

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lisei Loy GFL/WW

FROM: Laura Efurd
 Deputy Assistant to the President
 Deputy Director of Public Liaison
 OEOB 122, x62617

Should we give a
 copy to Berkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

DATE: 6/27/00

Carol.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Prepare reply for President's signature | ☐ For your comments |
| ☐ Prepare reply for Director's signature | ☒ For your information |
| ☐ Prepare reply for my signature | ☐ For your support |
| ☐ For your signature | ☐ Please return call |
| ☐ Reply directly - copy to me | ☐ Please file |
| ☐ For Your Consideration | ☐ Need more information |
| ☐ Process Photo Request | ☐ Set up meeting on this |
| ☐ Call me on this | ☐ Scheduling Request |
| ☐ For your action | ☐ Process special letter |
| ☐ For your approval | ☐ Set up tour |

Comments:

Info on Philip Vera Cruz for
 medal of Freedom.

Thanks!
 -Laura

Philip Vera Cruz (1904-1994)

Farm Worker, Union Organizer, Vice President of United Farm Workers Union

Born in 1904 in the Philippines, Philip Vera Cruz was a pioneer activist in the struggle for farm workers rights. Vera Cruz, along with hundreds of other Manongs-the first wave of Filipino immigrants of the early twentieth century, immigrated to the United States in the 1920's in the hopes of receiving public education. Instead, he spent the next half-century, laboring in the agriculture fields, canneries, hotels, and restaurants along the west coast. Throughout the 1960's, Vera Cruz worked with the agricultural fields, canneries, hotels, and restaurants along the West Coast. Throughout the 1960's Vera Cruz worked with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. When Filipino farm workers began a strike in vineyards Coachella, CA and south in Delano. The 1965 Grape Strike lasted five years, which set into motion the national farm workers' movement and the United Farm Workers Union. In 1971, Vera Cruz became the highest-ranking Filipino officer under the leadership Cesar Chavez, being elected to the position of Vice-President. After leaving the UFW in 1977, Philip Vera Cruz advocated for youth participation and leadership in the struggle for social justice. As a worker, organizer and trade union activist, and "Manong" Philip upheld the highest principals of equality, justice, and compassion.

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Howell's decision ends long rumor mill

Richie
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By Lucinda Dillon Deseret News staff writer

For months, the Utah political rumor mill has been alive with talk of Sen. Scott Howell's plans for the 2000 election. Pundits have mentioned him as a Democratic candidate for every office from governor to Congress. R

Tuesday, Howell, D-Granite, announced he will run for the U.S. Senate seat now occupied by Utah icon and Republican Orrin Hatch. A new generation of citizens is looking for a political choice, Howell, a 10-year veteran of the Legislature and the Senate minority leader, said before a press conference at the Capitol.

"It's you and me, senior citizens and the 'Net' generation," he said. This last group is identified with politics but not necessarily with a political party. They are fiscally conservative and socially conscious, and these are just the people Howell says are looking for someone more in-tune with what's going on in today's world.

"This is about a new perspective and a new vision," Howell said. "It's about not using the past to solve today's problems. The new millennium brought about a lot of new change and people have realized, these aren't the same old issues."

Howell is the only Democrat registered for the seat. Hatch faces GOP contender Greg Hawkins, who has aggressively challenged Hatch by gathering delegates and support in an early bid for the seat.

"I think we're all being presumptive to assume Hatch will be the opponent. Stranger things have happened in convention battles," Howell said. "We are not taking it all for granted at all." copy
Riche
Perkins

Both Howell and Hawkins note Hatch's 24-year span in office. Hawkins has observed that when Hatch ran and beat 18-year veteran Frank Moss in 1976, Hatch argued that 18 years was too long in office. Howell said Hatch once said, "Seniority for seniority's sake serves no useful purpose."

"I guess I believe my opponent," said Howell, 46, who was a junior at the University of Utah when Hatch took office.

Howell made the decision to run with his wife, Linda, and four sons in a family meeting. Bryan, 21; Bradley, 19; Jason, 15, and Jeffery, 11, all voted to support their dad in his run for the office.

In addition, he began discussions with Utah Attorney General Jan Graham months ago to evaluate who was best suited to run for the U.S. Senate seat. Graham announced in February she would not run for the office, and Howell's name was batted around at that time. Howell was elected to the state Senate in 1990. After redistricting in 1992, Howell won the Senate District 8 seat that covers Sandy, Cottonwood

Heights, Midvale, Murray, Alta and parts of unincorporated Salt Lake County. His progress in this diverse district helps make him the best candidate for the U.S. Senate, he said.

"We've seen a number of improvements," during his years in office, Howell said, noting fewer students-per-teacher in school classrooms, increases in teacher pay and technology in classrooms and throughout the state.

"I'm very proud of what I've accomplished in this job." He also leaves the Senate in the best Democratic shape in recent history, with strong leadership in Sens. Millie Peterson, D-West Valley City, and Paula Julander, D-Salt Lake City, he said. He also applauded Senate leadership and Gov. Mike Leavitt.

Attorney Jim McConkie is running for Howell's vacated state Senate seat.

Senator Scott N. Howell

Utah State Senator
Senate Democratic Leader



Scott N. Howell has been a Utah State Senator since 1990. Since 1992, he has served as the **Senate Democratic Leader**. Senator Howell has demonstrated leadership on critical issues such as improving Utah's schools and urging government to increase efficiency and accessibility through the use of technology.

State Senator Howell is presently the **Utah Democratic candidate** for the **United States Senate** in the election year 2000.

Internationally, Senator Howell is a "Smart Communities" advocate, working to shape the future of government in the world's information and technology revolutions of today.

Nationally, Senator Howell serves on the boards of the Harvard Policy Group at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, the United States Internet Council, the Democratic Leadership Council, and the State Legislative Leaders Foundation. Senator Howell co-chairs the Committee on Commerce and Communications for the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Locally, Senator Howell serves on the boards of the Utah Symphony, the Utah Police Corps, the Utah Information Technology Association, the Utah Council for Crime Prevention, and the Intermountain Health Care Hospitals.

Senator Howell joined IBM in 1978 as a marketing representative and is currently the Global Public Sector Policy Executive.

Born and raised in Utah, he is a graduate of the University of Utah. Scott and his wife Linda are the parents of four boys, ages 11 to 21.

Among his many titles and board positions, the one Senator Howell enjoys most is "DAD."

DOTY
to Gill
~~to Gill~~
~~to Gill~~

6-28-00

6-28-00

After you have seen,
we will send to
Burkhardt for reply -

cal
MR
6/28

Dear President Clinton:

We are honored to have you with us at
The Ritz-Carlton, Phoenix. If I can be of assistance at
any time, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

On behalf of myself, The Guidance Team,
and the Entire Staff of
The Ritz-Carlton, Phoenix
WELCOME!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Monahan', with a stylized initial 'K' and a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Katharine B. Monahan
General Manager

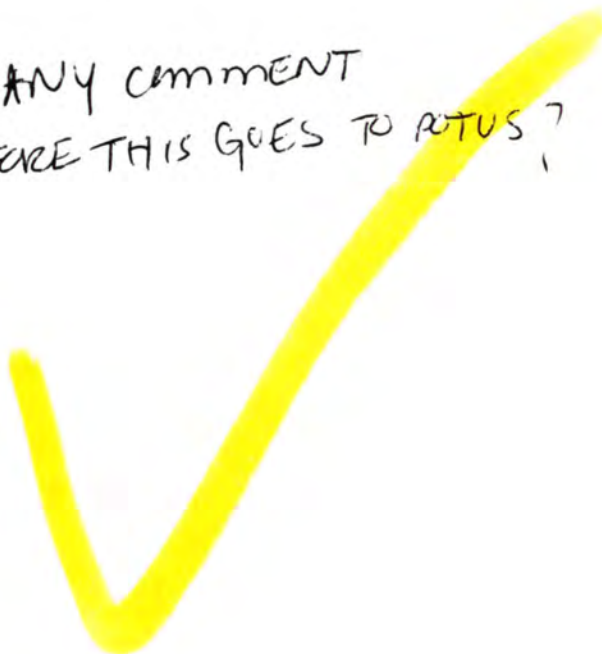
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6-28-61

To: BERKELEY, SPERLING

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT
BEFORE THIS GOES TO ROTUS?





The Secretary of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

June 23, 2000

00 JUN 27 PM 5:37

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL RICHARDSON 

SUBJECT: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Energy Ministers Conference

On May 10-12, 2000, I hosted an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Energy Ministers Conference and the Fourth APEC Energy Ministers Meeting in San Diego, California. All twenty-one APEC economies were represented, most at the Ministerial level. The Conference theme of *Turning Vision into Reality* responded to direction from you and other leaders to do a better job of implementing previously agreed initiatives.

May's meeting set the stage for energy to be prominently discussed when you join the other leaders of APEC in Brunei in November. The theme of the leaders' meeting will be *Delivering for the Community*. Clean and sustainable energy development are critical to maintaining environmentally responsible and prosperous communities in all APEC economies.

I urge you and the other APEC leaders to discuss the central role that a sound, investor friendly energy sector can play in the overall economic health and prosperity of the APEC region when you meet in Brunei.

Results from the Public Private Dialogue

The first day's session of public-private dialogue was the first time APEC Energy Ministers (most participated) interacted so openly with the private sector. The discussion focused on clean and sustainable energy, the future of natural gas and electricity development, and the need for the energy program to address the impact of information technology, e-commerce, and the internet on energy trade.

Results from the Fourth APEC Energy Ministers Meeting

Prior APEC Energy Ministerials identified principles and best practices for improving the climate for private investment in energy, especially natural gas and electricity. We agreed that open markets and independent power production will help APEC members grow their economies in clean and environmentally sustainable ways. In San Diego, we committed to an aggressive implementation strategy involving multinational teams of experts, mostly from the private sector, who will visit APEC members who request practical help.



We also endorsed a Joint Statement on Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (attached) that reaffirms our commitment to develop and use energy in an environmentally responsible way. The Statement also recognizes the impact of energy development and use on the limitation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We have negotiated similar statements with forty-five African Energy Ministers in Tucson in December and twenty-nine Hemispheric Energy Ministers in New Orleans in July, demonstrating that the majority of the developing world support an agenda for clean energy, sustainable development, and greenhouse gas limitation or reduction.

In the Ministerial Declaration (attached), we sent a direct message to Leaders which includes our commitment to achieve concrete results and to emphasize energy's strong role in maintaining the region's continued through growth patterns that achieve a clean and sustainable future. The Energy Ministers urge you and other leaders to emphasize energy's important role in the region's economy and sustainable future in the Leaders Declaration from Brunei.

Attachments

Implementation Strategy for APEC's Energy Program

Objectives

To integrate APEC's broad and active energy program and make it more effective.

