

Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

THE WHITE HOUSE

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June 27, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for that spectacular event with PM
Blair, Francis Collins and Craig Venter! Your
leadership has brought us to this historic
moment and gives the momentum that
will get the health benefits to the people
much faster than would otherwise have occurred.

And thank you for letting me be a part of it.

Neal

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6/27/00



Mr. President:

Here's one way to
think about research
to understand the human
genome!

Neal

VERNER · LIPFERT
BERNHARD · McPHERSON & HAND
CHARTERED

901 - 15TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-2301
(202) 371-6000
FAX: (202) 371-6279

SENATOR GEORGE J. MITCHELL
DIRECT DIAL: (202) 371-6155



May 16, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: American University in Bulgaria

Dear Mr. President:

Your Administration has taken courageous action to help rescue the people of the Balkans from ethnic oppression and perpetual enmity.

One of the most promising institutions in the region for helping to achieve these goals is the American University in Bulgaria, from which you received an honorary degree during your visit to Sofia in November.

As you know, this college serves about 650 of the most talented students from all over the Balkans with an American-style education, including a liberal arts curriculum, a business emphasis and the best computer capability in the region.

Taught in English, the school has average SAT scores of over 1200.

Most importantly, it offers a haven where students from different nationalities and ethnicities can study and work together in an atmosphere of harmony and mutual respect.

Indeed, last year it's debating club took a European championship with a team led by a Kosovar and a Serb.

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The Honorable William J. Clinton
May 16, 2000
Page 2

The University was founded in 1991, and its approximately \$6 million annual budget has been funded almost equally by generous donations from George Soros' Open Society program and by USAID.

Unfortunately, Mr. Soros' priorities are changing, and the AID funds will be substantially exhausted within two academic years.

For the University to continue until a critical mass of alumni has built up and the economies of Eastern Europe become more self-sufficient will require a self-supporting endowment fund.

This is a region to which you have devoted much effort and attention. I urge you to consider the creation of a permanent endowment fund to allow AUBG to continue with its mission, bringing Western values of democracy, free enterprise and tolerance to this troubled region of Europe.

Thank you for your consideration of this critical issue.

Sincerely,


George J. Mitchell

used
Please
hours at the
JMS

cc:
Denise

Nancy

June 26, 2000
Denise Darling
1948 Merrill St.
Santa Cruz, Ca.
95062

My Dearest Mr. President,

Wow, I didn't expect to be writing to you again so soon.

Thanks are words that only skim the surface of my gratitude.

I know my last letter played little if any part in the whole scheme of things. I know many people have written numerous letters to a multitude of representatives & mine are just added to the heap. I realize many hands receive the letters that I send to you, but I stay hopeful that they eventually reach your consciousness.

I'm perplexed & baffled by the phone call I had a couple days ago. Friday 6/23/00. It seemed as though the young man was telling me you, Mr. President, had actually obtained "the letter." But then expressed confusion by how it had come to be in his hands. I assume you have a raft of correspondence junkies that manage your mail. How does it come to be divided & distributed?

So what is this business with Jeffrey? Is he just another pawn obediently follow orders in the big game? Who is his boss that he referred to? Who am I really writing to? Too many unanswered questions. I'm sorry.

I hope somehow he did relay my message of abounding appreciation for taking the stand of support for our bills HR3295 & SB1957 that are pressing forward.

When we were given a hearing date a month after I sent my letter I felt ambivalent & victorious, as well as a little sick to my stomach. Knowing what I had written then hearing that the tie breaking vote came from you personally. That's what I had heard. The hearing went well. We survived yet another step in the long process. I realized you had been out of the country most of the time so assumed that my letter was one more piece of correspondence tossed to the wind. Wondering what it would take to write a letter that actually found your desk, to be touched by your hands, seen with your eyes.....

Jeffrey said he was calling to verify my mailing address. It seems I had not included it on the letterhead. I inquired if this was an indication that I would be receiving a response letter. He didn't seem to know what was to happen next.

"A very unprofessional letter," I admitted. "What did you think?" Silence fell between us & my stomach sank further.

"I sent that letter over a month ago. Why is it just now appearing?" I was frustrated.

"I'm not really sure how we've come to have it," he confessed.

"Well didn't you say you were in The White House?"

"Yes, that right I am."

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He indicated that the letter was appreciated & not taken with offense. He actually expressed restrained emotion. I wasn't convinced that this was legitimate information. I'm skeptical to say the least. I want to believe, but experience has hardened me.

"So is **this** the best place to send items we want the President to receive?"

"1600 Pennsylvania Ave. That's the right place if you find the need to write again."

So I am still unsure if you have ever received any of the pieces of correspondence that I have sent. But then there are many mysteries in life left unsolved. My life goes on.

I asked how he had found my home phone since I had only included my personal cell # & Email address. Neither of which he said he had tried.

"The Internet."

Ahh yes, the big II

I commented that it was lucky he had caught me since I'm often not home. Noting that he was burning the lamp oil since it was nearly 6:30 your time when he called.

In this moment once again when I have your attention, I could describe how the sand felt in my toes or the warmth of the sun baking my skin as my thoughts drifted to you after my conversation with Jeffrey. But that would be stretching protocol with expanded imagination.

Let me close by reiterating my message of heartfelt gratification for your support. And we encourage Gore's continued vigilance in the area of military accountability.

I'm writing this draft with the pen I found while walking on the beach composing this letter yesterday. Also including the "lucky penny" I found today while contemplating my resolve. Of course I could just be saying this to sound alluring, but keep in mind my last letter where I made it quite clear..... I don't like deception!

I believe telling the truth Ultimately Prevails; though often it's misconstrued.

My best to Jeffrey, what a delightful young man.

I want to assume as long as you reply I am encouraged to write. Knowing full well that you will probably never see this letter, but at least someone knows I appreciate you.

As I sit here in the stretching shade of a redwood tree next to Adam's graveside..... I reflect, I listen, I see, I feel, I imagine.....

Yes Mr. President, the world is better because of your **PRESENCE & ENERGY**.

As Always,

"Apolitical Darling"

Denise



A handwritten signature, likely of Denise, written in black ink. It consists of a large, stylized 'D' followed by a cursive 'enise'.

6-29-00



PAULINE CAZARES
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
EL PUEBLO MONUMENT

*Street
C. Brown
R. H. Brown
R. H. Brown
R. H. Brown*

125 PASEO DE LA PLAZA, SUITE 400
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

(213) 485-9769
(213) 485-6855
FAX: (213) 485-8238

*Came to Alvarado St.
El Pueblo
Birth Place of
Los Angeles*

*Copied
Street
Podesta*

"When I read one of his answers, I laughed out loud because it sounded so Clintonesque," said Mark Miller, executive director the Republican Leadership Council, a centrist group. "He was trying to define the word 'raising.' And I just said to myself, he's learned from the master."

Mr. Miller was referring to a passage in which Robert Conrad of the Justice Department's task force on campaign finance abuses, quizzed Mr. Gore about White House events in which contributors, or potential contributors, met with Mr. Clinton or Mr. Gore over coffee. Had anyone told Mr. Gore that those coffees would be used to raise money, Mr. Conrad asked.

Mr. Gore replied, "Well, let me define the term 'raising,' if I could, because if you mean by it, would they be events at which money was raised, the answer is no." In fact, Mr. Gore said, the coffees were a means to show potential contributors "respect," and that the pitch for money would come later. Hence, they were

Pres. fun

into Clinton language, said Mr. Mahane, Mr. Gore's press secretary. "or something."

Diane Blair, Professor of Politics; Friend of the Clintons Was 61

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Diane Divers Blair, who taught and practiced politics in Arkansas for 30 years, becoming fast friends with Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton, died on Monday at her home in Fayetteville, Ark. She was 61.

The cause was lung cancer, her family said.

At her death she was professor emeritus of political science at the University of Arkansas, where she lectured and wrote from 1968 until her retirement three years ago.

Mrs. Blair befriended the Clintons in the mid-1970's. She worked as a researcher for Mr. Clinton's presidential campaign in 1992, and as an adviser in his 1996 re-election effort. In 1993, Mr. Clinton appointed her to the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The friendship drew scrutiny in Mr. Clinton's first term after it was revealed that Mrs. Blair's husband, James B. Blair, the chief counsel to Tyson Foods, had helped Mrs. Clinton make nearly \$100,000 in profits from trading in commodity futures.

Professor Blair was a regular guest at the White House, and the Clintons reciprocated, visiting her in Fayetteville three times in recent months during her illness.

The Clintons are expected to attend a memorial service for her next month.

Professor Blair was born in Washington. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Cornell University in 1959

and received an M.A. in political science at the University of Arkansas in 1967.

In between she worked as an analyst for the President's Committee on Government Contracts, a researcher for the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment and legislative secretary to Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri.

After moving to Arkansas, she served Governors Dale L. Bumpers and David H. Pryor on various state commissions.

In 1980, Governor Clinton appointed her a commissioner of the Arkansas Educational Television Network, and she served until 1993. The board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting elected her chairman in 1997 for a two-year term.

In addition to writing many articles and book chapters, she was the author of "Arkansas Government and Politics: Do the People Rule?" (University of Nebraska Press, 1988).

In addition to her husband of 21 years, Professor Blair is survived by a son and a daughter by an earlier marriage, William R. Kincaid of Washington and Kathryn K. Jong of Fayetteville; two stepdaughters and a stepson, Heather E. Blair of Chicago, Arden S. Blair of Columbia, Md., and James R. Blair of Fort Worth; a sister, Lois Alard of Fayetteville, and two grandchildren.

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The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 2000

Science and Math Teachers Receive Awards for Excellence

Recipients of your Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching were in Washington, DC the week of June 18. Both the elementary and secondary awardees had the opportunity to visit the White House; the secondary awardees attended the Moroccan State Arrival Ceremony and the elementary awardees had a photo opportunity with you prior to your departure to Phoenix. This award is the highest professional honor any mathematics or science teacher can receive in the United States. The program, established in 1983, is administered by NSF on behalf of the White House. There are four awardees from each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. territories and the schools operated in the U.S. and overseas by the DOD. Each teacher receives Presidential recognition and a \$7,500 grant, to be used under their discretion, at their school.

DaimlerChrysler Commits \$1 Billion to Fuel Cell Vehicles – House Eliminates Funding

In just two years, DaimlerChrysler plans to become the world's first automaker to deliver new city buses equipped with fuel cell drives. The environmentally friendly bus will travel up to 186 miles at a top speed of 50 miles per hour and carry around 70 passengers. The company plans to build some 20 to 30 urban buses with fuel cell drives during the next three years, and offer them for sale to transport operating companies around the world. The market for clean fuel cell technology is almost unlimited. In January, the international marketing firm Frost & Sullivan said the market for fuel cells will grow by almost 50 percent a year for the next five years. DOE projects that if a mere 10% of automobiles nationwide were powered by fuel cells, regulated air pollutants would be cut by one million tons per year and 60 million tons of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide would be eliminated. DOE projects that the same number of fuel cell cars would cut oil imports by 800,000 barrels a day – about 13 percent of total imports.



Handwritten notes:
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Daimler-Chrysler, GM and Ford have all announced intentions to have production fuel cell passenger cars by 2004. GM introduced its fuel-cell concept car in January – capable of 108 miles per gallon (a 4x improvement over a comparable sedan with a standard gasoline engine) with a range of 500 miles. GM has credited your PNGV program as the key to moving fuel cell technology out of aerospace and into the auto industry. Last week the full House voted 214-211 to eliminate funding for your PNGV program in the Interior Appropriations bill.

Task Force Discusses Goals for Reducing Gulf of Mexico “Dead Zone”

A recent NSTC assessment of the causes of hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico found that nitrate runoff from the Mississippi River increased by roughly 2.5 times over the last 100 years in concert with increases in fertilizer use in the basin. The report concludes that increased nutrient loads, largely from fertilizer use, is the most likely cause of the large “dead zone” in the Gulf that occurs each summer. The Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Nutrient Task Force met in St. Louis, Missouri on June 15 and 16 to discuss an Action Plan to address this problem. No agreement was reached at the meeting, but we remain hopeful that the revised Plan will be approved by all members of the Task Force at its next meeting. Articles and editorials that appeared after the meeting in newspapers from two key downstream communities, St Louis and New Orleans, expressed support for taking action and found the proposed nutrient reductions reasonable. Upstream communities are of course concerned about mandatory reductions, but the Task Force’s deliberations have clearly identified voluntary actions as the basis of its plan.

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Bush Proposes Splitting Duties of INS

Law Enforcement And Processing Would Be Separate

By TERRY M. NEAL
Washington Post Staff Writer

Citing what his campaign called an "inherent conflict" in immigration policy, Texas Gov. George W. Bush yesterday proposed splitting the Immigration and Naturalization Service into separate agencies—one for law enforcement, the other to welcome new people to the country.

The Republican presidential candidate also proposed changing the law to allow the spouses and children of legal permanent residents to apply for visitors' visas while their own applications are pending. Bush said that policy would reverse the government's presumption that visiting family members would try to stay in the country once their visas expired.

Bush announced the proposals in a speech to the League of United Latin American Citizens national convention in Washington yesterday afternoon. It was the beginning of two weeks of outreach to minority voters that continued last night in New York with a Bush speech to the Congress of Racial Equality. CORE is a conservative African American group that opposes gun control, and Bush was joined by, among other people, National Rifle Association executive vice president Wayne LaPierre.

Besides the new proposals on immigration in his Washington address, Bush otherwise stuck close to his standard stump speech, emphasizing issues such as education and economic empowerment.

Taking up an issue he hopes will resonate with many Hispanics, Bush criticized the INS as overly bureaucratic and said its dual mission to enforce the borders and process new arrivals "resulted in lax enforcement and adversarial service." Under Bush's proposal, the INS would be split into separate agencies that would be headed by an associate attorney general for immigration affairs.

"It's an agency that sends mixed signals to the people we are trying to help," Bush said. "People ought to be asking the question, 'How can I help you, what can I do to help you fill out paperwork?' We ought to be saying loud and

clear to people that the INS is to help families and to help people understand the maze of rules and regulations."

There are at least two bills pending in Congress that would restructure the INS. Bush aides said that the governor's proposal was not patterned after any one particular measure, despite its similarities to a proposal by Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.).

Several people at the LULAC conference praised the idea. Frank Sharry, an official at a separate pro-immigration policy group, the National Immigration Forum, said he was pleased that Bush is proposing reform of the INS but he said the speech ignored politically stickier issues, such as whether Bush supports amnesty for about 800,000 illegal immigrants from the Caribbean and South and Central America now in the United States.

Doug Hattaway, a spokesman for Vice President Gore, said Gore has supported efforts in Congress to restructure and streamline the agency but does not support splitting it into

two. "We don't need to create another bureaucracy," he said.

In Washington, Bush also sought repeatedly to demonstrate his familiarity with and sensitivity to Hispanics, sprinkling his speech with Spanish phrases. "The Latin culture is going to be a powerful influence, not only politically but in what is right for America," Bush said. He praised the entrepreneurial spirit of Hispanics in California, where more than 600,000 Hispanics own businesses.

And he promised to continue and expand pro-trade policies that he said are essential to improving the economies of Central and South America. Doing so, he said, will reduce immigration pressures on the United States because most illegal immigrants are coming to this country out of a desire to care for their families. "Family values don't stop at the Rio Grande," he said.

LULAC is a nonpartisan Hispanic advocacy group with about 115,000 members. Gore will speak to the group on Friday. Bush was re-

ceived politely by the crowd, which gave him a standing ovation at the end of his speech. Afterward, LULAC national president Rick Dovalina, an attorney from Houston, praised Bush for reaching out but stressed that the organization does not endorse political candidates.

Before the speech, Bush met privately with a group of LULAC leaders, who aired some of their concerns. They asked Bush for help with Enrique Moreno, a veteran El Paso lawyer nominated by President Clinton to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last September. The nomination has been held up by Texas GOP Sens. Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison, who questioned Moreno's qualifications. Dovalina, a Democrat, said Bush promised to look into the situation.

Last September, Dovalina was quoted in the Austin American-Statesman sharply criticizing Bush efforts to appeal to Hispanic voters. Dovalina yesterday said Bush's efforts to sit down and talk with LULAC leaders had led him to reassess that statement.

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Allan Sloan

Social Security's Evolution Was Hit-or-Miss; Solutions to Its Problems Can't Be

Almost everything about Social Security is an accident. Even something as fundamental as where the program is headquartered is a historical fluke. Social Security, the country's biggest domestic program, is in Baltimore rather than Washington because when the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, federal bureaucrats couldn't find big enough digs in D.C. to hold the tons of paper and armies of file cabinets needed to track the lifetime wage history of every American worker. But a former Coca-Cola bottling plant in downtown Baltimore was available. So Social Security set up its massive operations center there.

Why should you care about this historical quirk? Because it typifies the hit-or-miss way that Social Security has evolved from a modest program into something that threatens to devour the federal budget. With annual expenditures of more than \$400 billion, it dwarfs the Pentagon's annual budget of \$283 billion. One-third of seniors get virtually all their income from Social Security, and another third get more than half. Most U.S. workers pay more Social Security tax than income tax.

Understanding Social Security's quirky history is critical to understanding the program's current travails. Social Security's history and mystery have helped create the miasma of myths, misinformation and financial fog that obscure its inner workings. Now that Social Security has become a major campaign issue, the miasma and fog allow George W. Bush and Al Gore to pretend to be debating Social Security's future when they're actually courting the crucial block of young voters in much the same way politicians have traditionally used Social Security to pander to oldsters. Bush and Gore both recently introduced major proposals to fix the system. Both are short on details—intentionally so, because that makes them harder to attack. But it's clear that neither confronts Social Security's looming problem: how to pay for baby boomers' retirement without bankrupting the country or setting off inter-generational warfare.

Here's the problem. What started in 1935 as a modest plan to keep seniors from having to subsist on cat food has morphed into a massive program that also covers disabled workers and workers' survivors, and is now being promoted as a wealth-building program to boot. Social Security protects you if you're disabled, or if your parents die while you're young. But unless you increase the money going into the system, trim the growth of beneficiaries' payments or both, the system will end up on the rocks before most baby boomers hit retirement age.

Bush wants to solve Social Security's problems by giving workers the option of investing 2 percent of their 12.4 percent Social Security payments in individual stock market accounts. He also wants to refer Social Security's long-term problems to a bipartisan commission that will produce solutions in the sweet bye-and-bye. Given the financial industry's lust to peddle stocks to millions of Social Security payers, Wall Street wags suggest that Bush is actually proposing "bipartisan commissions."

"Commissions" as in the fees that stockbrokers receive, get it? Bush's chief economic adviser, Larry Lindsay, candidly admits that people who choose to have individual accounts would get a lower guaranteed benefit. In his public utterances, Bush doesn't exactly stress this.

Gore's plan is more disingenuous than Bush's, because Gore is promising the moon and the stars and using smoke-and-mirrors accounting to "pay" for it. To match Bush's private-account plan, Gore proposes "Social Security Plus": a new, huge entitlement plan allowing lower-paid people to set up investment accounts with a fat federal match. He puts the cost at \$200 billion over 10 years, but provides no details. You can bet the real cost would be higher. Rather than scaling back future benefit increases, which is inherent in Bush's commission proposal, Gore wants to enhance benefits. He'd pay for this by diverting trillions of tax dollars into Social Security.

The biggest obstacle to understanding Social Security is the myth of the Social Security trust fund. The fund's Byzantine workings and weird accounting have helped create decades of confusion about what Social Security is, and how sound (or unsound) its finances are. Social Security taxes you pay are credited to the "trust fund," and the checks you ultimately get are charged against the fund. Why run money in and out of a "trust fund" instead of just in and out of the U.S. Treasury? Thank President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the father of Social Security, who felt that the trust fund made Social Security look like an earned benefit, not something the government gave you. He wanted Social Security to look like a pension plan, which it's not, rather than a government handout, which it is.

If the \$1 trillion of assets in the "trust fund" were useful, fixing Social Security would be a lot less painful and expensive than it's going to be. But it consists of Treasury bonds. When the time comes to convert those bonds into cash, the government will have to redeem them by borrowing from private investors, cutting expenses or increasing income. Which is exactly what it would have to do if there were no "trust fund."

