

MARSHA SCOTT

Jancy -

This is Harriete's
resignation letter.

Thanks,

J -

Bolivia
Leyla

To Burkhardt
for Reply 10-00

sent to
Eugenie
for reply.
DB 2



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 526

Washington, D.C. 20506

(202) 682-5409 Fax (202) 682-5668

June 19, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

First, let me thank you very much for the wonderful supportive letter you sent on the occasion of my receiving the Fulbright Prize for International Understanding last month in New York. It was a complete surprise, and I am grateful for your recognition.

It is with real regret that I must now step down as Executive Director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. Last March I was diagnosed with a rare hematological cancer, which has drained me of strength and energy. I have been through a month of intensive treatment but will not know the outcome for one to three months, and I think the President's Committee needs a strong and vigorous leader to maintain the momentum of its work. I have therefore decided that I must focus on regaining my health and will leave the position in mid July. I cannot tell you how much I have appreciated working with your administration and have appreciated the support you have given to our work and to the whole area of arts and culture. I hope that whatever you do in future, you will call on me as volunteer or for any project where you think I might be useful. It would be my pleasure to serve you again.

My very best wishes to you for the remainder of your term in office and beyond.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harriet Fulbright".

Harriet Mayor Fulbright
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

7-10-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 2000

'00 JUL 8 PM3:44

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached Sperling/Berger/Lew/Freedman memo seeks your approval for a U.S. pilot program on international school feeding. All your advisers have signed off on the proposal; John asked that we forward it to you this weekend.

If you approve, you could announce the program shortly before the G-8; Secretary Glickman has proposed that he travel overseas on an international world hunger tour to highlight international food assistance and help announce the program. In addition, DPC has been working to develop several domestic hunger initiatives that could be announced at the same time.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Lisel Loy *fk*

Copied
Sperling
Berger
Lew
Freedman
Podesta

July 7, 2000

7-10-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
SAMUEL BERGER
JACOB J. LEW
THOMAS FREEDMAN 

00 JUL 8 PM 3:44

SUBJECT: Decision on International School Feeding Proposal

Purpose: Pursuant to your recent meeting with Ambassador George McGovern, you expressed interest in the World Food Program's informal proposal for a global school feeding initiative and asked that analysis be conducted of how the United States might participate. This memorandum presents a proposal for a \$300 million pilot program and analysis of relevant considerations.

Background: The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) estimates that 300 million children in developing countries are chronically hungry. Many of these children are among the nearly 120 million who do not attend school, 60% of whom are girls. Others are enrolled in school but underperform or drop out due in part to hunger or malnourishment. Literacy is important not only to labor and agricultural productivity but also to efforts to improve maternal and infant health, prevent and treat HIV-AIDS and other infectious diseases, eliminate abusive child labor, promote sustainable population growth and environmental conditions, and strengthen governance through expanded democratic participation and respect for human rights. For example, in countries where 20% of the women or less read and write, those women have an average of six children each. By contrast, in countries in which female literacy has reached 80% or more, this figure drops to fewer than three children each.

The Executive Director of the World Food Program, the United Nations' food aid arm, has proposed a global initiative to expand school feeding programs in developing countries as a means to reduce hunger, improve health, and promote school enrollment, attendance, and performance among children. The \$3 billion global initiative, of which Ambassador McGovern has proposed the US would ultimately fund 25%, is intended to support the achievement of the international community's goal of achieving universal access to basic education by 2015 and the UN's 10-year Girls' Education Initiative to help poor countries eliminate gender disparities in educational access. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 40% or 42 million children are out of school. In South Asia, 26% or 46 million children are not enrolled in primary education. Of those children who do enroll, 33% never finish in Sub-Saharan Africa, 41% in South Asia, and 26% in Latin America.

Vitamin deficiencies, protein-energy malnutrition, and hunger afflict large numbers of school-aged and pre-school children in poor countries. A 1996 World Bank study concluded that when children suffer from hunger or poor nutrition and health, their weakened condition increases their susceptibility to disease, reduces their learning capacity, forces them to end their school careers prematurely, or keeps them out of school altogether. Studies in Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and elsewhere have demonstrated that school feeding programs can have a

significant positive impact on rates of student enrollment, attendance, and performance by helping to address these problems.

