lifetime Savings Accounts). These accounts could offer meaningful incentives for lower-income families to build savings and assets over the medium- and long-term. The proposal is similar in nature to one offered last year by Senators Lieberman and Santorum to give income tax credits to financial institutions for matching deposits into Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). It also builds on the Administration’s existing Assets for Independence demonstration project, through which HHS provides grants to states and non-profit organizations to match funds for 10,000 low-income IDA holders.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Montgomery County, MD Racial Profiling Allegations:** On January 14, DOJ announced a settlement with Montgomery County, MD, over alleged discrimination against African Americans by the Montgomery County Department of Police (MCPD). The agreement, which becomes effective once it is ratified by the Fraternal Order of Police membership, establishes guidelines for traffic enforcement, documentation of traffic stops, public outreach and public reporting, complaint procedures, supervision, and training for the MCPD. The MCPD will review computerized reports on traffic stops and post-stop actions and implement corrective measures, where appropriate. It also will implement a new computerized system for tracking complaints and investigations.

- **Supreme Court Rules That Flight Can Justify Police Stop:** On January 12, consistent with DOJ's *amicus*, the Supreme Court reversed a decision of the IL Supreme Court. That court had held that sudden flight in a high crime area does not create reasonable suspicion justifying a brief investigatory stop under Terry v. Ohio (1968). The Supreme Court concluded that while an individual's presence in an area of expected criminal activity will not, alone, support reasonable suspicion that the person is committing a crime, it is one of the relevant contextual considerations. The Court further ruled that nervous, evasive behavior is also a relevant factor and headlong flight is "the consummate act of evasion."
- **Drivers' Privacy Protection Act:** On January 12, the Supreme Court in Reno v. Condon unanimously reversed the holding of the Court of Appeals Fourth Circuit that the Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 violates constitutional principles of federalism. The Driver's Privacy Protection Act restricts the disclosure of personal information from state motor vehicle records. The Court agreed with DOJ's position that the Act is a proper exercise of congressional authority to regulate interstate commerce. In rejecting the Tenth Amendment federalism claim, the Court found that the Act regulates the States as owners of databases but does not require them in their sovereign capacity to regulate their own citizens, or to enact laws or regulations, and does not require state officials to assist in the enforcement of federal statutes regulating private individuals.
- **Suspected Nazi Criminal is Returned to Canada:** On January 11, Leo Juhani, an Estonian-born naturalized Canadian citizen and resident, was returned to Canada. Juhani, who arrived in Florida as a tourist on a flight from Toronto on December 31, was reported by INS to the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) that day when his name was found in the inter-agency visa denial/border control "watchlist." When questioned in Ft. Lauderdale, Juhani admitted to the basic facts of his wartime service as set forth in captured documents assembled by OSI, but denied any involvement in acts of persecution. OSI and INS jointly determined that Juhani had failed to meet his burden of establishing eligibility to remain in the U.S. Rather than defend a removal action, Juhani opted to return to Canada.
- **Safe Start Grants:** In late January or early February, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention expects to announce eleven grants under the Safe Start Initiative. The Safe Start Initiative is a demonstration project to prevent and reduce the impact of family and community violence on young children, primarily children under six. The program seeks to create a comprehensive system of services from a variety of fields, including education, health, social services, child welfare, crisis intervention, law enforcement, and the courts.

- **Meth Task Force Report:** On January 26, the National Institute of Justice is expected to release the *Methamphetamine Interagency Task Force Final Report*. The report discusses comprehensive strategies to address the emerging methamphetamine problem and suggests that ONDCP be charged with administration of a coordinated response to include treatment, education, prevention, and law enforcement.
- **Crime Scene Investigation:** At the end of January, NIJ is expected to release *Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement*. The publication was developed by a technical working group of experts named by the Attorney General to develop recommended practices for crime scene management.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- **First Phase of Catellus Acquisition:** On January 19, BLM, the Wildlands Conservancy (TWC) and the Catellus Corporation completed the first phase of the CA Desert acquisitions proposed last year in a unique public-private agreement. The partnership involves BLM, NPS, TWC, Catellus, and small inholders throughout the Desert as well as Congressional supporters, notably Senator Feinstein. This phase today brings 224,000 acres of former Catellus lands into BLM/public ownership at a cost of \$10,000,000 in Federal funds and \$15,000,000 in private funds donated by TWC. The CA Desert Protection Act requires DOI to give priority to consolidating Federal ownership within the park units and wilderness areas designated by the Act. This is the first phase of implementing an agreement signed by BLM, TWC, and Catellus late last year involving a total of 437K acres of Catellus-owned checkerboard lands and up to 50K acres of scattered tracts owned by private individuals within the CA Desert.
- **Hopi Partition:** February 1 is the eviction deadline for some Navajo families from Hopi Partition Lands. DOI expects that non-Indians, American Indian Movement and other groups will be coming on the Hopi Partition Lands before the February 1 deadline. The Hopi tribe has issued an article in the local paper that there will be no forced evictions and that Navajo families will be provided due process.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Conservation Reserve Program:** On January 18, USDA began the 20th sign up for participation in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). As of October 1, 1999, nearly 35.1 million acres were enrolled in the CRP, 400,000 of which will expire on September 30. Your FY2001 budget will include a proposal to increase the size of the CRP from the current maximum of 36.4 million acres to 40 million acres.

- **Chinese Officials Touring U.S.:** A team of Chinese officials are touring U.S. citrus and wheat growing regions in AZ, CA, FL, and TX as part of China's obligations under the terms of the WTO accession agreement. Upon successful conclusion of these visits, USDA expects China will begin allowing U.S. citrus into its market. Chinese officials have indicated they plan a wheat purchasing visit to the U.S. after February 13.
- **Commodity Markets:** Wheat prices rose last week due to lower-than-expected stocks and weather concerns. Corn prices surged as USDA lowered the 1999 production estimate and forecast higher domestic use and a substantially smaller forecast 1999/2000 carryout. USDA's forecast of lower 1999/2000 ending stocks for soybeans boosted prices. Rice cash prices held steady but futures fell on large long-grain supplies and weak demand. Cotton prices moved up as buyers moved to lock in prices at current levels. Cattle prices rose along with wholesale beef. Strong increases in pork cutout values led hog prices up. Large supplies continue to burden broiler prices. Cheese production remains seasonally heavy, and prices fell. Butter prices rose despite very active churning schedules.
- **Memorandum of Agreement with Native American Indian Tribes:** On January 24, USDA's AZ rural development director will sign a memorandum of agreement implementing the new enterprise community designation granted to the Four Corners Enterprise Community, which encompasses portions of the Navajo, Hopi, and Ute tribal lands.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Latin American Telecommunications Summit (LATS):** Planning efforts continue for LATS 2000 to be held in Lima, Peru, March 13-16. Invitations from Secretary Daley to Latin American Communications Ministers were sent to overseas posts for hand delivery during the week of January 18. DOC and FCC Chairman Kennard are scheduled to participate.
- **Computer Export to Syria:** The Bureau of Export Administration has received an application to export to Syria an advanced computer of such unusually high-speed that approval of this license would set new precedents not only for computer exports to terrorist-designated states but also to government entities in terrorist-designated states. The case is currently undergoing review at State and DOD.
- **Export Control Assistance Programs with China:** BXA has requested \$1 million from State to fund eight export control assistance exchanges with China. These exchanges would occur over a three-year period.

Survey
will be
discuss

- **North Korea Export Control Liberalization:** BXA is meeting with other U.S. agencies during the week of January 18 to discuss the pending amendment to the Export Administration Regulations liberalizing export controls on North Korea. The amendment would remove licensing requirements for certain low-level items. State is especially keen on moving the new rule toward publication, but it is being delayed by objections from DOD and Energy.
- **Brazilian Space Launch Agreement:** From January 10-11, BXA participated in meetings at State with the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Director of the Brazilian Space Agency to develop an agreement permitting the launch of U.S. space vehicles from the Alcantara space launch center in Brazil. The launch center is ideally located for space launches due to its close proximity to the equator. U.S. participation under the agreement will be limited to the launch of U.S. equipment; the agreement will not authorize the transfer of missile technology or technical data to Brazil.
- **Child Online Protection Act (COPA) Commission:** The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is organizing the first meeting of the COPA Commission to be held no later than the statutory deadline of March 31, to consider leadership positions and discuss the Commission's mission and agenda. In October 1998, Congress passed COPA and tasked the Commission with examining current technological tools to protect children from inappropriate online content.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **Skills Shortage:** On January 25, Secretary Herman will address the Business Roundtable in Washington, DC on DOL's upcoming Skills Shortage Summit.
- **KY Storm Damage:** KY counties, Crittenden, Daviess, and Webster were declared disasters resulting from tornados and storms January 3-4. It is currently estimated that 355 workers who are dislocated because of the disaster will be eligible for State Unemployment Insurance (UI) and 30 workers will be eligible for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Youth Tobacco Survey:** On January 27, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will release the results of the first ever youth tobacco. The National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS), conducted from September-October 1999, measures the prevalence of current tobacco use among middle school students and to document the emergence of bidis (or beedies) and kreteks use (also called clove cigarettes) among middle and high school students. The study was conducted by the American Legacy Foundation, in a joint project with the CDC Foundation and with scientific and technical

assistance from CDC. National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) results found that 12.8 percent of middle school students and 34.8 percent of high school students currently use some form of tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless, cigars, pipes, bidis, or kreteks). The results also indicate that current cigarette smoking prevalence among African-American middle school students (9.0 percent) was similar to white (8.8 percent) and Hispanic (11.0 percent) middle school students. This finding may be an early indication that the differences in smoking rates between African-American and white students may be disappearing.

- **Healthy People 2010 Launch and Partnerships for Health in the New Millennium Conference:** On January 25, Secretary Shalala, the Surgeon General, and others will launch *Healthy People 2010* as part of the Partnerships for Health in the New Millennium Conference, which runs from January 24-28 in Washington, DC. Healthy People 2010 sets the Nation's health goals for the first decade of this century. These goals are spelled out in 467 specific objectives to be achieved over the next decade.
- **Adjusted Community Rate Review Proposal for the 1997 Contract Year:** On January 18, the Office of the Inspector General released a final audit report which notes that the Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA) methodology for developing adjusted community rate proposals (ACRP) results in Medicare paying a disproportionate share of such costs. Five of the nine Managed Care Organizations overestimated their administrative costs by an average of 100 percent. The Inspector General recommended that HCFA pursue legislation that would require MCOs to follow Medicare's general principle of paying only reasonable costs or establish a cap on administrative costs. It was also recommended that HCFA consider publishing the administrative cost rates of all MCOs participating in the Medicare program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **New Campaign Against Housing Discrimination:** On January 17, speaking at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Service Summit at Georgia State University in Atlanta to mark the celebration of Martin Luther King Day, Secretary Cuomo announced a public awareness campaign to help people fight housing discrimination. He also announced charges against two groups, one in PA and one in NY, for violating the Fair Housing Act. HUD's new public awareness campaign will distribute thousands of booklets around the country, and deliver public service announcements to radio and TV stations. HUD will also provide more information about housing discrimination on its Internet site. HUD's fair housing material is in both English and Spanish.
- **Center Seeks Funding from FY2001 Budget:** The Center for Community and Interfaith Partnerships is collaborating with OMB and the Domestic Policy Council on the FY2001 budget, which includes a proposed \$20 million set-aside for faith-based

groups. If enacted, this would mark a significant increase in the Center's funding to continue its mission to focus, integrate and intensify HUD's involvement with faith and community-based organizations. As part of the \$20 million set-aside, Center staff have developed a Section 8 Voucher Mentoring Program to increase the effectiveness of the Section 8 Voucher program creating communities of support for tenants, landlords, and communities where Section 8 renters locate.

- **Grants:** HUD is preparing grants for release in the coming weeks pursuant to the following programs: Community Development Technical Assistance; Family Self Sufficiency, Fair Housing Initiatives Program, and the Resident Opportunity Self Sufficiency Program.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **African-American Occupant Protection:** On January 29, Sigma Gamma Rho, a prominent international sorority with historic roots in the African-American community, will conduct a training session in Washington, DC to instruct approximately 350 members of the sorority's Northeast Region in Buckle Up America outreach strategies. Members will receive information about seat belts, booster seats and child safety seats and will be taught skills for conducting community outreach sessions on their own.
- **Hispanic Child Seat Program Release:** From January 23-25, "Corazón de mi Vida" (You are the Heart of My Life), an Hispanic child seat educational campaign developed by the National Latino Children's Institute in partnership with DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), is being featured at the "Sparkling the Connections: la familia, los niños, y la comunidad" Conference in Los Angeles, CA. The national child seat program includes a variety of community-based educational and outreach measures, to increase child seat use among the Latino population.
- **Aviation Issues in Colombia:** "Open-Skies" negotiations with Colombia are scheduled for January 24-26, in Cartagena, Colombia. DOT anticipates that Colombia may require a transition arrangement, especially for combination services, which are currently restricted before an "Open- Skies" agreement can be signed.
- **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA):** On January 25, Secretary Slater will announce the new FMCSA structure, which was created by the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. This new structure will provide an enhanced opportunity for all partners in transportation safety to work together to improve motor carrier safety and achieve the Clinton-Gore Administration's stretch goal of 50 percent reduction in truck- and bus-related traffic fatalities in 10 years. Members of Congress, state officials, representatives of the truck and bus industries, labor, safety groups, and other interested parties are expected to attend. Significant press coverage is expected.

