Office of the First Lady
Press Office
Files of Lissa Muscatine

Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of Communications to the First Lady

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Hillary Clinton that seems ... sentiment was heard along PRESIDENT, PAGE 2A

Hillary Clinton adds the Methodist Church to Save America's Treasures

White House announces $51,000 for restoration

By Stephanie Barrett
I&M Staff Writer

An historic visit by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Friday may help a small congregation overcome a daunting task - raising $3 million to restore their nearly 200-year-old sanctuary. With the church's designation as an "American Treasure" by the First Lady, supporters are hopeful the national recognition will boost local efforts to restore the downtown landmark.

With only 35 members in its congregation, the Nantucket United Methodist Church faced a monumental battle until last week when Mrs. Clinton spoke at the historic building and expressed her enthusiastic support for the three-phase restoration project which began two years ago.

Members of the church and the Two Centre Street Restoration Project, which have worked together since 1995 to restore the building, were thrilled when they heard the First Lady was planning to visit.

"A month ago, when we heard the First Lady was coming to speak at the American Ireland Fund, I asked Elizabeth Bagley if Mrs. Clinton might be interested in touring the Methodist Church, because she is a Methodist and interested in historic preservation," said Marianne Stanton, a church member and past president of the Two Centre Street Restoration Project.

"When I started getting calls for more information we were hopeful. I sent the printed material we had and our video to the White House, but I don't think we ever thought the First Lady would actually visit - let alone do what she did for us in designating us an official project of Save America's Treasures."

On Friday Stanton and other church members along with members of the Two Centre Street board and the Nantucket Preservation Trust were among 70 invited guests to the second floor performance center of the church where Mrs. Clinton made the announcement that $51,000 in new funds have been raised for the church and applauded island preservation efforts.

"Thank you for your gra-

CHURCH, PAGE 6A

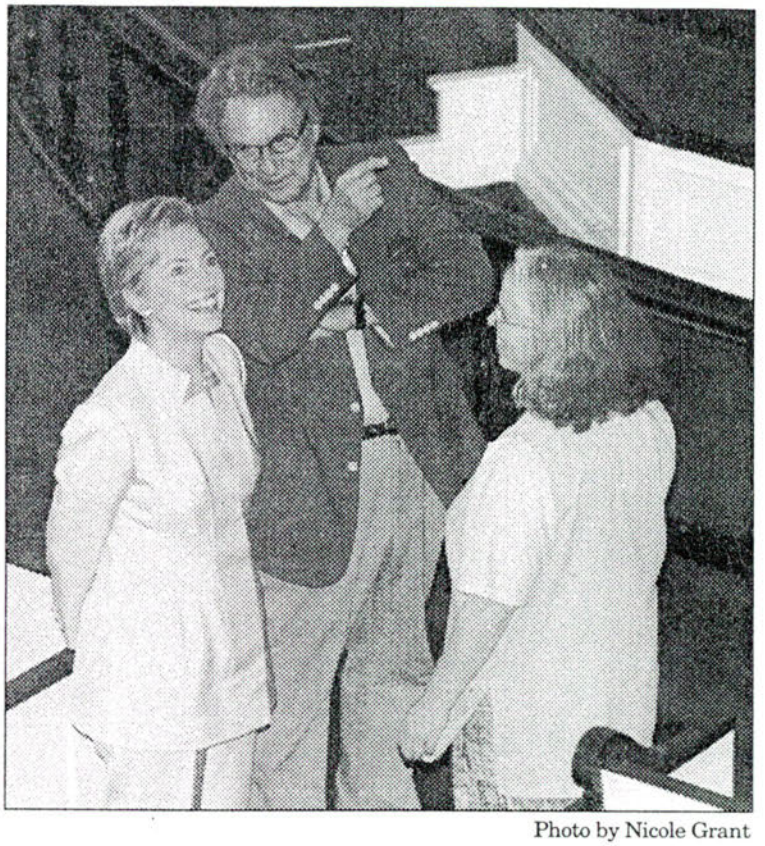


Photo by Nicole Grant

The First Lady toured the Methodist Church Friday with Rev. Nancy Nelson, far right, and Max Berry, president of the Nantucket Preservation Trust. Following the tour, she announced new contributions of $51,000 had been raised by summer resident Ann Gund, whose husband Graham is on the board to restore the church, and by the White House.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Church (Continued from page 1A)

cious welcome and for your steadfast efforts to keep the Nantucket United Methodist Church a standing symbol of the richness of this community," Clinton said. "Your work will give a gift to the future and I'm proud to witness it today." (Complete text of speech on page 3AB.)