While there is agreement that an expansion of school feeding and early childhood nutritional intervention could make a substantial contribution to literacy and health in poor countries, following are several considerations pertinent to the question of whether or how the US should participate in the WFP initiative:

- *Budget.* International food assistance has traditionally been conducted principally through programs, such as Food for Peace (Title II PL-480), that are funded through the international affairs budget (Function 150). In light of the constraints on funding for foreign aid generally and the priority we attach to other increases in this account (e.g., HIV/AIDS and debt relief), any program that has significant Function 150 budget costs is not currently realistic in the view of your advisers. For this reason, the proposal contemplates using the standing authority available under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation of USDA to purchase surplus US commodities in the market and donate them through Section 416(b) authority to the countries in question, monetizing a portion as necessary to cover the costs of logistics and achieve the desired food product mix for school feeding. CCC purchases result in mandatory outlays and do not require specific appropriations, thus avoiding at least in a direct sense any competition with foreign aid appropriations. Also, a number of commodities currently in surplus are suitable for school lunches and breakfasts (e.g., soy, corn, wheat, and non-fat dry milk). However, domestic surpluses may not last more than a few years (USDA projects appreciable surpluses in key commodities for the next two or three years, although a severe drought could change this situation). In this case, a future Administration would face the prospect of either dashing raised expectations and phasing out US participation in the program soon after it was initiated or facing the difficult choice of sustaining the program through a foreign aid budget that is likely to remain tightly constrained with many competing priorities for the foreseeable future. Once initiated, the program is likely to develop both domestic and foreign constituencies, suggesting that the indirect threat it poses to these competing international priorities may be quite real. And the developmental impact of school feeding is generally viewed to be less than what could be achieved with equivalent financing in such areas as vaccinations, HIV/AIDS prevention, and water supply and sanitation.

In addition, while USDA has used Section 416(b) authority to provide commodities for international school feeding programs, it has done so only on a modest scale. CCC is principally intended to be a mechanism to stabilize domestic markets and raise farm income, and a major expansion of its programs to serve this type of school feeding is unprecedented. Since market prices for these surplus commodities are well below current market loan rates, the program is not expected to have a material effect on farm income. That said, strong support for the initiative from farm-state lawmakers and others is anticipated, because it involves removing surplus commodities from the domestic market.

- *Efficiency.* Only a portion, perhaps half, of the program's cost would be represented by commodities actually delivered to schools in poor countries. The rest would be represented by sales of commodities or direct CCC cash funding to cover the cost of land transportation, storage, administration, and in-country monitoring. Another important cost is international

transportation, particularly in light of the fact that by law 75% of the commodities must be shipped on US-bottom vessels, which command rates well above the world market average. As a result, the initiative is much less efficient, in terms of meals delivered for dollars spent, than one in which cash grants were provided or commodities were purchased closer to the site of delivery and transported there via the least expensive means. In this sense, by inefficiently using taxpayer resources at a time when public skepticism about the efficacy of foreign aid is already low, the program could undermine support for aid more generally. On the other hand, this measure of efficiency does not tell the entire story. There is nothing inherently new or different about this inefficiency, as food assistance operations through CCC, including the Food for Peace program, have been operating in this manner for years, albeit at a smaller scale. Moreover it often is not feasible to purchase large amounts of commodities in or around the poor countries without distorting local prices and production incentives, increasing the price of basic food stocks, and thereby aggravating malnutrition and hunger among segments of society other than schoolchildren. Avoiding these inefficiencies must also be an objective. Donation volumes and donor countries must be selected so as not to disrupt host country agricultural markets, poor neighboring countries, or US commercial export markets.

- *Participation of other bilateral donors.* There is no assurance that if the US participates other countries will follow suit or, that if they do so, their participation would add to and not substitute for other forms of foreign assistance. A unilateral US effort may not represent a sound use of scarce resources. US donations of surplus commodities would clearly have far more impact if they were complemented by cash assistance from other governmental and private sources to cover logistical, administrative, and other costs. The upcoming G-8 Summit offers an early opportunity to bring this matter to the attention of other key donors and seek their willingness to provide at least start-up support.
- *Education.* Studies have shown that for the health and educational benefits of school feeding programs to be fully realized, they need to be integrated into broader educational reform strategies. Such integration is also necessary to ensure that the benefits of the program do not widen the already existing disparities in the society, for example by solely helping the children who, unlike many of their less fortunate peers, already manage to attend school. Following the UN's World Education Forum in Dakar this spring, developing countries are expected to develop national Education for All action plans, which are to be presented to the donor community for funding. Eligibility for school feeding assistance would be coordinated with approval of these action plans, in which the poor countries are expected to make a range of educational reform and resource commitments.
- *Pre-school nutrition.* Studies have also demonstrated the importance for health and educational outcomes of combining school feeding programs with early childhood nutritional intervention, similar to that provided in the US by the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program. Accordingly, an early childhood component should be incorporated into the proposals.
- *Impact and Results.* Special attention should be paid to providing sufficient resources for supervision, monitoring and evaluation. To achieve lasting results, nations should be