To demonstrate to Economic Leaders the leading role of energy in maintaining economic recovery, continuing the momentum for reform, and building a clean and sustainable future in the region.

To strengthen APEC's ability to simultaneously pursue economic growth, energy security and environmental protection (Economic Leaders' 3E's initiative).

To respond to Economic Leaders' direction to pay more attention to implementation and concrete results, to translate vision into action, and to deliver on commitments.

To respond to Economic Leaders' direction to actively involve the business community.

To more closely integrate trade and investment liberalization and facilitation (TILF) and economic and technical cooperation (EcoTech) activities and initiatives, in recognition of their close and mutually supportive linkages.

To respond to the great energy security concern of many of our economies by implementing strategies that strengthen energy markets, improve energy efficiency, increase the use of renewable energy, mobilize private capital, promote investment in clean energy sources and production systems and diversify our energy supply.

To promote the implementation of the fourteen non-binding energy policy principles and other agreed initiatives.

To integrate the Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC.

Major Elements

Implementation will be assisted by two major programs: (1) a program of implementation facilitation, as requested on a voluntary basis by member economies; and (2) a system of self-reporting on a voluntary basis by members economies that measures progress in implementation. It is recognized that the strategy may evolve along with the development of APEC's energy program and initiatives. At a minimum, the strategy will be re-evaluated after 3 years.

Implementation Facilitation

Many of our economies are considering and undergoing energy sector reform and stand to benefit from the shared experiences of other economies. The comprehensive implementation strategy therefore features shared experiences and assistance for developing the capacities of our economies to cope with the transition to more open, competitive markets.

The APEC Energy Working Group will establish a program under which, as invited by member economies, implementation facilitation teams visit economies to share experiences on our initiatives. Team members are drawn from the Energy Working Group (EWG), the EWG's Expert Groups, the EWG Business Network, the Energy Regulators' Forum, other designated experts and the EWG Secretariat.

Requests for an implementation facilitation team visit are made by member economies to the Chair of the Energy Working Group. Requests should detail as much as possible what the host economy expects to gain from the visit.

In response to the invitation, the Chair of the Energy Working Group requests that an implementation facilitation team be formed that is appropriate to the needs of the host economy.

In recognition of the close linkages between trade and investment issues and technology issues and the broad nature of the APEC energy program, host economies are encouraged to consider trade and investment requirements as well as technology requirements in offering invitations. For instance, a host economy may request that an implementation facilitation team focus on the best practice and policy recommendations of the Natural Gas Initiative, with their implications for policy and regulatory reform and related technology issues. Alternatively, the host economy may choose to focus on only trade and investment issues or only on technology issues.

Implementation facilitation team visits are planned on an ad hoc basis to ensure that visits meet the needs of volunteer host economies and that the best practices, principles and experiences are presented in a context relevant to the host economy. The preparations for the visit include interactions between the team and the host economy to ensure that the visit team is well prepared and focused and that the needs of the host economy are met.

The implementation facilitation teams are encouraged to emphasize practical applications.

The format and substantive focus for the visit is determined by the host economy; however, emphasis is placed on open and free dialogue between business and government participants, such as are available in a workshop or seminar.

The membership of the team is deliberately kept to a minimum (approximately 5-7); however, aware of the objective of building capacity as well as advising governments, host economies are encouraged to open local participation as widely as possible to public and private participants. A report of the results of the visit is prepared by both the visiting team and the host economy and made available to the Energy Working Group Chair. These reports should include a summary of

topics discussed and conclusions drawn. The host economies are encouraged to identify in their reports expected follow-on activities resulting from the visit, as well as the need for possible additional team visits on more specific topics.

Reporting and Measuring Implementation

Economies may measure progress in the implementation of energy initiatives endorsed by Ministers by a system of voluntary, annual self-reports that will be forwarded to Economic Leaders through Energy Working Group and the APEC system.

The self-report is prepared within the context of the fourteen non-binding energy policy principles and the other agreed energy initiatives.

The self-report specifically includes progress on the implementation of and issues relating to initiatives on: (1) independent power producers, natural gas and environmentally sound energy infrastructure; and (2) energy efficiency, including the voluntary pledge and review and the harmonization of performance testing standards. The report may also include progress on and issues relating to the implementation of other principles to which Ministers have agreed, such as on energy security, and to programs on energy technology. The report will be expanded as Ministers endorse other initiatives.

The self-reports should stress short, medium and long term issues and goals related to each initiative and should include, initially, self-identified indicators and benchmarks of progress. The Energy Working Group will give priority to developing an agreed and consistent reporting framework that each economy may use.

The annual self-reports are made to the Energy Working Group at its September/October meeting, as the basis for a general discussion of implementation progress and issues by the Energy Working Group. The Chair of the Energy Working Group prepares a summary of implementation progress and issues and forwards it along with the individual self-reports to APEC Economic Leaders through the APEC system.

APEC ENERGY MINISTERS DECLARATION

APEC Energy Ministers met for the fourth time in San Diego, California, May 12, 2000, to discuss regional energy cooperation and the role of energy in meeting APEC's goals in the 21st Century.

Message to APEC Economic Leaders:

Under the theme of "Turning Vision into Reality" Ministers committed to the implementation of energy initiatives on a voluntary basis, taking into consideration the different stages of development of APEC member economies, endorsed a new implementation strategy, and agreed to send the following message to APEC Economic Leaders.

1. *We, APEC Energy Ministers, meeting on the eve of the new millennium, convey our conviction to make the best effort for the simultaneous pursuit of economic growth, energy security and environmental protection, recognizing that energy is central to maintaining the region's economic recovery, building the region's economic and social future, strengthening the marketplace, and promoting clean and sustainable development.*
2. *Over the past few years we have endorsed energy policy and regulatory initiatives that provide sound guidance for sustaining the momentum for reform, creating the conditions under which private capital can flow and energy can contribute to the betterment of peoples' lives, and increasing energy security by creating conditions for providing adequate supplies at reasonable prices.*
3. *We have endorsed technology cooperation initiatives that provide benefits to all citizens, give a human face to development, provide new options for the clean development and use of energy, and contribute to energy security by diversifying the energy mix, improving energy efficiency, deploying new and renewable energy technology, reducing costs, facilitating energy business and trade, and mitigating damages on energy infrastructure after natural disasters, according to each economy's particular circumstances.*
4. *We believe that the time is right to focus on how to implement our initiatives because (1) many of our economies are undergoing energy sector reform and stand to benefit from the shared experiences of other economies in coping with the transition to a more open, competitive markets and (2) rising demand and resulting dependence on oil supplies from outside the region have made energy security a major concern in many of our economies.*
5. *We are also responding to your directions to translate vision into action and to pay more attention to implementation and practical results.*
6. *We commit to implement the Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC, which is a significant step to enhance the ability of women to contribute to and benefit from prosperity of the region.*

7. *We noted the existence of disparities in terms of technical skills, human resources development and business sector capabilities within APEC Economies. We hereby believe that in all our endeavors we must strive to ensure that the disparities among the developed and developing economies should be narrowed in our effort to turn vision into reality.*
8. *We hereby commit to the implementation of our energy initiatives and to better integration of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation goals with mutually supportive economic and technical cooperation goals.*
9. *We also commit to a new implementation strategy, which features a program of implementation facilitation to member economies as requested on a voluntary basis and a system of self-reporting on progress in implementation by member economies to you through the Energy Working Group and the APEC system.*

Energy Initiatives

9. Our implementation commitment and strategy cover the following initiatives which progress and fulfill our directions from the Third APEC Energy Ministers Meeting:

Fourteen non-binding energy policy principles that recognize the need for a common frame of reference and to work together to give impetus to energy policy reform;

Strengthening policy dialogue among member economies on issues such as energy security, energy infrastructure, energy market reform, energy efficiency and energy and the environment;

Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APEREC's) Energy Demand and Supply Outlook, which examines energy trends in the APEC region over the 15 year period from 1995 to 2010, greatly fostering member economies' understanding of energy issues and future energy supply and demand trends;

A Manual of Best Practice Principles for Independent Power Producers and a Natural Gas Initiative, developed in close cooperation with the business community, that recommends non-binding policy principles and best practices for improving investor and member economy confidence and reducing the risks and costs of financing energy infrastructure development;

An Environmentally Sound Energy Infrastructure in APEC initiative that recommends non-binding principles and best practice principles for incorporating good environmental practices into the development of power projects, and is now being broadened to encompass other aspects of energy infrastructure development;

A voluntary pledge and review energy efficiency initiative for improving industrial competitiveness, reducing the environmental impacts of energy production, delivery, and use, and producing energy savings;

A general policy framework for cooperation on energy standards, including support for inclusion of energy efficiency with the mutual recognition agreements being developed in the APEC region, and establishment of the position of an APEC Energy Efficiency Test Procedures Coordinator to facilitate the implementation of a product-by product approach to the greater alignment of energy performance test procedures;

Broad technology cooperation programs in energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy technology, and clean fossil energy;

Close cooperation with the Energy Working Group Business Network and the Energy Regulators' Forum;

The initiation of information sharing on oil markets, which will foster member economies' understanding of oil supply and demand trends and contribute to the enhancement of oil security; timely and accurate data on oil supplies, demand, and inventories can assist the goal of achieving a more transparent, secure, and less volatile oil marketplace;

Close cooperation with the APERC, generously hosted and supported by Japan, on analyses and studies related to energy policy deliberations;

A response cooperation initiative to mitigate damages on energy infrastructure after natural disasters, including earthquakes;

An initiative to advance cooperation in the development and deployment of new and renewable energy technology, especially in developing economies, and to hold an APEC private sector renewable energy forum to promote private sector involvement in the identification and implementation of collaborative efforts under this initiative;

A program to identify best practices for energy services consisting of a series of workshops throughout the region that will provide education on the nature and benefits of energy services and identify appropriate government policies and practices.

The identification of further initiatives to advance our common goal of sustainable development.

Primary Principles in Our Initiatives

10. Our initiatives embody a number of primary principles to guide and assist the development of our individual and collective activities, including:

A common understanding on regional energy issues and future energy supply and demand trends;

Complementary regulatory, institutional and procedural regimes with no impediments to trade and investment in energy infrastructure, products and services;

Open, efficient and competitive markets for energy services and products, both within and among economies;

Energy pricing principles and practices of member economies which: (a) reflect the economic cost of supplying and using energy across the full cycle of energy assets and infrastructure: and (b) have regard to environmental impacts;

Non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable policy, regulatory, environmental and administrative regimes in the energy sectors of member economies;

Cooperation in the development of domestic and intra-regional energy infrastructure and energy trading networks;

Sustainable development through the harmonization of economic development, energy security and the environmental impacts of energy production and use;

Energy supply diversification (including renewable energy) and improved energy efficiency.