- **New Brochure For Adapted Vehicles:** On February 2, NHTSA newest brochure, *Adapting Motor Vehicles for Persons With Disabilities*, will be released in conjunction with the National Mobility Equipment Dealers Association (NMEDA) Conference. The brochure will target people entering the adapted vehicle market and emphasizes the process for acquiring an adapted vehicle, and directs consumers to local resources. The brochure was developed by NHTSA working in partnership with NMEDA, the Association for Driver Rehabilitation Specialists, AAA, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and auto manufacturers.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Racial Profiling:** On January 19, Secretary Richardson announced the release of the final report by his Task Force Against Racial Profiling. He vowed to continue to fight racial discrimination and announced eight immediate actions DOE is taking to ensure that racial profiling is not used at any DOE facility. The Task Force was established last June to investigate the climate at DOE's facilities and make recommendations to ensure DOE's policies against racial profiling are carried out effectively.
- **Russia Plutonium Disposition:** Representatives from State, DOE, and DOD are scheduled to travel to Moscow during the week of January 24 to finalize the language of a bilateral plutonium disposition agreement. Continuing negotiations during the past year have resulted in agreement on all major issues except one – nuclear liability. The parties will seek to resolve this issue and agree on final draft text language prior to intergovernmental review. Implementation of this agreement is essential to enable surplus plutonium disposition to proceed in both countries and is a key objective of U.S. non-proliferation efforts.
- **Middle East Travel:** Secretary Richardson is scheduled to travel to Egypt, Israel, and the Palestinian Authority in late February. In Egypt, he hopes to sign annexes with the Ministry of Electricity and Energy on solar and photovoltaic exchanges of information and training and fuel cells. The Secretary will also meet with top Egyptian officials. In Israel, Secretary Richardson may sign annexes on advanced solar technologies and an electric bus program. He will also visit the Weizmann Institute and meet with top Israeli officials. Secretary Richardson is also expected to sign an energy cooperation agreement with the Palestinian National Authority.
- **Travel to Ukraine:** On February 5, Secretary Richardson will travel to Kiev, Ukraine to meet with senior government officials and to continue bilateral discussions under the Gore-Kuchma Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **School Modernization:** In February, the NEA will release the results of a nationwide survey of school modernization needs. The results, based on data collected from state departments of education, reflect the overwhelming magnitude of need across the country. The NEA found more than \$300 billion in unmet needs, nearly three times the level estimated in previous research. This total includes \$253.9 billion in school infrastructure needs, with \$53.7 billion needed in the education technology area.
- ✓ **School Construction:** DOEd has received a draft of a GAO report on school construction. The report found that annual construction expenditures for K-12 schools grew by 39 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars) from FY90 to FY97, substantially more than enrollment, which rose by about 12 percent during the same period. Per pupil construction expenditures varied widely from state to state, ranging from \$37 in CT to \$934 in NY.
- **Federal Enforcement of IDEA:** On January 25, the National Council on Disability will release a report critical of enforcement efforts of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The report finds that Federal efforts to enforce the law over several Administrations have been inconsistent and ineffective. It notes that every state is out of compliance with IDEA requirements to some degree. The report found that enforcement of the law is the burden of parents who too often must rely on expensive and time-consuming litigation to obtain the appropriate services and support to which their children are entitled under the law. The report does find that Secretary Riley has been more aggressive in his efforts to monitor compliance and take formal enforcement action involving sanctions than all his predecessors combined. On January 25, the same day the report is released, DOEd will issue a response.
- **School Safety Action Guide:** DOEd is nearing completion of "Safe-Guarding Youth: An Action Guide to Implementing Early Warning, Timely Response." The action guide, like the original report released in 1998, will be distributed to every school in the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

- **Delegation from Bosnia-Herzegovina:** Later this month, VA officials will meet with a delegation from Bosnia-Herzegovina and brief the representatives on various aspects of VA's veterans' benefits programs. The delegation will visit VA Medical Centers in Washington, DC, and Bronx, NY.
- **Community Hospice Care in VA Medical Centers:** At a recent VA National Leadership Conference on Pain Management and End-of-Life Care, expanding collaboration between VA medical centers and community hospices was emphasized.

Hospice care is a basic VA health benefit, and VA has actively supported hospice and other end-of-life programs for over 20 years. All VA medical centers provide hospice care in several ways but often through medical center-based consulting teams or through relationships with community hospices. In just over two years, VA has produced impressive results in its end-of-life and pain management programs which include the development of end-of-life curricula, the use of a multi-modal approach to pain management, and the active participation of patients and families.

- **Homeless Veterans:** VA is sponsoring at least 200 stand-down events for homeless veterans this year. Stand-downs are one- to three-day grassroots, community-based intervention programs designed to help homeless veterans begin the journey back to self-sufficiency and independent living. Stand-downs provide homeless veterans a temporary place of safety and security where they can obtain food, shelter, clothing and a wide range of community and VA specific assistance. VA's goal is to have at least one stand-down in every State and outreach to 100,000 veterans and their families.
- **Loan Guarantee for Homeless Veterans:** VA has been authorized to establish a pilot program to provide transitional housing for homeless veterans. This program will guarantee up to 15 loans with a maximum aggregate value of \$100 million. The program will provide large-scale housing in areas of the greatest need of transitional housing along with supportive services. The project may include space for neighborhood retail services or job training programs, and may provide housing to veterans who are not homeless, provided needs of homeless veterans are met.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Koch Industries for \$35 million for 10 years of Oil Spills:** On January 13, EPA issued \$35 million in fines and penalties against Koch Industries as part of a settlement over alleged contamination of lakes and streams in six states from MO to TX. Based in Wichita, KS, the company operates more than 35,000 miles of pipeline in the U.S. and Canada and has refineries in TX and MN through its Koch Petroleum Group subsidiary. The \$30 million in fines and a commitment to make \$5 million in environmental restitution represents the largest civil penalty ever levied against a single company in connection with violation of an environmental law.
- **BT Corn Insect Resistant Management:** EPA has announced new measures for resistance management in Bt corn (*Bacillus thuringiensis*-corn, a genetically modified product). The additional measures to fully manage insect resistance will protect non-targeted insects, particularly the Monarch butterfly. The new measures for the 2000 growing season include the following: registrants must require growers to plant a minimum structured refuge of at least 20 percent non-Bt. Corn; for Bt. Corn grown in cotton areas, registrants must ensure that farmers plant at least 50 percent non-Bt. Corn;

registrants will expand monitoring in the field as an early warning system to detect any potential resistance and will disseminate voluntary measures that can protect non-targeted insects; and sales and planting will be restricted in certain limited geographic areas for some products. News of the new restrictions met with approval from growers as well as environmentalists.

UNITED NATIONS

- **Iraq:** Discussion regarding a new Executive Chair of the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission is now being conducted among the capitals of Security Council member states.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

- **Healthy People 2010 Release:** On January 25, Director McCaffrey will join Secretary Shalala and Surgeon General Satcher at the release of *Healthy People 2010*, the nation's public health agenda. It is a statement of national public health objectives that builds upon Healthy People 2000 and targets significant, preventable threats to health.
- **U.S. Conference of Mayors:** On January 26, Director McCaffrey will participate in the Winter Meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. One of the themes of this meeting will be "Drugs in Cities and Rural Communities," with a special emphasis on methamphetamine.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- **Community Empowerment Board and Procurement Fair:** On February 8-9, SBA will participate in the White House Community Empowerment Board Contracting and Procurement Opportunity Fair at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building. The Fair will serve to provide access to federal procurement opportunities for small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small businesses.
- **Women Business Procurement Initiatives:** SBA convened the first meeting of the Women Business Initiatives Task Force to develop initiatives to help improve participation by women-owned small businesses in Federal contracting programs. This small task group includes representatives from DOD, SBA, USDA, and Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- **Medical Errors/FEHBP:** OPM staff briefed State Governmental Affairs Committee staff for on OPM's efforts to address patients' safety in the FEHBP. Senator Lieberman plans to introduce legislation to mandate the reporting of medical errors in all programs run by the Federal government. Senators Kerrey and Grassley may co-sponsor the bill.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

- **U.S.-Chilean Social Security Agreement:** SSA is working with the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile to complete arrangements for the signing of the U.S.-Chilean Social Security (Totalization) agreement. The Ambassador will sign the agreement for the U.S. The signing is tentatively set for February 1 or 2. Signing of the agreement will fulfill a commitment you and Chilean President Frei made in a joint communiqué signed during your State visit to Chile in April 1998. Although the U.S. currently has 17 Social Security agreements in force (covering most of Western Europe and Canada), the U.S.-Chilean agreement will be the first with a Latin American country.
- **Medicare Buy-in Demonstration:** SSA's FY2000 appropriation includes authority for a second year of SSA partnership efforts with States to evaluate means to promote the Medicare buy-in programs targeted to low-income elderly and disabled Americans. In its demonstration pilots this coming year, SSA will build on the experience gained and the partnerships formed with 11 States in FY1999.

Cabinet Travel

Monday, January 24 - Sunday, January 30, 2000

Seattle, WA
Director Witt 1/28

New York, NY
Secretary Albright 1/24
Secretary Babbitt 1/28

Syracuse, NY
Secretary Cuomo 1/24

Sacramento, CA
Secretary Babbitt 1/26
Director Barram 1/28-31

Iowa
Director Lachance 1/20-25

Contra Costa, CA
Secretary Babbitt 1/25

Santa Fe, NM
Secretary Babbitt 1/25

Chicago, IL
Director Witt 1/24

Baltimore, MD 1/28
Administrator Browner

Los Angeles, CA
Commissioner Apfel 1/28

Houston, TX
Secretary Richardson 1/26

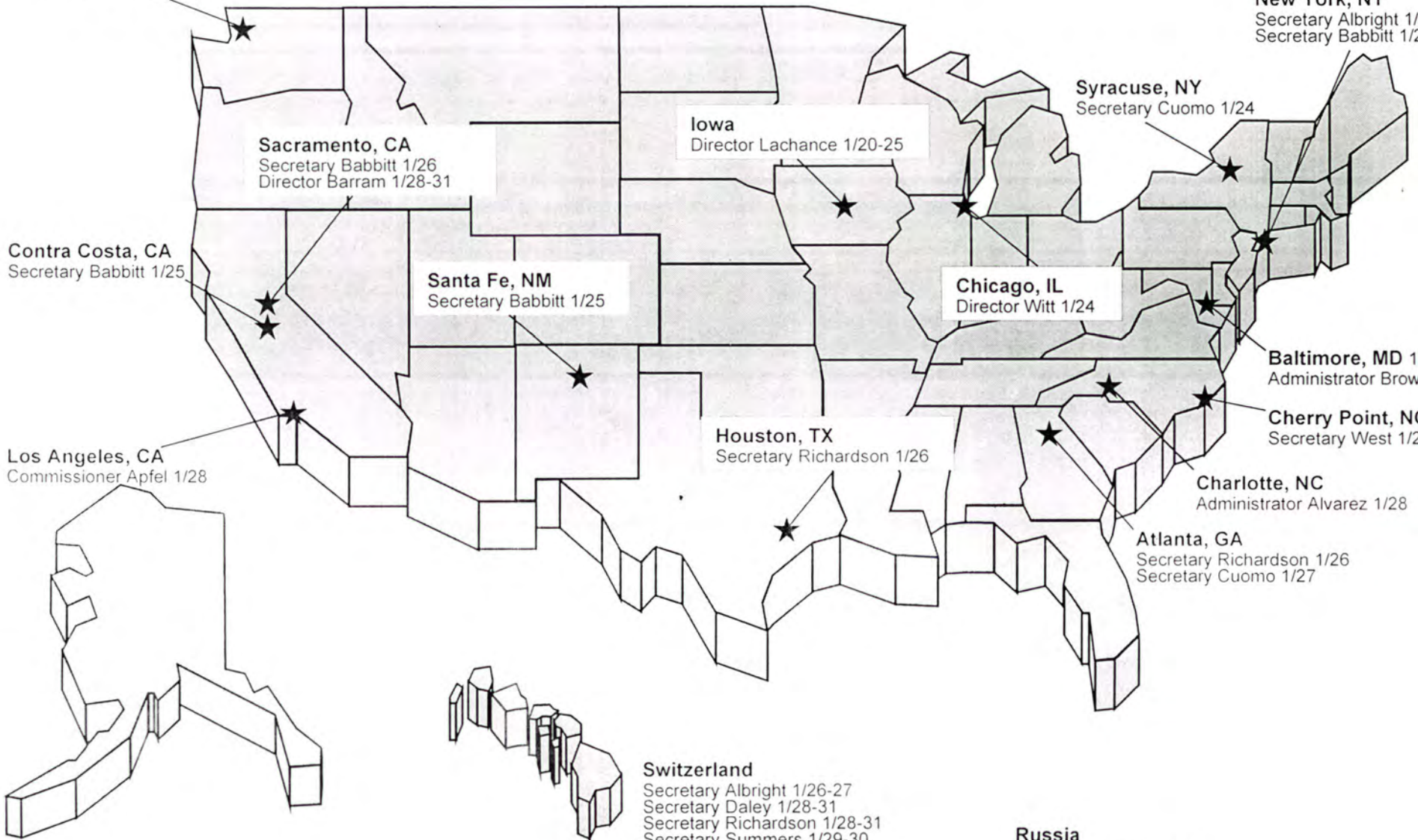
Cherry Point, NC
Secretary West 1/28

Charlotte, NC
Administrator Alvarez 1/28

Atlanta, GA
Secretary Richardson 1/26
Secretary Cuomo 1/27

Switzerland
Secretary Albright 1/26-27
Secretary Daley 1/28-31
Secretary Richardson 1/28-31
Secretary Summers 1/29-30
Ambassador Barshefsky 1/29-2/1

Russia
Secretary Albright 1/27



cc:

The Vice President

John Podesta

Martin Baily

Sandy Berger

Sidney Blumenthal

Charles Burson

Mary Beth Cahill

Maria Echaveste

George Frampton

Mickey Ibarra

Ben Johnson

Joel Johnson

Janis Kearney

Neal Lane

Jack Lew

Ann Lewis

Joe Lockhart

Buddy MacKay

Sean Maloney

Minyon Moore

Bruce Reed

Steve Ricchetti

Doug Sosnik

Gene Sperling

Larry Stein

Lauren Supina

Loretta Ucelli

Melanne Verveer

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-24-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

copied
Johnson
Podesta

January 21, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: BEN JOHNSON

SUBJECT: OFFICE ON THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE FOR ONE AMERICA
WEEKLY REPORT

ACTIONS

AIDS: I met with Phil Wilson, Executive Director of the African American Aids Policy and Training Institute (AAPTI), to discuss treatment disparities of minorities with AIDS. The AAPTI is a non-profit educational organization that conducts a broad variety of programs designed to reduce new HIV infections in African American communities. He pointed out that studies are showing that some drugs are doing more harm to minority women than helping them. He stated that unless we find ways to give the cocktails to all AIDS victims, single doses of some drugs prevent the cocktails from working when a person is able to get the multiple drugs.

Blacks In Government (BIG) Conference: I gave the keynote address to a regional conference of Blacks in Government in Seattle. My remarks focused on ways to close the opportunity gap between the races and within certain races. Heavy emphasis was placed on education and health care.

While there, I met with Governor Locke and Mayor Schell to ask for their continued support of your policies. I also spoke at the First AME Church and had an opportunity stress some of the same themes. Additionally, King County has been renamed Martin Luther King County and residents are pushing to have portraits of King become the symbol of the County on stationary, police uniforms and trucks, among other things.

Bob Johnson, CEO BET: I met with Bob Johnson to discuss concerns he has with the Census Bureau and the ONDCP advertising programs. Bob doesn't feel that BET is getting a fair shake when it comes to drug or census advertising. In the fall of 1999, ONDCP offered BET \$800,000 for a national advertising schedule. According to Bob, BET rejected the offer based on the agency's \$185 budget million and the size and seriousness of the drug problem in the black community.

At the same time, a commitment of \$3.5 million was made to MTV and \$10 million was made to Univision. BET asked ONDCP for a commitment of \$5 million. However, the counter figure was declined and it appears that there is still an impasse between BET.

CC to
NIA
LAW
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and ONDCP. We have shared Bob's concerns with the ONDCP. Bob cited 4th quarter 1999 Nielson ratings data that shows that BET reaches 68% more black households than MTV. BET also rejected the Census Bureau's offer of \$750,000 as inadequate to bring awareness to the count.

Equity

Judge Damon Keith: Judge Damon Keith sent information regarding District Court Judge Randolph Spencer. Judge Spencer sits on the United States District Court in Richmond, VA and is being recommended by Judge Keith as a potential Fourth Circuit court judicial nominee. Like Judge Ann Williams, Spencer was originally appointed by Republicans but is one of our guys. See attached letter.

CONSTITUENT OUTREACH

Los Angeles Eye Institute: We addressed the Los Angeles Eye Institute and highlighted Administration achievements and emphasized your commitment to eliminate racial disparities in health care services by 2010. The Institute is dedicated to making basic eye care services available to minorities in central Los Angeles. The Institute is also researching ways to use the Internet to diagnose and treat vision impairment for patients in rural areas and other underserved communities.

CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY

Department of Commerce

Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Grant Targets: As provided in DOC's MSI Initiative, the Department is preparing to establish FY 2000 targets for granting financial assistance awards to MSI's. This is the first year for establishing such targets, which will be reflected in bureau CFO performance plans.

Department of Education

Diversity in the Workplace Discussion: On January 20, employees of DOE will participate in small-group discussions about difference and differences as they affect well being at work. In 1999, the Department's employee newsletter featured a series of articles about race written by 13 employees. The Employees who wrote the articles will participate in the small-group discussions. Secretary Riley and Deputy Secretary Holleman will participate in the event.

Department of Energy

Final Report of Task Force Against Racial Profiling: On January 19, Secretary Richardson announced the release of the final report by his Task Force Against Racial Profiling. He vowed to continue to fight racial discrimination at DOE and announced eight immediate actions the department is taking to ensure that racial profiling is not used at any DOE facility. The Task Force was established last June to investigate the

climate at the Department's facilities and make recommendations to ensure the Department's policies against racial profiling are carried out effectively.

Department of Health and Human Services

Research Roundtable: On January 27, the Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Office of Minority Health and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau's (MCHB) Division of Research, Training, and Education will host a special Research Roundtable presentation, "African American Adolescent Mothers, Their Babies, and Their Babies' Fathers" in Rockville, MD. It will include findings from select studies funded by the MCHB research program under several of its minority health research priorities. The event is being coordinated by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health (NCEMCH).

New Substance Abuse Treatment Funds: On January 18, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) announced the availability of up to \$30 million for grants to expand substance abuse treatment capacity in local communities with serious, emerging drug problems, or communities that proposed innovative solutions to unmet needs. The program, part of CSAT's Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion program, will provide funding to cities, towns, counties and Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Grant awards are expected to range from \$100,000 to a maximum of \$500,000. Residential programs for pregnant and postpartum women and their infants and children will be able to obtain average awards of \$800,000. SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Set shows heroin use concentrated in the far west and northeast; methamphetamine use spreading from west to east; and marijuana use in the central and northeast states.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Discrimination Suit Award Overturned: On January 14, the Supreme Court of Virginia overturned a lower court's award of approximately \$100 million damages to Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) of Richmond, Virginia. HOME initially brought this discrimination suit against Nationwide Insurance, and alleged that Nationwide systemically denied coverage to African-American applicants. The suit based part of its argument upon HUD-funded testing in the area. The Supreme Court of Virginia held that HOME (and its testers) lacked the standing to pursue this case under Virginia's common law.

New Campaign Against Housing Discrimination: HUD's new public awareness campaign will distribute thousands of booklets around the country, and deliver public service announcements to radio and TV stations about the Fair Housing Act. HUD will also provide more information about housing discrimination on its Internet site. HUD's fair housing material is in both English and Spanish. The new campaign will urge people who believe they've been harmed by housing discrimination to file complaints with HUD via the Internet or a toll free number.

Fair Housing Act Suit: HUD has charged Ryan Wilson of Philadelphia and the hate group he runs, ALPHA HQ, with violating the Fair Housing Act by making death threats against a fair housing advocate, Bonnie Jouhari, on his Internet web site and in a television interview. The charge filed by HUD against Wilson says he threatened Jouhari to stop her from working to help enforce the Fair Housing Act. Wilson's web site carried Jouhari's picture, labeled her a "race traitor" and said: "Traitors like this should beware, for in our day, they will be hung from the neck from the nearest tree or lamp post." The site also carried an animated picture of Jouhari's office being blown up by explosives. The web site is no longer on the Internet.

Department of Interior

Federal Oil and Indian Oil Valuation Rules: On January 18, 19 and 20, the Royalty Management Program will conduct workshops in Denver, CO, Houston, TX, and Washington, DC. The purpose of the workshops is to discuss with interested stakeholders the changes to the supplementary proposed rule on the valuation of crude oil for Federal royalty purposes. The supplementary proposed rule was published on December 30, 1999.

The comment period closes on January 31, and MMS plans to publish a final rule by March 15. On February 8, MMS also will hold a workshop in Denver, CO, on the supplementary proposed rule on valuation of crude oil for Indian royalty purposes, which was published on January 5. The comment period closes on March 6, and MMS plans to publish a final rule this spring.

Department of Justice

Racial Profiling Allegations: On January 14, the Department announced a settlement with Montgomery County, MD, over alleged discrimination against African Americans by the Montgomery County Department of Police (MCPD). The Justice Department, Montgomery County, the MCPD, and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) signed the agreement. The agreement, which becomes effective once it is ratified by the FOP membership, establishes guidelines for traffic enforcement, documentation of traffic stops, public outreach and public reporting, complaint procedures, supervision, and training for the MCPD.

The MCPD will review computerized reports on traffic stops and post-stop actions and implement corrective measures, where appropriate. It also will implement a new computerized system for tracking complaints and investigations.

Department of Transportation

Supreme Court Reinstates Adarand Litigation: On January 12, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an opinion reversing a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, and thereby reinstating Adarand Constructors, Inc.'s challenge to the

constitutionality of DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program. The effect of the Supreme Court's decision is primarily procedural. It reinstates the lower court ruling on the constitutionality of the DBE program and the district court's injunction against CO's then existing DBE program, and it revives the government's appeal in the Tenth Circuit from the district court's decision. DOT firmly believes that the new DBE program is constitutional and is vigorously defending its constitutionality in these judicial proceedings.

African-American Occupant Protection Outreach: On January 29, *Sigma Gamma Rho*, a prominent international sorority with historic roots in the African-American community, will conduct a training session in Washington, DC to instruct approximately 350 members of the sorority's Northeast Region in *Buckle Up America* (BUA) outreach strategies. Members will receive information about seat belts, booster seats and child safety seats and will be taught skills for conducting community outreach sessions on their own. Training will focus on seat belt use rates in the African-American community.

Hispanic Child Seat Program Release: From January 23-25, a Hispanic child seat educational campaign developed by the National Latino Children's Institute in partnership with DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), "Corazón de mi Vida" (You are the Heart of My Life), is being featured at the "Sparking the Connections: la familia, los niños, y la comunidad" Conference in Los Angeles, CA. The national child seat program includes a variety of community-based educational and outreach measures to increase child seat use among the Latino population.

Ku Klux Klan Adopt-A-Highway Litigation: On January 11, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit heard arguments in the State of MO's appeal of a district court decision holding that the Ku Klux Klan has a First Amendment right to participate in the State's Adopt-A-Highway litter control program. The United States participated in the argument, and argued, as did DOT's General Counsel, in the amicus brief, that there is a reasonable basis for MO's denial of the Klan's request to participate in the State litter control program, and that given the Klan's discriminatory membership practices its participation in the program would violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. DOT also urged that the act of picking up trash is not speech for purposes of the First Amendment, that "Adopt-A-Highway" roadside signs are speech by the State, not by the volunteer organization, and that an applicant's history of criminal or violent acts can form a neutral basis to deny participation. DOT is awaiting the Court's decision.

Small Business Administration

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day: Administrator Alvarez, Deputy Administrator Hochberg and employees of the U.S. Small Business Administration across the country participated in more than 65 events this week to honor the accomplishments and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King. SBA staff in nearly 50 cities participated in a wide range of events this week including seminars, conferences, training programs, multicultural festivals and concerts to celebrate Dr. King's lifelong focus on diversity and community development.

Technology Initiative: On January 19, SBA hosted a meeting of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Technology Initiative co-sponsors. We planned marketing and outreach efforts to HBCUs and small disadvantaged business (SDB) communities for the National Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Conference to be held in Biloxi, MS on February 27-March 1. SBA is working with Mississippi, Georgia, North Florida, Missouri, Alabama, and Louisiana District Offices to ensure that we reach our HBCU and SDB markets in those jurisdictions.

Contracting & Procurement Opportunity Fair: SBA is working with the White House Community Empowerment Board Contracting and Procurement Opportunity Fair scheduled for February 8-9 at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building. The Fair will serve to provide access to federal procurement opportunities for small, disadvantaged and women-owned small businesses that benefit Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities and Champion Communities as well as other communities served under the umbrella of the Community Empowerment Agenda. The Fair will provide a forum for attendees to engage in a peer-to-peer exchange of information in seminars and question and answer sessions. Seminar topics will include: GSA Federal Supply Schedule, SBA Certification Programs (8a), Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDB) and HUBZone Empowerment Contracting.

Social Security Administration

National Asian Pacific Center on Aging (NAPCA): On January 19, Carmen Maria Keller, SSA's Seattle Regional Commissioner, will host a meeting with Clayton Fong, Executive Director, NAPCA to discuss development of a model employment program that will allow bilingual (Asian-language) senior citizens to provide assistance to limited English-speaking SSA clients.



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT
OHIO, MICHIGAN, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

January 20, 2000

*Podiatry
What about
this guy?*

Mr. Robert B. (Ben) Johnson
Assistant to the President and Director
of the White House Office On the
President's Initiative for One America
THE WHITE HOUSE
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ben:

Again, it was good seeing you last week in Atlanta. I am enclosing some information about Judge James Randolph Spencer, who sits on the United States District Court in Richmond, Virginia.

I know him personally, and his credentials are impeccable. I enthusiastically urge you to inform President Clinton that he is an ideal jurist and extraordinarily qualified to serve as a judge on the Fourth Circuit. I would be happy to talk with you further about this very important matter.

As Always,

Damon J. Keith

DJK:med

enclosure

JAMES RANDOLPH SPENCER

Home Town: Florence, South Carolina

Current Home Address: 3210 Marlboro Court
Richmond, Virginia 23225

Office Address: United States District Court
Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Courthouse Building
1000 East Main Street
Suite 307
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Married To: Margaret Poles Spencer
Judge, 13th Judicial Circuit, Richmond, Virginia

Children: Dr. Kristi Lee, 30 years old - U.S. Navy physician
Benjamin, 25 years old - second year, Harvard Law School
Stephen, 16 years old - student, Collegiate High School

Education:

- a. High School, Wilson Senior High School, Florence South Carolina
Basketball; Football; Track
Who's Who in American High Schools
Honor Graduate - 1967
- b. Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia (now Clark Atlanta University)
Tennis; Basketball
Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities
A.B. Degree - magna cum laude - 1971
- c. Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
J.D. Degree - 1974
- d. Judge Advocate General's School
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
Honor Graduate - 1975

(I also attended Howard University Divinity School.)

Employment:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1974-1975 | - Atlanta Legal Aid Society
Staff Attorney |
| 1975-1978 | - United States Army
Judge Advocate General's Corp
Defense Lawyer; Prosecutor; Chief of Justice |
| 1978-1983 | - United States Attorney's Office
for the District of Columbia
Assistant United States Attorney - Major Crimes Division |
| 1983-1986 | - United States Attorney's Office
For the Eastern District of Virginia
Assistant United States Attorney - Major Prosecutions |
| 1986-Present | - United States District Judge
Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division
Member, Defender Services Committee of the
Judicial Conference of the United States (appointed by
Chief Justice Rehnquist in 1994)
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Death Penalty
Prosecutions; Chairman Subcommittee on Budget
and Grants |
| 1987-1997 | - Adjunct Professor of Law for the University of Virginia
Areas of Interest - Federal Courts, Trial Practice,
Evidence and Ethics |
| 1978-1988 | - Military Judge - U.S. Army Reserves |

Professional Affiliations: State Bar of Georgia
D.C. Bar
Virginia State Bar
National Bar Association - Judicial Counsel
Virginia Bar Association - Member Executive Committee
of the Judicial Section
American Bar Association
Old Dominion Bar Association
Federal Bar Association
Assistant U.S. Attorney's Association
The Washington Bar Association

Social and Civic Memberships: Big Brothers of America
NAACP
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity
Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
Alpha Kappa Mu, Honor Society
U. S. Tennis Association
U. S. Golf Association

Church Affiliation: 3rd Union Baptist Church, King William County, Virginia

Hobbies: Golf
Tennis
Karate
Writing (prose and poetry)

Robert Edgar
5457 N. Four Mile Run Dr.
Arlington VA 22205-1031

Extra
Postage
Required

THE PRESIDENT MAY SEE
1-24-00

Do nice letter
to this child.
name unknown
at above address

1-24-00

RC

After you have seen,
we will send to
Burkhardt for reply -
CHILD'S NAME IS
CIRCLED IN THE NOTE
C. C. C.

Dear President, Mrs. Clinton
and Chelsea

merry Christmas and
Happy New Century
Khotso (peace)

Leteanne Monatsi

I come from Lesotho. Do
you know where that is?
I hope I can visit you
sometime.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00



*Have a wonderful Christmas
and a happy New Year.*

00 JAN 20 PM 5:32

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-21-00
THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Director of Communications

1-20-2010

Mr President,
Gaston Caperton
asked that I
pass this along to
you. *frittas*

CS BReed

Domini Wren
to Gator

copied
Reed
Podesta
Beckhardt
(for reply)



Office of the President

1-18-2000

Mr. President,

W. Va. was a poor state,
today 70% of the students are
in new or substantially improved
schools. It can be done across
the nation.

Students in poor and run
down schools come to two
conclusions

1. What they do in a school
is not important

2. They are not important.

Best Wishes 

Education

Every child has the potential to succeed in life if he or she has a good education. A good education develops the academic and technical skills needed in life and the confidence and self-esteem critical to success. I believe our future depends on the quality of our education system and the value we place on it. We must send the message to our children that their education comes first.

We knew technology was an essential investment but we needed to do more than place computers in our classrooms; we needed to teach our teachers how best to use this technology and we needed facilities that could accommodate it. Our efforts have paid off. West Virginia is the recognized leader in preparing our students for the high tech challenges of the 21st century.

Accomplishments

- ★ Established West Virginia as a national leader in education technology by developing one of the most comprehensive approaches to include technology in the schools. West Virginia has installed more than 18,000 computer workstations in kindergarten and elementary classrooms as part of the basic skills computer initiative and committed to implement and upgrade the use of technology in the classrooms to provide students with the technology skills they need to be successful in the 21st century.

- ★ Expanded the education technology program to help place computers in grades 7-12, an outgrowth of the basic skills computer program for elementary students.

- ★ Launched in partnership with Bell Atlantic-West Virginia a national prototype for connecting schools to the Internet through the WORLD SCHOOLS program. More than 400 schools are linked to the Internet. West Virginia also received a \$2 million grant from IBM to develop curriculum integrating the Internet into the classroom.

- ★ Supported the education technology initiative to establish more than 300 downlink sites for distance learning -- satellite-delivered classes and computer technology designed to increase access to education and a broadened curriculum. West Virginia also has 40 Technology Demonstration Sites where teachers help other teachers, businesses and community members with technology.

- ★ Increased teacher salaries to move up in national rankings from 49th to 31st. The av-



average salary increased from \$21,904 to \$32,155 with a total investment in teacher salaries and benefits of more than \$600 million.

- ★ Funded staff development and technology training for more than 19,000 teachers and principals through the Center for Professional Development. Teachers receive hands-on technical training and principals enhance management skills.

- ★ Established a state school-to-work plan that secured a five-year, \$14.6 million grant to help students focus more clearly on career opportunities and options, better prepare for personal and technical skills required in the workplace, and develop commitment to lifelong learning. The money has been distributed in 38 local grants.