required to submit a plan for program maintenance and the requisite infrastructural development. Dependency upon external support must be avoided.

Proposal:

Since your meeting with Ambassador McGovern, agencies have cooperated under the direction of Tom Freedman and NEC/NSC in developing a proposal for initial US participation in the international school feeding initiative in the form of a CCC pilot program on the order of \$300 million per year. In addition, Lael Brainard is communicating with her sherpa counterparts to gauge receptivity among the G-8 to an expression of support for WFP's goals and for start-up activities as part of the Summit's basic education and other development deliverables.

- Announce a \$300 million USDA CCC Pilot Program Working Through the WFP and US Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

For the first year of the program, the USG would spend \$300 million for commodities, international transportation, and other costs under the current CCC authorities. There could be significant additional costs for administrative overhead and logistics, particularly regarding the WFP. The program, which USDA estimates might grow over time to as much as \$1 billion, would be initiated as a multilateral and multi-organizational effort. The WFP would finance and manage this initiative separately from other programs. In addition, USDA would make every effort to utilize PVOs already engaged in food for education activities under PL-480 programs and/or Section 416(b) activities. Several countries would be selected to participate in the start-up phase of the initiative. Selection criteria would be based on need and include a commitment and contribution of resources by the host government, technical feasibility, good progress toward a strong national action plan to achieve the Dakar Education for All goals, and a commitment by the host government to assume responsibility for operating the program within a reasonable time frame where feasible.

The program would start in late FY 2000 and be executed in FY2001. By the end of the first year, the initiative would be tested in several developing countries, with as many as 9 million schoolchildren and pre-schoolers being fed. It could be coordinated through the existing inter-agency Food Assistance Policy Council, chaired by the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, USDA, and including representatives of USAID, NSC, OMB, and State. Funding would come from USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation under the surplus removal authority of the CCC Charter Act, and Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which provides for overseas donations of commodities in CCC's inventory to carry out assistance programs in developing countries and friendly countries. The last several years have seen record food surpluses in the US, with corresponding record donations of food overseas. USDA analysts project continued surpluses over the next few years. If, at some point during the period of the initiative, commodities were no longer in surplus, our participation in the program would have to be terminated or conditioned on supplemental funding of PL-480 Titles I, II, or III, or some combination thereof.

A portion of the commodities would be monetized (sold) to provide local currency for program operations and development. Monetization would be utilized to establish cash resources for in-country program management, funding any associated programs (e.g. feeding equipment

purchases and local-commodity purchases, etc.), in-country product storing, processing, handling and transportation, and purchasing the appropriate foods for the local program. USDA estimates that monetization would only cover a minor proportion of these needs and that CCC direct funding would also be required for the majority of costs, particularly WFP administrative costs. CCC could provide funding to hire Schedule B contractors to support program management under limited circumstances. While start-up of the pilot program is not expected to require significantly new appropriations for administrative and oversight expenses, modest increased sums (e.g., \$2 million to \$3 million) are expected to be needed for these purposes in FY 2001 and beyond at USDA and in the field overseas.

The goal is to announce the pilot program at the G-8 as part of our basic education and other development deliverables. Also, Secretary Glickman has proposed a special overseas mission for the purpose of highlighting international food assistance. A mission to Africa and Asia would call attention to international hunger issues and perhaps enhance the supply, delivery, and infrastructure of food assistance. It would also be a good opportunity to promote the school feeding pilot program and identify potential beneficiary countries.

Recommendation:

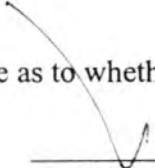
All agencies recommend that you announce a U.S. pilot program for international school feeding, which would be funded through mandatory CCC authorities and implemented through the World Food Program and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and that you use this announcement to challenge in a positive manner our G-8 allies, other donors, and potential recipient developing countries to participate in a multilateral school feeding initiative. The recommended U.S. program would cost approximately \$300 million in the first year, with levels in subsequent years dependent upon factors such as the extent of international participation and the continued availability of CCC funding.