Although the First Lady never officially announced the church restoration as a project for the White House Council's Save America's Treasures program Friday morning, church officials received word later that afternoon that the historic house of worship was included on a growing list of worthy projects across the country eligible for matching federal grants through the national preservation program.

Save America's Treasures is a public-private partnership between the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation which was launched to preserve the nation's historic sites, documents and artifacts most in danger of deterioration through federal grants and matching funds administered by the National Park Service at the Department of the Interior.

The Nantucket United Methodist Church joins 62 Save America's Treasures projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia and the Midway Islands, ranging from the Thomas Jefferson papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society to Ebenezer Baptist church in Georgia and the ancient cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado.

"As all of you know, this church finds itself threatened once again by forces as great as fire," Mrs. Clinton said as she recounted the church's close call with the great fire of 1846. "The church must now battle the corrosive elements of nature as it continues to serve as a house of worship and a center of the community in which it stands."

Preservationist, island summer resident and Washington D.C. attorney Max Berry, who introduced the First Lady Friday, said he was pleased by the White House recognition of the restoration project he and other island preservationists have shown support for.

"How appropriate it is to be in this historic preservation project," Berry said Friday. "This is the perfect place. The First Lady couldn't have picked a more significant place historically from a preservation point of view."

Architect Graham Gund, who is also a board member of the Two Centre Street project and a major financial supporter, was scheduled to introduce the First Lady, but was detained off-island by business. His wife Ann, who had hosted a benefit cocktail party for the church's restoration project the night before, was also credited with raising significant funds for the church in conjunction with the First Lady's visit.

"Both Graham and Ann Gund have been marvelous friends of the restoration project," said Stanton. "They both have worked very hard for preservation efforts on Nantucket."

Methodist Church minister Nancy Nelson said she hopes this national recognition will be the impetus the restoration project needs to take off and secure the more than $2 million currently needed to finish the work that began in the fall of 1997.

"In terms of legitimizing our cause it means a lot," Nelson said. "I've always known it was a wonderful old building, but now a lot of people know it. This designation shines a spotlight on our embattled building - our poor beleaguered building."

The Two Centre Street Restoration Project, a not-for-profit organization, was created in 1995 by a group of church members and individuals in the community striving to save the historic landmark.

After conducting a six-month assessment of the building by internationally known preservationists John Boland and Regina Binder, a three-phase construction plan was formulated.

Without a doubt, Binder said she feels the Methodist Church is a treasure, but it is its significance culturally that makes the building worthy of the massive efforts needed for the restoration to be successful.

Two of the three levels of the Centre Street sanctuary are regularly used for concerts, lectures and theatrical productions.

"The Methodist Church is an important cultural icon. To me Nantucket has been preserved very well architecturally, but it hasn't been so successful preserving social and economic diversity," Binder said Wednesday during a telephone interview from Europe.

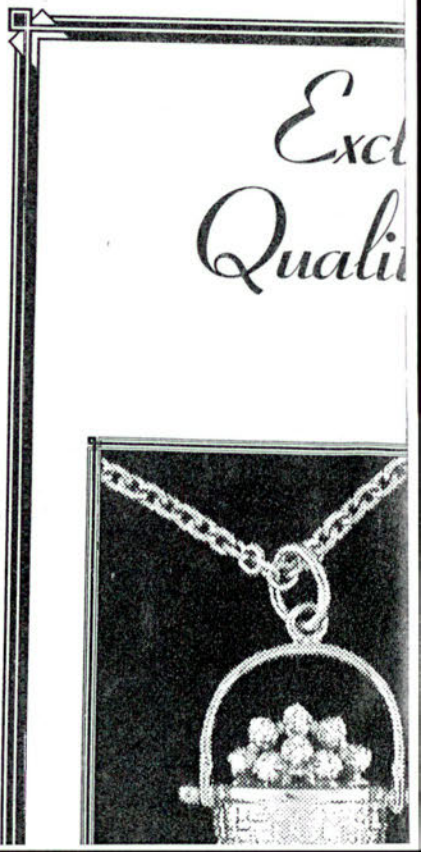
"This church stands for all three of those things. This building stands as an architectural representation of an important time historically. It also represents community character, the kind Nantucket had throughout its history."