- ★ Launched the Jobs Through Education initiative to strengthen the link between learning and jobs and expand on the school-to-work plan. Jobs Through Education emphasizes the individual student by promoting high academic achievement, work readiness skills and career development. The policy also promotes partnerships with business, labor and others to involve them in shaping this program.

- ★ Invested more than \$500 million in state funds in school construction. Combined with \$300 million in local funds, West Virginia has invested in 58 new schools and 780 additions and renovations through the efforts of the School Building Authority.

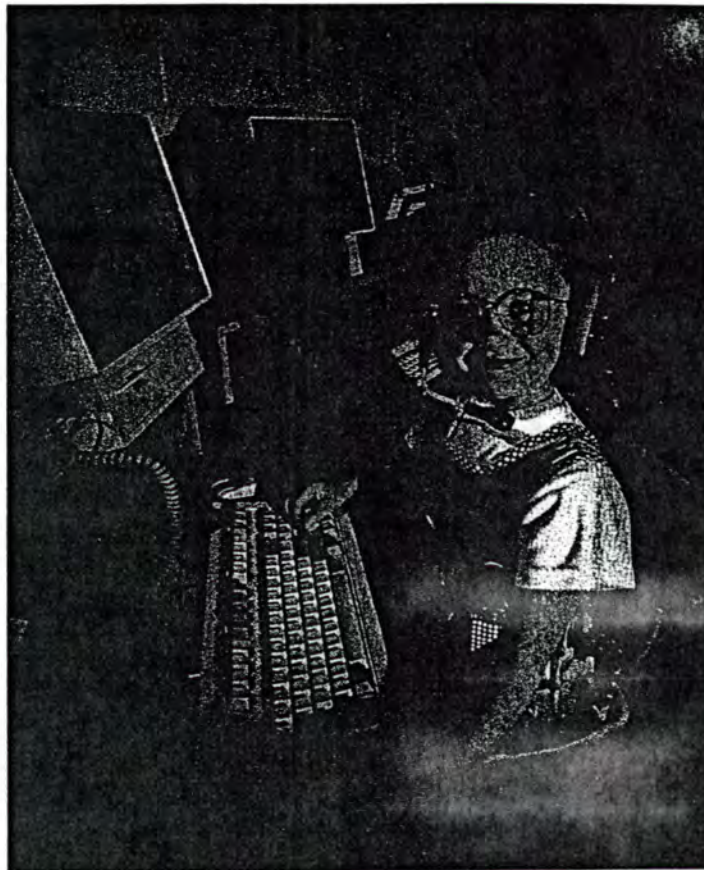
- ★ Restored financial integrity to the chronically underfunded Teachers' Retirement System, investing more than \$1.1 billion to provide retirement security to our dedicated educators. Without action by the Legislature and our administration, the Teachers' Retirement System would have been broke by 1991.

- ★ Instituted local empowerment initiatives by establishing School Improvement Councils, Faculty Senates and School Curriculum Teams to ensure public, teacher and community input. Awarded \$2.8 million for school-based initiatives as part of this program.

- ★ Launched a Safe Schools program to give schools and administrators clear authority and flexibility to deal with troublesome students and violence in schools. The program also involves developing alternative education settings for students removed from the public school classroom. Also instituted the Responsible Students Program to help students learn to resolve conflicts and accept individual responsibility.

- ★ Passed massive higher education reforms that require strategic planning in colleges and universities to improve quality, access, use of technology, community college focus and openness to change. West Virginia has committed to increasing its investment in technology and strengthening the community and technical college system to meet the needs of business, industry and economic development in the schools' service areas.

- ★ Secured funding for \$47 million in building and construction projects in higher education, including Center for Arts & Sciences of West Virginia, a statewide learning and performance center, and the Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*

SUBJECT: Recent information items

I am forwarding the following recent information items:

- Gale - just this
to Larry - just
this*
- (A) **Memo from Karen Tramontano re: labor and trade** – forwards a *Foreign Affairs* article by Jay Mazur, President of UNITE, that reflects labor's views on globalization, trade and Seattle; attaches a copy of CEA's memo to NEC reporting on Administration meetings with union economists on trade; and updates you on successful efforts to develop a strong manufacturing and trade enforcement initiative to help smooth the way for CBI/Africa and China NTR initiatives.
 - (B) **Campaign committee reports (via Minyon Moore)** – forwards updates from the DCCC, DSCC and the DGA.
 - (C) **Note from Secretary Glickman re: Arkansas Children's Nutrition Center** – forwards article on USDA-funded research at the Center showing that soy protein can help prevent breast cancer.
 - (D) **Note from Gaston Caperton re: education (via Ucelli)** – forwards fact sheet on education successes in West Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 2000

'00 JAN 22 PM 12:20

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From Karen Tramontano

Subject: Jay Mazur Article

Gene

you, Larry's known

program a response to

this - get in for Aff in you or Larry's

name - the whole town strong point of
his facts are
right -

Attached is a recent article published in the Foreign Affairs Journal by Jay Mazur, President, UNITE. It pretty much reflects labor's views on globalization, trade and Seattle. I thought you might find it interesting.

Additionally, I have attached a copy of CEA's memorandum concluding our dialogue with economists on trade. The AFL-CIO and its affiliate unions appreciated the open exchange. Working with Gene and the NEC, we also have developed a strong manufacturing and trade enforcement initiative that, hopefully, we help ease some of the tension that will develop as we pursue CBI/Africa and China NTR. Chuck Brain and I have had numerous discussions about these initiatives with House members whose districts were hard-hit by NAFTA and plant relocations. They have been very pleased to hear about your efforts.

[Handwritten signature]

copied
Spesling
Tramontano
Podesta

Labor's New Internationalism

Jay Mazur

THE SEATTLE MESSAGE

THE FERVENT PROTESTS that accompanied the World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Seattle last November showed just how urgent the issues of globalization and trade are to working Americans. Joining with environmentalists, consumer advocates, and human rights activists, the labor movement's message from Seattle could not have been clearer: The era of trade negotiations conducted by sheltered elites balancing competing commercial interests behind closed doors is over. Globalization has reached a turning point. The future is a contested terrain of very public choices that will shape the world economy of the 21st century. The forces behind global economic change—which exalt deregulation, cater to corporations, undermine social structures, and ignore popular concerns—cannot be sustained. Globalization is leaving perilous instability and rising inequality in its wake. It is hurting too many and helping too few. As President Clinton himself has said, if the global market is to survive, it must work for working families. A first step toward that goal is building labor rights, environmental protection, and social standards into trade accords and the protocols of international financial institutions—and enforcing them with the same vigor now reserved for property rights.

These concerns of the labor movement are often caricatured as protectionist, parochial, and out of touch with the realities of the global

JAY MAZUR is President of the Union of Needletrades, Industrial, and Textile Employees (UNITE) and Chair of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee.

economy. This is a dangerous misreading of the labor movement's position. Confusing labor's concerns over fairness with rising isolationism in America and abroad will only hinder the adoption of the reforms needed. Trade policies that ignore the rights and needs of workers move the world backward, not forward. The cacophonous voices in the streets of Seattle represented tomorrow's challenge, not yesterday's nostalgia. They imagined a world in which prosperity is shared by those who produce it, in which nations treat each other, the earth, and its people with dignity and respect. The protesters demanded accountability for the powerful and a voice for the voiceless. Such idealism has a practical effect. Shared prosperity increases the purchasing power of workers, creating new demand to absorb the excess capacity that now depresses global markets. The fragile institutions of the emerging global economy will therefore be braced by the democratic tonic that gives working people a place at the economic and political table. In the words of John Gray, former adviser to Margaret Thatcher, the global market and free trade are not natural phenomena but creatures of state power, "an end product of social engineering and unyielding political will." Inevitably, the effort to enforce such a system engenders a democratic response.

THE DARK SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION

TRAGICALLY, too many working people are losing out in the new world economic order. The most recent U.N. Development Report documents how globalization has dramatically increased inequality between and within nations, even as it connects people as never before. A world in which the assets of the 200 richest people are greater than the combined income of the more than 2 billion people at the other end of the economic ladder should give everyone pause. Such islands of concentrated wealth in a sea of misery have historically been a prelude to upheaval.

The benefits of the global economy are reaped disproportionately by the handful of countries and companies that set rules and shape markets. The vast majority of trade and investment takes place between industrial nations, dominated by global corporations that control a third of world exports. Of the 100 largest economies in the world, 51 are corporations. Private financial flows have long since surpassed

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1-24-00



AP WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

*One strike and you're out: UPS employees rally in
Jersey City, New Jersey, August 1997*

public-development aid and remain remarkably concentrated; 80 percent of foreign direct investment in developing and transition economies in the 1990s went to just 20 countries, much of it to China.

Increased trade has not resulted in anything near uniform growth. Only 33 countries managed to sustain 3 percent annual GDP growth on a per capita basis between 1980 and 1996; in 59 countries, per capita GDP declined. Eighty countries have lower per capita incomes today than they did a decade or more ago. And contrary to conventional wisdom, those left behind are often the most integrated into global trade. For example, sub-Saharan Africa has a higher export-to-GDP ratio

than Latin America, but its exports are mainly primary commodities, leaving those nations vulnerable to the volatility of those markets. The recent Africa trade bill—passed by Congress without debt relief provisions or enforcement of labor rights and environmental standards—merely offers old wine in new bottles.

Millions of workers are losing out in a global economy that disrupts traditional economies and weakens the ability of their governments to assist them. They are left to fend for themselves within failed states against destitution, famine, and plagues. They are forced to migrate, offer their labor at wages below subsistence, sacrifice their children, and cash in their natural environments and often their personal health—all in a desperate struggle to survive.

To be fair, globalization has brought dramatic benefits in some countries. Ironically, the greatest successes have been in East Asia—those very nations that did not play by the rules of the so-called Washington consensus of privatization, deregulation, fiscal austerity, and lower trade barriers. Many of those countries protected their markets, redistributed land, invested in education, targeted and subsidized their exports, and purposefully ran mercantilist trade surpluses, all of which Washington winked at during the Cold War. But in recent years, most of these countries succumbed to pressures to open their economies and deregulate their financial systems. As a result, they became the major victims of the recent global economic crisis that thrust literally millions of working people back into poverty. As Paul Krugman, the MIT economist, concluded in *The Return of Depression Economics*, these Asian economies were vulnerable not because of crony capitalism but because “they had opened up their financial markets, because they had, in fact, become better free market economies, not worse.”

The last financial crisis was unusual only in its severity and scope. As the World Bank's former chief economist, Joseph Stiglitz, has noted, the deregulated global economy has produced a “boom in busts”—financial crises of increasing depth and regularity. Whereas speculators are often bailed out, workers are not. Education and health budgets are slashed to pay off debts. Children are taken from school. Millions lose their jobs. Real wages fall sharply. Families break up. Social unrest, crime, and violence increase. In short, macroeconomic data can tick upward, but working families suffer the effects for years. Poverty and

desperation still haunt Thailand, Indonesia, and South Korea today even as foreign capital returns to those markets. Mexico's economy may have recovered from its 1996 crash, but many small business owners remain ruined. Mexican workers have lost 25 percent of their purchasing power since the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement. The very remedies that the International Monetary Fund prescribes to nations in crisis—devaluation, austerity, cutbacks in social services to entice foreign speculators by increasing imports—ensure that workers, domestic producers, and peasants pay for a crisis they did not create.

The deregulated global economy has produced a "boom in busts."

One lasting effect of recurrent financial instability has been slower economic growth. The volatility of speculative capital flows encourages caution, leading governments to enforce stricter fiscal and monetary policies. As a result, as the economists John Eatwell and Lance Taylor have shown, the last 25 years of deregulation have been accompanied by slower rates of growth in both industrial and developing countries. For working people, slow growth translates into increased unemployment and underemployment, stagnant wages, and growing insecurity.

The results across the globe sharply contrast with the rosy picture painted by globalization's promoters. As millions of people move from countryside to cities, from peasant villages into informal sectors of urban economies, the standard of living has risen dramatically in a few countries. But the World Bank also reports that 200 million more people this year are living in absolute poverty (on less than \$1 a day) than in 1987—a remarkable figure given the relative success of the Chinese economy. In much of Latin America, the lost decade of the 1980s has been followed by the stagnation of the 1990s. In much of Africa, debt, destitution, and disease continue to block development. Russia, once an industrial nation, has been reduced to bartering. China, the eternal next great market, has been caught in a deflationary spiral for two years.

Even in the industrial nations, which benefit the most from the global economy, the record is mixed. Japan is still struggling to emerge from a decade of stagnation. Europe suffers from slow

growth, chronic unemployment, and downward pressure on wages and working conditions. In the United States, after the longest period of continued growth since the 1960s, relative wages still have not recovered the ground lost over the last decades. Wage inequality has hit levels not witnessed since the Gilded Age of the 1890s, with the average CEO now earning 416 times more than a worker. Fewer workers have adequate health insurance and pensions. People find themselves working longer hours, with less job security, and running harder to stand still.

In global terms, this mix of rising inequality, slow growth, and falling or stagnant wages increases excess capacity in industry after industry, across the globe. Workers are not making enough to buy the products that they produce. Even Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan worried aloud about the threat of deflation as the Asian crisis threatened to spread around the world.

These problems stem from the top. As the World Bank's Stiglitz has noted, the Washington consensus on globalization does not concern itself with inequality or "externalities" like environmental damage, child labor abuses, or hazardous workplaces. The rules-based system developed in global trade rounds—developed largely by and for multinational corporations—requires countries to rewrite commercial codes, uproot traditional ways of farming, and protect copyrights. But the system takes no responsibility for the human costs of these policies. J

Now enforced by the WTO, these rules not only avoid responsibility for the impact of these disruptive policies on workers and the environment, they also frustrate national and local efforts to legislate and live by deeply rooted social values. The citizens of Massachusetts are told they cannot prohibit their state government from contracting with companies that do business with Burma's brutal dictators. Workers watch helplessly as their well-paying jobs are given to other workers forced to live on wages that lock them in misery. Laws for cleaner gasoline are struck down as discriminatory. Regulations to protect endangered species are declared to be restraints on trade. In this democratic age, the legitimacy of any modern economic system should be measured by the quality of life afforded the many, not by the license provided the few. For working people everywhere, these realities have produced a growing reaction against the terms and conditions of the global order.

A WHOLE NEW WORLD

NOT SURPRISINGLY, unions have found themselves at the forefront of the challenge posed by globalization. They have always operated across borders; their ideological roots—and much of their early membership—grew out of the internationalist perspective of the European labor movement of the last century. When American corporations were still huddling behind tariff barriers, workers were organizing international associations based on the principles of solidarity and social justice. These values have constantly drawn unions into the global arena over the great issues of war and peace, democracy and despotism. And this century's history has demonstrated that the correlation between strong, independent unions and authentic democracy is not accidental—a lesson with the utmost relevance for the unfolding debate over the rules of the new global economy.

Organized labor has perhaps been slow in reacting to globalization. After World War II, the social-democratic compromises struck in different industrial nations emphasized full employment and a social contract. For 25 years, companies and workers grew prosperous together. Trade had relatively little impact on economies—and when it did, exports provided a source of jobs. Only a few particularly vulnerable industries were disrupted by imports. Meanwhile, the international role of the labor movement was more geopolitical than industrial; during the Cold War, the AFL-CIO defined its international mission mainly through the prism of anticommunism. The principal structures of the international labor movement, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and even the industrially based international trade secretariats were all seen as instruments in the bipolar struggle against communism, enjoying active government support. Strong, independent unions were seen as vital in strengthening democracy and distributing the benefits of prosperity to ensure that workers felt they had a stake in market economies.