If you agree to announce this pilot program, an interagency working group will develop a more detailed proposal to share with our G-8 allies, other potential donors, and the Congress. This proposal will:

- target an initial set of recipient countries that have a strong domestic commitment to education funding and improvements, and where donations will not displace local production or U.S. commercial exports;
- ensure that as much as possible of the U.S. contribution goes directly to beneficiaries in target countries, rather than for administrative overhead or transportation costs;
- is funded in a manner that does not put at risk Congressional funding for other U.S. international affairs priorities; and
- will produce meaningful and sustainable education-related benefits in recipient countries.

Decision:

Please advise as to whether you:



Approve

Disapprove

NW AR Times

7-10-00

OPINION

Sunday, July 2, 2000

LETTERS

A thank you to Diane Blair

To the editor:

I was approved to walk for my bachelor of arts in civil engineering from the University of Arkansas in May of this year. I did not send our formal invitations; However, I sat down the week before graduation and wrote thank you notes to some of the people in my life who have motivated me in the pursuit of my degree. There are three women other than my mother that I have admired in life: my seventh-grade English teacher, my friend's Aunt Barbara, and a professor at the university who I knew through a scholarship I was receiving. It was mid finals week around 3 a.m. I had projects overdue and tests to study for. I quickly wrote out a few notes and sealed them. I was afraid that they were full of grammar errors or that I just wasn't saying all I wanted to say. As a result, I did not mail them. I ended up missing my graduation ceremony due to the death of a friend of mine. I later read the notes I had written and was relieved that I hadn't sent them out ... until today.

I don't own a television nor do I receive the newspaper at home. I had no idea until tonight that one of my mentors had passed away. I knew Diane Blair and had no idea that she had been suffering from cancer. That may be a surprise to you, but I only saw her four or five times in my life. She sat on the Board of Directors for the Single Parent Scholarship of Washington County. Every semester for the past two years, I interviewed for the single parent scholarship. Quite often she was among those who interviewed me. I also spoke with her at the last two annual Christmas parties for the donors and recipients of the Single Parent Scholarship.

She had such a presence. She convinced me that I could do anything with my degree and anything with my life. Talking to me at the end of the night for 20 minutes over a table of demolished party trays and empty glasses, she set me straight on a lot of things I would face in business as a female and as a mother. She was an unseen, unheard voice that moved me through the last two semesters of

classes that I thought were going to crush me. Her words were always encouraging, warm and real. Being in the field of engineering, it has been hard to find strength in successful women. It is only by chance that our paths crossed when they did. It has been more than a half of a year since I have seen her. And looking back now, I still can't believe that she was dying of cancer. I wish I had told her how much she inspired me and how much her successes meant to me on that night I wrote thank you notes.

Well here it is — my thank you note to her in its original form:

I am walking for my B.A.C.E. on May 13. Thanks for convincing me that I could do anything. Look out world! Hope all is well, missed you at the last single parent interview. Thanks for giving me that number — haven't had time to call. I have three more classes left to take this summer. Nothing compared to this semester. Ashtyn is fat and sassy. I thinking about graduate school. Law school maybe. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely, Tausha Barbaree

P.S. You were right about the suit.

So I will take the time now to write my English teacher and maybe finally call "Aunt Barbara" and tell them how much it meant to me for them to care, to listen, to take time, and to be such beautiful people. I am very sad that I can't do the same for Mrs. Blair.

After hearing and reading all of these things about her life, I am taken aback. The times I spoke with her I knew only that she had been a professor at the university. She was that common, that real. I knew the day I met her that she was strong, sharp and witty. I knew that she was everything I wanted to be in a professional. I knew the day I met her that she meant the world to me; I just didn't know until today that she meant the world to everyone else. Thanks for printing my thank you note, even though it is a few months late.

Tausha Barbaree
Fayetteville

7-10-00

To Burkhardt
for Reply.