This is why it's a waste of time to follow the debate about the soundness of the "trust fund." The fund is nothing but an accounting device that totes up past surpluses. As long as the fund owns Treasury securities that the Treasury has to redeem, it's of no financial use when crunch time comes. Which will be a lot sooner than many people think.

So forget the "trust fund" and start worrying about who's going to pay for your benefits. The problem is that there are fewer and fewer workers for each person getting monthly checks. (One of Social Security's major myths is that the money you pay gets set aside for you. Actually, your Social Security taxes pay present retirees' benefits, and future generations will pay yours.) In 1945 there were 42 payers for each recipient. In 1950, 17. Now there are 3.4. In 15 years, 2.8. Combine the shrinking base of payers with an increasing array of benefits, and you have a problem.

These mounting burdens explain why the Social Security tax has risen from an annual maximum of \$60 a worker when the program started to the current \$9,448. If you say that the employer's Social Security contribution is really the employee's money, which many economists believe, some 80 percent of U.S. workers pay more Social Security tax than federal income tax. The "no problemo" types say that it's silly to worry about Social

Security because the "trust fund" can carry us for the next 34 years. But the real problem starts much sooner. By 2015, by current projections, Social Security's cash income will fall below its cash outflow. When the cash shortfall comes, you have to tap general revenue or the capital markets to redeem the trust fund's securities. The annual cash shortfall approaches \$200 billion five years after the cash crunch hits, and then takes off like a

rocket. Social Security will look more and more like a welfare program than an earned benefit. And we all know what happened to welfare a few years ago: The benefits were radically reduced.

The changes that skeptics among us expect—such as heavily taxing Social Security benefits of "rich" people who've prudently provided for their retirement—would undermine the system's political support, which is already feeling crumbly. Switching to a system in which most or all of your benefits are in individual investment accounts, as many rabid market types want, would change the program from "social security" to "getting rich." The current system is progressive, which means that lower-paid people get a bigger relative benefit than higher-paid ones. Change to a system in which your entire benefit is based on how well you invest, and this poverty-destroying feature is lost. The more you divert Social Security funds to individual accounts, the more you have to skew the remaining payments to keep redistribution going. Or else you benefit the better-paid at the expense of the less-well-paid. And you may end up sharply scaling back desperately needed disability and survivor payments.

Unless we want to spend endless tax money on retirement benefits, logic suggests that we change Social Security in the traditional way: by raising the retirement age and tinkering with various benefit formulas to leave current benefits alone, but reduce future payment increases. Allowing young workers the option of opening individual accounts—which had better be administered by Uncle Sam to make sure Wall Street doesn't pillage naive investors with fees, costs and crummy performance—gives them a stake in the system and a feeling they're not being totally ripped off.

If we have to keep the trust fund, let's change the law and start investing Social Security's cash surpluses in debt securities, such as mortgages, student loans and corporate bonds. That way, money from those sources, not the Treasury, will cover cash shortfalls, and buy time for other solutions.

And now, a final history lesson. Want to know where your Social Security number comes from? Flash back to all those filing cabinets in the old Coke plant in Baltimore. The first five digits, which are based on your address when you apply for a number, were designed to identify the filing cabinets containing your records. The last four digits are random. Let's hope that the way we finally fix the system isn't.

Rich Thomas in Washington contributed to this column.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 2000

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David Broder

Illinois' Welfare Success

CHICAGO—In a low-slung office building on the main drag of a blighted neighborhood once known as Bronzeville, a veteran community worker named Greg Washington reflects on one of the untold success stories of welfare reform—and the challenge that lies ahead.

Although no one outside the world of welfare policy wonks seems to know it, Illinois has been notably more effective than most other heavily urbanized states in reducing its welfare rolls and moving people into more productive lives. That anonymity may change a bit with the publication of a book called "Make a Difference," a highly personal account of the Illinois story, which led me to Greg Washington one recent morning.

The author, Gary MacDougal, is a retired Republican businessman chosen by former Illinois governor Jim Edgar to lead the task force on human services reform. Using his connections in the foundation and corporate world, MacDougal helped give Illinois a head start on welfare reform—in advance of the federal legislation passed four years ago this summer—by linking community organizations and a restructured state welfare bureaucracy into productive partnerships.

That is one of the reasons why Illinois has been notably more successful in reducing its welfare rolls than California or New York, two other mega-states with poverty concentrated in big cities. Since 1996, Illinois' rolls are down about 50 percent; the other two, a bit more than 30 percent.

The Illinois approach was field-tested in five widely differing parts of the state, but it was the success of the project here, in an area where median income is one-quarter of the state average and eight out of 10 children live in poverty, that convinced the governor and legislature to reform the whole approach.

Washington, who is blind, runs the Grand Boulevard Federation, the civic association for the area. His board of local residents worked with the Annie E. Casey Foundation and MacDougal's task force to

develop a model in which social workers detailed from state agencies, but freed from many of the usual bureaucratic rules, worked intensively with a few welfare families at a time on the wide range of problems blighting their lives.

By focusing on all the conditions at once—unemployment, substance abuse, depression, delinquency, illiteracy, lack of transportation and so on—and by staying close to the family long enough to deal with the inevitable crises, they were able to help the welfare mothers achieve the goal of self-sufficiency.

As Jim Dimas, a state welfare administrator, and B. J. Walker, his former colleague who is now a deputy chief of staff to Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, told me, simply pulling these separate bureaucracies together—both in the capital and in 131 area offices like the one where Washington works—enormously increased the impact of their work. Now each office gets—and prominently posts—a monthly scorecard on how many of its clients are moving into jobs.

The goal of welfare reform is not simply reducing the rolls but improving the lives of people. Illinois, unlike many other states, has plowed every dollar it has saved from the reduced welfare lists into social services, especially an expanded day-care program. It received two performance bonuses from the federal Department of Health and Human Services last year. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala told me, "Illinois is the first state with a very big city that has done very well."

But for all the success, Washington, MacDougal and all the others I interviewed caution that bigger challenges lie ahead. Many of the women who remain on welfare have no work experience, minimal education and drug habits. Unemployed men present an even larger problem. Many have criminal records, which cause employers to reject them out of hand, even in this time of labor shortages.

As Walker put it, "You see more and more of the women going to work, but the men are hanging out on the corner. No good can come of this. The temptation to hang out with your man is just too great."

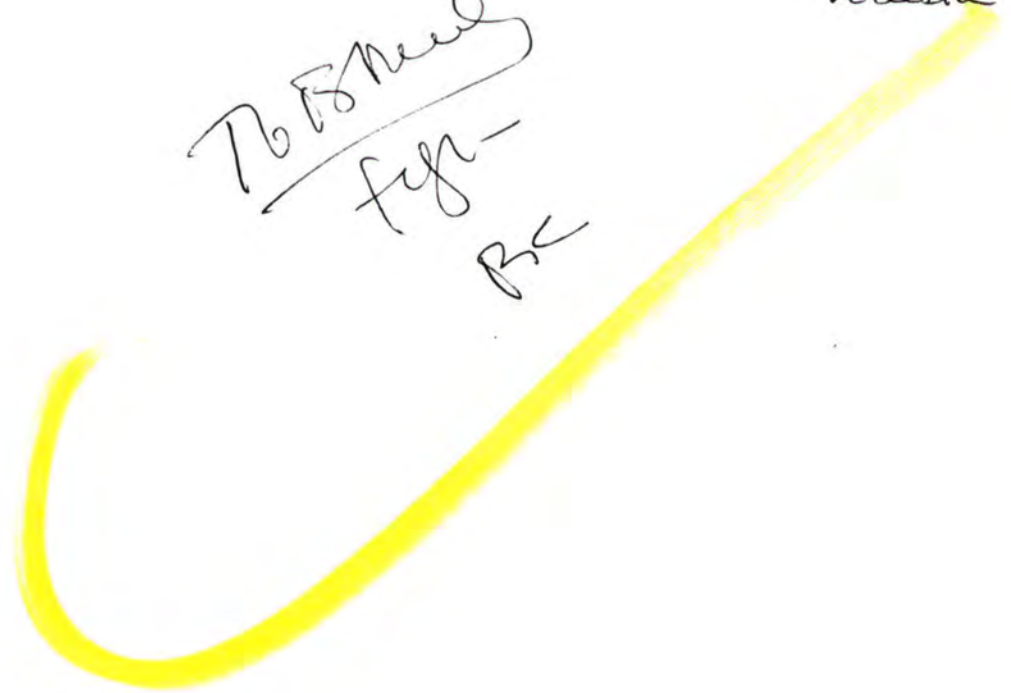
But Washington is optimistic. "It takes a tremendous amount of effort," he told me, "but when you get the state, the city, the private sector and the community organizations around the table, and everyone understands that the goal is to help people achieve self-sufficiency, things happen."

"And when the community sees people, one by one, beginning to make it, the word spreads that you can make it, too. But it won't happen overnight."

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Study of Costs Led To Pentagon Plan For Fighter Plane

6-29-00

By GREG JAFFE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Pentagon's decision to stick with a "winner-take-all" competition for the Joint Strike Fighter grew out of an internal study showing that splitting production would boost initial costs in the already politically troubled program.

Defense Secretary William Cohen in May was given estimates of as much as \$1.4 billion for how much extra the plane would cost if Lockheed Martin Corp. and Boeing Co. split production. Pentagon officials say they considered \$900 million a more likely additional cost, all of which would be incurred in the first two to three years of the plane's production.

Mr. Cohen then asked for a second review and the cost estimates only rose, prompting last week's announcement that the Pentagon would stick with a winner-take-all strategy for now.

Some senior Pentagon officials say that they expect Boeing and Lockheed, prodded by the Pentagon, will eventually find a more cost-effective way to divide production of the plane. "There is a feeling that the companies will put together a team approach that will make more sense than anything we could impose," said a senior defense official. "The situation will work itself out."

Because of the size of the Joint Strike Fighter program—estimated at \$200 billion—and the relative paucity of new fighter programs on the horizon, senior defense officials have worried that awarding production to either Lockheed or Boeing would drive the loser out of the fighter business. Those concerns prompted the Pentagon to examine whether it was cost effective to divide the program.

Investing an extra \$1.4 billion in such a large program doesn't seem like a huge price to pay for ensuring a strong industrial base and future competition. But even without the additional costs, support for the plane had been wavering in Congress and in the Air Force and the Navy, which along with the Marines would purchase the plane. Asking for even more money was politically untenable, senior defense officials concluded.

The fact that additional costs of splitting production would have been front-loaded in the first two or three years made that option politically difficult. "People don't like to pay money upfront for potential savings in the future," said Jacques Gansler, the Pentagon's acquisition chief, in an interview before last week's announcement. "We're always short of money this year."

Questions about the program have been roiling for months both inside the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill. The Navy, in particular, has signaled that it would have a hard time paying its share of the early costs, even in the less expensive winner-take-all incarnation of the program. Navy officials have said they would like to take about \$2 billion out of the program over the next five years to help fund shipbuilding.

Meanwhile, the Senate version of the Defense Appropriations bill blocks the Pentagon from splitting the contract, although the House version does not. Defense committees in both the House and Senate have raised serious concerns that the plane isn't technologically ready to move beyond research and development into the manufacturing stage.

In sticking with the winner-take-all strategy, the Pentagon left itself with a lot of room to change its mind. Rand Corp., the Santa Monica, Calif., consulting firm has been asked by the Pentagon to perform an independent study of the issue and report back in December. Even if Rand reaches the same conclusions as the Pentagon study, it is likely that a new administration would review the decision again.

Anne Marie Squeo in Los Angeles
contributed to this article.

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The West Might Have Its Man in Bosnia

Computer-Science Professor
Leads Only Major Party
That Bridges Ethnicity

By MATTHEW KAMINSKI
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina—Wanted: moderate leader for splintered state. Ideal candidate would pursue market reforms, crack down on corruption and reconcile warring ethnic groups.

It is a hard bill to fill in the Balkans. Now, as Kosovo rumbles, the Western allies think they might have their man in Bosnia, after nearly five frustrating years of trying to hold that country together.



Zlatko Lagumdžija

Zlatko Lagumdžija, a 44-year-old computer-science professor, wouldn't say so. He led the country's only major party that bridges ethnicity to a surprisingly strong showing in recent Bosnia-wide municipal elections. His Social Democrats, or SDP, look to build on that performance in November's national poll.

The SDP is cutting into support for nationalist parties that obstruct efforts backed by the U.S. and European Union to forge a single state out of three ethnic ghettos in Bosnia. Muslims, Croats and



Serbs were the antagonists in the 1992-95 war; Muslims and Croats joined forces in 1994 and uneasily share a federation in the western half of Bosnia. The Serb republic makes up the other half.

The international community is looking for an exit strategy for its 20,000 peacekeeping troops and thousands of bureaucrats. Is the SDP it? If his electoral success continues, senior Western officials say, Mr. Lagumdžija is the face of a pluralistic, united Bosnia. This kind of country, they believe, wouldn't sink back into war.

"He could be a politician in a Western European country; that in itself spells the difference," says Wolfgang Petritsch, the high representative, a sort of Western overseer in Bosnia.

Recent history doesn't bode well. Many of the wartime leaders stayed on when fighting stopped, legitimized by frequent elections. The \$5 billion in foreign aid was

channeled into an economy beholden to the state. The SDP can't match the three nationalist parties' powers of patronage.

"What I'm out to do is break the system," says Mr. Lagumdžija, who started out in the now-defunct Communist Party. But now he plays the outsider. During the April campaign for city councils, he touched a popular nerve with attacks on the ruling parties' alleged corruption and for dragging Bosnia into war.

The SDP carried the Muslim-Croat Federation, attracting 29% of the popular vote, compared with 20% for the ruling Party of Democratic Action (SDA), according to an analysis of 145 municipalities by the Center for European Policy Studies. Support came mainly from Muslims in bigger cities. The SDP received only a smattering of ballots in Republika Srpska, the Serbian half of the country, and from Croats, a fifth of the population, most of whom live in western Bosnia. Nationalist parties continued their domination in both areas.

But the SDP's performance shook up the political scene in the Muslim-dominated Federation, where the party won 19 mayorships. Earlier this month, the SDA's aging leader, Alija Izetbegovic, announced his resignation from Bosnia's three-person presidency.

As the largest ethnic group, Bosnian Muslims must show the way forward, says Mr. Lagumdžija, and Bosnia's other nationalities will follow.

As in Serbia, where the opposition also controls many cities, real power rests higher up. The well-funded SDA holds the purse strings through its hold on regional administrations—up for grabs in November's elections.

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AIDS apocalypse expanding

Conference in Africa brings experts into heart of disease's darkness

By Steve Sternberg
USA TODAY

AIDS will claim one-third of the 15-year-olds now living in South Africa and seven other countries where the HIV infection rate tops 15%. In Botswana, where 35% of adults carry the AIDS virus, two-thirds of today's 15-year-olds will die of the disease.

This bleak glimpse into the future of AIDS, in a report released Tuesday by the United Nations AIDS Program (UNAIDS), portrays a world in which entire populations are dying as their institutions collapse around them.

The hardest-hit nations lie in sub-Saharan Africa, where 16 countries report infection rates of 10% or higher. Nevertheless, says UNAIDS director Peter Piot, "we're only at the beginning," with India, Southeast Asia and some Eastern European nations almost certain to confront similar crises.

Since the epidemic began, more than 18 million people have died of AIDS, almost 15 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa. About 34 million people are living with AIDS, most of them in Africa, and 4 million more were infected last year.

In two weeks, researchers from many nations will get a firsthand look at the epidemic's impact when they converge in Durban, South Africa, for the 13th International Conference on AIDS.

Durban, in the South African province of KwaZulu-Natal, lies squarely in the epicenter of the epidemic, with an estimated infection rate approaching 40%. That means the meeting will take place in an AIDS hot spot unrivaled anywhere in the world.

And though modern Durban resembles New York or Chicago, few infected South Africans, or their government, can afford AIDS treatments that in the USA can cost \$15,000 a year.

Indeed, the lack of access to effective AIDS treatments — and other crucial medicines — anywhere in Africa dominated the last major AIDS conference, held in Geneva two years ago.

"I think it's going to be a rude awakening for most people," says Sandra Thurman, director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy, one of the USA's most outspoken advocates of mounting a global fight against AIDS.

"We talked about the lack of care in Geneva, but there's nothing like being in the middle of it to understand what that means. What we're going to walk away with is the enormity of the problem and the huge gap in resources available to deal with it."

Thurman notes that establishing adequate prevention programs would cost at least \$1.6 billion, yet all of the world's donors this year have offered a total of just \$350 million. "We have a long way to go," she says.

The UNAIDS report offers more evidence that the epidemic is spiraling out of control:

► In urban areas of Ivory Coast,

spending on education fell by half, food consumption dropped by 41% per person, and health spending more than quadrupled in households where a family member had AIDS.

► In the Central African Republic, almost as many teachers died as retired between 1996 and 1998. Nearly 90% of those who died were HIV-positive. Zambia lost 1,300 new teachers in the first 10 months of 1998, equivalent to

two-thirds of the new teachers the country trains each year.

► Tuberculosis is exploding in the countries most affected by AIDS. TB is the leading cause of death among people infected with HIV and accounts for one-third of AIDS deaths worldwide.

► In Botswana, so many young people are dying of AIDS that there will soon be as many 60-year-olds as 40-year-olds. "That's an extremely unusual population demographic," resembling a population suffering losses from war, Piot says. But war usually depletes the population of men, he notes. HIV infection rates are three times higher in young women than in men.

Fortunately, Piot says, the political landscape is changing. "In Africa, Asia and Latin America, AIDS is finally being taken seriously."

In South Africa, however, President Thabo Mbeki aroused the ire of researchers and activists worldwide by refusing to pay for drugs that can prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child — and for listening to dissident scientists who refuse to accept evidence that HIV causes AIDS.

Mbeki invited some of the dissidents, including famed U.S. microbiologist Peter Duesberg, to advise him as part of a 33-person task force scheduled to meet next week before the conference.

Thomas Coates, a leading AIDS researcher at the University of California at San Francisco, says many of Mbeki's critics "missed the profound depth" in his comments. "What he's saying is that it's easy for us in the West to say, 'Let's throw drugs (at the epidemic),' but quite clearly the resources aren't there, and the developed world is not willing to spend those resources."

Coates notes that Mbeki is scheduled to give the opening speech at the AIDS conference. "I expect a bombshell. I think he'll challenge the developed world and demand resources. I think he's done a hell of a clever job of building up anticipation for this meeting and drawing the world's attention to the plight of South Africa and the rest of the developing world."

Americans may be open to Mbeki's message. A survey of 1,200 people released Tuesday by the Kaiser Family Foundation in Menlo Park, Calif., found:

► 64% say they support using federal funds to aid Africa.

► More than 70% support funding education, prevention, treatment and care. Half favor debt-relief programs that would allow African nations to redirect loan payments to AIDS programs.

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Today's debate: Affordable prescriptions

Clinton, GOP offer placebos instead of reliable drug plan

Our view:

Seniors need Medicare reform, not election-year promises.

For those seniors trying to juggle grocery bills and ever-increasing prescription-drug costs, relief appears within sight.

Republicans are quickly slapping together a Medicare prescription-drug-benefit plan to counter President Clinton's more generous version. Not to be outdone, Clinton is upping the ante, offering to OK Republicans' \$250-billion marriage-penalty tax cut if they agree to a drug benefit of equal size. With a projected surplus of \$1.87 trillion over the next decade, both sides are tapping it freely to win plaudits from an influential voting bloc, even if chances of passage this year are slim.

So seniors would do well to hold off on the celebrations based on these election-year promises. The drug plans being rushed to market by Republicans and the White House contain fatal flaws, making them unworkable, unsustainable or enormously expensive. And by racing to fill the seniors' drug gap, lawmakers threaten to undermine not only Medicare, which teeters on the edge of bankruptcy, but also broader efforts to fix the nation's defective health system.

That's not to say that the need for a senior drug benefit isn't compelling. Medicare has lumbered along for three decades without one, despite the fact that just about every private insurance plan provides coverage for prescription drugs.