Implementation Strategy

11. We commit to an implementation strategy which features:

A program of implementation facilitation under which invited teams will visit economies to share experiences on our initiatives and agreed principles;

A system of voluntary, annual self reports on implementation progress by member economies that will be forwarded to Economic Leaders through the Energy Working Group and the APEC system;

An agreed and consistent reporting framework to be developed by the Energy Working Group that each economy may use.

12. A detailed description of the implementation strategy is attached.
13. Ministers welcomed the opportunity to meet and discuss recent developments in the energy sector and the opportunity afforded by this meeting to give direction to the future of the work of the Energy Working Group. Ministers recognized that clean and sustainable energy policies are likely to remain of paramount importance in the years to come as growing populations, economic development, new technologies, and rapidly changing circumstances present new challenges and opportunities. They directed the Energy Working Group to chart the progress in the implementation of the initiatives mentioned above and to report back to them at the next Ministers' meeting on the effectiveness of the new implementation strategy.

APEC ENERGY MINISTERS

JOINT STATEMENT ON CLEAN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

APEC Energy Ministers met in San Diego, California on May 12, 2000, to continue cooperative efforts aimed at creating an energy infrastructure for the region that meets their economic, social and environmental goals of the 21st century.

Purpose

This statement reaffirms a commitment to the environmentally responsible development and clean use of energy and recognizes that quality of life benefits flow from the availability of clean, affordable energy.

This statement highlights steps taken and planned to reduce the environmental impact of energy development and use and recognizes integration with goals for economic growth and energy security.

This statement recognizes that the efficient and environmentally responsible development and clean use of energy aids in limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in particular carbon dioxide.

This statement is a response to the directive of APEC Economic Leaders to translate vision into action and to deliver on commitments.

This statement is cognizant of the APEC Economic Leaders' directive to implement the Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC.

Background

Energy Ministers have recognized in three previous meetings that the forecasted growth in energy supply and use will place considerable pressure on the local, regional and global environment. They have agreed that the application of economically sound measures to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of energy production and use is essential to protect the well being of both present and future generations.

Energy Ministers have recognized forecasts showing that fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) will continue to play a dominant role in the region and that their development and use poses a particular challenge to sustainable development.

Energy Ministers have recognized that there are a wide range of measures available to address the environmental challenge, including improving the efficiency with which energy is produced and used, using techniques and practices that reduce emissions, and switching to more environmentally benign energy sources, including renewable energies. They also recognize the

significant role and potential contribution of women in meeting the environmental challenge including the promotion of energy efficiency.

Energy Ministers have agreed to cooperate extensively in research and development, technology adaptation and uptake, and programs related to energy efficiency, cleaner fuels and renewable and alternative sources of energy.

Energy Ministers have recognized the importance of accelerating action to deal with global emissions of greenhouse gases and noted that mechanisms to address this issue are being discussed within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. To reduce the growth of greenhouse gas emissions, based on the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities and also considering the different stages of development of member economies, Ministers have recognized the importance of improving energy efficiency, increasing the use of low or non-carbon emitting energy systems, intensifying efforts to attract private investment in advanced energy technologies, and promoting regional cooperation to develop and deploy clean energy technologies.

Implementation and Progress

Energy Ministers acknowledged and reconfirmed previous commitments and initiatives, including:

- Fourteen non-binding energy policy principles that are consistent with economic efficiency and environmental impact mitigation;
- A voluntary pledge and review program aimed at improving efficiencies in the production, delivery and use of energy;
- A work program on *Environmentally Sound Energy Infrastructure in APEC* to promote good practice in environmental policy implementation and to reduce investor risk;
- *A Natural Gas Initiative* identifying principles and best practices for reducing investor risk and mobilizing private investment;
- Establishment of a web-based Standards Notification Procedure to create transparency of action in the development and use of energy performance test procedures and help slow the further proliferation of differing test procedures, with their associated costs to business, as economies introduce new energy efficiency programs using such procedures;
- Recognition that a partnership with the private sector is needed to achieve goals.

- Energy Ministers also acknowledged and endorsed the broad range of cooperative activities undertaken by the Energy Working Group, including:
- Research by the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center on efficient and environmentally sound energy development and use and practices;
- Active work programs through Expert Groups.

Future Goals and Strategies

Ministers recognized that to succeed in making sustainable energy development and use a reality for the 21st century, continued and vigorous efforts are needed to remove remaining impediments to energy trade and investment, to promote projects to address local, regional and global environmental concerns, and to further increase opportunities for the private sector and to implement the Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC.

Toward these ends, Energy Ministers expressed a renewed and strengthened commitment to further integrate their energy, economic and environmental goals.

Energy Ministers reconfirmed the value of joint efforts to develop adequate, environmentally responsible and secure energy supplies, enhance overall environmental protection on local, regional and global levels and improve the quality of life of individuals through sustainable economic development in their economies.

In order to promote the clean development and use of energy, Energy Ministers reconfirmed the need for policies that advance research, development and deployment of energy efficiency, renewable energy and other clean energy technologies, and encouraged energy suppliers to deliver energy efficiency services and renewable energy based electricity.

Energy Ministers recognized that sustainable energy development policies are integral elements of any strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, all parties to that Convention have committed to addressing the problem of climate change and its adverse effects. The Ministers also recognized that the developed economies have committed to take the lead in modifying long-term trends in reducing anthropogenic emissions. Ministers reiterated their commitment to the implementation of sustainable energy development policies and to take concrete steps to establish policies and programs that will enhance investments and cooperation in the development and use of clean and efficient energy technologies. Moreover, the Ministers recognized the value of market-based forces and government guidance, and that member economies may adopt new measures in order to take full advantage of the market-based mechanisms and technical cooperation that are being negotiated within the framework convention.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6.28.00

To: SPERLING, PODESTA

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT BEFORE
THIS GOES TO POTUS?





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

00 JUN 28 AM 11:39

June 27, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lawrence H. Summers 
SUBJECT: Options to Reduce Top Estate Tax Rates

Summary

In response to your request, this memorandum considers two options for reducing top estate tax rates. The first option would replace the progressive schedule of estate tax rates that exists under current law with a flat 39.6 percent rate—the top individual income tax rate. The second option would cut estate tax rates across the board by 20 percent, retaining the progressive rate structure, but cutting the top rate from 55 percent to 44 percent. That option was included in the House Democrat's estate tax proposal.¹

In summary, either option to reduce rates would cost roughly \$90 billion over ten years if made effective in 2001. Between two-thirds and four-fifths of the benefits of tax rate reduction would go to estates larger than \$5 million. If combined with options to remove smaller estates and family-owned farms and businesses from the estate tax rolls, as discussed in the June 21 memo, the total cost could increase into the \$120 to \$140 billion range.

By comparison, the House Republican estate tax repeal bill was scored as costing about \$100 billion over ten years. However, the revenue estimate for the House bill hides most of its cost because repeal would not become fully effective until 2010—and not show up on estate tax returns until 2011. When fully phased in, the annual cost of repeal is around \$50 billion per year. The comparable annual cost for rate reduction would be one quarter as much—about \$12 billion per year.

Although it is true that estate tax rates appear to be quite high, ranging up to 55 percent for large estates, that appearance is somewhat deceptive. The statutory rates under the federal tax include both state and federal components, because state inheritance and estate taxes are rebated by means of a federal tax credit. For the largest estates, the 55 percent statutory tax rate includes a

¹ Ways and Means Democrats proposed on June 9, 2000 to: (1) raise the amount exempt from estate tax from \$675,000 to \$1.1 million in 2001, and to \$1.2 million in 2006; (2) reduce estate tax rates 20 percent; and, (3) raise the amount of small farm and business assets that is exempt from tax from \$1.3 million to \$2 million per estate (\$4 million per couple). It would limit the revenue cost by replacing the state death tax credit with a deduction (discussed below) and closing some estate tax loopholes.

16-percent state rate plus a 39-percent net federal rate. That 39-percent net rate compares favorably with the 39.6 percent top individual income tax rate. Moreover, the one-time estate tax is intended as a backstop against the effects of lifetime tax avoidance, whereas the income tax is assessed annually. Thus, arguably, federal estate tax rates are not excessive when all things are considered.

Recommendation

Given those considerations and the high cost and regressivity of estate tax rate relief, we recommend that estate tax reform focus instead on removing small estates, family farms, and family-owned businesses from the tax rolls. That targeted relief, which would benefit all estate taxpayers, could be accomplished at relatively modest cost by raising the unified credit and increasing the tax-free allowance for family-owned farms and businesses.

Attachment

Option 1: Flat 39.6 percent rate

Under current law, marginal estate tax rates range from 37 percent on taxable estates under \$750,000 to a top rate of 55 percent on estates in excess of \$3,000,000. A 5-percent surtax, designed to phase out the benefit of graduated estate tax rates, applies to very large estates (over \$10 million).

Under the option, a flat 39.6 percent rate would replace the progressive rates and surtax. That rate would equal the top individual income tax rate, and would help defuse the argument that the estate tax is confiscatory.

The proposal would provide the largest tax cut to estates over \$3,000,000, and an especially large tax cut for those estates over \$10 million that are currently subject to the 5-percent surtax. It would provide little or no tax relief for smaller estates. In 2010, estates larger than \$5 million would receive 80 percent of the benefit of this option.

The proposal would cost about \$90 billion over ten years if effective in 2001.

Option 2: Cut tax rates across the board by 20 percent

The House Democratic alternative proposed to reduce all tax rates (except for the 5% surtax for very large estates) by 20 percent. The resulting statutory rates would range from 29.6 percent to 44 percent. This option would retain a progressive rate structure while somewhat constraining the revenue cost, by assessing lower estate tax rates than Option 1 on estates smaller than \$2.5 million and higher rates on large estates. In 2010, estates larger than \$5 million would receive two-thirds of the benefit of this option.

The proposal would also cost about \$90 billion over ten years. If the top rate were limited to 39.6 percent (as in Option 1), a progressive rate schedule would cost more than \$100 billion.

Possible Revenue Offset: Replace state death tax credit with a deduction.

The House Democratic alternative would have eliminated the state death tax credit and allowed a deduction for all state inheritance and estate taxes paid. We would expect revenues from such taxes to fall as a result of this provision. Under current law, state death taxes are fully creditable against the federal tax, up to a limit. The federal tax credit effectively rebates the state taxes. As a result, all states currently levy inheritance and estate taxes that are equal to or greater than the maximum federal credit allowed for each estate.

The logic behind repeal of the state death tax credit is that the federal marginal estate tax rate effectively includes both the federal tax and the state tax. As a result, under current law, the federal government is "blamed" for both its own tax and the embedded state tax. For example, by providing a 16-percent state death tax credit for the largest estates, the statutory federal

marginal estate tax rate of 55 percent combines an effective 16 percent state tax rate and a 39 percent effective federal estate tax rate.