The collapse of the Soviet Union changed government perspectives toward labor. Unions have been viewed as less politically relevant and obstacles to corporate interests. A broad ideological offensive by corporations has portrayed unions as outmoded relics of a bygone age. But as big business has gone global and wages an increasingly aggressive

assault on unions, the labor movement has become more, not less, internationalist. Virtually every major industrial dispute in the United States now has an international dimension. Not only do companies use the threat of moving abroad to trump workers' wage and benefit demands, but companies themselves are often foreign firms. A third of the members of the million-member United Food and Commercial Workers union, for example, are employed by non-U.S. companies. As corporate mergers and alliances accelerate the global integration of capital, more unions find themselves in a similar situation.

In response, unions have to reach across borders to forge the same kind of strategic international links among workers and their allies that corporations have formed in shaping the new economy—and are increasingly linked by the same modern communications technologies that corporations have deployed so effectively to exploit their own mobility. A poll of AFL-CIO unions a few years ago found that two-thirds were engaged in international activity as a necessary extension of their normal organizing and bargaining; 87 percent said they needed to do even more on the global scene.

Not so long ago, a major union's international activity could be carried out by a single person who might even have had other organizational responsibilities. This is no longer possible. The most advanced unions now involve many of their departments—organizing, research, political action, public relations, education, legal, health and safety, and corporate affairs—in diverse strategies. In turn, these strategies forge effective links with overseas partners, coordinate industrial actions, lobby governments, take legal action, and simultaneously publicize all this activity in more than one country. International-trade secretariats, headquartered in Europe, link unions from different countries in the same industry and play a critical role.

THE POWER OF POSITIVE LINKING

IN DEALING with management, today's unions understand that they must have an accurate picture of the company's entire global structure to pressure effectively its vulnerable points and establish links with workers and unions around the world. One especially dramatic example of this strategy was the 1997 United Parcel Service (UPS) strike, involving

185,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The strike was settled after two weeks on terms considered favorable to the union; many saw it as a sign of labor's renewed vigor.

The strike succeeded through preparation by Teamsters members at UPS, who mobilized across America and effectively campaigned to gain public support. But international solidarity also played a critical role. As the dominant firm in the U.S. courier market, UPS could have endured a long national strike. But the Teamsters knew that UPS was fighting stiff competition in Europe and made breaking into that market a high priority. Europe was the vulnerable point in the company's global structure—and there they struck.

In mapping this strategy, the Teamsters relied on a broad international support network that they had built up over many months. A year before the strike, the Teamsters had formed a World Council of UPS unions with help from the International Transport Workers Federation. Communications were established between UPS unions, and a series of meetings was held with union representatives from the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Canada, Germany, Brazil, Ireland, and the United States. No two unions had exactly the same relationship with the company. Many represented UPS workers; others were trying to organize them; still others represented workers at competing firms who would suffer if UPS succeeded in undercutting industry standards. Some enjoyed a relatively good relationship with their employers, others not. The degrees of leverage and militancy varied from country to country. Activities restricted in some countries were allowed in others. Such are some of the extraordinary complications involved in organizing workers globally. But the unions identified enough common ground that the council could hammer out a set of demands for a UPS World Action Day in the spring of 1997, calling a meeting in Washington, D.C., that coincided with the final stages of the Teamsters' negotiations with UPS.

Representatives from UPS looking across the table at the Teamsters' "guests" from around the world realized that the damage from this strike could not be contained within the United States. On UPS World Action Day, the company was hit with more than 150 job actions or demonstrations worldwide, including work stoppages in Italy and Spain. Major European customers began questioning the company's reliability. The

credible threat that this strike could spread and undermine a crucial element in the company's business strategy was reinforced by escalating solidarity actions. The day after the company learned that a French transport-workers union planned to close UPS operations at Paris' Orly Airport, the strike was settled—in no small part, according to union negotiators, due to this unprecedented international campaign.

The difficulty in organizing a campaign on this scale cannot be underestimated, but neither can the results. Most unions now understand that they must match the mobility and agility of employers in the global economy. And workers understand that conditions abroad clearly affect their prospects at home.

True, some industries—like time-sensitive transportation companies—are more susceptible than others to this type of campaign. But all corporate structures have points of vulnerability, and unions are becoming increasingly effective in identifying them. Linked by computer, phone, and fax, sharing research and planning, energized by periodic face-to-face contact, and working with an increasingly active and sophisticated base of more than 150 million organized workers worldwide, the labor movement is inexorably bringing its force to bear on the global economy.

Picket lines of major strikes now almost routinely radiate internationally. Teamsters in Atlanta, steelworkers in South Carolina, and hotel workers in California get help from unions in Europe, Japan, and South Africa. Requests for solidarity actions flow in all directions—if not with the velocity of currency transactions, then with equal urgency and perhaps more staying power. Corporations are also discovering that when they sit down to bargain with a union, they may look across the table at representatives of workers from more than one country. This now happens in many industries, from low-tech companies producing pickles in Mexico and Michigan to multinational communications giants in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

THE RACE TO THE BOTTOM

GLOBALIZATION is most destructive in countries where independent unions do not exist and organizing is suppressed. Many developing countries market their export-processing zones as union-free to attract investment; the sweatshop *maquila* factories in Central America

are only one example. A recent International Labor Organization (ILO) study of 850 of these zones around the world, which employ 27 million workers, found that free trade unions and minimum labor standards are "extremely rare." This enormous mass of unorganized workers poses the central challenge to the international labor movement. Although many of these workers are concentrated in the so-called developing world, millions of others live and work in industrialized countries. They are the human beings quantified by the U.N. statistics cited earlier, victims of the growing inequality in the global economy. Without the ability to organize, bargain collectively, or strike, these workers are caught in what globalization looks like to an awful lot of people: a race to the bottom. It will not end until policymakers recognize that no nation is too poor to enforce the basic human rights of its workers.

Faced with masses of unorganized workers across the world, unions find themselves harking back to an old strategy in the apparel industry: "following the work." After workers organized unions in New York City in the 1920s, manufacturers shifted work across the Hudson River to New Jersey, into the "foreign zones" (as any place outside of New York's garment district was then called) in search of cheaper and more compliant labor. The union responded by following the firms and organizing workers there. When the companies moved on to Philadelphia and the Midwest, the union followed again, but it also realized that basic national standards were needed to put a floor underneath workers. Many other unions soon reached the same conclusion, uniting to campaign hard for what became the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, setting hours, conditions, and a minimum wage for the new national economy. This combination of dynamic organizing and national legal standards created a powerful labor movement that raised the standard of living for millions of working families and bolstered the ideals of American democracy.

In recent years, as the corporate descendants of these employers have taken the next step and moved production halfway around the world, it first seemed that they had dropped off the face of the earth. But pitting American workers against their counterparts abroad, who are forced to live at the very margins of human existence,

gradually made itself apparent in lowered wages and standards at home. The dismal working conditions in Asia and Central America set the standards for the notorious sweatshop discovered in El Monte, California, in 1995. Unions once more had to learn to follow the work—and to campaign for core labor rights and standards everywhere to ensure that the global rules were respected at home and abroad.

UNITE, for example, has worked closely with its trade secretariat, the International Textile, Garment, and Leather Workers Federation, over the past five years to help organize the half-million apparel workers in Central America and the Caribbean. Although political boundaries divide these workers from those in Mexico, the United States, and Canada, the trade agreements underpinning globalization in the region—as well as the outsourcing strategies of the large U.S. manufacturers and retailers—have in effect created a unitary and contiguous regional labor market in these industries of some two million workers.

Because workers in this market's southern tier are systematically denied the right to organize and bargain collectively, their wages are artificially suppressed to about one-tenth of those in the industry's organized sectors in the North. Not surprisingly, most of these workers live below the official poverty lines of their own countries. Abysmal standards are driving down wages and conditions of workers throughout the industry. So just as unions had to "follow the work" across the Hudson River in the 1930s, they have been forced to follow the work across the southern U.S. border in the 1990s, supporting the labor movement in neighboring countries, training organizers, coordinating campaigns, lobbying governments to enforce their laws, and appealing to the American people's sense of fairness and social justice.

Progress has been slow but real. Unions and human rights groups have exposed shameful working conditions for women and children. Thousands of workers throughout Latin America have built and joined unions that did not exist a few years ago. Multinational corporations are being forced to accept responsibility, at least verbally, for working conditions in their vast global production chains. Governments feel the heat from citizens demanding

corrective action, and companies from consumers. Firms such as Nike and celebrities such as Kathie Lee Gifford have discovered this reality.

At least half the clothes purchased by Americans are still made in sweatshops at home and abroad. Companies like to say that consumers do not care about anything except a good bargain, but polls show that people are willing to pay more if they can be assured that their clothes were not made in sweatshops. Meanwhile, a new generation of student activists has joined the labor movement in the war against sweatshops. Churches have passed resolutions and distributed flyers to parishioners. City councils and state legislatures have prohibited the purchase of sweatshop goods. A social movement of potentially tremendous force has begun to gather that can affect the bottom line and the laws of the land.

is this
true?

A SEAT AT THE TABLE

FOR YEARS governments ignored demands to include labor and environmental rights in trade agreements, confident that there was no political cost in doing so. This is now changing. Unions are forging new alliances with environmentalists, human rights groups, and religious and consumer activists. Perhaps the most stunning demonstration of this alliance's political force was Congress' rejection last year of "fast-track" trade authority for President Clinton—not once but three times over the last two years. This new alliance insists that any trade-negotiating authority include labor rights and environmental protections as conditions for opening trade. Most of the House of Representatives now supports that position. Certainly a majority of the public does, including most voters in both parties.¹ The blocking of "fast track" made it

¹ A 1996 Wirthlin Worldwide poll found the American public favored workers' rights and environmental issues in trade agreements by an overwhelming 73 to 21 percent. In a 1997 Peter Hart poll for the AFL-CIO, 72 percent of respondents said that it was very important to include labor and environmental standards in trade agreements, as well as food-safety standards (97 percent), workplace health and safety standards (94 percent), laws against child labor (93 percent), the freedom to strike (92 percent), a minimum wage (81 percent), and the right to form unions (78 percent).

clear that representatives of this new popular movement must have a seat at the table.

The debate over "fast track" and trade in general can no longer be portrayed as an argument between free trade and protectionism. The demand for enforceable labor rights in global trading accords, built into conditions of the international financial institutions and enacted into U.S. trade agreements and laws, is not an effort to build walls against the global economy. It is an effort to build rules into it, and a floor under it, to lift wages and conditions up rather than drive them down.

Fortunately, there is much agreement already over the substance of core labor rights. Last year, business, labor, and government representatives from 173 nations reaffirmed core labor standards as fundamental human rights, including freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. They also called for the elimination of forced labor, child labor, and employment-related discrimination. Virtually every independent labor federation has endorsed the ICFTU's call for building labor rights into the global trading system. The divide is not between North and South; it is between workers everywhere and the great concentrations of capital and the governments they dominate.

Enforcing core labor rights does not guarantee working conditions. But it does empower workers to act collectively—a right they have theoretically enjoyed for at least 50 years. It is time to enforce that right. When workers can join independent unions, they vastly increase their chances of lifting themselves and their families out of poverty and making their concerns felt in legislatures too often dominated by private interests. In addition, wealth and income tend to be spread more widely and economic demand better sustained, while speculative booms and busts tend to be more limited.

After Seattle, the demand for labor rights and other social standards can no longer be ignored. If the WTO and other institutions cannot accommodate those demands, it is they who will be weakened, not the movement to fix the system. Attention will turn to national and local politics, opposition to trading accords will build, and support for protection and subsidy will increase. Companies will find themselves increasingly vulnerable to exposure and embarrassment.

to consumer boycotts and worker protests. Citizens will insist that their food be protected, their air not be poisoned, their water not be fouled. Human rights activists will demand sanctions against barbarous regimes. Workers will demand recourse. The failure to heed them will feed the dangerous new strains of isolationism rising throughout the world.

The labor movement is deeply committed to this struggle for reform and the construction of a new internationalism. It is a struggle that takes place at the plant gate, in local and national legislatures, and in international negotiations. The stew of national and international laws and institutions that emerges will not be smooth or bland. But the recent transformation of the world economy has not been matched by changes in political institutions. Workers, social activists, and ordinary citizens are now beginning to demand and mobilize for those changes. Future generations will surely have difficulty comprehending why today's leaders were debating not how to implement these reforms but whether or not they were even worthy of consideration. ☺



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

THE CHAIRMAN

January 12, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING

FROM:

MARTIN N. BAILY *MNB*
ROBERT Z. LAWRENCE *RZL*

SUBJECT:

Meetings between Administration and Union Economists

This memorandum provides a report to the National Economic Council from the meetings held at CEA, starting in July 1999, with economists and policy analysts from the AFL-CIO. Labor, Commerce, USTR, and Treasury also participated in the meetings. The initial meetings were devoted to sharing our understanding of the state of the manufacturing sector and its importance to the economy. We then explored a number of policy options to strengthen the sector. We recommend that the NEC refer these issues to the manufacturing task force and the appropriate agencies for their consideration.

We were able to reach agreement on several issues about the manufacturing sector. Most significantly, we agreed that to understand manufacturing employment it is necessary to distinguish between long run trends, which are heavily driven by factors such as productivity growth and demand patterns, and the more recent negative impact of the Asian crisis and slower economic growth abroad, which has contributed to recent job loss. We could all agree, therefore, that since 1998 trade has had a negative impact on employment, but that over long time periods other factors are also important in explaining the declining share of employment in manufacturing.

We also shared views on why manufacturing is important to the economy: its role as a source of high-wage jobs for blue-collar workers, the spillovers generated from manufacturing R&D and the important role for manufacturing in productivity growth and international competition.

In the second set of meetings we turned to discussions of policies to aid the manufacturing sector. In particular, the union economists identified seven policy issues that were of the highest priority to them.

Safeguards. Union economists have expressed concern about the ability of industries to obtain swift and certain relief under Section 201 of the Trade Act. Specific concerns relate to:

- (1) Problems in defining the scope of an industry;
- (2) The organizational and expense problems faced by industries with large numbers of small firms in bringing a case;
- (3) The standard of causation required – the US standard is tougher than that actually required by WTO rules;
- (4) The need to demonstrate a plan for adjustment relief in cases where industries may have already experienced considerable adjustment;
- (5) The fact that the special surge mechanism under NAFTA only permits the restoration of tariffs to previous levels rather than to a level required to stem the injury cause by NAFTA imports.

Offsets. Of particular concern to aerospace workers is the use of agreements to localize component production to boost sales. The first problem relates to gathering information. In particular, sales are often lost by second and third tier suppliers that are hard to track. The second problem is what can be done about the practice. Bilateral (an agreement with the EU) and multilateral approaches (the possibility of dealing with offsets as a trade-related investment measure in the WTO or an agreement at the OECD) were advocated. We are, of course in the process of launching a joint Commerce-Labor Commission on the International Competitiveness of the US Aerospace Industry with the mandate to examine offsets. In addition, Senator Feingold is also launching a Commission specifically to examine offsets.