Phase one work, consisting of sealing the building against moisture seepage, repainting a majority of the facade and strengthening the foundation, cost nearly $300,000 and was completed in January 1998. Matching grants totaling $93,000 were awarded from the Massachusetts Historic Commission (MHC), which placed the church on its list of the 10 most endangered places in the Commonwealth in 1995.

Phase two of the project, which will retrofit the roof, rebuild the porch and its six columns, as well as paint them, is also expected to cost around $300,000, according to church officials. Nearly $100,000 is needed almost immediately to facilitate the next step of the project, although a $60,000 MHC matching grant was secured and new donations totaling $51,000 were announced by Mrs. Clinton during her speech. Church officials said work must be completed by May 2000 or they risk losing the MHC grant.

Funding is also needed for the final phase, which will address the renovation needs of the interior, as well as a maintenance fund to prevent deterioration from undermining the expensive work to be done.

Thirteen other Massachusetts projects have been chosen to date for the Save America's Treasures program, including the archives and collections of the USS Constitution Museum in Boston and the Mount - home of Edith Wharton in Lenox.



PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

joan vass, nantucket

EIGHTY-TWO PAGES SEVEN SECTIONS ONE DOLLAR

Golf outing tops Presidential visit

First Lady takes center stage in day-long tour

By Joshua Balling
I&M Assistant Editor

Most Nantucketers caught little more than a fleeting glimpse of President Bill Clinton during his first visit to the island last Friday, as the focus of the trip was very much on First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and her possible run for a Senate seat in New York.

The President kept a low profile during the 13-hour visit, playing a private, five-hour round of golf at the exclusive Nantucket Golf Club while the First Lady attracted most of the public attention during a whirlwind tour of several downtown stores and historic sites.

The Clintons were more visible at two fundraisers held later in the day, one for the American Ireland Fund and the other to raise money for a Senate run by Hillary Clinton that seems more and more probable with each passing day.

"She said to me several times during the day how much she is looking forward to the campaign," said Elizabeth Bagley, a close friend and former ambassador to Portugal, who with her husband Smith hosted the fundraising dinner for Clinton at their Eel Point summer home.

"She is very honest about where she is in all of this, and why she is running," said Bagley.

Despite the island's reputation as a popular Republican summer enclave, hundreds of people lined the streets along the Presidential motorcade route to experience the first visit by a sitting President to the island since Franklin Delano Roosevelt steamed into Nantucket Harbor on the *Amberjack II*.

Very little anti-Clinton sentiment was heard along the motorcade route or during Hillary Clinton's downtown visit. A sign outside Mid-Island Pizza still on display Monday read "Hillary For President."

"It was an honor to stand there and watch the President go by," said former Selectman Wayne Viera, who was driving a friend home when he was forced to turn onto a side road off Nobadeer Farm Road as the motorcade swept by.

"As bad as he's been, it was really an honor to see the leader of the United States come by. The splendor was really exhilarating, kind of awe-inspiring. Some people might think it is a little awkward or troublesome to have him come at this time of year, but this was an historic event. It doesn't happen that often. It was a nice feeling that the President was visiting our island."

Enthusiastic reception

By the time Air Force One - the second of two identical blue and white DC-9s carrying the Clintons

PRESIDENT, PAGE 2A

Hillary Clinton adds the Methodist Church to Save America's Treasures

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

White House



PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

President (Continued from page 1A)

and their support staff and emblazoned with "United States of America" on their fuselages - taxied to a stop at 10:18 a.m., the crowd outside Nantucket Memorial Airport had grown to several hundred. Kept behind bright yellow barricades, the spectators struggled to catch a glimpse of the Clintons as they deplaned and spoke briefly to the Bagleys and local government officials.

"I don't know when we'd ever have this opportunity," said island resident Margaret Slichter, who brought her daughters, 7-year-old Olivia and 5-year-old Diana, to the airport. "Seeing all the hubbub is definitely exciting."

Selectmen Chairman Arthur Desrocher did not attend the welcoming ceremony. The staunch Republican said beforehand that he had made off-island plans months in advance of the Presidential visit and didn't intend to change them.

"When he came down those stairs, it was as though time had stopped for me. I was thinking the leader of the free world is on Nantucket, and I'm not supposed to be here," said Selectman Tim Soverino, who handed the President a Nantucket Fire Department baseball cap as he stepped off the plane. "I've got to tell you, it was like a sense of honor and a sense of history, all at once. It was a real thrill, to be in his presence, but he was such a personable guy. I told him he couldn't play golf without a good hat, and he put it right on. I wished I could have had more of an opportunity to talk to him."