Most state laws refer directly to the federal credit. In those states, repealing the federal credit would effectively reduce state revenues from inheritance and estate taxes to zero. States would have to enact new laws that are independent of the federal credit, or forgo this revenue. They might also compete with one another to enact the most favorable estate and inheritance tax provisions—the very situation that the state death tax credit was designed to avoid.

Although there was not an outcry from the states about the Democratic alternative, the states might be more exercised if the proposal originated with the Administration. The largest amount of state death tax credits in 1998 were for decedents from California (\$0.7 billion), Florida (\$0.5 billion), and New York (\$0.5 billion).

Replacing the state death tax credit with a deduction would reduce the cost of rate reduction by around \$65 billion over ten years. Note that the Administration's budget proposed \$9 billion of loophole closers that could also be used to reduce the net cost of estate tax reform. House Democrats proposed \$7 billion of those offsets.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6-28-67

Jeff -

As we discussed, I'm
returning the Gemini memo
to you. It shld go
to Stephanie in scheduling.

Thanks. Adam

6/28/67

Jeff

Smith

OSTP

Carol -

Please return orig.
memo and my cover
note to Jeff
Smith in EEAB.

— ThxAR

6/28/00

Shouldn't this be a
Schedule Proposal?

Yes ☒ _____

No _____

—

al

421 040

'00 JUN 28 PM1:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 27, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *Neal*
SUBJECT: Proposal to Visit the Gemini Observatory on
Mauna Kea, Hawaii

On a couple of occasions you expressed to me your interest in visiting one of the observatories at the top of Mauna Kea on the big island of Hawaii. I understand that there is a possibility that you may stop in Hawaii on your return from the G8 Summit in Okinawa, Japan, and this time may provide an opportunity to realize this visit.

The summit of Mauna Kea, at approximately 14,000 feet above sea level, is host to observatories from many nations. It is perhaps the densest collection of state-of-the-art observatories in the world. Several of these observatories can look back in time to signals created 12 to 13 billion years ago, near the beginning of the universe.

The most recently completed observatory is the Gemini Observatory, which is a collaborative effort of seven nations, including the United States. The Gemini project is a multi-national effort to build twin 8.1 meter astronomical telescopes utilizing new technology to produce some of the sharpest views of the universe ever. One telescope will be located atop Hawaii's Mauna Kea and the other atop Chile's Cerro Pachón - together they will provide complete unobstructed coverage of both the Northern and Southern skies. The Gemini is the observatory that I would recommend that you visit.

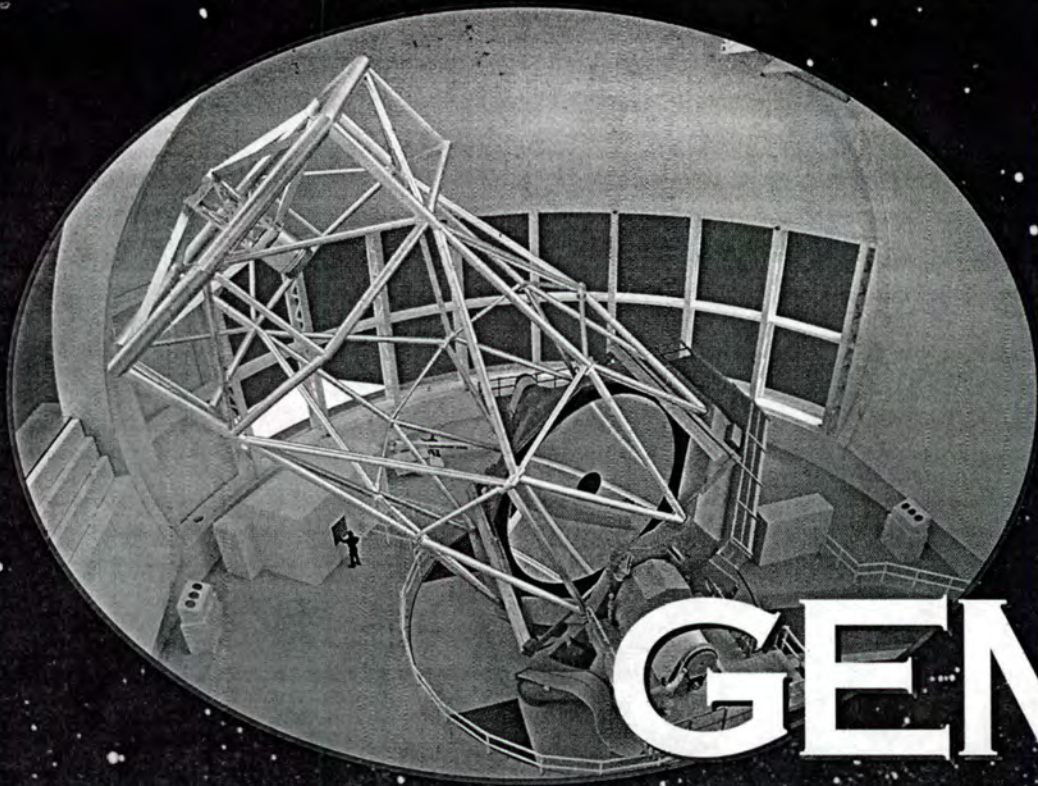
During your visit, you will be able to see unprecedented optical and infrared views of stars, galaxies, and the most distant outposts of the known universe. Attached is additional information about the observatory.

One challenge in visiting this observatory is time. It appears that the most expeditious means of conducting this visit from Hilo, Hawaii, would require 6 hours. You would travel to a landing area at the 12,000-foot level by helicopter, allow 1 hour for altitude adjustment, tour the observatory, and then return. From Oahu, an additional 2 hours would be required.

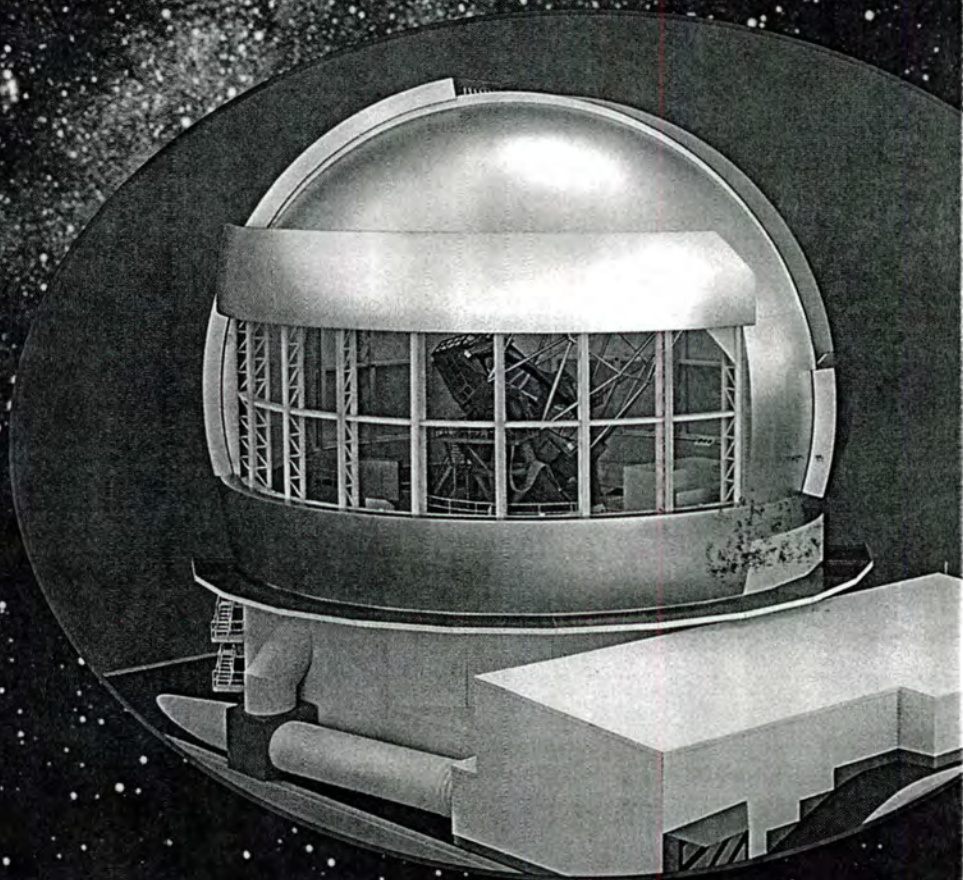
I would be pleased to assist with the arrangements should you decide to pursue this possibility.

Attachment:

Tab A - Background information on the Gemini Observatory

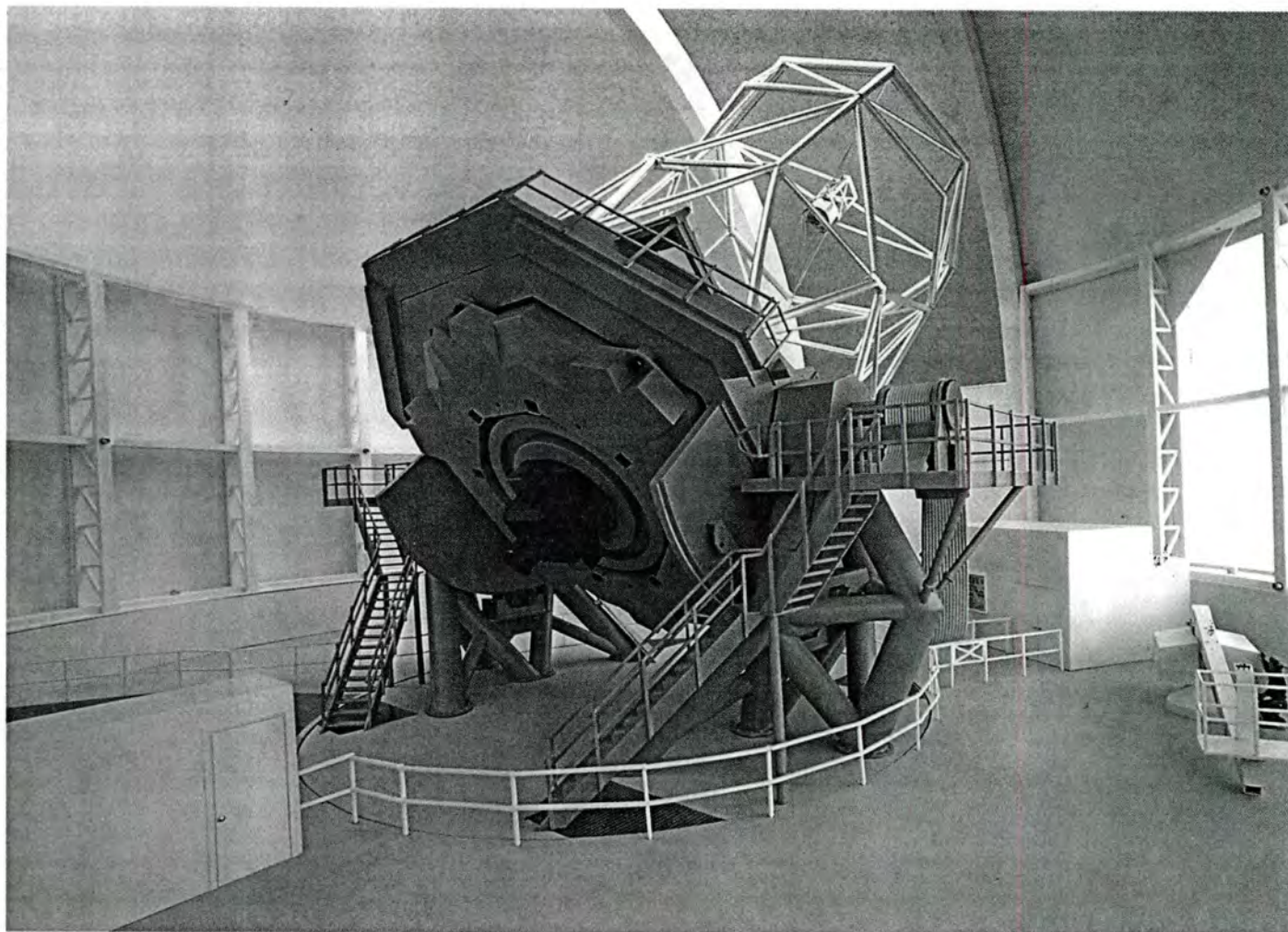


T H E
GEMINI
P R O J E C T



The Gemini Project

Photographs taken by Mark Hanna and Glynn Pickens of NOAO. The model was built by Bob Rice.



A model of the Gemini telescope and its enclosure. Some design changes have been made since the model was built.

- **Who:** An international partnership of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.
- **What:** Two high performance, 8-meter aperture optical/infrared telescopes
- **Where:** Mauna Kea, Hawaii, and Cerro Pachón, Chile
- **When:** Planned completion 1998-2000
- **Why:** To exploit the best natural observing conditions to undertake a broad range of astronomical research programs within the national communities of the partner countries.

This brochure was printed for the Gemini Project by the National Science Foundation, the Executive Agency for the Gemini Project. Any opinions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the Gemini Board and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation. June, 1995.

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Chris J
is the right?
can we
begin?
for

Malone H cleared
ADP D. Adler
6/27 cleared by Finkel/OMB
Revised / HCA
HCA through
Cub Aff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 2000

The Honorable Percy Malone
Member of the House of Representatives
of the State of Arkansas
518 Clay Street
Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923-6024

Dear Percy:

Thank you for your letter regarding Secretary
Shalala's January 14 statement.

I've asked my health care advisor, Chris Jennings,
to consider your recommendation for a clarifying
letter from Secretary Shalala. My Administration
remains committed to working with states and the
disability community to develop and implement
innovative plans to ensure that individuals with
disabilities receive services in a setting that
best meets their needs. However, I also support
appropriate placements in center-based care.

Please know that I will keep your thoughts in
mind. Hillary and I send our best.

Sincerely,

Bill

copied
Jennings



STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

Staff
Sec

Pk 11

REPRESENTATIVE

Percy Malone
518 Clay Street
Arkadelphia, AR 71923-6024

Phone:
870-246-4141 Business
870-246-7177 Residence
870-246-6616 FAX

DISTRICT 36

Counties:
Part of Clark County
Part of Nevada County

COMMITTEES

Public Health, Welfare and Labor
Human Services Subcommittee

Insurance and Commerce
Financial Institutions Subcommittee

Joint Committee on Energy

Chairperson,
Joint Budget

May 3, 2000

The Honorable President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Request for DHHS letter to Governors

Dear President Clinton:

I send herewith copy of a letter from HHS Secretary Donna Shalala dated January 14, 2000 and sent to all Governors.

The Secretary's letter encourages support for services in community settings for disabled persons, a laudable goal; it does not, however, indicate support for the option of ICF/MR care.

Arkadelphia has an ICF/MR facility. I am intimately familiar with the disabled persons served there, the center's dedicated staff and the center itself, which is licensed under HCFA.

Secretary Shalala's letter is being used by advocates to show that DHHS policy does not encourage the option of ICF/MR care. I request a clarifying letter from Secretary Shalala to the Governors affirming that:

"States may choose to utilize their Medicaid funds to provide appropriate services in a range of settings from institutional to fully integrated community support."

Letter to State Medicaid Directors
from Timothy Westmoreland, HCFA
and Thomas Perez, HHS OCR

Arkansas' human development centers serve our state's most impaired citizens. It is a concern that Secretary Shalala's letter is being used to show that the Administration does not support the option of center-based care.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Percy Malone
State Representative

5-10-00
To Burkhardt for reply
~~Agency Liaison?~~
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.
coordinate
w/ Cal Apps +
Chris Tennison

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

January 14, 2000

Dear Governor:

In recent years, we have made great strides in enabling individuals with disabilities to participate fully in our communities by removing barriers to access in employment, public accommodations, and state and local government programs. Many States have led the way in designing innovative and fiscally responsible ways to enable more persons with disabilities to receive necessary services in their communities instead of in institutions.

Our country's progress in this regard reflects a shared belief that no person should have to live in a nursing home or other institution if he or she can live in his or her community. The recent Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.* affirms this shared value, by finding that unnecessary institutionalization of individuals with disabilities is discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In the decision, the Court explained that a State may be able to meet its obligation under the ADA by having comprehensive, effectively working plans ensuring that individuals with disabilities receive services in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs.

We encourage you to develop and implement such plans, and to involve individuals with disabilities and other stakeholders in the process of design and implementation. This Department stands ready to assist you in these efforts. To begin that process, attached is a letter from the Department of Health and Human Services to all State Medicaid Directors regarding the *Olmstead* decision. I want to also encourage you to share this letter with other state agencies operating programs affected by the *Olmstead* decision, since the ADA applies to all state programs.

The Department is committed to continuing to work in partnership with you, individuals with disabilities and all other stakeholders to ensure that States have in place effective, fiscally responsible policies designed to increase access to community-based services. As you identify your priorities for the coming year, I hope you will continue to place substantial emphasis on developing programs and services for individuals with disabilities that will further our shared goal of integrating individuals with disabilities into the social mainstream, promoting equality of opportunity and maximizing individual choice.

I deeply appreciate the leadership that you and your colleagues have provided, and I look forward to working with you as we continue to make progress in this important area.

Sincerely,

/s/ Donna E. Shalala

cc: Burkhardt.

00 JUN 28 PM 8:18



THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

West Wing
Office phone: 456-2230
Office fax: 456-6220

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To:

Lisel Loy

DATE:

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

4

FAX:

6-2215

PHONE:

FROM:

CHUCK BRAIN

✓ KAY CASSTEVENSON

REBECCA HUNTER

LAUREN GILLESPIE

COMMENTS:

Medal of Freedom letter

Note: The information contained in this facsimile message is CONFIDENTIAL and intended for the recipient ONLY. If there is a problem with the transmission, please contact the sender as soon as possible.

DANNY K. DAVIS

7TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-1307

June 16, 2000

DISTRICT OFFICE:

3333 WEST ARTHINGTON STREET
SUITE 130
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60624
(773) 533-7520

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

ROOM 1218
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5006

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500



Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to support the Chicago Daily Defender's request that you present a Presidential Medal of Freedom to Mr. John H. Sengstacke posthumously. Mr. Sengstacke led the Chicago Daily Defender from 1940 until his death in 1997.

The Chicago Daily Defender was founded in 1905 by Robert Sengstacke Abbott. The goal of the newspaper then and now is to use the power of the press to address concerns of African Americans worldwide with special emphasis on the United States. The Chicago Daily Defender has amassed many impressive achievements, among them the first Black publication to reach a circulation of 100,000 and the initiation of the Bud Billiken Parade in which over 1,000,000 people participate on an annual basis. Mr. Sengstacke through the Defender was very instrumental in desegregating the U.S. Armed Forces as he raised the issue and was subsequently appointed to the Fahey Commission which recommended to President Harry S. Truman that the Armed Forces should be integrated. He accepted the recommendation and made it law.

He organized a meeting with Judge K.M. Landis and Branch Rickey which led to the hiring of Jackie Robinson as the first African American to play baseball in the previously all white league.

Mr. Sengstacke was instrumental in organizing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and was influential in the nomination of James Benton Parsons as a candidate for appointment as the first African American to serve on the federal bench.

As the Chicago Defender celebrates its 95th anniversary, the awarding of a Presidential Medal of Freedom recognizes the courage, vision and hard work of Mr. Sengstacke. This newspaper has touched the lives of millions of people around the world and continues even today to provide effective, efficient reporting of the news.

Therefore, we urge you to award Mr. Sengestake the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously. We thank you for your sensitivity to this matter.

Sincerely,

Maxine Waters

Chuck Fatta

Bayard

William Miller

Earl J. Silvestri

Julio D. Difo

James H. Miller

John Long

Don Edwards

Ed Edwards

Eddie Bernice Johnson

W. L. Clay

Sheila Jackson Lee

Carrie P. Meek

Charles Stenholm

Everett Roberts

Therefore, we urge you to award Mr. Sengestake the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously. We thank you for your sensitivity to this matter.

Sincerely,

Ranney H. Davis	James B. Clyburn
Elijah E. Cummings	Gregg Abbott
Alfred Hastings	Joe Lewis
Donald M. Layne	Tom Alphonso
Billy I. Nash	Sam M. Charters
Stephanie R. Jones	Cyril McKelvey
Barbara Lee	Corrine Brown
Albert R. Goh	Michael L. Watt
Lynn M. Clayton	Jessie Conner
Tom J. Davis	Theresa J. Davis
James	Blasquez

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION

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(213) 680-3833

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FOUNDER, PRESIDENT 1954-1964

HOWARD B. KECK
CHAIRMAN & PRESIDENT 1964-1995

ROBERT A. DAY
CHAIRMAN & PRESIDENT

SB 6/21/00

6128100

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

June 15, 2000

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

end

Dear Mr. President:

By now we've all learned the lessons of why Microsoft wasn't created by IBM and CISCO didn't grow out of Lucent. But as Henry Riggs points out in the enclosed speech, those lessons haven't been learned in the halls of higher education - to our national detriment.

Hank Riggs is President of the Keck Graduate Institute, the nation's first graduate school dedicated to teaching the science and management of the emerging life sciences. He is also a successful entrepreneur and the past President of Harvey Mudd College, one of the nation's leading engineering schools, and Chairman of the Industrial Engineering Department at Stanford University.