Tax treatment of multinational enterprises. The tax system contains several measures, which are said to bias US firms to invest abroad. In particular, the unions would like to see the foreign tax credit repealed and replaced by a deduction. In the absence of this radical measure they advocate the following alternatives:

- (1) Repeal of foreign tax deferral.
-- Currently, firms pay foreign taxes only when dividends are remitted. This represents a preference over domestic profits, which are paid upon accrual.
- (2) Restrict the use of foreign tax credit baskets--eliminate the practice of offsetting taxes paid in low tax countries with taxes paid in high tax countries.
- (3) Set a maximum rate for the foreign tax credit at the US rate of 35 percent.
- (4) Replace the system of arms-length transfer pricing with the allocation of profits on the basis of sales.
- (5) Ensure international consistency of the reporting status of branches and affiliates.
- (6) Address (and limit) state level tax competition.
- (7) Establish a commission of inquiry to look at the tax system and tax treaties.

Training. In their presentation, the union analysts voiced concern about the inadequate commitment of resources to training. They were critical of moves to devolve authority for training to the states and to privatize the oversight of training programs. They felt that the current WARN system (which provides notice of mass layoffs) was weak and that the notice period should be extended to at least 90 days. They expressed concerns about assessment and counseling offered by the Employment service, calling for counseling with a permanent case

manager and peer support. They decried the use of for-profit institutions as counselors, called for better labor market information for workers and advocated child care, transportation and relocation assistance. They emphasized the need for funding for BLS programs to ensure the continued collection of statistics on mass layoffs and dislocated workers. They proposed performance standards and improved accountability for firms providing subsidized on-the-job training. They support union and worker involvement in the design and evaluation of training programs. They called for short-term public service jobs. They advocated consideration of an expansion of unemployment benefits to provide income support (rather than simply vouchers) for workers who are seeking training.

Finance. Concern was expressed about the ability of the manufacturing sector to raise capital, with particular problems facing small and medium sized firms. Noting that price earnings ratios are far lower for manufacturing firms than for the market as a whole, they argue that the cost of capital facing these firms is therefore higher—there is an anti-manufacturing bias in the capital markets. It was proposed that the Federal Government should undertake a study of the issue of capital access for manufacturing companies.

Enforcement of Trade Agreements. The concerns here fell into two categories. The first was a general concern that some foreign governments effectively nullify trade agreements. In particular, agreements with Japan were said to be too vague. It was argued that quantitative standards (e.g. specific market shares) need to be agreed upon. The second concern was about labor standards provisions. One idea is to sign trade agreements obligating countries to enforce their own labor standards in addition to core labor standards. A variety of other suggestions for changes in legislation are included in the position paper that accompanied the presentation.

The Impact of Environmental Provisions on Competitiveness. Concerns about the impact of environmental regulations on investment and international competition – i.e. the need for a level playing field were expressed. It was argued that while meeting environmental standards is not very costly on average, it can be very costly in some industries, such as the steel industry. The unions argued that a more level playing field would be achieved through the use of a system of countervailing duties to offset differentials in costs of complying with pollution regulations.

The opportunity to discuss these policy proposals was very helpful to the CEA and other agency participants and gave us a clearer picture of the positions of the union policy analysts and the reasons behind their positions. Clearly, many industries in the manufacturing sector are under duress. We urge you to review the ideas developed in the meetings and we would be happy to discuss them with you in greater detail.

cc: The Honorable John Podesta
Counselor Karen Tramontano
The Honorable Lawrence Summers
The Honorable William Daly
The Honorable Alexis Herman
The Honorable Charlene Barshefsky

Tony E. / Speechwriter
Think quite good
G. Fox Ball
TR

Carolina's Place in the World:
Impetus for Change
Remarks to the UNC-CH Campaign Cabinet,
October 15, 1999
Ruel W. Tyson, Jr.
Director, The Institute for the Arts and
Humanities

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I am pleased to be here to offer some reflections on the theme: "Carolina's Place in the World: Impetus for Change."

You will agree I have been given plenty of scope; and fortunately for us all, a very limited time to employ my telescope and magnifying glass.

One of my beloved teachers once told me that when she is before a class of students, she feels, just over her left shoulder, a

small chorus of her own former teachers, some living, some dead. I feel that way as I speak to you. Included in the chorus I am listening to as I speak to you is Michael Hooker. It would be both folly and presumption for me to say I speak for him. He has already spoken, in word and deed, for himself, and thereby, bequeathed to us a demanding legacy that commands our respect and attention. However, there can be no doubt that my remarks today are deeply affected and deeply informed by my conversations with him; my reading of his words; and my sharing of his orientation toward "Carolina's Place in the World."

The Greeks had a word for a special
kind of time. This word does not refer to
clock or calendar time--that is what they
called chronos-- chronological time. The
word they used for special time was kairos--a
full time, a time pulsating with opportunity--
-the time when we have an opening, to hit the
target.

"There are some nicks in time which
whosoever finds may promise to himself
success."

So quotes the Oxford English Dictionary
(1628)

We are in our nick of time! But these
openings are not permanent or stable. They
are fleeting and only available to those who

are agile, swift, and possessing the courage
to act against the ever ready excuses for
taking no action: tradition, nostalgia,
proven routines, comfort in current
competences which we may be loath to test
under novel conditions. I am convinced that
one of the most resistant obstacles to change
is the exercise of competence by
professionals, whatever their institutional
location. The exercise of proven competence
is pleasurable and rewarding. Thus careers
are made. Why take the risk to move into
unknown openings where our proven skills may
reveal us as us incompetent? I fear few
professionals, including not many faculty
members, would agree, at least in their
practice, with Hiroshi Mikitani, age 34, who

was quoted the other day in the New York Times(8-30-99): "One of the most important things for an entrepreneur is that you feel everything as a challenge and not as an obstacle."

Michael Hooker had the strong and passionate conviction that our University is in a time of kairos: we have an opening, an opportunity— to do what? To delete what is just ordinary; to make what is good, great; to make what is great, greater; to make the greater the greatest. We will not accomplish that challenge by carrying out business as usual.

Business as usual will not move us to the advantage this perishing occasion offers to us. Business as usual is a ticket to the museum of history and archives. And the cliche--"If it is not broke, don't fix it"-- is not insight but a blind defence against innovation. Such a counsel is fixed on the tried at the expense of the true.

These openings are not permanent; they are fleeting. Unlike chronological time, this special kind of time runs out.

One of the most difficult intellectual feats we must learn to perform, over and over, is to learn that in an era marked by structural change of the most profound order, the need for innovation is not to be followed by times

of stability and comforting repetition. No.
The times we live in require a constant
posture of innovation, a habit, not a skill
to be exercised between periods of stability.

You, the members of the Campaign
Cabinet, are here to assure that we do not
miss the opening; to reassure us that the
road to success is lined with mistakes and
failures; and to remind us that each such
mis-step is an opportunity to learn how to
negotiate the next milestone because the
requisite changes, no matter how painful,
have been made. And, to keep us from
confusing the true with the tried. This is, I
believe, is your opening to leadership and
your mandates that must accompany it.

At the end of my remarks, I will offer an image for you to consider as you seize the occasion to take our lead.

"Carolina's Place in the World" That phrase, for some, perhaps, for many, is a very bad mis-placement. Why Carolina's place is. . . at Carolina!

Anyone standing under the great canopy of trees in McCorkle Place the other day while the Johnston Center was being dedicated can appreciate that sentiment and its power to identify us with the campus, with this place. Add to these inclinations the fact that we live in a region which once defined who you were by where you were, or where you

were from, your kin and place. Today that is a novelist's fiction. I suggest to you that the University which stays at home will become a relic

To allow our imaginations to be captured by the magic of the Chapel Hill bubble, in which so much brilliance, so much sentiment is invested, would be to blind us to the opening we have— would be to deny us a recognition of the opening presented to us.

What is Carolina's Place in the World? The quiet irony in that question is that it cannot be answered by naming places.

Our world is being transformed by two
powerful and pervasive interactions -what I
referred to earlier as deep structural

transformations: globalizing economies, on
the one hand, and the virtualization of
reality, on the other.

I am saying that computer technology is
the connection--pun intended-- between global
economies and a decisive shift in our
understanding of reality. With that shift
goes a revision of how we practice knowledge,
discover it, teach it, distribute it.

This is already a most dis-locating
experience. Revision of practices we are
highly competent in performing is very
painful. Like learning to walk all over
again. What do I mean by that?

To tell you what I mean requires me to dig a little deeper into the consequences of information technology and point out some dimensions which have been obscured by our need to get wired and to get equipped--and by our love affair with gadgets-- And by our misunderstanding of what the tools of knowledge do to the practitioners of knowledge.

We have, I believe, assumed we can slip these new machines into existing organizational structures and routines; existing methods of research; and proven pedagogies without serious changes in our relationship to the practice of knowledge.

A long time ago, Marshall McLuhan reminded us: We make our tools and our tools make us.

As many have pointed out, I happen to have in mind Peter Drucker, with the current information revolution we have entered the fourth such transformation, not just of the tools of communication but of a corresponding change in the way we understand reality. When our relations with reality change, many other changes are set in motion, many of which we do not understand and cannot foresee. The first such transformation was the invention of writing, 5-6,000 years ago; the second was the invention of books; and the third was the invention of the movable type and engraving (1450-1455). The fourth is the digital revolution we have only known for short

decade. Another and shorter version of these decisive transformations is to say we undergone major shifts from oral to scriptural-textual, and now to digital. It is not the change of the means of production which drives history but the change in the means of communication. (see Peter Drucker, Forbes Magazine, [or Forbes ASAP] 8-24-98)

These changes will require us to redefine how we do our work--in its three major sectors of teaching, research, and public service.

I cannot, of course, go into the necessary detail here, so allow me to make contrast between how we organize knowledge currently and how we are beginning to

organize knowledge, in many cases without fully realizing what we are doing.

Notice the terms we use currently-- positions, fields, disciplines--all terms depend on border guards to protect self-contained and sovereign fields. It is within these fields that both faculty members and students can achieve a degree of mastery through scholarship and learning. The very notion of scholarship tends to take as a given exclusions and limits through which any field of knowledge is constituted as a self-contained location. However, in a virtualizing era, these exclusions which define fields and positions are less and less effective.

I do not believe it is mere accident that the vocabulary so accessible to us now as a result of the computerization of information is one that stresses dynamic relation, rather than static fields, space rather than place. We are, in short, moving from metaphors of place and location to metaphors of space, to relations and connectivity, from containment fields to sites linked into and by networks.

It is no accident that the earlier conception of knowledge, as fields and disciplines, is highly compatible with an institutional structure that looks like a pyramid. I just used a term that is very, very different from a pyramid. It is network. Try finding the top or the bottom or the

center of a network! Try using
sequential(narrative)logic on it!

You must disregard this little opaque
excursion. My intention is to suggest that as
our ways of knowing and communicating change,
so will the shape and patterns of our
institutions. They already are. We have safe
names for some of these changes like, inter-
disciplinary. Such clusters (dare I say
networks?) lack fundamental legitimacy since
they cannot be easily ranked. Rankings, I
might add, is another version of the pyramid.
Or take the common notion of inside and
outside as locaters of institutional
boundaries. What sense does this way of
thinking make in Carolina's space in the
world?

Carolina's space in the world, you will note the change from place to space, depends on many things to see us creatively through the opening we now have. I will only mention a few of many.

First, we cannot take advantage of the new world environment we are entering with the majority of our funding tied up in permanent commitments, primarily people.

Just as the large retirement cohort forthcoming, as the Provost mentioned, will present severe market pressures for the best faculty nationally, so will that same retirement exodus free up funds for more flexible, less long term commitments. In the new economy, the competitive advantage goes to the nimble and malleable, the

flexible and quick. Speed and agility trump
permanent commitments which will run into a
future we know little about, perpetuating
patterns and work of the tried but
progressively less true. Currently, we have
minuscule funds for venture capital, or for
experimental ventures, for challenging the
innovative potential of our faculty. If we
can have endowment for permanence, why cannot
we have endowments for shorter term
experiments to test new ways of teaching,
research, and service in an era of virtual
reality. For example, as far as I know, there
is no group on our campus giving concerted
attention to the longer term consequences of
information technology, how it is shaping our
ways of knowing the world; its political and

social implications; and its ethical implications.

Second, recognize that innovation happens more on the fringe and less in the center of organizations. Cultivate work on the fringe which may or may not, at a later time, be connected to the center of the institution or spun off. Test this proposal: "Because skill guilds constrain and defend an organization, it is often far easier to start a new organization than to change a successful old one." (Kevin Kelly, New Rules for the New Economy). This proposition has been well studied by Clayton M. Christensen of the Harvard Business School in The Innovator's Dilemma: When new technologies cause great firms to fail. While

it may offend many, I think this University is a great firm— Indeed, it is a species of the genus corporation, at least as the medievals understood it.

Third, again, because of the demographic shifts within the faculty through retirement and a large cohort of new hires, we have an opening to nurture and train a new generation of leaders from within our own ranks. We have finally learned that a Ph.D. does not a teacher make; now we need to recognize that a Ph.D. does not a leader make. A few leaders may be born but most are engendered by organizations that seek to be good stewards of their own future.

Finally, what of the humanities? Who speaks for them? The University's schools

which service the professions; the departments and schools that produce science and technology all have an assured base of support and a strong likelihood of sustaining themselves because of their direct linkages to global economies.

Michael Hooker worried about the humanities. He saw a great role for them, in part in grappling with the ethical problems scientific advancement is creating in such mind-numbing rapidity and complexity. And he saw the key role the humanities play in a liberal arts undergraduate education. He said, "The best way to equip people to live a productive and meaningful life is to give them an education in the liberal arts. These disciplines teach people to think

analytically, critically, creatively, to make judgments in environments of ambiguity and uncertainty and limited information."

But then he added--this is from a talk he gave at The Institute for the Arts and Humanities Autumn Saturday in 1998--

"The humanities are at risk from the digital age. The risk is, he said, that the rest of the world will shift focus away from the humanities and toward practical skills. He worried that the Jeffersonian ideal of enabling people to become better citizens and public policy decision makers and to grapple with the moral ambiguities of the revolutions in science and technology would not attract the support, not to speak of value recognition. It follows from this that he

foresaw what is already the case, the widening gap in support and incentives between the sciences and those professions which directly supply the economic needs of world societies.

Carolina's space in the world most assuredly needs Carolina's place, this place, to be where the humanities and undergraduate liberal arts education are both users and critics of the new world of virtual reality, the consequence of the digital revolution. However, this does not excuse the humanities from venturing forth into the worlds of virtual reality on behalf of these very same values and programs. But they will be different.

I said earlier that I would end my remarks by proposing an image first to you, the Cabinet, and then to the rest of us, as we enter the Campaign. It is in a quotation from the late English philosopher Michael Oakeshott, in his book, The Voice of Liberal Learning, and it provides an image of the leadership we need:

└Not the cry, but the rising of the wild duck impels the flock to follow him in flight.┘

With your rising, we are ready to follow you in flight toward our common, unknown futures.

Thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00

SPEECH BY JOHN HENDRICKS:
"TRANSFORMING THE INFORMATION AGE INTO
A NEW AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT"
THE ROYAL TELEVISION SOCIETY
LONDON, ENGLAND
APRIL 20, 1999

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Thank you, Tony Hall for that gracious introduction.