The President and First Lady were then escorted into separate sport utility vehicles - Hillary Rodham Clinton into a black Ford Expedition and President Clinton into a silver Chevy Suburban - before going their separate ways.

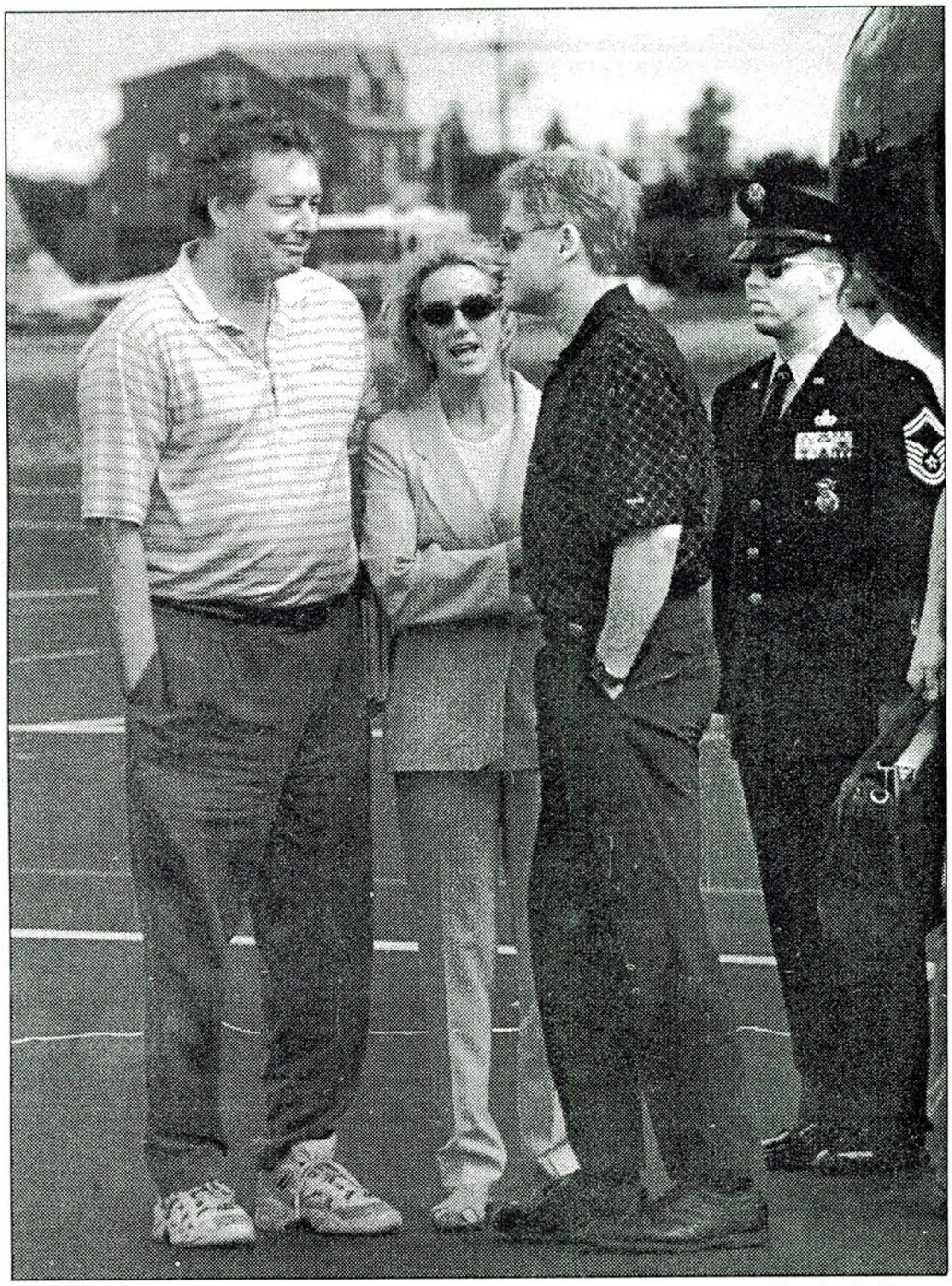


Photo by Jim Powers

Smith Bagley and his wife, Ambassador Elizabeth Bagley, met the President and the First Lady when Air Force One landed at Nantucket Memorial Airport Friday morning. The Bagleys played host to the First Couple during their island visit, lunching with them and later hosting a $1,000-a-plate fundraising dinner for the First Lady's expected Senate campaign for the N.Y. seat being vacated by Daniel Patrick Moynihan in 2000.