The result is that almost one-third of seniors have no drug coverage. And the rest — who get the benefit from former employers or buy it on their own — are on pretty thin ice. Companies have been carving out drug benefits to keep their retirement costs low, and so-called Medigap plans that offer coverage are pricey. All of which will get worse as drug prices continue to escalate. They were up more than 17% last year, according to a report Monday by Express Scripts, a pharmacy-benefits manager.

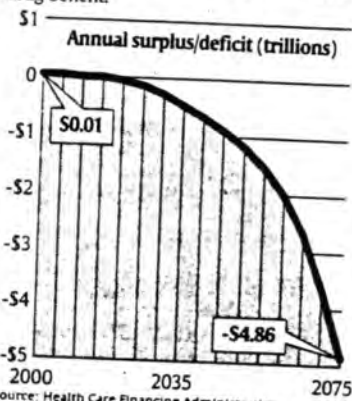
But the proposals on the table fall far short of what's needed.

► **House GOP plan.** Republicans want to subsidize private insurance companies that offer a stand-alone drug benefit. The plan would pay half of drug costs after an annual \$250 deductible and would limit out-of-pocket expenses to \$6,000 a year. The promise is that private insurers will offer seniors a choice of plans, and competition among plans will keep costs in line.

But the insurance industry doesn't think it

Medicare faces bleak future

Unless Medicare is reformed, it faces financial collapse, even without adding the cost of a drug benefit.



By Julie Snider, USA TODAY

will work. And for good reason. Only those few seniors who are most likely to spend a lot on prescription drugs will sign up. Most probably won't join, since half of seniors spend less than \$500 a year on drugs. That design flaw could derail the program.

► **White House plan.** Clinton tries to avoid this problem, but creates a raft of separate ones. Under his plan, the new benefit would be grafted onto the existing Medicare program. Seniors wouldn't face a deductible, the premiums would be heavily subsidized by taxpayers, and annual out-of-pocket costs would be capped at \$4,000.

But the costs will almost certainly be far higher than the \$253 billion Clinton projects over 10 years. That has been the sorry history of every other new Medicare benefit introduced. Under Clinton's plan, there's little reason for retirees' employers or private insurers to maintain drug coverage. And costs would increase as more seniors shifted into the Medicare drug program.

What's more, Clinton would bribe Medicare HMOs with billions of dollars each year to continue offering the drug benefits that many provide seniors under current Medicare contracts. Worse still, under the cloak of the drug benefit, he would return \$40 billion to doctors' and hospitals' pockets, money Congress painfully stripped out of the program just three years ago.

Larding the existing Medicare program with all of these new costs is reckless on its own, given that the program is on such shaky financial footing. Left unchanged, Medicare runs annual deficits starting in 2010 that top \$1 trillion by 2050.

More troubling, however, is that by tossing drug goodies to seniors today, the White House and Congress squander a golden opportunity not only to reform Medicare for future generations, but also to fix the nation's deeply flawed health-care system.

Today's and tomorrow's seniors would be better served if a drug benefit were part of a carefully planned reform of Medicare. Done right, such reforms could give seniors access to decent drug benefits and put the program on a sound footing.

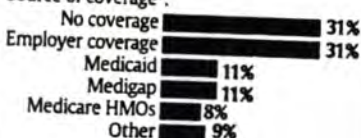
And the 40-plus million who lack insurance altogether would be better off if Congress didn't squander billions of dollars on an ill-conceived drug benefit, money that otherwise could go to designing a universal health-care plan that guaranteed price competition and consumer choice.

There might even be ample resources to begin doing both. But only if Congress and the White House stop the short-term political games long enough to plan for the future.

Drug costs pinch seniors

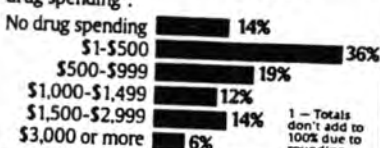
Almost a third of the nation's elderly have no insurance coverage for prescription drugs ...

Source of coverage¹:



... although many face large drug bills.

Share of Medicare enrollees by annual drug spending¹:



1 — Totals don't add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

By Elizabeth Wing, USA TODAY

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Los Angeles Times**(first-edition) Page 1 for Wednesday, June 28, 2000:**

Top of page:

Col 1: News feature on Japanese film industry moving at a later date with art.

Cols 2-4: Captivated by a neck-and-neck presidential race in Mexico, thousands of Mexicans living in the United States are expected to stream south across the border Sunday to cast votes the candidates have been chasing for months. (with art) (MEXICO-VOTERS, moving Wednesday.)

Cols 5-6: In a landmark move toward cracking the Cold War wall around Cuba, key House Republicans endorse a measure that would allow limited sales of food and medicine to the island nation for the first time in four decades. (CUBA-POLICY-TIMES, moved.)

Above the fold:

Col 6: In a move signaling that the recent wave of telecommunications mega-mergers may have reached its limits, U.S. antitrust enforcers file suit to block WorldCom Inc.'s proposed buyout of Sprint Corp. (WORLDCOM-TIMES, moved.)

At the fold:

Cols 2-3: Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trademark purse produced a verb for the English language: To handbag an opponent is to treat him ruthlessly, as the Iron Lady frequently did; next week, that same power bag goes on the auction block at a British cancer research fund-raiser. (with art) (BRITAIN-HANDBAG, moved.)

Below the fold:

Cols 5-6: After another year of interest rate hikes to combat inflation worries, evidence is emerging that Chairman Alan Greenspan and the Fed are indeed containing prices; but are they "succeeding too well" and denying ordinary Americans the continued rewards of economic growth? (FED-TIMES, moved.)

Bottom of the page:

Cols 3-6: News feature on high rents in Los Angeles' fashion district (with art).

Congress Haltingly Ponders Genetic Discrimination

By Aaron Zitner

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON A day after President Clinton and leading scientists warned that the great achievement of deciphering human DNA also could lead to discrimination, Republican aides in Congress said that there is no need to pass anti-discrimination protections this year.

Improvements in genetic testing have allowed doctors to determine whether someone has an elevated risk of developing breast cancer, colon cancer or certain other diseases, years before symptoms appear. Tests for hundreds of other diseases will be available soon, thanks to the landmark achievement, announced Monday at a White House ceremony, that two teams of scientists had separately mapped the full chemical sequence of human DNA.

While the tests will allow people to take preventive measures based on their own risk factors, Clinton and the two scientists leading the DNA decoding efforts said Monday that new laws are needed to make sure people are not penalized at work and in the insurance market because of their genetic profiles.

On Tuesday, congressional aides said it is unlikely that the House will take up the most prominent anti-discrimination measure this year and an aide to a top GOP lawmaker said that there is no rush to do so.

"There have been no incidents of genetic discrimination that anyone can point to at this period of time," said Stephen Schmidt, spokesman for House Commerce Committee Chairman Thomas J. Bliley Jr., R-Va. "However, this clearly is an issue that Congress will have to deal with in time."

Schmidt's words echoed those of Bliley himself. In a letter to other House members earlier this month, Bliley suggested there is little evidence that genetic discrimination is a threat.

Bliley's view sharply differs from that of the scientists who obtained the first rough draft of the human genetic code, also called the human genome. It may also differ with the views of the American public. A CNN-Time magazine poll published this week found that 46 percent of respondents thought that obtaining the genome code would have harmful results.

DNA is the material in nearly every cell that contains genes. Genes control most of what goes on in the body and, when genes go awry, the result is often disease. Scientists are able to devise tests to detect flawed genes. That work will become easier now that scientists have produced a draft of the human genetic code.

At Monday's announcement, both Dr. Francis Collins, who led an international research team funded largely by the U.S. government, and Dr. Craig Venter, who led a team at Celera Genomics, a private company, said that their work could lead people to understand their own individual risk factors for disease and to take preventive measures. But both also warned that people will shun genetic testing if they believe insurers or employers will use the information against them.

"Genetic discrimination in insurance and the workplace is wrong and it ought to be prevented by effective federal legislation," Collins said. He added that the need for laws could no longer be put off, now that the full text of human DNA is in hand.

"If we needed a wake-up call to say it's time to do this, isn't today the wake-up call?" he asked.

Current law bars insurers from denying coverage to the 170 million people in group health plans based on genetic testing or from raising premiums on an individual in a group plan based on the tests.

President Clinton and other supporters of a federal law have focused on a proposal from Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-N.Y., that supporters say would toughen those protections. The bill would also extend new protections to the 13 million people who obtain insurance as individuals. It would also bar employers from using genetic information to discriminate in hiring, promotions and in setting salaries.

However, supporters of the bill said that Bliley has blocked the measure by refusing to schedule hearings in the House Commerce Committee. They have gathered more than 150 of the 218 signatures needed to move the bill to the full House without committee hearings.

In the Senate, lawmakers are debating whether to include some less extensive anti-discrimination language in the

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Sebastian Mallaby

Why So Stingy on Foreign Aid?

Rep. Sonny Callahan is sitting in the opulence of the House speaker's offices, trying to explain why the subcommittee he's in charge of keeps cutting assistance to poor countries. He is affable, mostly, and this is a credit to him; he's addressing a member of an editorial board that recently likened the foes of aid to ostriches. Still, most of what he's saying makes the decline of the aid budget all the more perplexing.

The simple explanation for decline is that Callahan, like many House Republicans, doesn't like aid and is delighted to cut it. When he took over the chairmanship of the foreign operations subcommittee five years ago, he had never voted for a single aid bill. He had been abroad just once on congressional business, and then only because President Bush had asked him to visit the Paris air show. The Mobile Register, the leading paper in his Alabama district, saluted him enthusiastically whenever he denounced foreign handouts. As recently as last October he complained that President Clinton dished out taxpayers' money "every time somebody walks in the White House with a turban."

But these days Callahan sounds different, so the simple explanation no longer works. "I think we need to spend more money on foreign aid, to promote democracy and immunize children," Callahan declares; "I think we need more money for HIV and AIDS." Then he protests that he supports debt relief for struggling countries too. He has even ventured abroad in recent years, and his trips have included unglamorous spots such as Haiti, Azerbaijan and Ukraine.

Moreover, Callahan's new tune seems to be shared by other members of his party. Late last year, during the endgame of the budget fight, the Republican line was that aid would drain money from Social Security; it was a choice of "Ghana vs.

Grandma," they exclaimed, ridiculously. But you don't hear that so much now. When Callahan's committee met to mark up the aid bill last Tuesday, there were no isolationist outbursts from Republican members.

Of course, the Grandma rhetoric may return as this year's budget battle gets hotter. But, even if you accept the pro-aid talk as serious and lasting, it begs some obvious questions. For example, how come last Tuesday's markup provided only \$13.3 billion in assistance, nearly \$2 billion less than the administration requested and \$450 million less than was enacted last year? How come there was any cut at all, given that the U.S. international affairs budget has already shrunk to half of what it was in the 1980s, and that the United States ranks last of all industrialized countries in terms of the share of GNP spent on international assistance?

And how come, just to get real specific about two causes that Callahan says he supports, both the battle against AIDS and the campaign for debt relief are getting much less than what is needed?

Callahan has his answer ready, and it encapsulates the post-Grandma attack on foreign assistance. The problem with AIDS relief, which he supports wholeheartedly, you see, is that the relief money will be siphoned off by corrupt governments. "You don't need to give the king of some country money," is how Callahan puts it. Equally, the problem with debt relief is that it enriches undeserving rulers. "In Uganda we forgave debt, and the day after, the guy buys a Gulfstream," goes Callahan's objection.

You can't quarrel with the details of these complaints. It is true that AIDS relief funds may be stolen if they are not carefully monitored. It is also true that Uganda, which has been forgiven \$1.3 billion of payments to its international creditors, recently spent an obscene \$35 million on a presi-

dential jet.

But the larger truth is that you can't make total corruption-proofing the test of foreign aid. You can't engage in bone-poor countries that lack laws and independent journalists and elections, and expect American standards of transparency. Some corruption is inevitable. Unless you accept that, even the programs that do work are going to be shuttered.

Nobody is suggesting that funds for AIDS relief be paid into royal bank accounts. The World Bank, for example, recently requested that poor countries offer detailed health plans before it would help pay for them. Equally, debt relief is not being handed out recklessly. Only countries with a track record of responsible economic policy and sound poverty-reduction strategies qualify. Yoweri Museveni, the jet-purchasing president of Uganda, has chalked up impressive achievements as well as bad mistakes. He has spoken out loudly about AIDS and so contained its spread; he has boosted the primary school enrollment from 2.3 million to 6.5 million since 1996; he has pulled more than 2 million of Uganda's 21 million people out of poverty.

During the Gingrich years, Republicans decried the failings of federal education and housing programs, and declared that both the responsible departments should be abolished. They know better than that now, but they are in danger of repeating their mistake on the issue of foreign assistance. Yes, many aid programs fail and will continue to do so. But you don't give up trying to educate and house people just because it's hard. And you don't give up on international engagement just because it's as daunting as it is important.

The writer is a member of the editorial page staff.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 2000

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**Excerpts from July 23, 1998 letter to
President William J. Clinton**

I would respectfully suggest that, at this time, you convene a large leadership meeting of American Jews and Arab Americans at the White House in mid-September—during the 5th anniversary of the 1993 signing ceremony.

You could use this occasion to send three messages:

1. American Jews and Arab Americans should become a constituency for peace

American Jews and Arab Americans should be addressed together as Americans. Meeting with each community separately plays to their weaknesses, their tribal self-identification. Both can become defensive and prone to posturing.

When you speak to us together, as Americans, you help to create a stronger force that can silence the divisive tendencies that emerge within each community.

I was part of that audience you addressed five years ago. The dynamic created by our coming together and by your remarks was as important as the event we came to witness on the White House lawn. We have not met with you, as a group, since.

What you might say to us at this time is:

“Five years ago we came here together euphoric over the prospects of a new era—one in which we could work together, support each other and help create a new reality for both Arabs and Israelis in a new Middle East.

“I asked you then, to work together as Americans to export to the Middle East the best of America, our shared values of cooperation and free enterprise and not to import from the Middle East, the tensions and divisions of that region.

“Today, I speak to you again, as Americans, and ask you to support me, as your President, in the difficult decisions I must make to save the peace that we all desire. To build peace, we must have a constituency that supports peace, I

urge you to be that constituency and to join with me in working to make the dreams we shared five years ago into a reality."

2. A balance sheet of gains and losses and a comparison of competing visions for the future

Both Israelis and Palestinians need to be reminded of the impact of the decisions they are now being asked to make. As in Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol, both sides need to have alternative futures depicted for them in graphic detail.

There are two competing visions of the future. One is based on mutual fear and outmoded ideologies. The other is based on hope and a commitment to change.

If the region continues down its current path, it will remain divided and in conflict. The alternative path will make possible the emergence of a new Middle East and will allow the region as a whole to prosper and participate in the broader world economy.

In order to spur the debate that is taking place among both Arabs and Israelis, they must be inspired to believe that such a new Middle East is possible. Both parties must be reminded of what they have already won in this peace process, what they still can win if peace is completed, and what they will lose if the process collapses.

Mr. President, you can help both parties choose peace and endure the hardships and the risks they must face to attain peace, by presenting them with a vision of peace so compelling and attractive that both Arabs and Israelis are drawn to it.

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Ricchetti

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Mr. President:

What are the dates when you will be in L.A. to speak with my local leaders to discuss the New Markets Initiative? Please call me at 225-5256.

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Ricchetti
Podesta

Thank You. Your support
is greatly appreciated Grace

P.S. Aids for Commerce?! Yes!! ...

Pres

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 2000

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Latest Developments in Haiti

Arturo Valenzuela from my staff and Don Steinberg returned this week from Haiti where they delivered your letters conveying our commitment to democracy in Haiti and concern about the impasse over the method used to determine first round winners in the senate race.

They sought to impress upon Preval and Aristide the importance of taking seriously the OAS objections to the electoral council's counting method. Preval insisted he had no influence and Aristide was initially quite defensive. After being reassured that the United States was not trying to "reverse" his victory, Aristide was more forthcoming and committed himself to do "everything possible" to resolve the impasse despite "political pressures" from his own camp.

In Aristide's response to your letter, he informs you of his party's victory and willingness to seek consensus but does not refer to the counting controversy. I have sent him a note as a follow up to your letter urging him to exercise leadership in finding an early solution to the problem.

Arturo and Buddy McKay have engaged Caribbean leaders requesting their involvement in urging Haitian authorities to take steps that would permit the international community to validate Haiti's election. Caricom will send a fact-finding mission headed by Prime Minister Anthony of St. Lucia and report back to the Caricom meeting scheduled for July 2.

Attachments

Tab A Berger Reply to Former President Aristide
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Samuel R. Berger
4228 Forty-fifth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

June 27, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

President Clinton asked me to respond to your kind note of June 20. I want to reiterate how pleased we were that congressional and local elections were conducted with such an extraordinary degree of support from the Haitian people. As you say, Haiti's democracy is beginning to consolidate, requiring that the winners be magnanimous in dealing with the opposition.

I also want to express my appreciation for your willingness to meet with Arturo Valenzuela, the President's special assistant and Ambassador Don Steinberg, our valued Haiti/US coordinator. We want to maintain an open and respectful dialogue on ways to cooperate to promote Haitian democracy, the well-being of your people and Haiti's close relations with its friends in the world.

I am grateful you are committed to finding an early solution to the serious problem Arturo and Ron raised concerning the Senate races. I believe an acceptance of the OAS method for determining those candidates that will stand in the second round is key to international acceptance of the legitimacy of Haiti's election. I believe you are the only person who can lead Haiti away from crisis. I believe, no less today than when I met you seven years ago, that you are a great man who will do the right thing.

Sandy Berger

Jean-Bertrand Aristide
Ancien Président de la République d'Haïti

June 20, 2000

Dear President Clinton:

What a pleasure it was to receive your letter and know that you are well. Thanks to your historic role in the restoration of the democratic process to Haiti we are able to move forward in consolidating our nascent democracy.

The May 21st and June 11th elections were two significant steps. As you can imagine, the election of 16 senators and hundreds of mayors and local legislators has inspired great hope and joy in the hearts of the millions of Haitians who peacefully and proudly cast ballots for *Fanmi Lavalas*. But as we know for any democratic process to flourish, a nation needs the winners as well as the opposition. It is my task to find harmony for all of us within a framework that honors the principles of democracy which we both cherish so dearly for our nations.

I met with Mr. Valenzuela and Ambassador Steinberg last night. I appreciated very much their dedication to maintaining an open and fruitful dialogue. We had a long discussion which I am confident can bring greater light to the situation.

Thank you again Mr. President for your continuing concern and interest in democracy in Haiti.

Sincerely,



Jean-Bertrand Aristide

His Excellency
William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.

'00 JUN 26 PM1:34

John.

I met with Mr. Tappert a few weeks ago + he asked me to pull this serial back on to the 1940s. It's on the New York Times business bestseller list (at least it was at the time).

Mr. Tappert has written several novels for the FBI on technology during the strategy of Union operation periods.

John:

just for the record

6/29/00

To Buskhardt for reply

✓

JC

1/1/00 pak

①

6-26-00
 Prepare to think
 you letter instead?

TAPSCOTT
DIGITAL

HARNESSING THE POWER OF BUSINESS WEBS

CAPITAL

DON TAPSCOTT

Author of The Digital Economy

DAVID TICOLL

ALEX LOWY

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL PRESS

digital capital

harnessing the power
of business webs

*President Clinton,
With great admiration
and best wishes for continued
leadership!*

D O N T A P S C O T T

D A V I D T I C O L L

A L E X L O W Y

June, 2000

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL PRESS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

6-29-00

SID-

FYI - This is one section
from a large binder
summarizing agency
accomplishments as of
'96. POTUS has reviewed
the binder; the full
copy is in records
management should you
be interested in reviewing
it.

-Lisel

'96 DEC 17 PM4:59



ACCOMPLISHMENTS/GOALS

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON**

December 10, 1996

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Warren Christopher W.C.
SUBJECT: First Term Accomplishments, Second Term Goals

During your first term, the Department of State has worked to promote the security and prosperity of the American people, guided by the key principle that our foreign and domestic policies must work hand in hand in order to achieve our national goals. Building on the progress you have made at home on balancing the budget and strengthening our economy, the United States is increasingly well-placed to advance our national interests abroad.