Donna Burkhardt

Be

Copy Sent

to HRC

7-7-00

David S. Weiner
Chief Executive Officer
300 Longwood Avenue
Boston, MA 02115



Children's Hospital Medical Center

*Stunning
new info
BC*

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

THE PRESIDENT

7-9-00

10:00
To Burkhart for
Reply
coordinate w/chris
Jennings
ce: Jennings
DLB

Children's Hospital Medical Center
300 Longwood Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
617-355-8555
617-739-3515 Fax

THE PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED

7-9-00



David S. Weiner
Chief Executive Officer

Children's Hospital Medical Center

July 6, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

Last year's passage of legislation authorizing federal funding for the teaching missions of children's hospitals was a great moment for Children's Hospital, Boston and the other freestanding children's hospitals across the country. It was also an important victory for children's health.

In proposing and signing this legislation, you set the course for a more secure future for our nation's children's hospitals. You also provided that children could have the pediatric workforce and pediatric academic medical centers they need. The freestanding children's hospitals are the critical infrastructure upon which pediatric medicine in this country rests.

Now, I am asking that you complete this important effort. Start up funding of \$40 million was provided in the FY2000 budget, following your budget proposal. In FY2001, the Administration's budget proposed to increase this funding to \$80 million. While this is a significant increase, it falls far short of the \$285 million that you and Congress authorized for the program.

Full funding for the program is fair and essential for our children's hospitals. It would provide the children's hospitals with the same federal support for GME that is provided to all other teaching hospitals through Medicare, and the children's hospitals' need is definitely imminent. Almost half of the losses on patient revenue in many of our hospitals, including Children's Boston, come from the direct costs of GME alone. Boston Children's, is the leading children's academic medical center and research enterprise in this country, and we must have equitable support for our academic missions if we are to stay strong.

As you revisit your FY2001 budget in light of the growing surplus, I ask that you address the needs of our children's hospitals, as you are other health care providers. A relatively small investment for the federal government can make a very big difference to the future of our institutions and to children's health. Congress has indicated its intent to increase funding for this program as the appropriations process continues. I hope that the White House will actively encourage this goal and work to assure its success.

It was a great honor for me to share in the signing ceremony for the children's hospitals GME legislation last year. You and the first Lady have been wonderful friends and supporters for children's health care and for children's hospitals. Thank you as always for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David S. Weiner".

David S. Weiner

7-10-00

To Eugene = ✓
Has this issue come up
before?
cc: Brinkhardt

Ute
MOELLER
'00 JUL 10 PM 1:01

30 June 00

Dear Mr President.

Ute Moeller is too shy to ask you directly but she would greatly appreciate a letter from you, acknowledging her work as your make-up artist.

I told her you would do if she just asked but she is simply too polite.

Thank in advance.

Sincerely
Jim McDermott

MassEnvelopePlus

The Plus is in the Printing

*CT Envelope Plus
what about new
new reply
PS*

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20050

*To Burkhardt
for reply
cc: sporting
penings
coordinate
of printing /
envelopes
7-10-00*

THE PRESIDENT
7-10-00

MassEnvelope Plus

The Plus is in the Printing

July 6, 2000

THE PRESIDENT AND SEN
7-9-00

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20050

Dear Mr. President,

Last year you and the First Lady set the course for a more secure future for our nation's children's hospitals when you started a new federal program to support their contributions in training our children's doctors. This year I hope that you may stay that course and see that this important children's hospitals graduate medical education (GME) program is fully funded.

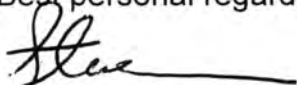
The program is fair. Full funding would provide the children's hospitals with the same federal support for GME that is provided to all other teaching hospitals through Medicare. The children's hospitals definitely need it. Almost half of the losses on patient revenue in many of these hospitals come from the direct costs of GME alone. And; children's health care needs it too.

These hospitals train the pediatricians and pediatric specialists for our children. They train most of the pediatric researchers. They include our country's leading children's academic medical centers and research programs, such as Children's, Boston. We need to preserve these institutions and keep them strong.

Your initial budget for FY2001 provided \$80 million for children's hospitals GME. This represents a significant increase from the \$40 million provided in FY2000, but it falls far short of the \$285 million called for in the children's hospitals GME legislation that you signed last year.

As you revisit your FY2001 budget in light of the growing surplus, I ask that you address the needs of our children's hospitals, as you are other health care providers. A relatively small investment for the federal government can make a very big difference to the future of our children's hospitals and to children's health. Congress has indicated its intent to increase funding for this program as the appropriations process continues. I hope that the White House will be part of its success.

Best personal regards,



Steven Grossman