I also want to thank chairman Michael Bunce and all the members of the Society for affording me an opportunity to address this distinguished gathering of television professionals. As you all know, in the United States, we have our own colloquial version of the English language. To us the word, "royal" is synonymous with a baseball team in Kansas City. We also use it to indicate a state of quintessential dominance, as in "Lennox Lewis administered a 'royal' beating to Evander Holyfield" -- even though they called it a draw.

But here, we know the term "royal" has a deeper

meaning. And when you were anointed a “royal society” in 1966, it was a moment of high distinction. As the world’s oldest and most respected television society, you have been on the cutting edge of innovation and excellence. And for that, the world owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Tonight, I want to share my thoughts and excitement about the vast potential of television and mass media at the dawn of the 21st century. In particular, I want to elaborate on my belief that we have, not only the potential, but the obligation to transform this extraordinary Information Age into a true new Age of Enlightenment.

In thinking about that high purpose, it is at once humbling and inspiring to stand on the birth ground of the original Age of Enlightenment -- marked by pioneering

thinkers like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. It was they who taught us to stretch the boundaries of knowledge, to reject comfortable notions of the possible, and to explore the unknown – to reach for the stars. At Discovery, we have proudly embraced this vision. Indeed, our mission since our beginning, barely 15 years ago, has always been to help people explore their world and satisfy their curiosity.

We must remember, however, that this commitment to the unbounded pursuit of knowledge originally met great skepticism. Yet, Locke and others persisted in their beliefs in the vast potential of their moment – if that potential was properly applied. Locke explained this in his famous “Essay Concerning Human Understanding.” He wrote: “When we know our own strength, we shall the better know what to undertake with hopes of success. And when we have well

surveyed the powers of our own minds, we shall not be inclined either to sit still . . . in despair of knowing anything; nor on the other side, question everything, and disclaim all knowledge, because some things are not to be understood. It is of great use to the sailor to know the length of his line, though he cannot with it fathom all the depths of the ocean.”

I believe we can draw a parallel to our times. Like many of the ideas in the first Age of Enlightenment, the emerging technologies of the 21st century – in cable, digital TV, the Internet (and the convergence of all these and more) -- have been and, in some circles, still are looked upon with deep skepticism. But, in the first Age of Enlightenment, recognizing that the pursuit of knowledge was among the supreme goals of humankind did, indeed, eventually enable the world to break free from primitive,

limiting and dogmatic beliefs.

Those same values will help us take another quantum leap in human potential and understanding in our times. Today, the media are on the cusp of undreamed of capabilities. But, we in the media have a special responsibility not to waste this potential or to let it be applied in harmful ways. To do that – to borrow from Locke – we must know the length of our line, meaning: First, we must understand, as well as we can, what this potential actually is; and, second, we must consider how much our application of this new power will, in fact, determine its value.

Let me put the breakthroughs we are now witnessing in context. We are on the brink of the third great revolution in television. The first, led by visionaries like

Campbell Swinton and John Baird, gave us the wonderful invention of television around 1940. But for many decades, the consumers of this service had very limited control over viewing options. To be somewhat anachronistic, it was broadcasters, not consumers who held the remote control.

The second great revolution in television occurred around 1975 with the introduction of satellite-delivered cable television. This spawned networks like Discovery Channel, CNN and HBO. And “remote control” was indeed taken out of the exclusive hands of television executives, giving more viewing choices to an increasing number of homes.

Now, we are entering the third great revolution: The pending mass conversion to digital delivery and high-definition television. It is putting even more power

and control in the hands of the viewing public.

This revolution is being sparked by exciting new breakthroughs in digital technology. The practical key to this for the cable industry is bandwidth technology. High-speed modems are now becoming 10,000 times faster than anything we have ever known. Cable, however, is not the only means advancing at breathtaking speeds. Just last month, Hughes Space and Communications Company announced it is investing in a two-way data satellite network called "Spaceway." Plans are to begin operating in the United States by 2002 – with service throughout the world, including the United Kingdom, close behind.

The result of all this technology is much greater choice – hundreds of choices on television and, eventually,

thousands of choices in a converged version of the television box and the computer box. Indeed, we are headed very quickly towards a world of access on demand – in television, audio and all forms of information flow.

In some ways, these breakthroughs remind us of a much older media format, that of text itself. After all, one of the greatest values of the printing press and the books it produces is to put content in the hands of many people, whenever they require it. Part of the human condition is to experience curiosities of the moment. But even given the great opportunities of that older communications revolution, most people cannot always run down to the bookstore whenever they are hit with a particular curiosity. Now, we can imagine much greater command over the information we need to satisfy our curiosity -- whenever we want it. We are, indeed, creating new portals of

knowledge.

Thus, in the worlds of entertainment and information, even relatively new innovations such as “All news, all the time” are being overtaken by “all sports news or all business news, all the time.” At Discovery, we have created digital channels which draw on our libraries to satisfy specialized viewing appetites, including “all science” – with the consumer, again, in control.

The future is about more than choice alone. We have the power to create an entirely new experience, what I call “telepresence.” This is, simply, the ability to use your television or computer to go anywhere in the world and to immerse yourself in that spot. Discovery uses an exciting new technology called Omniview (®), which is a 360-degree, all-directional photographic operation. This techno

so revolutionary that the company that invented it, IPIX, cannot produce a brochure to show what it looks like. We use it on Discovery dot com to take viewers to our "Picture of the Day." Today, for instance, a young girl in London could take a full 360 degree visit to [checking on the picture site for day of speech] by clicking on our Web page. And that is only the beginning of the applications we might imagine.

This is all awe-inspiring. But the greatest potential of all is for this technological revolution to lead to a content revolution. What excites us at Discovery more than technology is the potential it holds for expanding human knowledge and understanding.

Indeed, I believe it is crucial for all of us here to keep one fact in mind: We are in the content business, not

simply the business of one technology or the other.

In fact, I probably would not be standing here tonight if the big three U.S. television networks – CBS, NBC and ABC -- had not miscalculated in the late 1970s. They defined themselves as broadcast technology companies, rather than content providers. That mistake allowed Discovery and other cable networks to carve out opportunities that truly became the wave of the future. Today, at Discovery, we go to great lengths to remind our employees that we are not in the cable, or even the television business alone -- we are a content enterprise. That thinking has taken us beyond the television, around the globe and into virtually every arena of knowledge – from books and stores to schools and the Internet.

It is important to focus on content, rather than simply technology, because it underscores a crucial reality:

There is nothing inevitable to ensure that the great potential of this moment will be realized or used wisely or even for the common good. More choice is not necessarily better choice. More information does not necessarily make us better informed. We must avoid the fate of being able to see much more, yet know much less.

As we are seeing, there is the potential for nagging annoyances on the Internet, like the unwanted advertising clutter we call "spam." And there is also the very real danger for gross misuses of this technology -- from hackers, virus spreaders, and people bent on spreading misinformation and even violence and terror. We have a responsibility as leaders in this field, to make sure we use this power the right way and towards the highest purposes.

There are no magic potions to ensure we will do this. But it will help if we are guided by a set of eight principles aimed at using this pivotal moment in communications history to usher in a new Age of Enlightenment. I do not intend this list to be exhaustive. But it is a set of ideas and ideals that can help us enlighten while avoiding the negative pitfalls before us.

The first principle is an unshakable commitment to quality. We must never sacrifice the creation of the highest quality content to the pursuit of the largest audience. Though many forces will pull us away, we must never stop striving to create programming and products that elevate as well as entertain. At Discovery our goal is to tap into the mass audience in its curious or learning mood – and to satisfy that mood in a positive way. We have learned a great deal about this from our many

high-quality partners here in the United Kingdom.

That is one of the reasons we have been so proud of our one-year-old joint venture with the BBC. We are thrilled – as we know you will be – by the remarkable feat of “Walking With Dinosaurs,” the first documentary to come out of our venture. When people see it next year, it will have the power to raise to an unprecedented level the on-going effort to both educate and entertain. We can hardly wait.

The second principle is always to remember the fundamental value of storytelling. Storytelling is the basic way our species passes on our most important precepts from one generation to another. And, just as suspenseful stories kept our ancestors riveted around campfires, today they are the magnet that attracts families to their television sets. We should keep that in mind as we try to order vast new flows of data – using good stories

that pass on values as well as information. It was, after all, not any of the accomplished technical geniuses of the last 1,000 years, but a master storyteller named William Shakespeare, who was chosen the Man of the Millennium in a recent BBC “Today” poll.

The third principle is to think globally and to act locally. The new technologies give us the chance to span the world and tie it together in ways never before imagined.

The goal is not to export one culture in an effort to dominate and denigrate others. It is to showcase a mosaic of influences – to venerate the best of many cultures in hopes of forming a truly global culture.

I am pleased that this is what Discovery strives to do in 145 countries and 23 languages throughout the world – with programming that draws on many of those cultures to satisfy the curiosity of our viewers everywhere.

Fourth, we should strive to enhance a spirit of community. The Internet and the formats that will arise from it offer humanity one of our greatest tools to date for satisfying our desire to connect with fellow human beings who share our interests. In many ways our children are pioneering this potential. Through their natural curiosity, they are stretching the boundaries of the possible, showing how to create new ways to – in the words of E.M. Forster – “only connect.” When I think about how my children use their “buddy lists” to chat endlessly with their friends, no matter where they are, I remember growing up in Huntsville, Ala., with party-lines – which made keeping secrets in our little community very hard. These new means of communicating are providing the new town squares or local pubs of the global village. We must find ways to increase their use – even as we try not to give up

on the older version of the pub.

Fifth, we must focus on empowerment. We must not simply give people more information. We must give them news they can use ... tools to help them make the most of their lives, to make wise business or lifestyle choices and even to improve their health. We are now launching a new venture called "Discovery Health Media." Our goal is to be the world's most useful and authoritative source of information via television and the Internet about medical and health topics. We intend to help millions of people around the world live better lives.

Following on that, the sixth principle is to use the new media to expand educational opportunity. That means not simply making sure our children have access to the Internet. We must also ensure that their teachers are

trained to use the technology, that their parents have access to it for their own lifelong learning, and that we have the content necessary to teach them. This year, I am co-chair of a group in America called the CEO Forum on Education and Technology. It includes the top corporate officers of some of our most influential Information Age companies. We recently issued a report that showed we are making great progress in bringing computers and the Internet into classrooms. But we also showed that, by 1997, only three percent of America's schools were maximizing educational technology. That is why, this next year, our group will focus on how to improve the content our schools have available.

As we work to improve that situation, we must also make sure that the digital revolution does not create a new digital divide between the haves and have nots.

This moment is too important to allow its power to reside only in the hands of the fortunate few. I am particularly proud that we have formed the Discovery Channel African Educational Initiative to bring video technology and educational programming to poor parts of Southern Africa. This year, it will become the Discovery Channel Global Education Fund, as we open sites in Latin America.

Seventh, we should use these breakthroughs to give people a better balance between work and family. We can help people tailor their time and their lives, so that they can be both more productive workers and stronger family members. And, in doing that, I actually believe we will help to ensure that all of this information is absorbed better by healthier and happier children, whose parents are not torn by the demands of work.

All of these principles are important. But given the fast-pace of our world, none is more important than this last one: We must never be blinded by the arrogance of the moment into believing that we know all the guiding principles or have all the answers. We must remain open, inquisitive and always ready to surprise ourselves with innovation. Nothing is certain except that the frontier ahead of us will be constantly shifting. Or, to borrow again from John Locke, even if we know the length of our line, we will barely be able to fathom all the depths of the ocean that lies ahead.

In closing, I encourage you to develop your own guiding principles for this exciting new age.

The important thing to remember is that if we embrace our immense responsibility, then I believe we can use television and the new media to bring about a new Age of

Enlightenment. I leave you with a simple but profound statement from a former member of America's Federal Communications Commission named Nicholas Johnson.

He said, "All television is educational television.

The only question is what it is teaching." The answer we give to that question will help shape, for better or worse, the world of the 21st century.

Thank you again for this honor, and goodnight.

ANNENBERG

Norman Lear Center
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281

www.annenbergcenter.org
NORMAN LEAR

PRESIDENT CLINTON

c/o DAN ROSENTHAL

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-00
Toll-free
1-800-451-1234

Norman Lear

ENTERTAINMENT

Implications of the Convergence of Entertainment, Commerce, and Society



copied
Blumenthal
Podcasts

ACT III
COMMUNICATIONS

1-24-00

NORMAN LEAR

Jan 21, 2000

Dear Mr. President -

*I thought you'd
enjoy seeing this
collaborative effort
with Geoff Cowan
& Marty Kaplan. I
see the day you
could be a visiting
scholar.*

*Love -
Norman*

ENTERT

USC ANNENBERG

The Entertainment Initiative

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/00

TO DAN B.
FOR REPLY





HUMAN
RIGHTS
CAMPAIGN

January 18, 2000

00 JAN 24 AM 11:47

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

Dear Mr. President,

As you prepare to deliver the first State of the Union address of the new millennium and the last of your Presidency, you and the country have an enormous amount about which to be proud. Never has there been such prosperity and peace, both at home and around the world. While there are clearly still problems and challenges to be addressed, you and all of us as Americans have much about which to be proud and optimistic.

As lesbian and gay Americans and our friends, family and supporters, we also have much to celebrate about the last seven years. Your leadership as President on issues affecting the lesbian, gay and bisexual community has been unprecedented and I want you to know it is deeply appreciated. While the progress has not been easy and we have all faced setbacks and disappointments along the way, it has been undeniable, and I believe in many ways irreversible.

Having said that, as we enter the final year of your Presidency, there are still critically important parts of our mutual agenda that remain unfinished. The Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) are two vitally important pieces of legislation that continue to languish in Congress. The AIDS epidemic rages on, despite the strong commitment from your Administration and significant advances in medical treatment of the disease. I would ask that, in your upcoming State of the Union, you address each of these issues in some detail.

As you know, the issue of workplace fairness for lesbian, gay and bisexual Americans is highly popular with the public. Over 80 percent of the public support equal job opportunity, regardless of sexual orientation, and almost 60 percent specifically support ENDA. Your mention of ENDA in various speeches and particularly last year's State of the Union is deeply appreciated. However, the American public does not share our sense of urgency to pass ENDA because 85 percent of Americans already believe it is illegal to fire someone because of their sexual orientation. I would ask that you not only mention ENDA, but take just a moment to say that there is no federal law prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. As a result, in 39 states it is legal to fire someone regardless of their job performance and that is why we must pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act to prohibit job discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Getting this message out to the public is an essential ingredient to successfully overcoming the obstructions of the Republican leadership in Congress. No one is better situated to deliver that message than you.

WORKING FOR LESBIAN AND GAY EQUAL RIGHTS.

919 18th Street NW, Suite 800 Washington, D.C. 20006
phone (202) 628 4160 fax (202) 347 5323 e-mail hrc@hrc.org



HRC State of the Union letter
Page 2

I know I need not explain to you the importance of the Hate Crime Prevention Act, and I know we were all deeply disappointed by our inability to enact this legislation last session. I also know that none of us has given up on completing the task on hand. We look forward to a strong statement during the State of the Union to remind Republicans in Congress that this issue is not forgotten and will not go away until all Americans targeted for these heinous crimes can look to the federal government to ensure justice is served. We all owe this to the victims of hate crimes, their friends and family, and frankly, our moral conscience as a nation. The Human Rights Campaign looks forward to working with you to finally pass this legislation.