Perhaps most important, our diplomatic successes of the last four years have helped establish an enduring basis for America's international leadership and have significantly advanced American interests. Your second term should focus on harnessing the forces of integration as the core of a strategy to address seven key challenges facing the United States and the world:

1. Address emerging global challenges -- proliferation, terrorism, international crime and drug-trafficking, and damage to the environment -- through strengthened international cooperation.
2. Build a New Atlantic Community with our allies and friends in Europe, including deepened engagement with Russia.
3. Sustain Asia-Pacific peace and prosperity, through reinvigorated partnership with our traditional allies, and by advancing the integration of China.
4. Solidify democratic gains and expand open trade in the Western hemisphere.
5. Press for comprehensive Middle East peace while promoting Persian Gulf stability.
6. Intensify U.S. support for democracy, economic reform, and crisis prevention in Africa.
7. Pursue an open, stable and prosperous international economic system.

These are vital goals. But we cannot achieve them, or sustain American leadership, without adequate resources. No task in your second term will be more critical than redoubling our efforts to mobilize domestic support for U.S. engagement, and working with the Congress to obtain resources necessary to meet 21st century diplomatic challenges.

1. Global Issues

Proliferation and arms control: In your first term, U.S. diplomatic leadership produced a dramatic reduction in the threat to Americans posed by nuclear weapons.

Accomplishments include: the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; removal of nuclear warheads from Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Belarus; efforts to safely dispose of weapons grade materials; detargeting and reducing Russian nuclear forces; freezing North Korea's nuclear weapons program; convincing China to cease its assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities; and efforts to stop Iraq and Iran's nuclear weapons programs. Our diplomacy also produced significant gains in controlling transfers of conventional arms and technologies through the Wassenaar Arrangement.

Your second term can achieve the most far-reaching arms control and disarmament record in history. We must continue our efforts with Russia to secure Duma ratification of START II, and begin START III negotiations on further reductions, including for the first time eliminating nuclear warheads and nuclear materials. We should accelerate efforts to negotiate a fissile material cut-off treaty, while developing a diplomatic strategy for achieving CTBT entry-into-force and pursuing Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We must build on recent successful efforts to resolve our concerns with China about nuclear cooperation with Pakistan, and about transfers of missile technology, nuclear and chemical weapons equipment, and sophisticated conventional weapons to Iran.

Crime, Drugs, Terrorism: Your first term demonstrated American resolve to use our diplomacy to fight international crime, narcotics trafficking and terrorism. We forged explicit action plans with the G-7, EU and with our own hemisphere's leaders, and negotiated a UN Declaration on Crime and Public Security that commits all signatories to cooperate in defeating these forces of disintegration. Working with the Eight at the Lyon Summit and with world leaders at Sharm-el-Sheik, we began to develop concrete cooperative efforts to fight crime and terrorism.

The Denver G-7/P-8 Summit in June should focus on implementing the Lyon proposals. In fighting international crime, this means strengthening effective prosecution or extradition; preventing money laundering; protecting national boundaries from trafficking of narcotics, illegal weapons and illegal aliens; and combating high-tech crime. We must also act on the P-8 initiatives to make all states recognize terrorism as an international crime, and to strengthen efforts to prosecute terrorist acts targeted at international transportation.

Environmental Diplomacy: One of the most important achievements of the first term was our effort to integrate environmental issues into the core of our foreign policy. We signed the Biodiversity Treaty, strengthened the Montreal Protocols protecting the ozone layer, developed the International Coral Reef Initiative, reached critical agreements to protect the world's oceans and fisheries, led in making food security central to the World Food Summit, and pledged to adopt binding emissions targets to address climate change. Building on bilateral efforts that we had begun with Brazil, India, Japan and South Africa, earlier this year I launched an initiative to make environment and natural resource issues central to our pursuit of prosperity and stability in the world's regions.

The Rio Summit's fifth anniversary next year provides an opportunity to advance our agenda on biodiversity, toxic chemicals, and, perhaps most importantly, on the difficult but critical issues of climate change and population stabilization. On climate change, our diplomatic efforts must be part of a broad U.S. government effort to prepare for negotiating and implementing binding emission targets.

Using international institutions to address new challenges. In your first term, American diplomacy significantly raised the profile of transnational issues among world leaders, using the G-7 the UN General Assembly, and regional organizations to galvanize broad support for shared goals. At the UN, we delivered a consistent message: the U.S. will support a reformed UN that helps nations confront important global challenges.

Your second term agenda can build on these successes. The Denver Summit this June will strengthen the economic cooperation of the G-7, deepen Russia's integration, and table concrete steps on key transnational issues. At the UN, we have begun the process of selecting a new Secretary General capable of carrying out real reform. At the same time, we must reach an agreement with Congress on paying our arrears. We will also need to strengthen the capacity of regional organizations such as the OAS, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the OAU to address transnational problems.

2. Europe

Build the New Atlantic Community: An undivided, peaceful and democratic Europe remains central to America's security and prosperity. To that end, our diplomacy brought peace to Bosnia, made major strides to adapt NATO, and launched a new era of cooperation across all of Europe by creating the Partnership for Peace, strengthening the OSCE, and implementing a New Transatlantic Agenda with the EU.

In your second term, American diplomacy must build political and economic structures to sustain peace and prosperity in Europe. NATO summits in 1997 and 1999 will frame an agenda focusing on adapting NATO's internal structures to new missions, opening the alliance to new members, and forging deeper partnerships with Russia and Ukraine. The 50th anniversary of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan next year provides an opportunity to launch a public education campaign to build support for U.S. leadership in Europe, to gain Congressional ratification of NATO enlargement, and to move forward on building a Transatlantic Marketplace. We also should continue to work to ease tensions between our NATO allies in Greece and Turkey, and to find a peaceful resolution of the Cyprus problem.

Russia: Our strategy of support for Russian political and economic reform, and the major reductions we have achieved in our nuclear arsenals, have paid real dividends, allowing us to deepen Russia's integration in key international institutions and to expand economic and political cooperation. The diplomatic challenge over the next four years will be to provide incentives for reform to stay on course, promote a deeper economic and trade relationship, encourage Russia to play a constructive role in international crises, and encourage Russia to build relations with the newly independent states based

on respect for their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. We must also seize opportunities to develop the region's vast natural resources, particularly in the energy sphere.

3. Asia-Pacific

Build a New Asia-Pacific Community: Our first-term diplomatic achievements are impressive: convening APEC leaders at Blake Island led to the commitments on free trade and investment by 2010/2020; a reinvigorated U.S.-Japan partnership produced more than 20 trade agreements, bolstered our security alliance, and forged a Common Agenda on global challenges; the Agreed Framework with North Korea and our four-party peace talks proposal have helped stabilize the Korean peninsula. Your trip to Australia, the Philippines and Thailand reaffirmed America's commitment to remain an active partner in the region, helping to strengthen democracy, deepen our economic ties and cooperate on global challenges.

Our diplomacy toward Asia should build on these efforts in the second term. APEC can be used to open markets and promote trade and investment liberalization region-wide, and the ASEAN Regional Forum can serve not only to enhance stability but to develop effective cooperation on challenges such as international crime. The economic cooperation forged at APEC will allow its leaders' to deepen the region's broader integration. Bilaterally, we should work with Japan to solidify further our security ties, advance trade and civilian aviation agreements, and cooperate on supporting democracy in Asia and expanding the scope of our Common Agenda. We must work with Seoul to complete renegotiation of the Status of Forces Agreement and move forward on four party talks, and we must secure from Congress full funding of the U.S. commitment to KEDO. Keeping the Agreed Framework with North Korea on track will be a critical and challenging task. We must use regular meetings with Chinese leaders -- especially the upcoming exchange of state visits -- to set relations on a more constructive course, making further progress on outstanding security, economic, nonproliferation, and human rights issues, in keeping with China's responsibilities as one of the world's leading nations.

In South Asia we must continue to encourage India and Pakistan to lessen the dangers of tension between them and to gain their support for CTBT and for a ban on producing fissile materials. In addition to advancing our nonproliferation agenda with India, we should build on our Common Agenda and shared political values to promote economic liberalization, and advance cooperation on environmental and other transnational challenges.

4. Deepen Democracy, Promote Sustainable Development and Open Markets in the Western Hemisphere

In the last four years, U.S. leadership forged a partnership of free and democratic nations in our hemisphere. We embarked on a new era of progress toward a common

vision of open markets and open societies, through important accomplishments such as completing and ratifying the NAFTA accords, stabilizing Mexico's financial crisis, launching the Miami process of hemispheric cooperation through the Summit of the Americas, and restoring Haiti's democratically elected government to power.

The next term should focus on the diplomatic challenges needed to bring that vision to life. We should move quickly to bring Chile into NAFTA. A Presidential visit to the region also would demonstrate your strong commitment to consolidating democratic norms, fostering economic integration -- including developing more extensive ties with MERCOSUR -- and promoting sustainable development. We should use the 1998 Summit in Chile to advance an aggressive strategy for achieving a Free Trade Area of the Americas, strengthen our political and military ties, and challenge Latin leaders to embrace initiatives in education, the environment and combating drugs.

5. Peace and Stability in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf

Your leadership has moved us significantly closer to a central goal of U.S. foreign policy for nearly a half century: forging a circle of peace in the Middle East. American diplomacy helped seal the historic Israel-Jordan and Israel-Palestinian agreements, and helped create the economic underpinnings of peace, including making progress toward creating a Middle East Development Bank. Significant diplomatic challenges remain: working with the parties to fulfill the Oslo Agreements, resuming Israeli-Syrian negotiations, making progress on Arab-Israeli normalization, building institutions to mobilize investment, and further deepening regional economic and security cooperation. Stability in the Gulf also remains critical to U.S. interests. Over the past four years, we have successfully pursued the dual containment of Iraq and Iran, and we should persevere.

6. Supporting African Democracy, Economic Reform, and Crisis Management

Africa's prominence rose significantly in our diplomacy during your first term, as more U.S. cabinet and subcabinet officers visited the continent than in any previous administration. The Vice President placed our relationship with democratic South Africa on a productive new footing through the creation of the Binational Commission. Our leadership was critical to consolidating peace in Mozambique, coaxing the Angolan parties toward a government of national unity, and encouraging conflict prevention in east Africa through the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.

In your second term, we should work closely with Africa's new generation of democratic leaders to bring the benefits of open societies, open markets and sound economic policies to that continent. We should build upon Ron Brown's efforts to further advance trade and investment possibilities, encourage greater U.S.-European cooperation, and continue to press for genuine reform in Nigeria, Sudan and elsewhere. Of course, we must sustain our moral leadership in responding to and preventing humanitarian crises, most importantly in defusing the Great Lakes crisis. Swiftly

implementing the African Crisis Response Force presents an opportunity both to provide leadership and to foster the development of a local security capacity.

7. Pursue an Open, Stable and Prosperous International Economic System

Building a more open international economy was a hallmark of your first term, including completing the historic NAFTA accords, concluding the Uruguay Round, courageously working to stabilize Mexico's financial crisis, forging of commitments on trade and investment liberalization through the Summit of the Americas and APEC, and negotiating our market opening agreements with Japan. We also have made significant progress in modernizing our export control regimes in the last four years. Your second term should focus on implementing an ambitious agenda that projects our influence and advances our interests in open trade and in building a more open, stable and prosperous international financial system. Priorities include: progress toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas, negotiating the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, achieving further trade and investment liberalization in Asia, concluding outstanding global agreements, especially in telecommunications and financial services. Obtaining fast track negotiating authority will be critical to pursuing our agenda. We also need to continue our efforts to curb commercial bribery and address the next generation of issues: competition, trade and labor, and trade and the environment.

Domestic Support for U.S. Leadership

To achieve these vital goals, we must commit the resources necessary to maintain diplomatic readiness and support an effective foreign policy. U.S. diplomatic leadership cannot be sustained with continued reductions in international affairs spending (Function 150). Not only have these kept us from meeting our commitments to international institutions, but our diplomatic readiness -- no less critical to the nation's security than our military readiness -- is being seriously compromised.

We face a double challenge: in a time of shrinking resources, how to maintain a motivated, skilled, flexible, and diverse diplomatic corps, while still making overdue improvements in an aging, obsolescent infrastructure. During your first term, we made significant strides in modernizing State's information systems, re-engineering key logistical processes, and sharing more equitably the costs of overseas operations with other government agencies operating in overseas posts. Much remains to be done in a second term. We long ago reached the point where resources needed to improve our embassies and equipment are instead used for basic operating expenses. Any savings from improving our efficiency should be recommitted to our diplomatic readiness.

To achieve support for our policies as well as for adequate resources, we need more vigorous and effective outreach. Important domestic constituencies, such as business, labor, environmental groups, and religious organizations must learn more about what we're doing, and how it affects them. All of the foreign policy team must do more, but your leadership will be essential.

00 JUN 29 - 4:19
Cox

June 29, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

I know this is coming a bit out of left field, but I always told myself that if I ever had the honor to speak with you, I wanted to mention how sorry I was about the passing of your Mom. The few minutes I was with you at the Senator Dodd event, and the Mayor Williams event were not the right time or place.

Like you, I maybe come from the wrong side of the tracks, and politics aside, I have the deepest respect for what you have accomplished coming from that background. When you lost your Mom, I thought about mine who I had lost in 1986 from Alcoholism, and relived a little of that pain. Unless someone comes from that world, they have no idea what it's like, and I have no doubt that your Mom was a wonderful person.

In closing, I would just like to say that if you ever want to have a cup of coffee and talk about two Mom's who maybe weren't perfect, but did the best they could with what they had in the most difficult of situations, then I would be most honored to have that conversation. Regardless, please know that you have my every best wish for a very successful completion of your administration.

With much respect,

Doug MacKinnon
Doug MacKinnon

VERNER LIPPERT
BERNHARD McPHERSON & HAND
CHARTERED

DOUGLAS MACKINNON
Director of Communications
Office of Senator Bob Dole

901 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-2301

Direct: (202) 371-6337
Fax: (202) 371-6279
dmackinnon@verner.com

6-29-00

EB DAN B.
Is ~~Burke~~ for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1994

Douglas MacKinnon

Welfare: Good, Bad And Personal

During the seven years I spent in Washington serving in two Republican administrations, I found myself in the middle of more than a few discussions concerning our nation's poor and what should be done to help them. More often than not, I also found myself biting my tongue as I listened to various friends and co-workers pontificate on the plight of the poor and how they must be helped and dealt with. It wasn't necessarily out of anger at the ideas they were expounding—some were sensible enough—but rather because of my feeling that something important was missing from the discussions: any personal sense of what it means to be poor.

Most of my friends and co-workers in the Reagan and Bush administrations came from middle-class or upper-middle-class backgrounds. I did not. I came from deep in the heart of what might today be called the "underclass." While I mostly had two parents, I grew up in a world of abject poverty in various inner cities, saw our family homeless on a few occasions, living on public assistance (AFDC) at times and frequently evicted. I know what it's like to go without food and new clothes and to have others torment you because of your poverty. I guess that's really the point I'm trying to make here. I know.

That old feeling of anger returned awhile back, when I read a Wall Street Journal essay by Charles Murray on the growing problem of illegitimate births and welfare dependency. In that much-discussed article, Murray prescribes this drastic remedy:

"Restoring economic penalties translates into the first and central policy prescription: to end all economic support for single mothers. The AFDC payment goes to zero. Single mothers are not eligible for subsidized housing or for food stamps. An assortment of other subsidies and in-kind benefits disappear."

"How does a poor young mother survive without government support?" Murray asks. "The same way she has since time immemorial. If she wants to keep a child, she must enlist support from her parents, boyfriend, siblings, neighbors, church or philanthropies."

That answer is so laughable as to be embarrassing. Let's just analyze it for a second using Mr. Murray's own numbers. He says the illegitimacy rate for blacks in the inner city is typically in excess of 80 percent. How many parents in the inner city will have the resources to support their daughters, given these huge numbers, or for that matter how many boyfriends, brothers or sisters? They're more likely to have problems of their own. Churches? Not a lot of money at an inner-city black church, I'm afraid. Philanthropies? Call the Rockefeller Foundation, and see what it will do for a single mother.

And what happens if single mothers don't follow Charles Murray's blueprint for success? Or, as he puts it, "What about women who can find no support but keep the baby anyway?" Well, he says, "There are laws already on the books about the right of the State to take a child away from a neglectful parent."

That's strange. I didn't know that keeping one's baby was necessarily a form of neglect. But suppose the child is taken away from its mother—what then? Is it Mr. Murray's intention to put it into some kind of future Orwellian orphanage, where all things are possible?

My advice to Mr. Murray and some of the other welfare theorizers is to get their noses out of the books, studies and position papers, and get on down to the inner city, where they can talk with and observe some real, live poor people.

There truly is something to be said about knowing your subject personally. For example—and as a Republican it pains me to say this—what I've seen of Bill Clinton's welfare reform seems to have successfully jump-started the debate. It's not just that it would shake things up and discomfort those in the left wing of his own party who think the welfare status quo is fine except that there isn't enough of it. It's more that I think Clinton is temperamentally suited for the effort of getting through a workable plan because he's been there himself; he went through some hard and uncertain times as a kid—not abject welfare dependency but periods when no one was quite sure where the rent and food money was coming from.

Clinton brings something useful to the table. I only hope he also brings the courage of his convictions and does not cave in to those whom the conservative humorist P. J. O'Rourke once called "poverty pests"—the professional welfare-dispensing class.

As one who grew up on welfare, I believe very strongly that it does do some good. Even with the help of family and friends, we sometimes fell through the cracks and needed a helping hand from the government. But I also believe that welfare is an evil that should be offered for no more than two years and should cover no new births. For whatever good welfare does, it also robs people of their self-respect and dignity. Two years is about all a human being should take of it.

Somewhere between what Mr. Murray wants and what the "poverty pests" advocate, there is an answer that deals with this problem with logic and compassion. We're most likely to find it if the people making the legislation take the trouble to learn something, on the personal level, about the people and the situation they're dealing with.

The writer was a White House aide under Presidents Reagan and Bush and later a special assistant in the Defense Department.



FAX from ...

Senator Dianne Feinstein

of California

331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841

DATE: 29 June 2000TIME: 11:00

TO:

President Clinton

00 JUN 29 PM 10:53

FROM:

Mark Kadesh for Senator Feinstein

COMMENTS:

6129100

Send to Leg App?YesNoculTOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 2

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is confidential. If you receive this transmission in error, please notify the sender immediately.

FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

June 29, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to encourage you to appoint the Honorable Norman Mineta to be the next Secretary of Commerce.

I can think of no better choice as Secretary of Commerce than former Congressman Mineta. As you may know, Norm held elective office in the heart of California's Silicon Valley for over 27 years, serving first on the City of San Jose's City Council, then as the City's Mayor, and finally representing California's Fifteenth Congressional District for over 21 years. During this period, Norm helped to foster the growth of Silicon Valley into the powerful economic region it is today. He consistently maintained the respect of the high technology community as Silicon Valley's representative in Congress, championing policies that eased trade barriers, streamlined export control regimes, and encouraged the continued use of stock options in benefit packages.

Norm has been an advocate for increased fair trade, beginning with his work in the mid-1980s to encourage the Reagan Administration to deter foreign dumping of semiconductors. Given Norm's background, he would be an effective advocate for free and fair trade as the debate continues in Congress on granting PNTR to China.

Norm Mineta is truly a hero. Interned as a young boy during World War II, Norm went on to serve in the U.S. Army as an intelligence officer during the Korean War. He was the first Asian American to be elected mayor of a major U.S. city, and was the first Asian American to Chair a Congressional Committee when he served as Chairman of the powerful House Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

I believe it would add further distinction to this Administration if Norm Mineta is appointed as the Secretary of Commerce. I appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTERS INTERNATIONAL

Transforming hopelessness to hope through human resource development

Rev. Leon H. Sullivan
Founder & Chairman

C. L. Manning, Ph.D.
President & CEO

June 28, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of Reverend Leon H. Sullivan, Founder and Chairman of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC) we are writing to invite you to be the Keynote Speaker at the OIC 36th Annual Employment and Training Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania which begins on Saturday, July 15th at 12:00pm and will end on July 18, 2000.