A day on the links

The President's 15-car motorcade headed quickly to the Nantucket Golf Club in Sconset, where he played 18 holes with Massachusetts Sen. John Kerry, Boston businessman Jack Manning, the co-chairman of Friday night's American Ireland Fund benefit on Nantucket, and Washington businessman Wayne Rogers, a heavy contributor to the Democratic National Committee.

Clinton, who normally shoots in the mid-80s, reportedly shot a 90 on the challenging wind-swept course. Spectators who attempted to catch glimpses of the President on the 13th green and 14th tee, which can be seen from Milestone Road, were quickly herded away by Sheriff Richard Bretschneider and serious-looking Secret Service agents wearing earpieces and handguns concealed under sport coats.

"The impact on the club was almost non-existent. It was amazing," said club pro Kevin Walker, who walked the course with the President's foursome. "We did have a club championship,



their separate ways.

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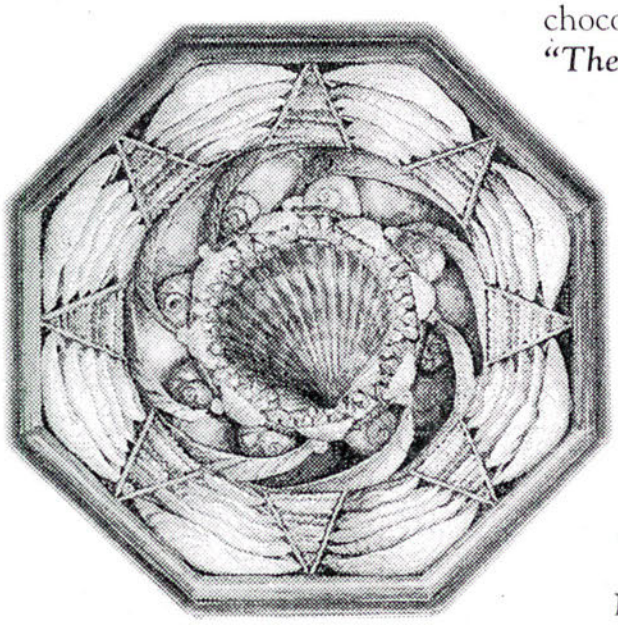
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Photo by Jim Pow

A crowd of several hundred people waited at the airport to catch a glimpse of the President and the Fir Lady Friday morning.



Sweet Inspirations of Nantucket presents its award winning chocolates in its newest Nantucket collectible tin, entitled *"The Sailor's Valentine, A 19th Century Tradition"*

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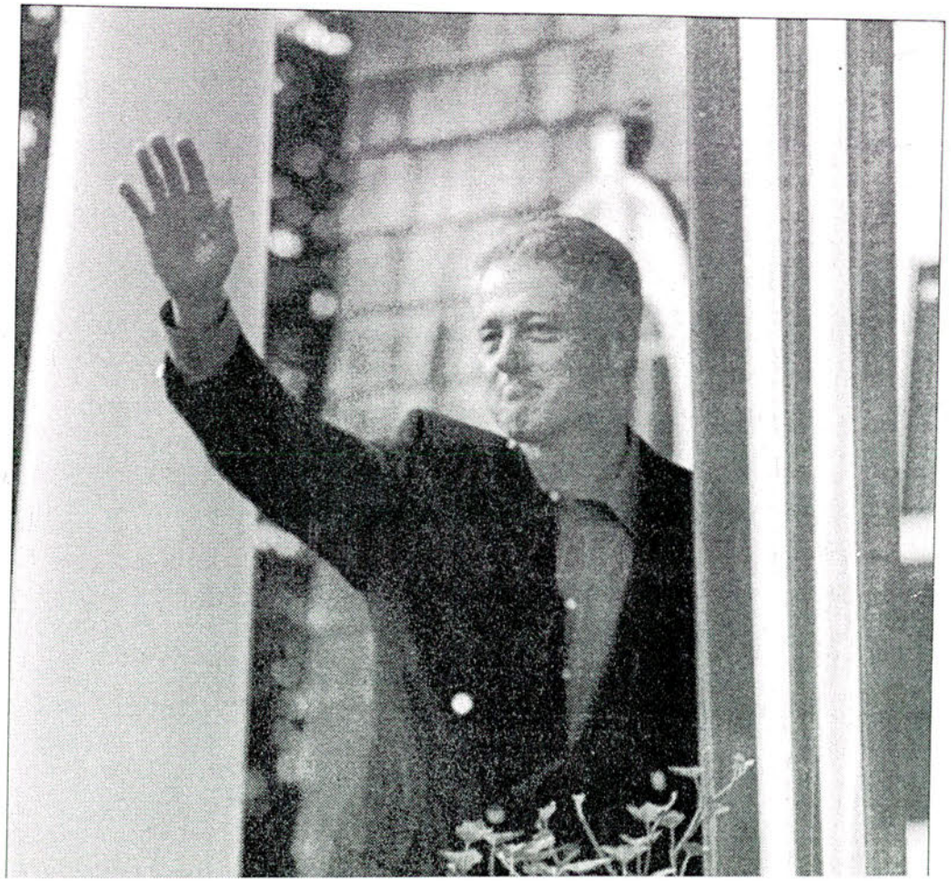
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PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