In no small part due to the commitment of your Administration to the importance of aggressively combating HIV and AIDS, we have seen remarkable progress in care and treatment of this horrible disease. This progress in treating and managing the disease in those affected, however, has had the dangerous effect of leading many to believe the worst of the epidemic is over. Nothing could be further from the truth as we have seen NO reduction in the rate of HIV infection. Until a cure is found, our only reliable weapon in this battle is prevention. Unfortunately, HIV prevention has not enjoyed the level of support, and specifically the level of funding, needed to begin to stem the tide of destruction wrought by this disease. As important as the issue is domestically, the impact globally is almost incomprehensible. As a global community, we can not afford to have our response to this issue end at our borders. We applaud the initiatives put forward by your Administration and look forward to working with you to secure desperately needed funding nationally and internationally. An important step will be educating the public and highlighting to Congress the continued urgency about this epidemic.

Once again, thank you for your commitment and leadership on these and so many other issues of importance to the lesbian and gay community. We urge you to use the State of the Union address to educate, highlight and forward these critical initiatives about which we, and all Americans, care deeply. We look forward to working with you in the coming year.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Birch
Executive Director

1/24/00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Podesta

Don't forget to check
out PRET / OASIS team
/ OASIS - also PRET / OASIS
look very low

PK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-24-00

copied
Podesta

A. M. ROSENTHAL

1-24-00

SEND TO
POTUS
B

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Jan. 7, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

Your letter to me was so kind and warm, so unexpected and welcome, that it is interfering with my making a living. Instead of getting on with my work and writing something nasty about Saddam Hussein or somebody else like that, I am staring happily at the blank computer screen, thinking of the letter. This lack of endeavor cannot be allowed to last, so I decided that the only way to conquer it was to write to you at once.

I am sure you must know how much my wife and I appreciated the letter, and how treasured it will be by us and our sons. I do intend to continue writing, for print and this internet thing, and your letter will be buoying---already is.

This note of deep thanks goes with the warmest of wishes for the happiness of you and your family for the new year, the new century and in fact for the whole new millenium.

Sincerely

Joe
Joe
@ I should have signed
it personally -
@ I feel @
union

Copied
✓
Lockhart
Padesta

A. M. ROSENTHAL

Jan.7, 2000

**Mr. Joe Lockhart
Press Department
White House
Washington, D.C.**

Dear Joe,

I have just received a wonderfully kind letter from the President. Would you be good enough to route this letter of mine to him so that he will see it? I would be most appreciative.

With all good wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A. M. Rosenthal', written in a cursive style.

COPY

December 23, 1999

Mr. A.M. Rosenthal
131 East 66th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Abe:

As you settle into a new chapter in your life, I want to congratulate you on a long and distinguished career in journalism.

Throughout our nation's history, Americans have relied on journalists to keep us informed about the historic events of our time and the everyday news of our communities and our world. You have made remarkable contributions to this tradition of service. Your insightful columns challenged the minds of your readers and helped to promote the free exchange of information and sustain the health of our democracy. Whether a cub reporter, a Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent, or managing and executive director of one of the most respected newspapers in the nation, you devoted your time, talent, and energy to the highest ideals of journalism. You are an inspiration to your fellow journalists, and you have created a lasting legacy for generations to come.

Hillary joins me in sending best wishes for every happiness.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON *A*

BC/RMS/JW/DDA/DWB/pfs-lynn
(11.rosenthal)

(Corres. #7038043)

cc: Tim Saunders, 5 OEOB
cc: DWB/SPM, 94 OEOB
cc: Renee Sagiv, 97 OEOB
cc: John Wertman, 97 OEOB

991228



Probably
Congrats
from Poks

PA

A. M. Rosenthal of The New York Times

The departure of a valued colleague from The New York Times is not, as a rule, occasion for editorial comment. But the appearance today of A. M. Rosenthal's last column on the Op-Ed page requires an exception. Mr. Rosenthal's life and that of this newspaper have been braided together over a remarkable span — from World War II to the turning of the millennium. His talent and passionate ambition carried him on a personal journey from City College correspondent to executive editor, and his equally passionate devotion to quality journalism made him one of the principal architects of the modern New York Times.

Abe Rosenthal began his career at The Times as a 21-year-old cub reporter scratching for space in the metropolitan report, and he ended it as an Op-Ed page columnist noted for his commitment to political and religious freedom. In between he served as a correspondent at the United Nations and was based in three foreign countries, winning a Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for his reporting from Poland. He came home in 1963 to be metropolitan editor. In that role and in higher positions, he became a tireless advocate of opening the paper to the kind of vigorous writing and deep reporting that characterized his own work. As managing editor and executive editor, Abe Rosenthal was in charge of The Times's news operations for a total of 17 years.

Of his many contributions as an editor, two immediately come to mind. One was his role in the publication of the Pentagon Papers, the official documents tracing a quarter-century of missteps that entangled America in the Vietnam War. Though hardly alone among Times editors, Mr. Rosenthal was instrumental in mustering the arguments that led to the decision by our then publisher, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, to publish the archive. That fateful decision helped illustrate the futile duplicity of American policy in Vietnam, strengthened the press's First Amendment guarantees and

reinforced The Times's reputation as a guardian of the public interest.

The second achievement, more institutional in nature, was Mr. Rosenthal's central role in transforming The Times from a two-section to a four-section newspaper with the introduction of a separate business section and new themed sections like SportsMonday, Weekend and Science Times. Though a journalist of the old school, Abe Rosenthal grasped that such features were necessary to broaden the paper's universe of readers. He insisted only that the writing, editing and article selection measure up to The Times's traditional standards.

By his own admission, Abe Rosenthal could be ferocious in his pursuit and enforcement of those standards. Sometimes, indeed, debate about his management style competed for attention with his journalistic achievements. But the scale of this man's editorial accomplishments has come more fully into focus since he left the newsroom in 1986. It is now clear that he seeded the place with talent and helped ensure that future generations of Times writers and editors would hew to the principles of quality journalism.

Born in Canada, Mr. Rosenthal developed a deep love for New York City and a fierce affection for the democratic values and civil liberties of his adopted country. For the last 13 years, his lifelong interest in foreign affairs and his compassion for victims of political, ethnic or religious oppression in Tibet, China, Iran, Africa and Eastern Europe formed the spine of his Op-Ed columns. His strong, individualistic views and his bedrock journalistic convictions have informed his work as reporter, editor and columnist. His voice will continue to be a force on the issues that engage him. And his commitment to journalism as an essential element in a democratic society will abide as part of the living heritage of the newspaper he loved and served for more than 55 years.

11/8

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B



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Through
Staff
00 JAN 24 AM 11:43

MEMORANDUM FOR

President William Jefferson Clinton

FROM:

William R. Ferris
Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

DATE:

RE:

It was a special
West Memphis, and Ear
each community. Your
profound ways that enric

I especially appr
Endowment for the Hum
Marco Polo project. Our
resources for the next ge

During our trip t
History with Bob Nash, l
House Millennium Proje...
and preserve family letters and photos. Through our *My History* website each person can place
their family history on line and link it with time lines that show their family's connection to
American history.

My History has been highly successful with over 15,000 people using the website every
day. Because the project truly "honors the past and imagines the future," both Dick Riley and Bob
Nash suggested the project would be important to mention in your State of the Union address.
They encouraged me to draft the enclosed paragraph for your consideration. As you will see, our
My History guidebook includes moving family histories drawn from worlds similar to those you
celebrated so eloquently in Earle.

My History is an especially powerful project because it provides the opportunity to
chronicle the history of every American. Our *My History* guidebooks have been mailed to every
library in the nation and to many schools and museums. Just as you are committed to improve the
life of every American through education, *My History* will create an indelible link between one's
family history and the history of the United States.

Your vision to bridge the digital divide, to provide special support for historically black,
Hispanic, and Native American institutions, and to enrich the life of every American continues an
American dream voiced by Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King. It is a dream that also
shapes *My History*, and we hope that this important project can be mentioned in your State of the
Union Address.

Attachments

Bill Ferris

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



Through
JTB
00 JAN 24 AM 11:43
Division of
History

MEMORANDUM FOR President William Jefferson Clinton

FROM: William R. Ferris
Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

DATE: January 21, 2000

RE: State of the Union Address

It was a special honor to be included in your delegation during your visits in Little Rock, West Memphis, and Earle on December 10, 1999. I was deeply moved by the talks you gave in each community. Your personal ties to Arkansas Delta worlds have shaped your vision in profound ways that enrich all Americans.

I especially appreciated your kind words at Earle High School about the National Endowment for the Humanities and our *Edsitement* website, which is part of MCIWorldcom's Marco Polo project. Our visit in the school's computer lab demonstrated the importance of these resources for the next generation of students in communities like Earle.

During our trip to Arkansas, I shared the attached information on *My History Is America's History* with Bob Nash, Dick Riley, and Rodney Slater. As you know, *My History* is a White House Millennium Project that allows each American to create a family tree, record family stories, and preserve family letters and photos. Through our *My History* website each person can place their family history on line and link it with time lines that show their family's connection to American history.

My History has been highly successful with over 15,000 people using the website every day. Because the project truly "honors the past and imagines the future," both Dick Riley and Bob Nash suggested the project would be important to mention in your State of the Union address. They encouraged me to draft the enclosed paragraph for your consideration. As you will see, our *My History* guidebook includes moving family histories drawn from worlds similar to those you celebrated so eloquently in Earle.

My History is an especially powerful project because it provides the opportunity to chronicle the history of every American. Our *My History* guidebooks have been mailed to every library in the nation and to many schools and museums. Just as you are committed to improve the life of every American through education, *My History* will create an indelible link between one's family history and the history of the United States.

Your vision to bridge the digital divide, to provide special support for historically black, Hispanic, and Native American institutions, and to enrich the life of every American continues an American dream voiced by Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King. It is a dream that also shapes *My History*, and we hope that this important project can be mentioned in your State of the Union Address.

Attachments

Bill Ferris

SUGGESTED LANGUAGE FOR *MY HISTORY IS AMERICA'S HISTORY*

This year...a year that has ushered in both a new century and a new millennium, is an important time for Americans to honor our past while imagining our future. One way that all Americans can share in this endeavor is through a project called *My History Is America's History*. Developed by the National Endowment for the Humanities in partnership with the White House Millennium Council, *My History* encourages Americans of all backgrounds and ages to explore their family's story and discover America's history. All our family stories make up the patchwork quilt that is this great nation's history. Our families, the times in which they lived, and the events that shaped their lives are also an important backdrop for our lives and our future. As an African proverb so powerfully expresses it, "When an old man or old woman dies, a library burns to the ground." I encourage you to explore and preserve your family's history before those libraries have burned. You will be helping to save America's stories, including your own.



PASTOR
ROGER RIDGWAY

St. John's United Church of Christ

501 LAGUNA HONDA BOULEVARD
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94127
(415) 731-9333

00 JAN 24 AM 9:46

January 21, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House

Honorable President Clinton:

This letter is in support of the **people of Vieques, Puerto Rico** and the struggle they have suffered for the last 50 years.

As a community in Christ we urge you to act for social justice, fairness, peace and love. Resuming bombing on the island is of great concern to our community. You are aware of intense environmental, economical and emotional sufferings that the island and its people have endured over this time. You have the power to do what is right and we urge you to not allow the bombing to resume with active **nor** inactive bombs.

Included is a page with the signatures of various members of our church. These signatures are included as support to **the end of bombing in Vieques** and for social justice for all the people of Puerto Rico.

We will have you and your staff in our prayers and hope that our God of peace, love and justice guides you through this critical time.

In Christ,


Roger Ridgway
Pastor

1/24/00

Send to Buskhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Carl

Signatures of members of
Saint John's United Church of Christ
supporting the end of bombing on the island of Vieques

Ludaf Pittman

William W. Witcher

For A. Jambert
Mary Jambert

Selisse Berry

David Chmura

Allen Steinmetz

Jeffrey D. Manese

Donna M. Upchurch

David J. Fournier

Alan V. Ryan

Sally C. Knox

Robert J. Wright

Charles E. Lewis

Edwin Clegg

Elaine Steinmetz

Iris J. Ridgway

Wm

Steve Jerni

P. Barbosa

Little Rock School of Dance

Shelia Vaught, Director

225-6232-Studio

961-9711-Home

8620 Cunningham Lake Rd.

Little Rock, Arkansas 72205



January 19, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington DC 20500

RE: National Dance Week 2000

Dear President Clinton:

I would like to express my deep gratitude for your recognition of National Dance Week 1999, and thank you for your letter of good wishes sent to members of the American Dance community across the country. This acknowledgement of our annual campaign to raise public awareness of our art form is both appreciated and valued.

I would also like to request that you demonstrate your continued support by proclaiming National Dance Week 2000. A proclamation from your office is the highest recognition and validation that we could receive. With the inclusion of dance in your Goals 2000 program, your administration will again demonstrate its awareness of the value of arts in society. The requested proclamation would further that importance.

Respectfully yours,

Shelia Vaught

Shelia Vaught

1/24/00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

Card

**SHELIA VAUGHT
LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL OF DANCE
8620 CUNNINGHAM LAKE RD.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72205
PHONE: (501) 225-6232
FAX: (501) 961-9707**

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 1/23/00

TO: Nancy Heinrich

FROM: Shelia Vaught

PAGES (including cover): 2

REMARKS:

Nancy,
Would you please see that the
President gets this letter. I mailed one
but I'm never really sure he sees it!
It was great to see Ashley when the
President was in Little Rock in December.
She looks wonderful! -
Thanks so much,
Shelia

**IF RETRANSMISSION IS NECESSARY, PLEASE CALL
(501) 961-9711. THANK YOU!**

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vard M. Carson
line Carson
id W. Cartwright
vard R. Cheramy
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er C. Cullen
ry J. Dagley
ma Dagley
ert A. Day

e A. Ebensteiner
I.S. Ebensteiner
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n K. Marzec
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ary Mays
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n K. McElvany
W. McElvany

E. McGee
J. Gee
as V. McKernan, Jr.

nce A. Michaels
vin Miller

es D. Miller
W. Mullin

ty Y. Ota

es R. Parks
ert D. Paulson

nt Paulson
S. Pike

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y D. Ralph
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h W. Renken

R. Rice
berly Rose

ard C. Seaver
ed L. Shannon, Jr.

ael L. Shannon
B. Shannon

A. Sussman
um H. Tilley

c R. Ulf
klin E. Ulf

ha Weinberg
k E. Whitlock

Wilson
R. Woods

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January 12, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

Your love of the movie *High Noon* prompted our sending the enclosed Gary Cooper/Solidarity poster signed by the artist Tomasz Sarnecki and the catalogue of our extraordinary exhibit of *Western Amerykanski: Polish Poster Art and the Western*. We tell the explosive story of how the Polish people embraced and used the imagery and myth of the American West to liberate themselves from Communism.

After serving your administration for two years as the Associate Deputy Administrator for Capital Access at the Small Business Administration, I joined the Autry. Little did I expect such a wonderfully American and political exhibit linking the Western myth and its international impact.

Life back in the West is having some wonderful rewards, and I can only offer my thanks to you for the time that I had in Washington working on the New Markets Initiative among others.

My warmest regards and best wishes to you and the First Lady.

Until the next high noon!


John L. Gray
encs.

Send to Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