Dr. Christine Warnke, from Hogan & Hartson, LLP, has honored us by agreeing to serve as the Chairperson of a special "African-African American Women's and Children's Health Symposium". It is during this program that we would like to present you with an award to recognize your many contributions to the alleviation of poverty in this country, empowerment of women, the movement towards providing healthcare to women and children, and the important initiative to develop a partnership with Sub-Saharan Africa.

These important aspects of the Clinton Legacy will be discussed during this Symposium. Reverend Sullivan shares your commitment to social justice, your courageous vision of quality healthcare for all people, and your significant leadership promoting increased trade and stronger economic relations with Africa. The Clinton African Partnership Initiative recognizes that it is in the U.S. National interest to assist African countries to strengthen their economies to enable them to better address issues such as hunger, population growth, civil strife, and environmental degradation.

6-29-00

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Cal

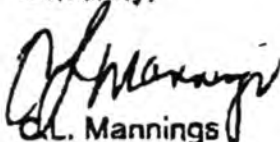


OIC is one of this nation's oldest and largest workforce development institutions. Founded in 1964, the organization has grown to be a global workforce development institution with seventy (70) affiliates in twenty-eight (28) states in the United States and forty-six (46) affiliates in eighteen (18) countries on the continents of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Caribbean. OIC has trained millions of people from socially and economically disadvantaged communities from all races and ethnic groups to be self sufficient and productive workers.

We would be honored if you could accept our invitation to be the keynote speaker of the African-African American Women's and Children's Health Symposium. The Symposium will be attended by over 300 people from across the United States and representatives from African countries and several international organizations.

We thank you very much for your consideration of this request and look forward to your reply. If you have any questions I can be reached on (215) 842-0860 or your can contact Dr. Warnke on (202) 637-5645.

Sincerely,


C.L. Mannings
President & CEO

CLM/ela

cc: Dr. Christine Warnke

HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.

COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109

Tel.: (202) 637-5600

Fax: (202) 637-5910

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TELECOPY/FACSIMILE COVER LETTER

TO: Justin/Betty Currie

DATE: 06/29/00

FROM: Christine Warnke

TIME: 4:56 PM

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

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EDWIN B. LINDSLEY, JR.
Atlas Realty, Co.
317-C First Colonial Road
Virginia Beach, Virginia, 23454
Telephone: (757) 425-6786
Fax: (757) 425-5319

THU Staff Secretary
E. B. Lindsley, Jr.

MS. DAMES & GENTLEMEN:

THIS LETTER IS WRITTEN TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BEING WASTED ON THE WATERFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA, BY THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN DUMPING SAND (MONEY) ON THE VIRGINIA BEACH WATERFRONT IN A MOST UNSCIENTIFIC MANNER THEREBY WASTING MOST OF IT FROM HIGH TIDES WHICH FREQUENTLY OCCUR AT THE BEACH, AND ALONG THE ENTIRE AMERICAN COASTLINE.

ENCLOSED YOU WILL SEE A SHORT SUMMARY OF HOW THE NETHERLANDS IS FIGHTING BEACH EROSION IN A VERY EFFECTIVE MANNER AND GETTING THE MOST RETURN FOR THEIR MONEY SPENT. AT VIRGINIA BEACH, THE MONEY IS LITERALLY BEING WASHED AWAY. THE MONEY SPENT ON BEACH EROSION IN THE U.S.A. COULD PAY OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT IN JUST A FEW SHORT YEARS.

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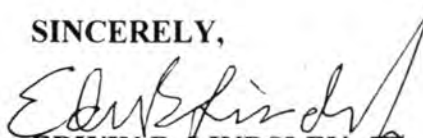
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EROSION BEING DONE JUST ACROSS THE WATER IN EUROPE!!!

THANK YOU SO MUCH.

SINCERELY,


EDWIN B. LINDSLEY, JR.

Don B. → RMC(?)
6/29/00
Send to [unclear] >

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No ☐

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*Thru Staff Secretary
A. [unclear]*

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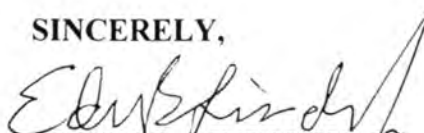
THE TAXPAYERS OF AMERICA HEREBY URGE YOU MOST FERVENTLY AND RESPECTFULLY, TO FORCE VIRGINIA BEACH TO REPLENISH THE BEACHFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH, AS IS DONE IN THE NETHERLANDS SO THAT THE TAXPAYERS WILL NOT BE BANKRUPTED BY THE PRESENT INEFFICIENCY EVIDENCED BY TRYING TO FIX THE BEACHFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH, AND ALONG THE AMERICAN COASTLINE.

ALMIGHTY GOD HIMSELF COULD NOT HOPE TO FIGHT THE BEACH EROSION AS IT HAS BEEN DONE IN VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA, AND ALONG THE ENTIRE AMERICAN COASTLINE.

MAY DEAR GOD AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS SAVE US FROM SUCH A WASTE OF TAXPAYERS MONEY AND HELP US TO SAVE THE AMERICAN COASTLINE FROM THE IRRESPONSIBLE AND RECKLESS SPENDING OF OUR HARD EARNED TAX MONEY WHEN THERE IS A BETTER WAY TO COMBAT EROSION BEING DONE JUST ACROSS THE WATER IN EUROPE!!!

THANK YOU SO MUCH.

SINCERELY,


EDWIN B. LINDSLEY, JR.

EDWIN B. LINDSLEY, JR.
Atlas Realty, Co.
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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH IS SPENDING ABOUT ONE AND ONE QUARTER TO ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR FOR TRUCKING SAND TO THE OCEANFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH TO "NOURISH" THE BEACH. THIS IS KNOWN IN SOME QUARTERS AS THE "BEACH HAUL" THIS TRUCKED IN SAND USUALLY WASHES AWAY WITH THE FIRST HIGH TIDE OR "NORTHEASTER" AFTER THE "HAUL" COSTING THE TAXPAYERS OF VIRGINIA BEACH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MORE EACH YEAR TO TRY TO KEEP THE SAND ON THE BEACH FOR THE COMING TOURIST SEASON!!

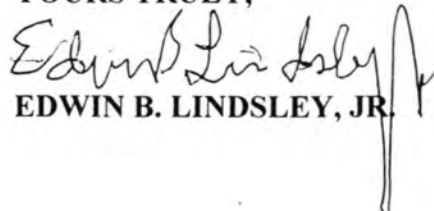
EVERY MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (OVER 500 MEMBERS) SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THE TREMENDOUS LOSS TO THE TAXPAYERS OF AMERICA FROM MAINE TO TEXAS (ALONG MOST OF THE EAST COAST OF AMERICA WHERE THE "BEACH HAUL" IS DONE FOR EACH TOURIST SEASON).

THE DUTCH NOW HAVE BUILDINGS ON LAND WHICH WAS MANY FEET BELOW THE WATER LEVEL JUST A FEW YEARS AGO. THE DUTCH TRULY WANT TO PROTECT THEIR WATERFRONT LANDS AND THEIR TAXPAYERS. APPROXIMATELY 30% OF THE NETHERLANDS LIE BELOW MEAN SEA LEVEL. IN 1798 A NATIONAL AGENCY WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN ALL WATER RELATED MATTERS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

TODAY ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR COASTAL WATER MANAGEMENT ARE DEFINED BY THE NETHERLANDS CONSTITUTION AND BY NATIONAL LAWS AND ARE VERTICALLY INTEGRATED FROM THE NATIONAL TO THE LOCAL AREAS THUS ENSURING A COMPREHENSIVE AND INFORMATIVE ADMINISTRATION OF ALL COASTAL WATER RELATED PROTECTION AND CONTROL THROUGHOUT THE NETHERLANDS.

THE NETHERLANDS (IN EUROPE) HAVE ADOPTED A STRONG CENTRALIZED EFFECTIVE METHOD OF DEALING WITH BEACH EROSION AFTER TRYING MANY DIFFERENT WAYS OVER THE YEARS TO HANDLE THIS PROBLEM, NONE OF WHICH WERE AS EFFECTIVE AS THE CENTRALIZED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES IN USE THROUGHOUT THE NETHERLANDS TODAY IN DEALING WITH THE BEACH EROSION CAUSED BY THE NORTH SEA AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL (TWO OF THE MOST TURBULENT BODIES OF WATER IN THE WORLD).

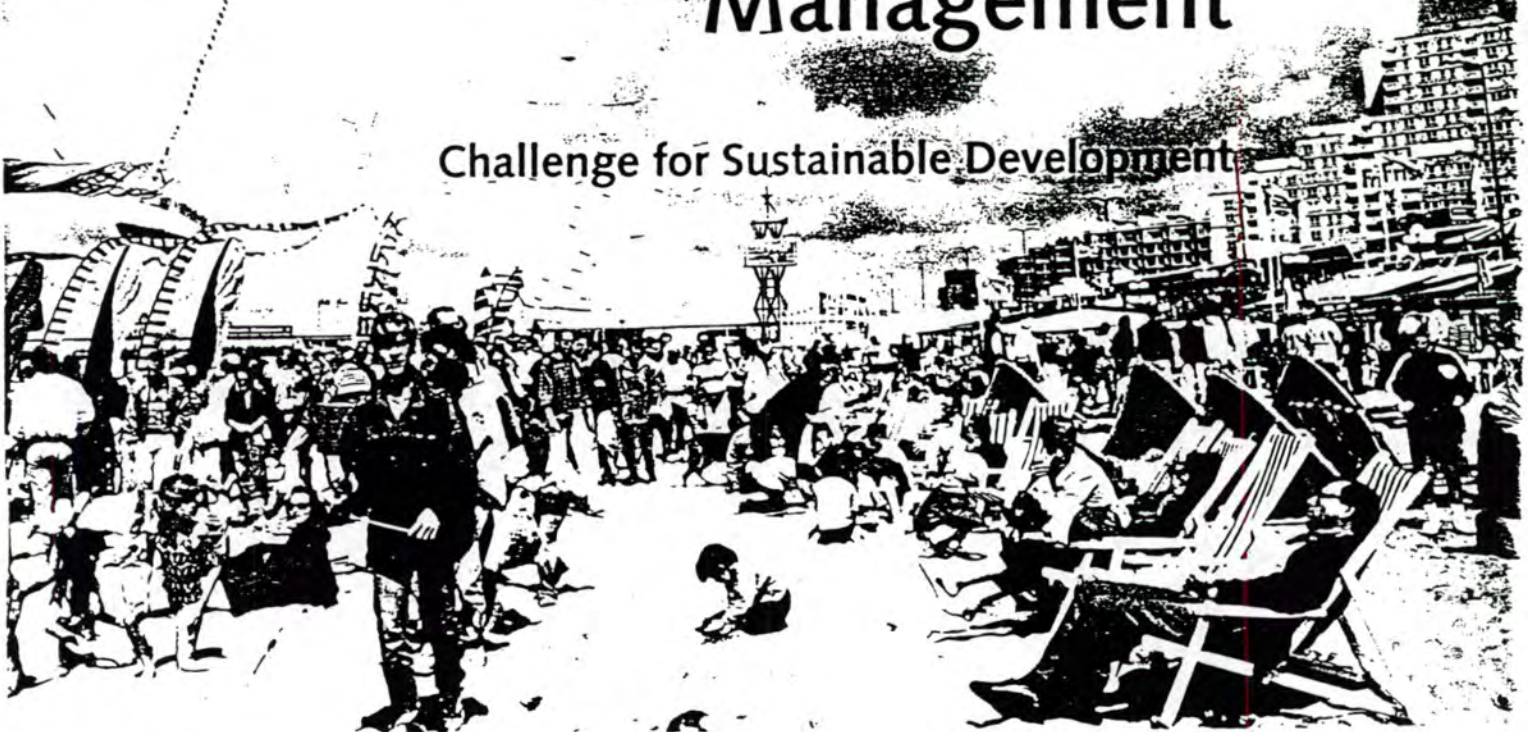
YOURS TRULY,


EDWIN B. LINDSLEY, JR.



Coastal Zone Management

Challenge for Sustainable Development



Coastal Zone Management

Challenge for Sustainable Development

The Hague, 23 July 1993

Ir. A.B.M. van der Plas
Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport,
Public Works and Water Management of the Netherlands



Challenge for Sustainable Development

Pilgrims & ...

2



Challenging ...

The year 1995 will mark the 375th anniversary of the Pilgrim Fathers' departure for the New World. Practically every American is in one way or another familiar with the story of the Pilgrims. Be it the Mayflower, Plymouth Rock, or names like William Bradford, John Robinson and Squanto. On Thanksgiving Day each year millions of Americans recognize and celebrate the Pilgrim Fathers' arrival in America. Yet one important part of the story is often overlooked - it is in Holland that this historic journey actually finds its roots. The men and women who are today considered founders of American society spent twelve formative years in Holland prior to their departure. In 1608 a group of 100 English pilgrims, under the leadership of the preacher John Robinson, settled in the Dutch city of Leiden in defiance of the Church of England. These pilgrims found refuge and acceptance in the Dutch Republic. In an atmosphere of Dutch congeniality and cooperation, the Pilgrims spent the next twelve years further developing



their own religious beliefs. Still searching, however, for a place of their own, in 1620 the Pilgrims departed from the Dutch harbor of Delfshaven and began their long voyage to America. The rest has become history.

3

Holland has played an important role in the Pilgrim Fathers' journey to the New World. Now, as then, the Netherlands desires to play its role in the world's future. In the same spirit of congeniality accorded those early pilgrims, the Netherlands hopes to promote cooperation as a key element in meeting challenges for sustainable development of the world's coastal zones.

The coastal zones of the world are numerous and varied. Large, densely populated and industrialized deltas interrupt long stretches of continental shoreline. Lagoons alternate with coral reefs and sandy beaches. Archipelagos encompassing thousands of islands share waters with limitless mangrove forests on muddy, tropical coasts. The total perimeter of the world's coastline is estimated at 1 million kilometers (620,000 miles), of which

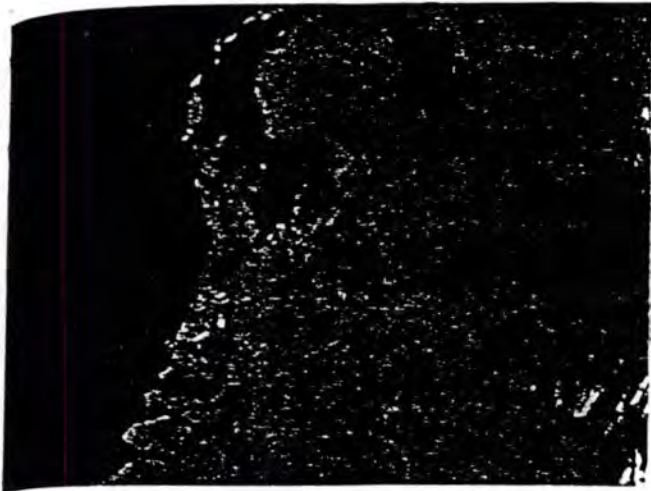
approximately 400,000 km (248,000 miles) is inhabited. Presently, about 60% of the world's population lives within 60 km (37 miles) of these coasts.

Socioeconomic development in coastal regions is in many respects more rapid than elsewhere, with an increasing portion of the world's gross income correspondingly produced in these areas.

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Challenge for Sustainable Development



Coastal zones provide ideal conditions for communication and transportation, housing and recreation, agricultural and industrial development. However, the conflict between the dynamics of natural system and socioeconomic development is becoming more and more evident. Where the oceans, atmosphere and continents intersect, the coastal zone is particularly sensitive to outside influences. The consequences are patterns of erosion and sedimentation, degradation and

succession. A healthy coastal zone, with these problems minimized, is a perfect indicator for sustainable use of the world's continents and the oceans. During this presentation, I will take you on a short trip to the Netherlands to show you some achievements and results of hydraulic engineering and water management in the Dutch coastal zone. In former days, engineering and management were directed solely towards survival in a low-lying delta region. At present, we apply lessons learned throughout our history and are seeking integrated solutions in our own coastal zone.

At the end of my presentation, I would like to touch on the subject of international cooperation in search of sustainable development in the coastal zones all over the world.

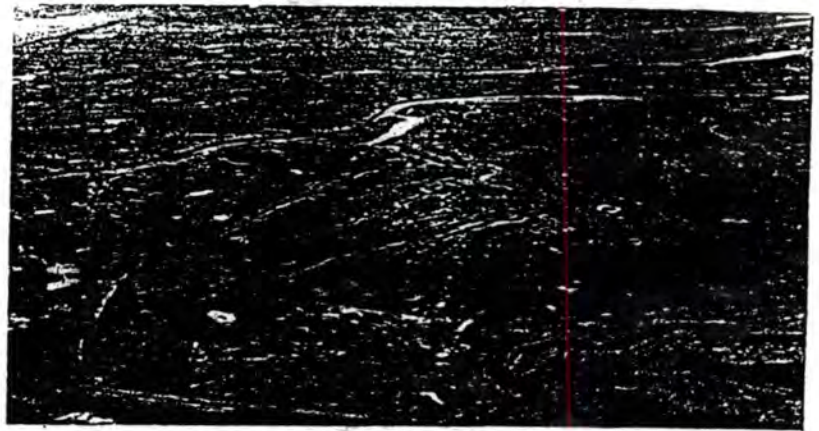
The Netherlands, Historical Perspective

6



Challenge for Sustainable Development

The entire western and northern half of the Netherlands may be considered a coastal zone. It is among the most densely populated areas of the world, protected from the sea by natural sand-dunes and high dikes. Large rivers flow through this low-lying area into the North Sea. In fact, the Netherlands is part of a large delta system which has been occupied by man since about 5000 years ago. At that time, the western part of the Netherlands consisted of extensive marshlands and intertidal areas, separated from the sea by a series of beach ridges. Early inhabitants lived on higher elevated grounds such as beach barriers and river levees. Later, about



2,000 years ago, people began to drain the marshes and colonize the areas behind these beach barriers and dunes. At that time these marshes were located at or above sea level. Currently about 60% of the Dutch population is living in polder areas, tracts of land reclaimed from the sea, up to 6 meters (20 feet) below sea level. Variations of several meters in ground elevation is a result of man-induced subsidence over a period of 2,000 years. The effects of this subsidence are on the same order of magnitude, or even greater, than the anticipated accelerated sea level rise as a result of climate change.

Throughout their history, the Dutch have been fighting the sea. Often winning this struggle, sometimes losing. The last flooding disaster occurred in 1953. With a storm surge lasting two days, dikes collapsed at more than one hundred locations. More than 1800 people were killed and damage amounted to approximately 14% of the Gross National Product. Soon after, new flood safety standards were adopted by the national parliament.

Sea defenses on the coast of central Holland, the dunes as well as dikes, have been reinforced and are now able to withstand a storm surge level exceeded only once in ten thousand years.