I have always been very impressed by Hank's vision and ability. I hope you'll take a minute to read what he has to say on education and innovation. I think you'll find it worthwhile.

Best regards,

Robert

Robert A. Day

Henry E. Riggs
President
Keck Graduate Institute

VENTURING

(Adapted from a speech to the Sunset Club, Los Angeles, November 17, 1999.)

KECK GRADUATE INSTITUTE

Mastering Technology and Management in the Biosciences

GRADUATE INSTITUTE is dedicated to educational programs and aimed at translating the power and potential of the life sciences into practice.

pivotal time for the life sciences. Following a century dominated by physics, biology now meets the power of the computer age. Biology now reaches physics and chemistry, to computer science and mathematics, and to creative, non-centered engineering to create previously unforeseen opportunities. Interdisciplinary fluency has become indispensable in developing new products and in bringing them to market, and therefore indispensable in the education of industry leaders in the biosciences.

In 1997, Keck Graduate Institute responds to calls in industry, higher education and government for a rethinking of graduate education in the sciences. KGI is launching a new standard of interdisciplinary technical, scientific and management education for individuals with strong science or engineering backgrounds and to shape the future of the biosciences industry.

A \$10 million startup grant from the W. M. Keck Foundation, membership in the Claremont Colleges consortium, and support from a prestigious advisory council and industry partners (see page 12) assure that the immense promise of this new institution will be realized.

Henry E. Riggs

President

Keck Graduate Institute of Applied Life Sciences

VENTURING

Some years ago, for reasons not now germane, I did some research on the origins of engineering education. In the course of that exploration I discovered what I should have known: that engineering educators like myself had responded in a wholly inadequate manner to the exciting emerging opportunities in the life sciences. Engineering was stuck in its roots in the physical sciences.

That exploration and revelation led me down a path toward founding a new higher education institution: the Keck Graduate Institute of Applied Life Sciences – KGI – one of the only new higher education institutions created in recent decades. The struggles, successes, and frustrations associated with that founding have led me to think more – and probably more critically – about the future of higher education, particularly in an era when calls for redirection, change, and innovation in our colleges and universities is increasingly widespread and shrill.

Let me begin with a set of hypotheses: higher education needs to reinvent itself; traditional, successful institutions are unable to lead this reinvention; the best hope is to encourage entrepreneurial ventures – new start-ups.

ARESE CARRINGTON, MD, MPH
125 Coolidge Avenue Apt. 209
Watertown Massachusetts 02472

Tel: (617) 926-5992

Fax: (617) 9263469

Email: aresec@aol.com

00 JUN 28 PM 4:09

June 18th, 2000

William Jefferson Clinton,
President of the United States of America,

Dear President Clinton,

On June 8th I delivered the Graduate English Address at the Harvard University Commencement 2000, where I also received a Master of Public Health degree. The title of my speech was 'Defend the Defenseless.' I was particularly pleased to have delivered the address because it gave me an opportunity to address a wide variety of people and a large audience about the issues that are really important and need urgent attention in the 21st century.

I'm enclosing a copy of my speech, press clippings and other memorabilia that helped to make that day special.

I have corresponded with you in the past through Betty Currie. I would like to tell you again how proud I feel having you as a president. Over the years of your presidency, you have not only built a strong economy but you have taken bold steps to try and help not only the deprived people of America but the deprived nations of the world. Thank you for your clear example of leadership in addressing both national and global issues. You inspire me.

My husband, Walter, prior to being US ambassador to Senegal and Nigeria, under the Carter administration and you respectively, was one of the first overseas Peace Corps directors in 1961. He too is an example to me of the courage and boldness needed in defending the defenseless. As you know in Nigeria he served during the totalitarian, military rule of late Gen. Sani Abacha. He stood clearly for democracy and Human rights, and fought for the marginalized and oppressed people even in the face of danger. The street in Lagos, Nigeria where the American embassy is located was named Walter Carrington Crescent last year in appreciation of the role he played in restoring democracy.

Mrs Clinton will make a great Senator and I hope she is given the opportunity to do so.

My late father was an orphan. I feel blessed to have had a father who taught me the importance of social justice; a husband who stands up for democracy and human rights; and a President who against all odds clearly knows the importance of defending the defenseless.

Best wishes and God bless you,

Arese Carrington
Arese Carrington

6/28/00
Send to Berkhardt?
Yes ☒

No ☐

To President Clinton
Thank you for your
example of leadership.
By your actions you clearly
understand the importance of
defending the defenseless.
Best wishes,
Arese

Harvard Graduate Oration
delivered at the Morning Ceremony
by Arese Carrington MPH '00
"Defend the Defenseless"

As we go through life we witness different things. I have witnessed war and peace. Of all the things that I have witnessed the most compelling is the power of love that knows no boundaries. The most disheartening is the power of hate that builds all boundaries.

As a child I saw my family torn apart during the civil war in my native country Nigeria: my mother and father fearful of being caught by the advancing rebel army divided their seven children; my father escaping the war torn zone with four of my siblings, my mother remaining behind with the youngest three, including me. They hoped at the worst one half of the family would survive to carry on. Each decision was equally dangerous and we did not know when, if ever, we would be reunited. The night of the separation my father had parting words for us. To my mother he said "be brave and tune in to the radio daily to keep abreast of the war." He turned to me and said "look after your younger siblings, they are defenseless. You must defend the defenseless." He had charged me with a duty. I could not afford to worry or think of myself. I had been given a responsibility and would be accountable to my father.

For nine agonizing months we did not know whether they were alive or dead. Then on my mother's birthday as we listened to the radio we heard my father make a birthday request for her. Despite miles of war separating us, love was powerful enough to cross all those boundaries. We were given a ray of hope and joy. But that same evening I watched over our fence as hate allowed an innocent civilian to be gunned down by soldiers because of his ethnicity.

My family and Nigeria survived that war as the country has survived many trials since then. Pursuing an academic degree at Harvard, in this relatively sheltered intellectual environment, we may easily feel removed from the realities of the world we have temporarily left behind. However heartily we may sing of Fair Harvard, let us never forget that there is a world out there that is anything but fair.

Had I wanted to escape, even for an academic year, the problems I every day faced as a medical doctor in Nigeria, I should have chosen another school in this university rather than the School of Public Health. There I have studied the many scourges that threaten the welfare of much of the developing world. I have also learned some of the ways to help in the remedying of them. Public health is a public good, so for it to be effective we must have a conscience for social justice. I have learned how important it is to marshal the resources needed to finance public health programs. The United Nations and its member governments will bear most of the burden. But I would not like to see any of you who this day will receive your graduate degrees deprived of the opportunity to contribute to the Twenty First Century goal of permanently dismounting three of the four horsemen of the apocalypse — war, pestilence and hunger.

Our Harvard degree is a powerful weapon which we can use to make a difference by ensuring the principle of social justice is maintained. Graduates from all the different schools have a role to play. We each have a responsibility and will be held accountable.

To our siblings who graduate from the Business and Law Schools. As you assume your leadership roles on Wall Street and in corporate America you can relieve the guilt those large starting salaries are likely to instill in you. Contribute generously to organizations working in the deprived areas of the world. Since your offerings will be tax deductible you can do good while doing well. But I also look to our siblings, the graduates of the Divinity School. Offer prayers that the class of 2000 may raise a standard of social consciousness to which all succeeding classes of the Third Millennium may repair.

I am now an American citizen, however I cannot ignore the plight of the land I left behind. The significance of the words of my late father encompass so much. His words ring in my ears "You must defend the defenseless."

MPH Student Urges Graduates at University Commencement to "Defend the Defenseless"

MPH candidate Arese Carrington was chosen to deliver the Graduate English Address at Harvard University Commencement today. The following is her speech:

As we go through life, we witness different things. I have witnessed war and peace. Of all the things that I have witnessed, the most compelling is the power of love that knows no boundaries. The most disheartening is the power of hate that builds all boundaries.

As a child I saw my family torn apart during the civil war in my native country Nigeria. My mother and father, fearful of being caught by the advancing rebel army, divided their seven children—my father, escaping the war-torn zone with four of my siblings, my mother remaining behind with the youngest three, including me. They hoped at the worst, one-half of the family would survive to carry on. Each decision was equally dangerous, and we did not know when, if ever, we would be reunited. The night of the separation, my father had parting words for us. To my mother he said, "Be brave and tune in to the radio daily to keep abreast of the war."

He turned to me and said, "Look after your younger siblings. They are defenseless. You must defend the defenseless."

He had charged me with a duty. I could not afford to worry or think of myself. I had been given a responsibility and would be accountable to my father.

For nine agonizing months, we did not know whether they were alive or dead. Then on my mother's birthday, as we listened to the radio, we heard my father

make a birthday request for her. Despite miles of war separating us, love was powerful enough to cross all those boundaries. We were given a ray of hope and joy. But that same evening, I watched over our fence as hate allowed an innocent civilian to be gunned down by soldiers because of his ethnicity.

My family and Nigeria survived that war as the country has survived many trials since then. Pursuing an academic degree at Harvard, in this relatively sheltered intellectual environment, we may easily feel removed from the realities of the world we have temporarily left behind. However heartily we may sing of *Fair Harvard*, let us never forget that there is a world out there that is anything but fair.

Had I wanted to escape, even for an academic year, the problems I every day faced as a medical doctor in Nigeria, I should have chosen another school in this university rather than the School of Public Health. There I have studied the many scourges that threaten the welfare of much of the developing world. I have also learned some of the ways to help in the remedying of them. Public health is a public good, so for it to be effective, we must have a conscience for social justice. I have learned how important it is to marshal the resources needed to finance public health programs. The United Nations and its member governments will bear most of the burden.

But I would not like to see any of you who this day will receive your graduate degrees deprived of the op-

portunity to contribute to the 21st-century goal of permanently dismounting three of the four horsemen of the apocalypse—war, pestilence and hunger.

Our Harvard degree is a powerful weapon that we can use to make a difference by ensuring the principle of social justice is maintained. Graduates from all the different schools have a role to play. We each have a responsibility and will be held accountable.

To our siblings who graduate from the Business and Law Schools. As you assume your leadership roles on Wall Street and in corporate America you can relieve the guilt those large starting salaries are likely to instill in you. Contribute generously to organizations working in the deprived areas of the world. Since your offerings will be tax deductible, you can do good while doing well. But I also look to our siblings, the graduates of the Divinity School. Offer prayers that the class of 2000 may raise a standard of social consciousness to which all succeeding classes of the Third Millennium may repair.

I am now an American citizen, however I cannot ignore the plight of the land I left behind. The significance of the words of my late father encompass so much. His words ring in my ears, "You must defend the defenseless."