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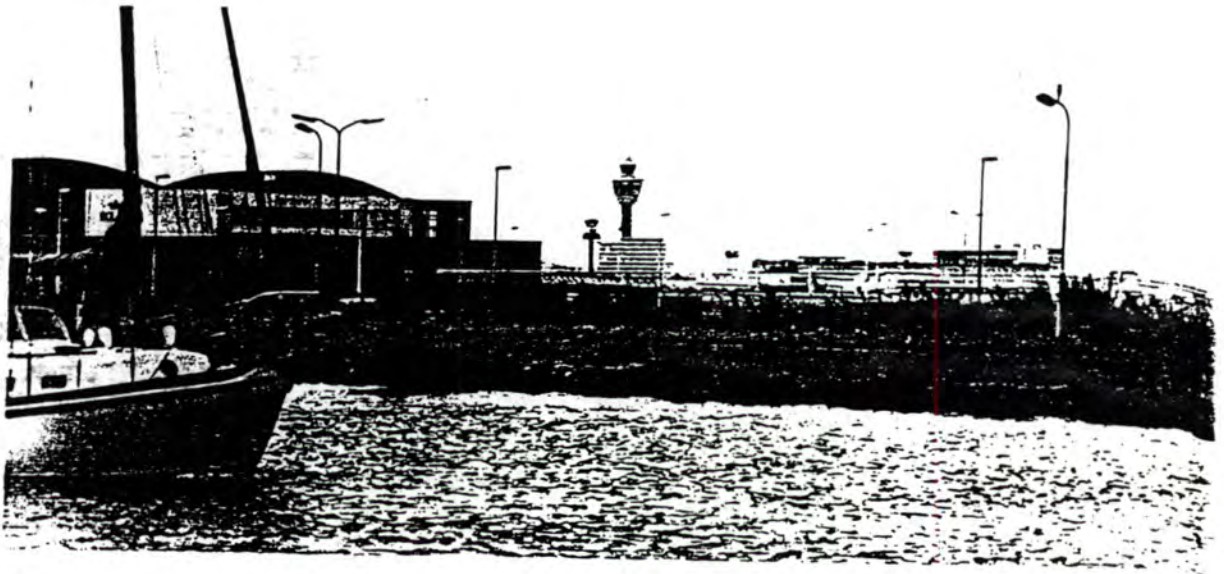


Challenge for Sustainable Development



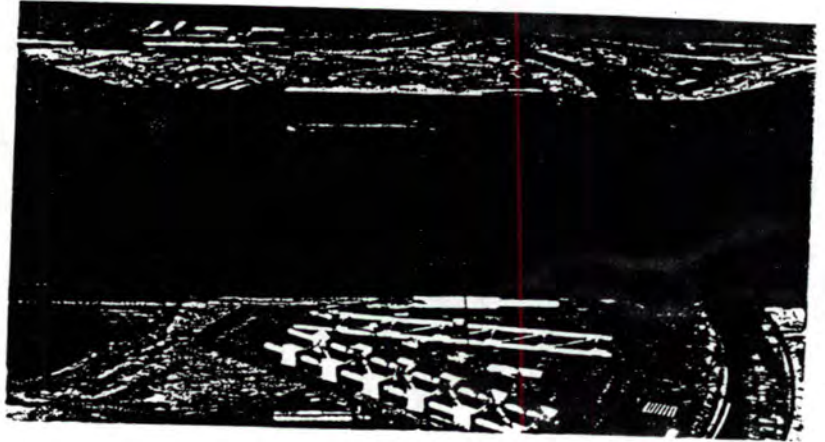
For other parts of the coastal zone alternative safety standards apply, basically depending on the economic value of the polderland. Over the past decades, our dikes have been strengthened to meet required safety standards and our sandy coastline is now kept in place through beach reinforcements.

Since the completion of the Delta Works and the adoption of "Dynamic Preservation" as a new coastal defense policy, the long-term safety of polder regions has been realized and conditions have been created for a sustainable preservation of the functions and qualities in these coastal zones.



In a recent study, it was calculated that approximately 65% of all capital value in the Netherlands is located within flood-risk areas. Several of our main infrastructural and industrial centers are situated several meters below sea level. Schiphol, our international airport, is located in the northeastern section of a former lake, about four meters below sea level. With the use of steam-powered engines, this lake was transformed into

new land in the mid 19th century. The name Schiphol goes back to the area's earlier history: in Dutch meaning "ship's hell", a reference to the numerous shipwrecks that had occurred here during violent storms.



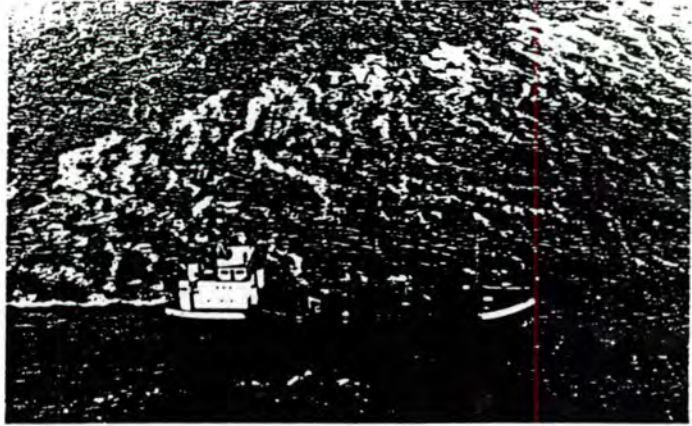
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Near the other Dutch mainport, Rotterdam harbor, a storm surge barrier is currently under construction. It will consist of two semicircular steel gates, each containing enough steel to build two Eiffel Towers. The dimensions of both gates are also comparable to the Eiffel Tower. When the barriers are in operation, these gates will be moved into the river and lowered onto a structural sill. Because the river serves as the

primary entrance route to Rotterdam harbor, this barrier is designed to be closed on average only once in ten years. Normally, these gates will remain in their perspective docks, one on either side of the river. This storm surge barrier is to be completed in 1996.



Building with nature is the principle being applied to a plan for reclaiming land near the city of The Hague. Existing and forthcoming problems in the country's coastal zone and hinterland can be solved through such public/private partnership initiatives. The plan's design, covering almost 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres), is based on past achievements.



Two aspects of this plan are essential:

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- A. An integrated approach to coastal zone and hinterland. Many functions must be carefully considered.
- B. Possible realization of new land, where nature allows us, applying the principle of building with nature. The essence of this principle being: flexible land-in-sea as well as water-in-land integration, utilizing materials and forces present in nature.

Lessons from the Netherlands

The large engineering works that have been realized in the Netherlands over the past decades, had huge impacts on the economic development, the water management and the environment in our coastal zone.

In the southwestern part of the Netherlands, the area hardest hit by the flood of 1953, an almost entirely new region was created by shortening the coastline with the closure operations of estuaries and river outlets.

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Challenge for Sustainable Development



New options for transport and communications were developed, as well as for water supply and agriculture, for land reclamation, housing and recreation.

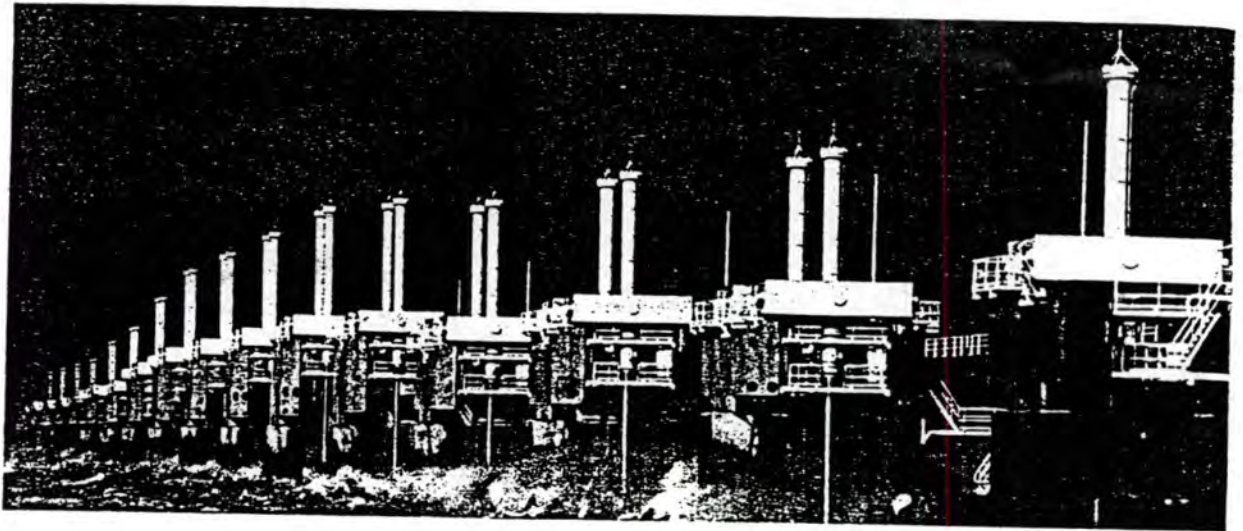
In the central part of the country, large polder areas were reclaimed from the former Zuiderzee, creating opportunities for agriculture, housing and recreation.

Lessons gained from a half century of hydraulic engineering and water management in the Dutch Delta could be of interest for delta areas in developing countries. The masterplanning of these large-scale regulation projects entails several decades' work. In a changing socioeconomic context, this means that the goals of such projects change during execution resulting from a continuous interaction among all interests involved in the decision-making process. Natural systems in a delta area likewise provide unexpected surprises, both threats and opportunities, during the regulation and compartmentalization phases. Flexible planning and a stepwise approach are necessary in trying to find the optimum approach to sustainable development.

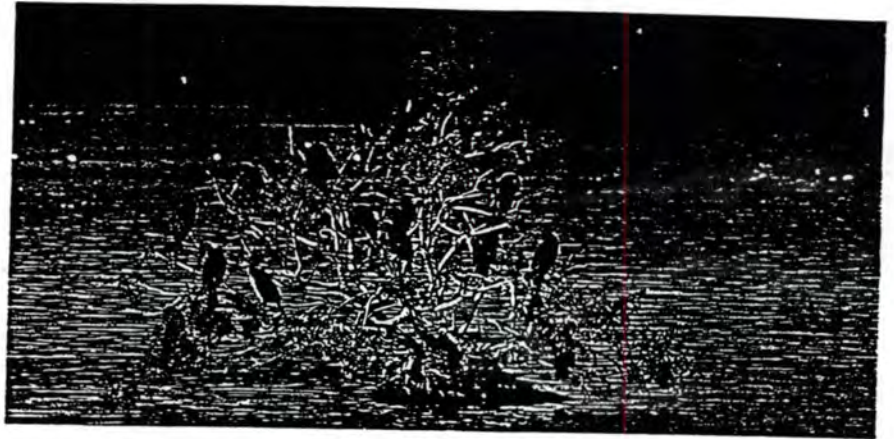
Dutch examples of changing goals and adaptations to the master planning include the decision in the seventies not to close the Eastern Scheldt tidal basin and to instead build a storm surge barrier. With this solution, the area's safety could be guaranteed while simultaneously responding to increasing demands for preservation of the tidal basin's inherent qualities for nature and local fishery. In the eighties, a reevaluation of water quality at one of

the compartmentalized estuaries in southwestern Holland indicated the presence of a stagnant saltwater lake instead of the freshwater lake desired. It became apparent that agricultural demand for freshwater could partially be satisfied by rainwater conservation. The saltwater lake later developed into a stable aquatic environment without the adverse effects, such as stratification and river pollutant intake, common to stagnant freshwater lakes.

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Challenge for Sustainable Development



Functional applications in the Dutch Delta region (like mass tourism and recreation) stemming from sectoral development have led to an increased environmental burden on these areas and eutrophication of nearby coastal waters. Newly re-created freshwater basins have likewise appeared to be more susceptible than the former estuarine channels.

A more positive example involves the creation of a nature area in a Zuiderzee polder in central Holland. After the 45,000 hectare (100,000 acres) polder

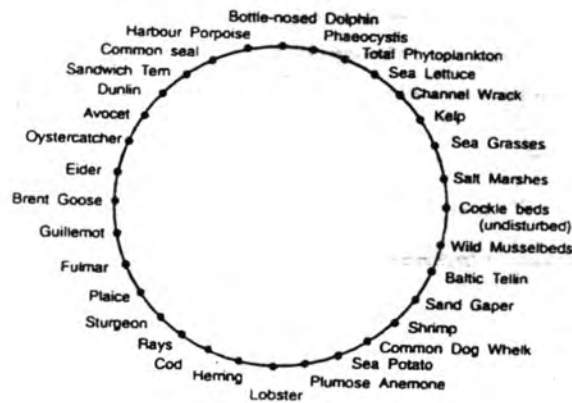
was pumped dry (1968), an area of pools and marshes remained in the lowest section of the polder. Initially this area was designated for industrial use, but in the early seventies the decision was made to build an embankment surrounding the entire area and to regulate the water level. Subsequently, this area has developed into a wetland of international significance.

When all influences of physical regulation and functional use are taken into account, a dramatic shift in the environmental status of coastal waters can be observed over the past 50 years.

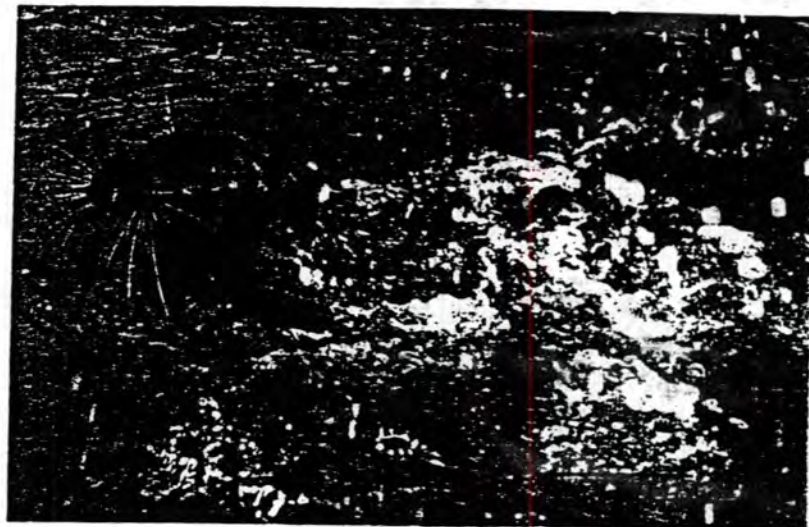
Situation 1988
(Sea-amoeba)

Situation 1988

Reference (1930)



In our most recent national water management policy plan, presented four years ago, a method to indicate the environmental status of water systems was presented. In fact this was a first model for the quantification of the concept of sustainable development. This so-called AMOEBA approach can be considered a thermometer for aquatic ecosystems to be used for integrated decision making. Presented in a radar plot are a number of key species describing the coastal waters' ecosystem.



In this figure, the AMOEBA for the Dutch coastal zone is shown. The present situation for each key-species is compared to the reference situation. Looking at this figure, one may observe that the coastal system is very much out of balance. A dramatic shift has taken place from long-living species to short-living species, such as algae. Some key-species, including various fish and birds, take advantage of the increased primary production. Other species, especially marine mammals, have almost vanished.



Looking back on almost 40 years of development in the Dutch Delta, it can be concluded that the combined effects of water pollution, functional use, and water management measures are responsible for these dramatic changes. In order to restore the natural dynamics of the coastal ecosystem, goals must be set in an integrated planning approach.

It appears that the faster the development of coastal areas, the larger the friction between the socioeconomic system and the dynamics of the natural system. Whereas in the past sectoral solutions and decision making may have prevailed, large benefits can be achieved through integrated decision making.

One of the lessons to be learned from the Netherlands is that when tackling complex problems it takes several decades to implement policy options into measures. Long-term threats such as an increased rate of sea level rise should be turned into opportunities now. The current awareness concerning global climate change should be turned into sound investment and no-regret measures. This could be achieved through comprehensive coastal zone management.

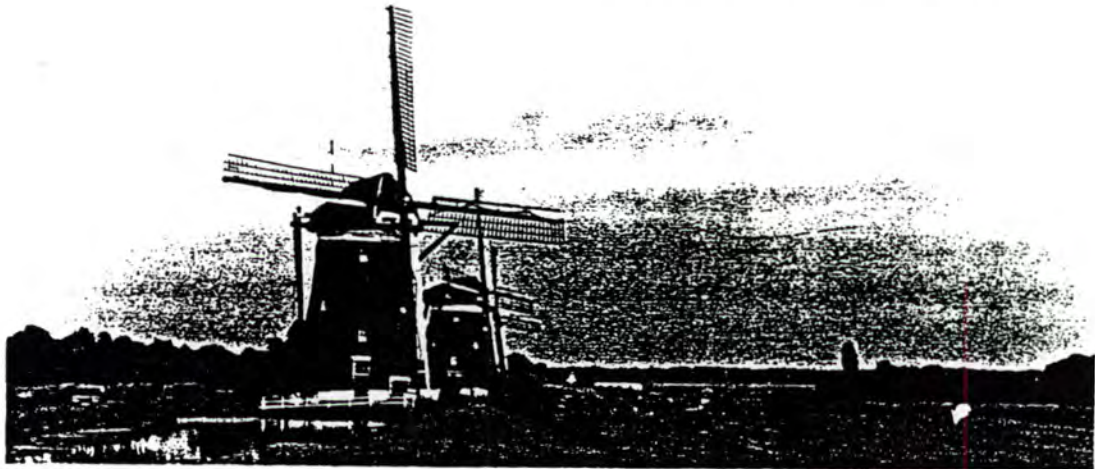
Integrated planning systems should seek to find the "maximum common ground" by working from needs rather than positions. Precautionary principles, best environmental practices, building with nature, sanitation and restoration are the proper instruments in integrated planning and decision making.



International Cooperation

The need for integrated planning in coastal zones is widely recognized by numerous national and federal governments. International organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have also devoted attention to the coastal zones. One of the tasks of the IPCC is to provide information and recommendations on both coastal zone management strategies for the next 10 to 20 years and long-term policies for adapting to climate change and sea level rise.

22

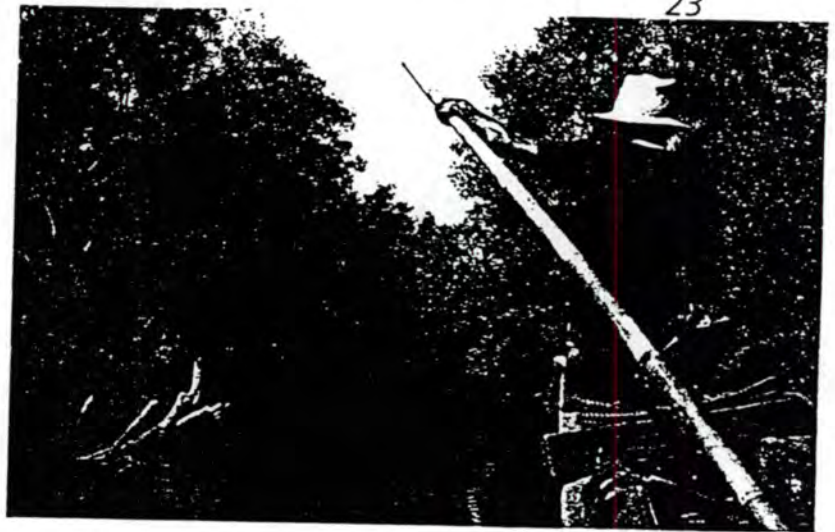


Challenge for Sustainable Development

The 1992 report entitled "Global Climate Change and the Rising Challenge of the Sea" was released during the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The conclusions and recommendations are cited under Agenda 21 of the UNCED conference, with integrated management identified as a key program area for facilitating the sustainable development of coastal areas. It calls for the preparation of national action plans which incorporate integrated coastal zone management. Agenda 21 also calls on national governments to co-operate in the development of special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea level rise, particularly for priority areas such as small islands and low-lying coastal areas.

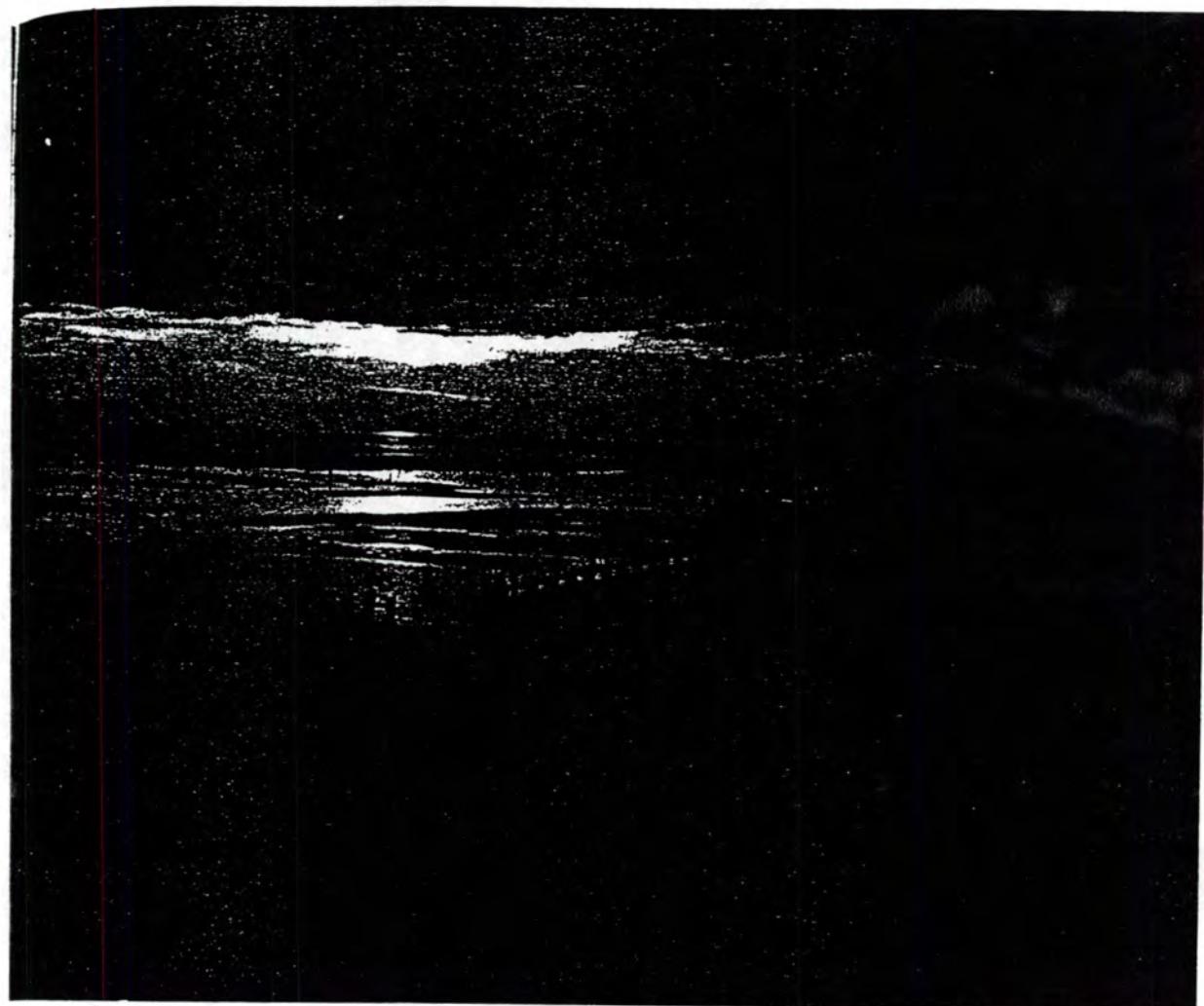
It seems to me that bilateral North-South relations within multilateral frameworks like IPCC should be based on real cooperation. In such a cooperation the exchange of information on sustainable development in coastal areas should be two-directional. On the

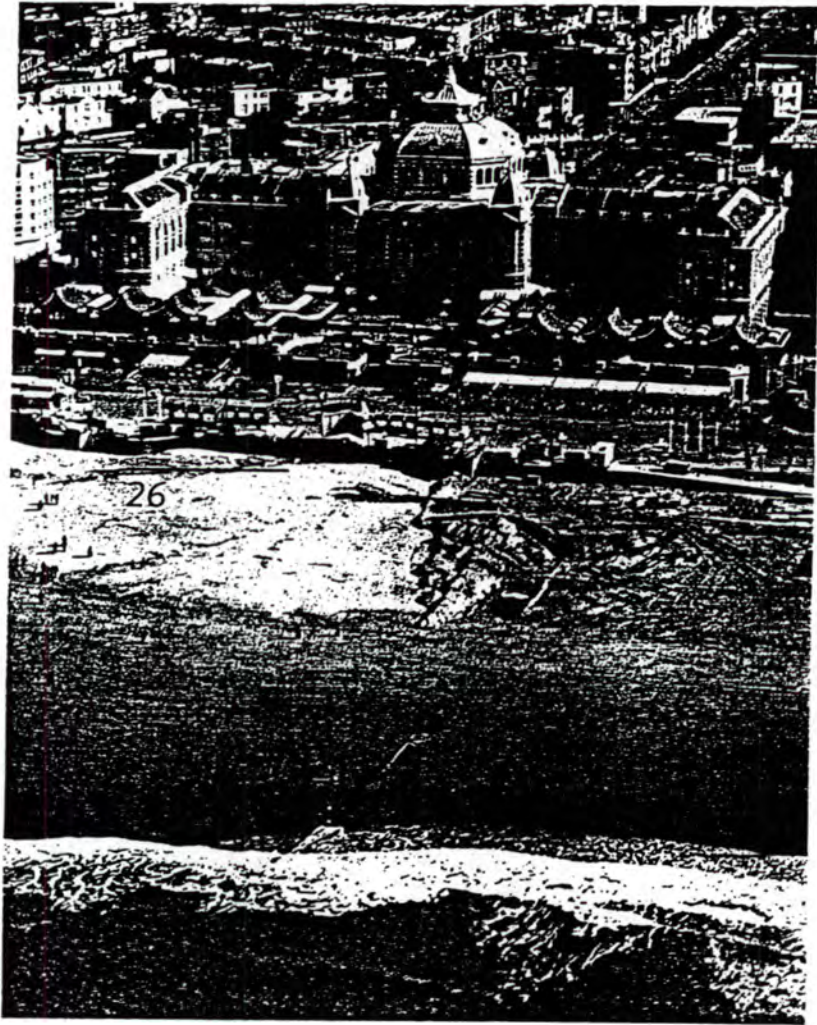
one hand, the developing country can assist the developed country in restoring the dynamics of its natural coastal system; on the other hand the developed country can support the developing country with sound decision making and implementation of the necessary developments in its coastal zone. This cooperation, facilitated by NGO's and international organizations, is an interesting challenge to fundamentally interlink the issues of environment and development.



At present, the government of the Netherlands is preparing bilateral contracts with, among others, the governments of Benin and Costa Rica. An essential element of these contracts will be that the donor country, in this case the Netherlands, will not only commit itself to financial and institutional support, but also accepts commitments related to environmental goals within its own territories. The ultimate result could be a higher degree of sustainable development in the developing country as well as a restoration of the natural coastal system dynamics in the donor country.







Closing Remarks



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The coastal zones of the World have been the main subject of discussion during this Eighth Symposium on Coastal and Ocean Management. Coastal zone management requires a multi-disciplinary approach. I congratulate the organizers of this Symposium in bringing together so many scientists and professionals from so many different disciplines. The information presented during this Symposium will be of great importance to arrive at sound management in coastal zones.

In the first week of November this year, the World Coast Conference will be held in The Hague, the Netherlands. This conference can be seen as a spin-off of the UNCED meeting in June last year. The World Coast Conference is directed at exchanging ideas, information and experiences on coastal zone management planning among experts and decision makers of all coastal nations and international organizations. I hope that the World Coast Conference will be the next step towards a better

balance between development and environment. Over 90% of all nations in the world are in fact coastal nations. Close cooperation, directed at sustainable development of coastal zones, is our common challenge for the coming decades.

Colophon

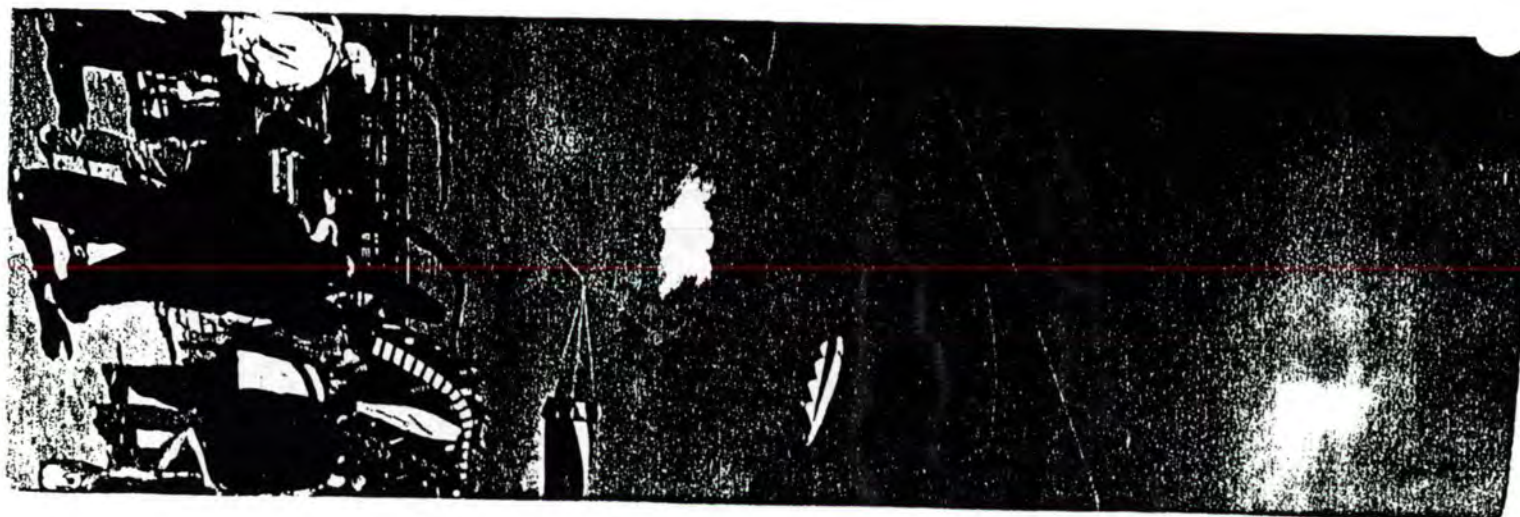
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National Institute for Marine and
Coastal Management RIKZ
Luitzen Bijlsma
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Robbert Misdorp

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Bart Hofmeester *p14*
Biofaan *p17*
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Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management



**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
AND WHY THE CITY SHOULD PAY THE LEGAL AND LAWFUL OWNERS
OF THE LAND UPON WHICH THE SEAWALL IS BUILT**

1. **THE VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING COMPANY PLAT RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 7 AT PAGE 95 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VIRGINIA WAS NOT SIGNED BY ANY COUNTY OFFICIAL AND THEREFORE WAS NEVER OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED AND THUS NO AREA SHOWN THEREUPON AS A STREET WAS EVER DEDICATED OR OFFERED FOR DEDICATION. IN ADDITION THERETO, NEITHER OCEAN AVENUE NOR ATLANTIC BOULEVARD WAS SHOWN THEREUPON AND THEREFORE NEITHER THE COUNTY OF PRINCESS ANNE NOR THE TOWN OF VIRGINIA BEACH ACQUIRED ANY RIGHTS IN THESE NON EXISTENT "STREETS".**
2. **THE CONCRETE BOARDWALK AND THE CONCRETE BULKHEAD UNDER THE BOARDWALK WERE BUILT BY THE VIRGINIA BEACH WALKWAY CORPORATION AROUND 1926 AND NOT BY THE TOWN OF VIRGINIA BEACH. THE VIRGINIA BEACH WALKWAY CORPORATION EMPLOYED THE HAYCOX CONCRETE COMPANY TO ACTUALLY BUILD THE BOARDWALK. THE VIRGINIA BEACH WALKWAY CORPORATION WAS A PRIVATE COMPANY WHICH SOLD STOCK TO RAISE THE CAPITAL NECESSARY TO BUILD THE CONCRETE BOARDWALK AND THE CONCRETE BULKHEAD UNDER THE BOARDWALK.**
3. **THE SEAWALL OCCUPIES 4 RECTANGULAR PARCELS OF BEACHFRONT LAND THE APPRAISED VALUE FOR WHICH KANA CORPORATION AND FALA CORPORATION BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE SEAWALL BUILT ON THESE PARCELS OF LAND CONTRIBUTES VERY SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE STABILITY OF THE ADJOINING LANDS IN THAT THE OCEAN WAVES COULD EASILY WASH AWAY THE ADJOINING LANDS IF THE SEAWALL HAD NOT BEEN BUILT ON THE ADJACENT LANDS BELONGING TO FALA CORPORATION AND TO KANA CORPORATION. THE SEAWALL PROVIDES LATERAL SUPPORT TO THE LANDS ON BOTH SIDES OF IT. WITHOUT THE SEAWALL THE BEACH EROSION PROGRAM AND HURRICANE PROTECTION PROGRAM WOULD FAIL COMPLETELY IN A LARGE SECTION OF THE BEACHFRONT LOCATED BETWEEN 1ST STREET AND 5TH STREET. THE SEAWALL ON PLAINTIFF'S PROPERTY THEREFORE ADDS A VERY GREAT VALUE TO THE LANDS ADJOINING IT BETWEEN 1ST STREET AND 5TH STREET AT VIRGINIA BEACH.**

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
AND WHY THE CITY SHOULD PAY THE LEGAL AND LAWFUL OWNERS
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4. THE LAND FROM (1ST STREET TO 5TH STREET AT RUDEE INLET) WAS PLATTED BY VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION AROUND 1925. THE SOURCE OF TITLE TO THIS LAND DERIVED FROM A CHANCERY SUIT BROUGHT IN THE PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT AROUND 1900 WHICH WAS STYLED "HALL VS. CASON." THIS SUIT RESULTED IN A COURT AWARD OF TITLE TO THIS LAND TO WILLIAM HALL. THE TITLE THEN BY MESNE CONVEYANCES WAS ACQUIRED BY VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION. ITS TITLE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CONFIRMED BY A RECEIVER FOR THE VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION APPOINTED IN 1995 BY THE NORFOLK CITY CIRCUIT COURT (VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION HAD ITS PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN THE CITY OF NORFOLK). THUS THE PRESENT TITLE OF FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION COMES FROM THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT WHICH TITLE WAS CONFIRMED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE NORFOLK CITY CIRCUIT COURT.

5. THE PLAT CONTAINING THE DESIGNATION "OCEAN AVENUE" WAS RECORDED IN 1883 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN MAP BOOK 1 AT PAGE 23A, BUT OCEAN AVENUE WAS NOT WRITTEN ON THIS PLAT UNTIL 43 YEARS LATER IN 1926. IN ADDITION, THIS PLAT WAS NOT SIGNED BY THE OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY NOR BY THE COUNTY OFFICIALS. ALSO, THIS AREA SHOWN AS "OCEAN AVENUE" COULD NOT BE A PUBLIC STREET AND "A SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME". NOWHERE ON THIS PLAT DO THE WORDS "A SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA" APPEAR. IT LOOKS AS IF THIS PLAT WAS REALLY A SALES PLAT SINCE IT SHOWED A LARGE RACE TRACK IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF IT WHICH WAS NEVER BUILT AND MOST OF THE AREA SHOWN ON THIS PLAT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REPLATTED BY PLATS PROPERLY SIGNED BY COMPANY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS AND RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY AND LATER OF THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA. HOW CAN A PUBLIC STREET SERVE AS A STREET IF IT IS UNIMPROVED AND ALSO SERVE AS "A SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA" AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE "A PUBLIC STREET?"

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
AND WHY THE CITY SHOULD PAY THE LEGAL AND LAWFUL OWNERS
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6. **NEITHER FALA CORPORATION NOR KANA CORPORATION MAKE ANY CLAIMS OF OWNERSHIP TO ANY OF THE PLATTED LOTS AND/OR TO ANY OF THE HOMES LOCATED THEREUPON SHOWN ON THE VARIOUS PLATS OF THE HOMES LOCATED THEREUPON SHOWN ON THE VARIOUS PLATS OF VIRGINIA BEACH. ANY INNUENDOES TO THE CONTRARY ARE SIMPLY AN ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD AND INFLAME THE PUBLIC BY SUGGESTING THAT THEIR HOMES MAY BE IN DANGER FROM THE SUIT BY FALA CORPORATION AGAINST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND/OR FROM THE SUIT BY KANA CORPORATION WHICH IS CERTAINLY NOT THE CASE.**

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
AND WHY THE CITY SHOULD PAY THE LEGAL AND LAWFUL OWNERS
OF THE LAND UPON WHICH THE SEAWALL IS BUILT**

THE PROJECT COOPERATION AGREEMENT (P.C.A.) BETWEEN THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH, PROVIDES FOR THE CITY TO FURNISH THE LANDS, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY ETC., NEEDED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EROSION CONTROL AND THE HURRICANE PROTECTION PROJECT AT VIRGINIA BEACH. THE CITY MUST INDEMNIFY THE CORPS IF THE CITY FAILS TO FURNISH THESE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT. THE CORPS IS MORE THAN A CONTRACTOR IN THIS CASE SINCE THE CORPS HAS AGREED TO FURNISH 65% OF THE TOTAL COSTS. IN VIEW OF THIS DIVISION OF COSTS BORNE BY THE CORPS AND THE CITY, THE CORPS MUST BE CONSIDERED A 65% OWNER IN THIS PROJECT, NOT JUST A CONTRACTOR. ANYONE, (IN THIS CASE THE CITY) CLAIMING A PRESCRIPTIVE EASEMENT HAS THE BURDEN OF STRICT PROOF TO SATISFY ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF ACQUIRING TITLE BY PRESCRIPTION. TO SAY THAT THE PUBLIC HAS USED THE BEACH AREA IN QUESTION CONTINUOUSLY FOR 300 YEARS IS TO IGNORE THE ABSOLUTE TRUTH. THE ADVERSE POSSESSION SUIT BROUGHT BY WILLIAM HALL AROUND 1900 CONCERNING THIS PROPERTY EFFECTIVELY STOPPED ANY PRESCRIPTION RIGHTS, IF ANY THERE WERE IN THIS PROPERTY. MR. HALL PREVAILED IN THIS SUIT THUS CUTTING OFF ANY PRESCRIPTION RIGHTS AS TO THIS PROPERTY. THE CITY HAS THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL OF ITS CITIZENS TO THE USE AND THE ENJOYMENT OF THEIR PROPERTY. FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION ARE CORPORATE CITIZENS ENTITLED TO THE SAME PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PROPERTY PROTECTION AS ANY OTHER CITIZEN IN VIRGINIA BEACH.

THE EJECTMENT SUIT OF HALL VS. CASON ADJUDICATED THAT WILLIAM HALL HAD ACQUIRED TITLE TO THE BEACHFRONT AREA IN VIRGINIA BEACH BETWEEN 1ST STREET AND 5TH STREET BY ADVERSE POSSESSION. THIS IS CONCLUSIVE THAT FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION DO OWN THIS PROPERTY. AGAIN HOWEVER, THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT COURT IN A RECEIVERSHIP PROCEEDING IN 1995 INVOLVING VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION AUTHORIZED THE CONVEYANCE OF THIS PROPERTY TO NALA CORPORATION, THUS CONFIRMING THE TITLE OF THIS PROPERTY INTO NALA CORPORATION THE PREDECESSOR IN TITLE OF FALA CORPORATION. THE SUIT OF HALL VS. CASON WAS AN ADJUDICATION OF TITLE IN HALL BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY IN A VERY LENGTHY AND HARD FOUGHT LAWSUIT WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE INCLUDED ALL POSSIBLE DEFENDANTS. ALSO THE APPEAL PERIOD FOR THIS CASE HAS LONG SINCE EXPIRED SO THAT THIS CASE SEEMS TO BE A VERY FINAL DETERMINATION OF TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY TO BE IN WILLIAM HALL WHO WAS A PREDECESSOR IN TITLE TO FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION.