Arese Carrington

*To
President Clinton
You are a
defender of
the defenseless
Best wishes
Arese Carrington*

SPH's Carrington Urges Graduates To 'Defend the Defenseless'

By **BARBARA E. MARTINEZ**
CRIMSON STAFF WRITER

Dr. Arese Carrington, the School of Public Health (SPH) student who speaks this morning as the graduate English orator, will urge her listeners to "Defend the Defenseless"—a message she learned from her father during the Nigerian Civil War in the 1960s.

Carrington, who is 41, has devoted her life's work to fulfilling this maxim, earning an M.D. in 1980 and a master's degree from SPH today.

TEL. June 12, 2000

People

Arese Walks Tall

In a rare acknowledgement of her talents and leadership roles, Arese, wife of Walter Carrington, former US ambassador to Nigeria, delivers a graduation oration at Harvard University where she also bags a postgraduate degree in Public Health

June 15, 2000 **Harvard University Gazette** • 9

Moments in history

(Continued from previous page)

Notable quote from the Graduate English Address

"You must defend the defenseless."
— **Arese Ukpoma Carrington**

THE BOSTON GLOBE • FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

The morning ceremony featured a fellow graduate, **Arese Ukpoma Carrington**. A survivor of Nigeria's civil war who later became a doctor and married a US ambassador, she urged students to work for social justice and promote public health throughout the world.

The address she is going to deliver this week derives its title, "Defend the Defenseless" from one of Arese's father's favourite maxims. "I learnt it from my father after the Nigerian civil war erupted in 1966," she said. Like her husband who used his position as the US ambassador to Nigeria to fight on the side of the cheated, the oppressed and the marginalised masses of the country, Arese's weapon lies in the health sciences. In an interview with a Lagos-based daily last year, the Benin-born physician declared: "When we talk about democracy in the life of a people, I believe that the health, in other words, lives of the people comes first. Having attained a commendable height in her quest for a healthy society. She got married to Carrington in 1995. And when the ambassadorial tenure of this social crusader expired in 1997, the couple relocated to the US.

 **The Guardian Online** - <http://www.nguardiannews.com>

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Arese, Carrington's Nigerian wife speaks at Harvard today

WIFE of former American ambassador to Nigeria, **Arese Ukpoma Carrington**, will today in Cambridge, deliver an address on promotion of public health and social justice, at Harvard

When she mounts the dais Thursday, June 8, at the Harvard University, **Arese Ukpoma Carrington**, wife of the former American ambassador to Nigeria, Walter Carrington, would have shown the seminal face of African beauty. Arese has been chosen to deliver the graduation oration on behalf of Harvard postgraduate degree recipients this year. And she will be the first Nigerian to be so honoured with such an enviable role.

But Arese's choice was not based on sentiments. It was an honest acknowledgement of the talents, academic excellence and sterling leadership qualities showcased during her studies in the university. She will also bag a postgraduate degree from the School of Public Health. Thus, the honour bestowed on her to deliver the graduation oration is the crowning glory of her Harvard dream. Talk of glorious moments, this Edo-born medical doctor possesses a rare combination of charming beauty and cerebral ability.

Without doubt, Arese's triumph in Harvard is a reward

Arese Walks Tall

In a rare acknowledgement of her talents and leadership roles, Arese, wife of Walter Carrington, former US ambassador to Nigeria, delivers a graduation oration at Harvard University where she also bags a postgraduate degree in Public Health

By YEMI OLOWOLABI

for hard work and determination to carve a niche for herself in the field of medicine. On admission to this ivory tower of towering repute, she chose a path of intensive studies, vigorously researching into the problems and panacea of public health. Her classmates soon discovered the genius in Arese. She was unanimously elected the marshal of this year's graduating class.

Born in Benin, Arese is the fifth among the seven children of Elisha Noyose Ukpomwan, retired senior engineer with Federal Ministry of Works. Her mother, Dora, brought up her children in a strict but tenderly way, making them reap the



Arese - A dream fulfilled

benefits of her own professions of nursing and teaching. Trained as a doctor at the University College Hospital, UCH, Ibadan, Arese draws

inspiration from her parents, especially her father. The address she is going to deliver this week derives its title, "Defend the Defenceless" from one of Arese's father's favourite maxims. "I learnt it from my father after the Nigerian civil war erupted in 1966," she said.

Like her husband who used his position as the US ambassador to Nigeria to fight on the side of the cheated, the oppressed and the marginalised masses of the country, Arese's weapon lies in the health sciences. In an interview with a Lagos-based daily last year, the Benin-born physician declared: "When we talk about democracy in the life of a people, I believe that the health, in other words, lives of the people comes first. Having attained a commendable height in her quest for a healthy society. She got married to Carrington in 1995. And when the ambassadorial tenure of this social crusader expired in 1997, the couple relocated to the US. Now, Carrington teaches at Harvard, where Arese is also bagging a postgraduate degree and laurel worthy of a marshal.



Doland International Secondary School

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2000/2001 ADMISSION FOR J.S.S. 1 - 3

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4/6 Ajoje Adeogun,
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Lagos.

ADMISSION FORMS & PROSPECTUS - N600
EXAMINATION DATE: 12TH AUGUST, 2000
TIME: 9.00 A.M. PROMPT
VENUE: SCHOOL PREMISES.
EXAM SUBJECTS: ENG. LAN, MATHS & APTITUDE TEST.

The school also prepares students for London (G.C.E) O/L & A/L, SAT.



Thursday, June 8, 2000

Arese, Carrington's Nigerian wife speaks at Havard today

WIFE of former American ambassador to Nigeria, Arese Ukpoma Carrington, will today in Cambridge, deliver an address on promotion of public health and social justice, at Harvard School of Public Health's Commencement exercises.

Arese, a survivor of the Nigerian Civil War who later became a medical doctor and got married to former American ambassador, Walter, was selected to deliver the Graduate English Address after a university-wide competition.

"Pursuing an academic degree at Harvard, in this relatively sheltered intellectual environment, we may easily feel removed from the realities of the world we have temporarily left behind. However heartily we may sing of *Fair Harvard*, let us never forget that there is a world out there that is anything but fair," said Carrington who is expected to tell her fellow Harvard graduates that they are accountable for upholding social justice and promoting public health.

Arese, who was recently elected Marshal for this year's graduating class from the Havard school, would call upon the graduates of the different schools at the university, naming the schools and the duties of their students and telling them to "contribute to the 21st century goal of permanently dismounting three of the four horsemen of the apocalypse - war, pestilence and hunger."

Approximately 30,000 people are expected to attend the Commencement exercises at which Nobel laureate and HSPH adjunct Professor, Amartya Sen would deliver the principal address.

Aside from Mrs. Carrington, other student orators would deliver the Latin Salutory and the Senior English address. Past student orators had included W.E.B. Du Bois, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Roosevelt, and David Thoreau. The university preserves student speeches in its archives; the earliest speech dates to 1749.



Protocol

SPECIAL COMMENCEMENT ISSUE



Vol. 5 Number 3

Spring 2000

Graduate English Address "Defend the Defenseless"

Dr. Arese Ukpoma Carrington, a candidate for the MPH degree in the Department of Population and International Health at the School of Public Health, is also a Class Marshal. A physician by training, Dr. Carrington decided to change from curative to preventive medicine to address public health problems. Originally from Nigeria, she bases her speech on her childhood experiences during civil war there. After her marriage to the former American Ambassador to Nigeria, Walter Carrington, she came to America and began her studies at Harvard. Her future plans include working on public policy issues affecting health care. She is also a collector and cataloguer of African art.



Left to Right: Kathleen Stetsko, Justin Krebs, Dr. Arese Carrington, Professor Richard Thomas

Around the School

News & Notices of the Harvard School of Public Health

May, 12, 2000

**HSPH Student to
Speak at University
Commencement**

**Dean's Forum Asks
Where Epidemiology
Is Headed**

**Botswana President
Visits AIDS Institute**

**HSPH Adjunct Professor
Named Principal Speaker
at Harvard University's
Commencement**

**Alumni Return to
Campus for Weekend**

Youth Day 2000

Exams and Defenses

Calendar

HSPH Student to Speak at University Commencement

An MPH candidate who witnessed the ravages of civil war first hand in her native Nigeria has been selected to deliver the Graduate English Address at Harvard University Commencement at the Cambridge campus on June 8. Arese Ukpoma Carrington of the Department of Population and International Health was chosen from all the graduate student applicants university-wide and will speak on their behalf. She is the first HSPH student to be selected since 1993.

"We do a lot of good work at HSPH," she said. "In the 21st century, public health will be an important global issue, and Commencement will be a good platform to help people understand what public health is about."

The theme of Carrington's speech is "Defend the Defenseless," a maxim she learned from her father after the Nigerian civil war erupted in 1966. Before then, Carrington's childhood was wonderful, she said. Her father was a civil engineer, and her mother was the great-granddaughter of a former king of Benin. One of seven children, she was unaware of the mounting chaos in her country.



Arese Carrington

"When the winds of war are in the air," she said, "parents try to protect their children. We asked them, 'What is going on? Why are we seeing these images of fighting on television?'"

Carrington's parents split the family to increase their chances of survival. Her father gathered the four oldest children, leaving Carrington and her younger brother and sister in the care of their mother. Before her father departed, he offered her the words she has chosen for her platform. "He said, 'Look after your younger siblings. They are virtually defenseless. I am going to give you a duty--defend the defenseless'," she remembered.

Carrington was nine years old at the time. The words, she said, ring with her today, as do the memories of her parents' bravery.

"Even when we were hearing bombs and shelling outside," she said, "my mother would tell us that it would be okay. As kids, we tend to look at

our parents to see what kind of emotions we should be feeling. My mother showed great bravery."

The family was eventually reunited. Carrington later pursued a career in medicine and became a practicing physician in 1980. In 1986, she founded and served as chief executive officer of Health and Medical Services, an international consulting company specializing in preventive health care in the workplace. To avoid conflicts of interest, she gave up the company in 1995 when she married the American ambassador to Nigeria, Walter Carrington, an alumnus of Harvard Law School.

They moved to the United States when the ambassadorship was over, and Carrington reexamined her goals. The former doctor and business executive decided to enter the public health arena, coming to HSPH in 1999.

Raising awareness of public health issues in developing countries is especially important to Carrington. Now an American citizen, she hopes to put her cross-cultural perspective to work on international, public health levels.

Carrington submitted her written speech to a panel of six judges in the beginning of April. She was asked to deliver the address at a preliminary audition and then at a final audition on April 25.

Carrington also was recently elected marshal for this year's graduating class at HSPH.

Approximately 30,000 people are expected to attend Commencement exercises in Cambridge this year. Afterwards, HSPH members will return to the Longwood campus to hear speaker David Ho, *Time Magazine's* "Man of the Year" in 1996. Ho helped discover that a combination of protease inhibitors administered shortly after infection with HIV drastically reduced the amount of virus in the blood.

Around the School

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Calendar Editor: Rachel Cunningham

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HSPH Student to Speak at University Commencement || Dean's Forum Asks Where Epidemiology is Headed || Botswana President Visits AIDS Institute || HSPH Adjunct Professor Named Principal Speaker at Harvard University's Commencement || Alumni Return to Campus for Weekend || Youth Day 2000 || Exams and Defenses || Calendar ||

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



On Thursday, June 8, 2000, Harvard student

Dr. Arese Ukpoma Carrington

*delivered a short address at the Harvard Commencement before
30,000 students, faculty, alumni, and guests. This certificate
affirms her wisdom, wit, and eloquence on this joyous day of
endings and beginnings.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Thomas', written over a horizontal line.

Professor Richard Thomas
Chairman, Commencement Parts

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Richard M. Hunt', written over a horizontal line.

Richard M. Hunt
University Marshal

6-1500

Dear Mrs. Currie,

It was great to see you again. You do a great job for the president. The president said you would send me the address in New York so I could write him.

Thank you,

Philip F. Wynn

6/28/00
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐

Carolyn - I'm sure Potus did not say this?!
a

See note below
Curl
↓

Please Send Response . . .

All Correspondence should come to the White House until the end . . .



THE MILLENNIUM
OF RELIGIOUS AND
OPENING AT THE UNITED N

6128100
Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

June 23, 2000

cc: NSC

cul

Ms. Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20504

Dear Ms. Currie:

I am pleased to write to you about the Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders, an historic gathering of the world's preeminent religious leaders opening at the United Nations on August 28. I was honored to meet the President on March 9 at the meeting of religious leaders for the President's Initiative for One America. At that time, I told him of the World Peace Summit. I also wrote to him in March and again on June 2 to express my wish for him to attend this unprecedented event. The most recent recipients of the President's Initiative for One America are Samuel Berger and Ms. Stephanie Streett.

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and the President's presence at the
World Peace Summit, it would be appropriate and significant.
United States share his commitment to fostering peace and furthering human rights. We
are grateful for your assistance and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Bawa Jain
Secretary-General
World Peace Summit



THE MILLENNIUM WORLD PEACE SUMMIT
OF RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL LEADERS
OPENING AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AUGUST 28, 2000

June 23, 2000

Ms. Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20504

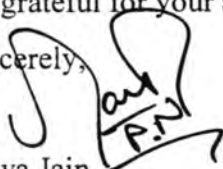
Dear Ms. Currie:

I am pleased to write to you about the Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders, an historic gathering of the world's preeminent religious leaders opening at the United Nations on August 28. I was honored to meet the President on March 9 at the meeting of religious leaders for the President's Initiative for One America. At that time, I told him of the World Peace Summit. I also wrote to him in March and again on June 2 to express my wish for him to attend this unprecedented event. The most recent correspondence was sent through Mr. Samuel Berger and Ms. Stephanie Streett.

 I wanted to send you a copy of our letter to the President and a package of information on the World Peace Summit. I hope that you will be able to share with the President our sincere hope that he participate in the World Peace Summit. We would be honored if the President would agree to be the key speaker during the closing plenary session on Thursday, August 31st at a time in the afternoon that is suitable to his schedule. This part of the Summit will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City and will be attended by 1,200 to 1,500 of the world's renowned religious leaders. If the time frame we have requested is not suitable for the President's schedule, we would be pleased to suggest other options during August 28th to 31st.

It might be of interest for you to know that we are working through the National Conference for Community & Justice in support of the One America Initiative. I look forward to providing you or your staff with further information about this historic event and the President's possible participation. As the host country for the unprecedented World Peace Summit, it would be appropriate and significant to have the President of the United States share his commitment to fostering peace and furthering human rights. We are grateful for your assistance and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Bawa Jain
Secretary-General
World Peace Summit



**THE MILLENNIUM WORLD PEACE SUMMIT
OF RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL LEADERS**
OPENING AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AUGUST 28, 2000

June 2, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I thank you for the honor of being with you at The White House on March 9, 2000. I am writing to invite you to address the leaders gathered at the Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders, an unprecedented event opening at the United Nations just days before the UN Millennium Heads of State Assembly. The World Peace Summit, to be held August 28th to 31st, will bring together for the first time hundreds of the world's preeminent religious leaders to discuss how they can work more closely with the UN to support its peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts. Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan, who has supported the Summit from its inception, will give the opening address for the first plenary session in the General Assembly Hall.

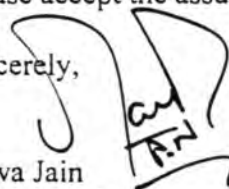
We would be honored for you to be the key speaker at the closing plenary session on the afternoon of Thursday, August 31st at the Waldorf-Astoria. Your participation would be a fitting tribute to the eight years you have dedicated to peace as President of the United States. Also, corresponding to your efforts with the One America Initiative, we are working closely with the National Conference of Community and Justice to develop a focus on how religious leaders can be more engaged in the fight against racism.

Never before have so many of the world's leading religious figures gathered together in one place, and never before have they agreed to work with political leaders to resolve conflicts around the world. The International Advisory Board for the Summit includes leaders such as Rev. Jesse Jackson, Ela Gandhi, Maha Ghosananda, Chief Oren Lyons, Maurice Strong, Lawrence Sullivan, Bill Luers, Father Brian Hehir, Dr. David Little, His Royal Highness El Hasan Bin Talal and Sheikh Ahmad Kuftaro. Ted Turner, as Honorary Chairman, has agreed to speak and to broadcast much of the Summit on CNN. Anticipated outcomes of the Summit are a signed Declaration for World Peace and plans for the establishment of an ongoing International Advisory Council of Religious and Spiritual Leaders that will serve as a resource for the UN and the Secretary-General.

Your presence as President of the host country would be a tremendous honor. If the time frame we have requested is not suitable, we would be pleased to suggest other options.

Please accept the assurance of my highest esteem.

Sincerely,


Bawa Jain
Secretary-General
World Peace Summit



**THE MILLENNIUM
WORLD PEACE SUMMIT
OF
RELIGIOUS AND
SPIRITUAL LEADERS**

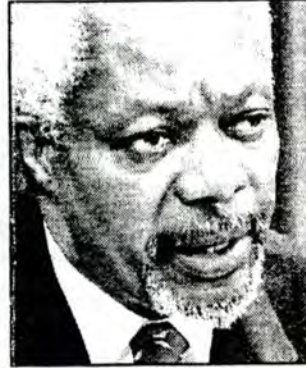
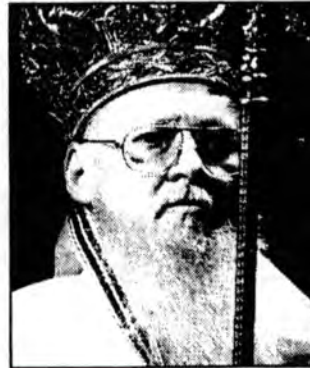


AUGUST 28 – AUGUST 31, 2000

OPENING AT THE
UNITED NATIONS

UN unites 1,000 clergy for world peace summit

Senior clerics are to gather in an effort to resolve global conflicts — all live on CNN, writes **Jonathan Petre**



ADAM NADEL

Spirits of reconciliation, from left: the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, the Aga Khan, the Archbishop of Constantinople, Bartholomew, the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, and CNN's owner Ted Turner

THE United Nations is to extend its peacekeeping role into spiritual territory next year by hosting its first summit for world religious leaders, bringing together the likes of the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Aga Khan and the Grand Mufti live on television.

In one of the UN's most ambitious projects, more than 1,000 clergymen, from cardinals and rabbis to imams and patriarchs, will join "living gods" at the body's New York headquarters next August.

Organisers of the Millennium World Peace Summit,

which will take place days before the world's political leaders gather for the UN General Assembly, hope to encourage faiths to bury ancient enmities and co-operate in resolving world conflicts.

The idea for the gathering emerged from a conversation between Kofi Annan, the UN's Secretary-General, and Ted Turner, the multi-millionaire owner of CNN and the husband of Jane Fonda, who has promised to broadcast the proceedings live.

"Ted Turner said to the Secretary-General, 'If you want peace in the world you

have to bring together religious leaders at the UN and get them to sign a declaration,'" said Bawa Jain, the summit's New York-based executive co-ordinator.

Because of the political sensitivities involved, however, the summit is being organised at one remove from Mr Annan. It has his full backing, said Mr Jain.

"Our dream is to get the top religious leaders to the UN so they can discuss the role they can play with the political bodies here," he said.

"The gathering will not include politicians but it

should feed into the General Assembly."

Against a background of friction in Kosovo, East Timor, the Middle East and Northern Ireland, the leaders would be expected to sign a common declaration pledging their commitment to reduce religious tensions.

The first ever council of senior clerics could also be established to advise the Secretary-General, and its members could be "parachuted" into troublespots, said Mr Jain.

"These leaders could go into those places physically and use their influence to

make sure no violence occurs. They could say, 'We're not going to move from here until you make peace'. Religions must exert more authority. It is a call to action."

While planning was still in the early stages and much was "still up in the air", interest had been "phenomenal" and talks were under way with, for example, Lambeth Palace and the Vatican, he added.

Apart from the Pope and Dr George Carey, religious leaders expected to be approached include Sheikh Ahmed Keftaro, the Grand

Mufti of Syria, the Grand Sheikh of Al-Alazar from Cairo, the imams of the mosques of Mecca and Medina, Dr Abdullah Salehal-Obaid, the secretary of the World Muslim League, Israel's Chief Rabbi, Israel Meir Lau, the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Orthodox Church, the Most Rev Bartholomew, the Russian Patriarch, His Holiness Alexii II, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Bishop Carlos Belo, the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner from East Timor.

One notable absentee, however, is likely to be the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan

spiritual leader, because his presence at the summit might inflame the Chinese, who hold one of the five permanent seats on the UN Security Council.

Canon Andrew Deuchar, Dr Carey's secretary for Anglican Communion affairs, confirmed that the Archbishop was taking the summit "very seriously" but was awaiting details before confirming his attendance.

"It has the potential to be a very significant event, not only by bringing world religious leaders together in a common cause but also by bringing them into an

encounter with political leaders," said Canon Deuchar.

Barbara Smoker, the former president of the National Secular Society, said that it was "about time" religious leaders worked for peace but she doubted that they would have much impact. "They have a lot to answer for," she said. "There is an element of religious conflict in practically every conflict in the world."

"But they won't have much influence on the majority of believers, who are more motivated by ingrained emotion engendered by religion than by what their leaders say."