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
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THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IS NOT AN "OBSCURE" COURT AS IT WAS DESCRIBED IN THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA ON JULY 24, 1998. IT IS A DULY CONSTITUTED UNITED STATES COURT WITH A FINE RECORD FOR FAIRNESS AND ETHICS AND DUE THE RESPECT AND DIGNITY ACCORDED ALL UNITED STATES COURTS. BOTH FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION CONSIDER THEIR CASE TO BE A TAKING OF THEIR PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE WITHOUT JUST COMPENSATION AND THEREFORE A PROPER CASE TO BE HEARD BY THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS. FOR THIS REASON THEY FILED THIS CASE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. MR. DONALD H. CLARK, ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE WAS QUOTED IN THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT NEWSPAPER OF APRIL 16, 1998 IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, AS SAYING "THE COURTS DOWN HERE KNOW WHAT HE (LINDSLEY) IS UP TO". THIS APPEARS TO INDICATE THAT THE DEFENDANTS FEEL THAT THEY WOULD HAVE A MUCH BETTER CHANCE TO WIN IF THIS SUIT WAS TRIED IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE EVEN THOUGH MARK LANE, ATTORNEY FOR THE PLAINTIFF, HAS STATED THAT THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER CASES LIKE THIS CASE OF FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION VS. THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

THE PCA AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH AND THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROVIDES THAT THE CITY WILL GRANT TO THE ARMY CORPS ALL LANDS, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS OF WAY, AND ACCESS WAYS NECESSARY FOR THIS PROJECT SO AS TO FACILITATE THE CORPS BEING ABLE TO DO THE JOB DESCRIBED IN THE PCA AGREEMENT. IF THE CITY CANNOT PROVIDE THESE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR THIS JOB TO BE DONE, THE PCA AGREEMENT WILL BE NULL AND VOID AND THE CORPS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GO FORWARD WITH THE BEACH EROSION AND HURRICANE PROTECTION PROJECT IN VIRGINIA BEACH UNLESS THE VALUE OF THE LAND, EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS OF WAY ARE ADDED TO THE 35% FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA, TO THE OCEAN PROJECT. THIS WOULD THEN MAKE THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH PAY 100% OF THE COSTS OF THIS PROJECT. CAN THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH AFFORD TO PAY 100% OF THE COSTS OF THIS PROJECT?

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
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THE 1906 LEGISLATIVE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DID NOT ESTABLISH THE OWNERSHIP OF ANYTHING. IT DID ESTABLISH THE POLITICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW TOWN OF VIRGINIA BEACH. FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION HAVE NO IDEA OF CUTTING OFF PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE OCEAN. THIS IS A RUMOR SPREAD BY THE CITY TO MISLEAD AND INFLAME PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION. IF THE CITY WANTS TO OWN THE BEACHFRONT AND COLLECT MONEY FROM THE LIFE GUARD SERVICES, BEACH RENTAL SERVICES, AND VARIOUS FRANCHISES AND UTILITIES ALONG THE BEACHFRONT AND BOARDWALK AS WELL AS COLLECT MONEY FROM THE CARS ON THE BOARDWALK AT CHRISTMAS TIME, (\$309,792.00 IN 1997) LET THEM PAY FOR IT! THE CITY HAS THE LEGAL OBLIGATION TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY OF ALL OF ITS CITIZENS, NOT JUST THE PROPERTY OF THE HOTEL AND MOTEL OWNERS, WHICH IS ALL THAT THE NEW SEAWALL ACTUALLY DOES. IT DOES NOT STOP BEACH EROSION AS HAS BEEN ALLEGED TO JUSTIFY THE ENORMOUS COST OF THE NEW SEAWALL AND THE NEW BOARDWALK.

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
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THE DEFENDANT IN ITS MOTION TO INTERVENE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE THE POINT THAT IN THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH CROWN MADE PRIVATE LAND GRANTS IN THE OCEANFRONT AREA OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY BUT NEVER ON THE OCEAN ITSELF AND THAT THESE GRANTS ALWAYS ENDED ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE COASTAL SAND DUNES WHICH POINT, HOWEVER, IS NOT BORNE OUT BY SOME OF THE OLDER SKETCHES SUCH AS THE ENCLOSED SKETCH DATED 1881 AND 1882 WHICH CLEARLY SHOWS MOST OF THE PROPERTIES ON THE OCEAN IN THAT AREA WERE FRONTING DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN ITSELF AND WERE NOT LOCATED ON THE WEST OF THE SAND DUNES.

THE PRESCRIPTIVE USE OF THE BOARDWALK (IF ANY THERE WAS) WAS HALTED IN 1997 BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CHRISTMAS LIGHTING PROGRAM AND THE CHARGING FOR CARS TO TRAVEL ALONG THE BOARDWALK WHICH BROUGHT IN \$309,792.00 IN TOTAL REVENUES IN THAT YEAR. THUS ANY PRESCRIPTION RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC, IF ANY THERE EVER WERE, CAME TO AN END. THE PRESCRIPTION RIGHTS, IF ANY, ALONG THE BEACHFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH WERE FURTHER STOPPED BY THE "GREEKFEST" IN THE LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL OF 1992 IN WHICH THE BEACH RESORT ACTIVITY WAS ALMOST HALTED AND STATE POLICE AND POLICE FROM NEIGHBORING CITIES WERE BROUGHT IN TO QUELL THE RIOTING AND TO RESTORE PEACE ALONG THE OCEANFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH.

THE SUIT OF HALL VS. CASON ADJUDICATED THAT WILLIAM HALL HAD ACQUIRED TITLE TO THE BEACHFRONT AREA IN VIRGINIA BEACH BETWEEN 1ST STREET AND 5TH STREET BY ADVERSE POSSESSION. THIS IS CONCLUSIVE THAT FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION DO OWN THIS PROPERTY. AGAIN HOWEVER, THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT COURT IN A RECEIVERSHIP PROCEEDING IN 1995 INVOLVING VIRGINIA BEACH HOLDING CORPORATION AUTHORIZED THE CONVEYANCE OF THIS PROPERTY TO NALA CORPORATION, THUS CONFIRMING THE TITLE OF THIS PROPERTY INTO NALA CORPORATION THE PREDECESSOR IN TITLE OF FALA CORPORATION. THE SUIT OF HALL VS. CASON WAS AN ADJUDICATION OF TITLE IN HALL BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY IN A VERY LENGTHY AND HARD FOUGHT LAWSUIT WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE INCLUDED ALL POSSIBLE DEFENDANTS. ALSO THE APPEAL PERIOD FOR THIS CASE HAS LONG SINCE EXPIRED SO THAT THIS CASE SEEMS TO BE A VERY FINAL DETERMINATION OF TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY TO BE IN WILLIAM HALL WHO WAS A PREDECESSOR IN TITLE TO FALA CORPORATION AND KANA CORPORATION.

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
AND WHY THE CITY SHOULD PAY THE LEGAL AND LAWFUL OWNERS
OF THE LAND UPON WHICH THE SEAWALL IS BUILT**

**TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT BY PRESCRIPTION THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF
WHAT IS CLAIMED MUST HAVE BEEN ADVERSE, UNDER A CLAIM OF RIGHT,
EXCLUSIVE, CONTINUOUS, UNINTERRUPTED AND WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND
ACQUIESCENCE OF THE OWNER OF THE ESTATE IN, OVER OR OUT OF WHICH
THE EASEMENT PRESCRIBED FOR IS CLAIMED. IN ORDER THAT THE PUBLIC
MAY ACQUIRE A RIGHT BY PRESCRIPTION THE USER MUST BE UNDER A CLAIM
OF RIGHT AND MUST BE UNEQUIVOCALLY ADVERSE. THE USE BY THE PUBLIC
OF THE BEACHFRONT AT VIRGINIA BEACH WAS CASUAL AND SPORADIC AND
UNDER NO CLAIM OF RIGHT AT ANY TIME.**

**TO ESTABLISH A TITLE BY PRESCRIPTION AND TO AUTHORIZE THE
PRESUMPTION OF A GRANT, THE ADVERSE USE MUST BE UNEXPLAINED AND
UNCONTRADICTED AND MUST NOT BE MERELY A USE IN COMMON WITH
OTHERS. A USE BY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GENERALLY UNDER AN IMPLIED
LICENSE OR PERMISSION NEGATIVES A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOR OF ANY
PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL THAT HIS USE WAS ADVERSE AND EXCLUSIVE.**

**IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A RIGHT BY PRESCRIPTION THE USE AND
ENJOYMENT BY THE CLAIMANT MUST BE EXCLUSIVE AND UNINTERRUPTED, AND
BY THE WORDS "EXCLUSIVE USE" IS MEANT THAT THE USE IS A PROPRIETY ONE
AND NOT A USE BY THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. THE TITLE TO THE BEACHFRONT
AT VIRGINIA BEACH WAS AS FOLLOWS: SEASIDE HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY
FROM VARIOUS OWNERS UP TO 1888; NORFOLK, VIRGINIA BEACH RAILROAD
COMPANY, 1888; ALFRED N. CHANDLER AND ARTHUR S. CHANDLER, 1890;
VIRGINIA BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 1890; VIRGINIA BEACH SYNDICATE
1920; VIRGINIA BEACH REALTY COMPANY, 1923; SOAMES CORPORATION 1932;
LOUISE BAKER (ROBERT S. LINDSLEY), 1969. THESE VARIOUS OWNERS FROM
1888 TO 1969 CLEARLY SHOW THAT THE OCCUPATION OF THE OCEANFRONT AT
VIRGINIA BEACH DURING THIS TIME WAS NOT CONTINUOUS UNDER ONE OWNER
BUT CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME AS THE OWNERS CHANGED AND THUS THE
OCCUPATION WAS NOT OF SUCH A LENGTH OF TIME AS WOULD GIVE
PRESCRIPTION RIGHTS TO ANYONE.**

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
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**THE PHYSICAL BEACHFRONT (THE SHORELINE) AREA HAS CONTINUALLY
CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME WITH THE WINDS, THE TIDES, THE CURRENTS
AND THE PUMPING OF SAND ON THE BEACHFRONT BY THE VIRGINIA BEACH
EROSION COMMISSION. THIS THEN BRINGS UP THE QUESTION THAT IF THERE
WAS ANY PRESCRIPTIVE USE OF THIS BEACHFRONT BY THE PUBLIC, WHAT
WERE THE EXACT BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA PRESCRIPTED. ALSO, THE 1933
AND 1962 STORMS WHICH BROUGHT THE OCEAN WAVES OVER THE
BOARDWALK AT VIRGINIA BEACH WOULD HAVE BROKEN ANY PRESCRIPTIVE
CHAIN OF OCCUPANCY BY THE PUBLIC. ADDITIONAL FACTS WHICH NEGATE
ANY PRESCRIPTIVE USE OF THE VIRGINIA BEACH BEACHFRONT WAS THE FACT
THAT THIS BEACHFRONT WAS PATROLLED ON A DAILY BASIS BY THE U. S.
COAST GUARD FROM ABOUT 1890 THROUGH 1969. THIS PATROL WAS ON FOOT
BY BEN WROTON, AND IT VERIFIED THE JURISDICTION OF THE COAST GUARD
OVER THE BEACHFRONT AREA AT VIRGINIA BEACH FROM RUDEE INLET TO FORT
STORY.**

**THE BURDEN IS ON A PARTY CLAIMING A PRESCRIPTIVE EASEMENT TO
PROVE ITS ELEMENTS CLEARLY. A PRESCRIPTIVE EASEMENT MUST CONSIST
OF USE AND ENJOYMENT ON AN EXCLUSIVE BASIS. IN THIS CASE IT WOULD BE
IMPOSSIBLE TO PROVE ANY USE OF THIS PROPERTY TO BE EXCLUSIVE
BECAUSE AGENTS, EMPLOYEES, FAMILY MEMBERS AND/OR GUESTS AND/OR
INVITEES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES IN THE CHAIN OF TITLE WERE ALSO
AMONG THE USERS OF THIS PROPERTY.**

**IN ORDER THAT THE PUBLIC MAY ACQUIRE A RIGHT BY PRESCRIPTION,
THE USER MUST BE UNDER A CLAIM OF RIGHT AND MUST ALSO BE
UNEQUIVOCALLY ADVERSE. PEOPLE USING THE BEACHFRONT WERE VERY
UNLIKELY TO BE THERE UNDER A CLAIM OF RIGHT. VERY FEW IF ANY PEOPLE
(WHO WOULD IN ANY EVENT BE UNIDENTIFIABLE) USE THE BEACHFRONT UNDER
ANY CLAIM OF RIGHT TO DO SO. THEIR USE OF THE BEACHFRONT WAS ONLY
CASUAL AND SPORADIC.**

**AN IMPORTANT BREAK IN THE 20 YEAR REQUIREMENT FOR PRESCRIPTION
TO OCCUR WAS THE FACT THAT WHEREAS THE VIRGINIA BEACH DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY TOOK TITLE TO THIS LAND ALONG WITH OTHER LANDS ON JULY 25,
1900, THE FIRST SALE BY VIRGINIA BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF ANY OF
THIS PROPERTY OCCURRED ON JUNE 27, 1901, WHICH WAS 11 MONTHS AFTER
VIRGINIA BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TOOK TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY.**

**STRONG REASONS WHY THE NEW SEAWALL IS NEEDED AT VIRGINIA BEACH
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ADDITIONALLY, WHEREAS VIRGINIA BEACH SYNDICATE TOOK TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY ON NOVEMBER 15, 1920, THE FIRST SALE OF VIRGINIA BEACH SYNDICATE OF ANY OF THIS PROPERTY WAS ON MAY 30, 1921. THIS WAS ALMOST SIX MONTHS AFTER VIRGINIA BEACH SYNDICATE HAD TAKEN TITLE TO THE LANDS IN QUESTION. IT APPEARS THAT THE ONLY SAFE TIME TO ASSUME THAT EITHER VIRGINIA BEACH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OR VIRGINIA BEACH SYNDICATE HAD POSSESSION OF THIS PROPERTY WAS WHEN EACH OF THESE RESPECTIVE COMPANIES FIRST MADE A SALE OF A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY. THEREFORE THE 20 YEARS PRESCRIPTIVE REQUIREMENT OF OCCUPANCY OF THIS LAND WOULD FAIL BECAUSE THE REQUIRED OCCUPANCY TIME FOR PRESCRIPTION TO HAVE OCCURRED WOULD NOT TOTAL 20 YEARS.

THE OWNERSHIP OF SOAMES CORPORATION WOULD NOT COUNT FOR A 20 YEAR PERIOD BECAUSE ITS OWNERSHIP WAS OF SEVERAL SMALL SEPARATED LOTS AND PARCELS WHICH WERE NOT FENCED IN AND WERE NOT OCCUPIED BY SOAMES CORPORATION AND WERE NOT USED BY THE PUBLIC FOR ACCESS TO ANY OF THE BEACHFRONT.

THE PRESCRIPTIVE OCCUPANCY OF THE BEACHFRONT IS ALSO REBUTTED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE FRANCHISEES, LIFE GUARD SERVICE, BEACH RENTAL SERVICE, FOOD VENDORS, ENTERTAINMENT, BOAT RENTALS, FISHING PRIVILEGES, AND ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH CHARGE A FEE FOR THEIR SERVICES IN OR AROUND THE BEACHFRONT AND WHICH PAY MONEY TO THE CITY FOR THESE PRIVILEGES HANDED TO THEM BY THE CITY. IF IT IS HELD THAT THE BEACHFRONT WAS DEDICATED FOR PUBLIC USE THEN THERE CAN BE NO PRESCRIPTIVE USE OF IT.

A RIGHT CAN BE ACQUIRED BY PRESCRIPTION ONLY WHERE A GRANT CAN BE PRESUMED. (STEARNS V. RICHMOND PAPER MFG. CO., 86 VA. 1034, [1890]).

TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT BY PRESCRIPTION THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF WHAT IS CLAIMED MUST HAVE BEEN ADVERSE, UNDER A CLAIM OF RIGHT, EXCLUSIVE, CONTINUOUS, UNINTERRUPTED, AND WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND ACQUIESCENCE OF THE OWNER OF THE ESTATE IN, OVER OR OUT OF WHICH THE EASEMENT BY PRESCRIPTION IS CLAIMED.

MEMORANDUM

To: William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America

From: Jan Hartke

RE: White House Reception for Small Island Heads of States

Date: June 15, 2000

1. cc Miller
6/29
2. 8:00 AM
see

As you requested this memorandum is an outline of the proposal to invite the small island Heads of State to the White House.

Why should the 42 Small Island Heads of States be invited to the White House?
Each small island state is important in its own right as a sovereign power, but, as a group, they constitute approximately one-fourth of the United Nations, representing a new geopolitical factor in international affairs.

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at a joint press confer

Conference of the Parties (COP5) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), St. Lucia became the first nation to announce its intention to transform its energy systems to a fossil-fuel-free base to the extent possible, and become a Sustainable Energy Demonstration Country for the rest of the world. Ten other island states are in serious discussions with Counterpart International and other NGOs to help facilitate the transition to a completely renewable and energy efficient system. These countries recognize the hard reality of the threat if nothing is done. They are at risk of literally being drowned as countries, of losing their precious fresh water resources to the encroachment of salt water, of being hit by super hurricanes, and of being disproportionately hurt by the other potential consequences of global warming. These leaders

6/29/00

Send to USC?

Yes

no

cc: Scheduling

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ever been invited to

organization, the
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the Earth Summit
the United States

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MEMORANDUM

1. C. Miller
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Through a single act, you could launch a new era of cooperation and partnership with 42 islands states and write a chapter of respect and recognition for this newly emergent bloc of developing countries. Although President Bush did invite a smaller group of Pacific island leaders to a meeting in Hawaii, the small island Heads of States from around the world, the Caribbean, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic have never been invited to the White House.

In Barbados in 1994, these countries formed their own organization, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). They adopted a Programme of Action for Sustainable Development, which translates the agenda of the Earth Summit into policies appropriate for small islands. These islands and the United States share a concern for the sustainable development of resources.

One of their main concerns is climate change, especially since they are on the front-line of vulnerability. At the climate change conferences, they are always in the forefront on negotiations and calls for action. For example, in Bonn, at a joint press conference with the Climate Institute at the Fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP5) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), St. Lucia became the first nation to announce its intention to transform its energy systems to a fossil-fuel-free base to the extent possible, and become a Sustainable Energy Demonstration Country for the rest of the world. Ten other island states are in serious discussions with Counterpart International and other NGOs to help facilitate the transition to a completely renewable and energy efficient system. These countries recognize the hard reality of the threat if nothing is done. They are at risk of literally being drowned as countries, of losing their precious fresh water resources to the encroachment of salt water, of being hit by super hurricanes, and of being disproportionately hurt by the other potential consequences of global warming. These leaders

realize the vital importance of U.S. leadership on climate change because they see the faces of people who will suffer and the irreplaceable resources that will be lost. These leaders give voices of authenticity to the global nature of the crisis.

Without going into detail, these small islands also share your concern for such issues as:

- The bleaching and destruction of the coral reefs, the so-called rainforests of the sea
- The degradation of coastal and marine resources
- The extinction of species and loss of biodiversity at alarming rates due to the special susceptibility of plants and animals in small island environments
- The impact of a tourism industry that is economically essential yet needs to be made environmentally sustainable and better integrated into the indigenous and traditional cultures and peoples.

What kind of an event is envisioned?

Once a decision is made to proceed, there are several ways to shape the event and make the most of it. Tony Podesta and Fred Duval are on board to help make this project a success. At present, the original proposal by Secretary Bill Richardson was to hold a DOE event on renewable energy and climate change and then hold a reception for the Heads of States at the White House with remarks by you and a photo opportunity for each of them. It has also been suggested that a deliverable could be a broad-based "Sustainable Island Initiative" signed in the East Room of the White House or the Rose Garden. To implement such a new presidential Initiative, the formation of an Interagency Task Force could be created.

When should such an event take place?

Roger Ballentine recommended that it would be helpful to schedule the event before the Conference of Parties 6 in November. The date could be coordinated with the dates around September when the Heads of State come to the United Nations.

Conclusion

Mr. President, I have spent six years dealing with the Heads of State, Ministers, and Ambassadors of these island states. The island leaders, in fact, were the ones who pointed out to me that they had never been invited to the White House. A White House event, as has been envisioned, would be symbolic, but it would also be substantive. I have heard time and again that what island leaders want, first and foremost, is respect and recognition, because once that is established, the rest will follow. An invitation from you to see these Heads of States in the White House will be an historic event, creating a new and stronger relationship between the U.S. and these 42 countries. It will inaugurate

a new era of good will and inclusion, a recognition of the importance we attach to these small island states.

Enclosures:

- 1.) List of Small Island States
- 2.) Book; Small Islands, Big Issues with AOSIS Programme of Action

Fax Cover Sheet

DATE: 6/28/00

CODE:

TO: NANCY HERBERT

PHONE:

FAX: 456-6703

FROM: TONY PODESTA
ED RUTSCHIL

PHONE: 202.393.1010

FAX: 202.393.5510

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13.1010
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