President says "It's her turn"



Clinton backs First Lady for Senate run



By Joshua Balling
I&M Assistant Editor

More than 20 years ago, an Arkansas politician with plenty of ambition made a deal with his wife, an accomplished attorney who harbored her own political interests.

That politician became President William Jefferson Clinton.

"I'm glad she didn't do it then, but I'm very glad she is doing it today. For 20 years we've gone where I've wanted to go and done what I wanted to do. Now it's her turn."

The comments, in which Clinton also told those gathered at the $1,000-a-plate dinner of the first time he laid eyes on his wife at Yale Law School, were the President's first show of public support for Hillary Clinton's expected

His wife Hillary appears finally ready to explore her own political options, contemplating a possible run for Senate in New York against New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.

"I told her back then if she gave me 20 years, she could have the next 20 years to do what she wanted and if we were both still alive after that, we'd fight about it then," a relaxed Clinton told 142 supporters at a fundraising dinner for his wife Friday night at the Eel Point home of former Ambassador to Portugal Elizabeth Bagley and her husband Smith, an heir to the RJ Reynolds tobacco fortune.

"All she is really doing today is what I thought, for the benefit of the country and for the development of her own potential for service, maybe she should have been able to do in 1973," President Clinton said.

Senate campaign.

"We met in 1971. I noticed her in a class we were both in in law school, probably because she attended it even less frequently than I did," Clinton joked to an audience that included BankBoston CEO Chad Gifford, local legislative liaison Tim Madden and his wife Dr. Diane Pearl, former Selectman Cheryl Bartlett and many other year-round Nantucket residents.

"I kind of stalked her for around two or three weeks, and then I stopped. Until she came up to me one day and said 'You've been staring at me for weeks. The least you can do is tell me your name.' I couldn't remember my name," Clinton said. "That's when I realized this woman has initiative. That's very important in a Senator. She has such enormous potential for public service. She is the most gifted woman I've ever known."

The First Lady preceded her husband to the podium set up in front of the Bagleys' softly lit swimming pool. She talked briefly about health care and education, issues she said she cared deeply about.

"Traveling around New York, what I'm hearing, is the issues that I care about . . . are the issues the voters care about," she said, before bringing a round of applause from the audience by saying how much she "enjoyed this beautiful island of Nantucket, which used to be part of New York."

Paula Gonfrade, who owns a hair salon on Nantucket, said she was extremely impressed by both the President and the First Lady.

"It really sounded like she was going to focus her campaign on health care and education. She was very pointed about that," said Gonfrade, who called the event "a once-in-a-lifetime chance to meet the leader of the free world and his wife, someone you see on TV 10 times a day."

Madden was also impressed.

"His explanation of why she wanted to do this now made sense, after what she has done for him over the years," he said. "I've heard the carpetbagger criticism, but I think a lot of people get confused about what a Senator's role actually is. Wherever you're from, you're contributing as much to the nation as a whole as you are to your state."

Elizabeth Bagley echoed her guests' sentiments. "I thought she gave a great talk. People were thrilled," she said. "She was very articulate, very honest about where she is, why she is running, what she has gotten out of it so far, in terms of her listening tour. She told me several times during the day how much she is looking forward to running."

Photo by Frederick G.S. Clow

Mrs. Clinton got in some campaign practice at the home of Bob Matthews, right, as she held his daughter Miranda.



Photo by Jim Powers

President Clinton waves to onlookers from the doorway of the Matthews home at 11 Cliff Road. Inside, the house was crammed, elbow to elbow, with 350 supporters of the American Ireland Fund who had paid $250 a ticket to hear the President, First Lady and NBC "Meet the Press" Moderator Tim Russert speak about Ireland.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

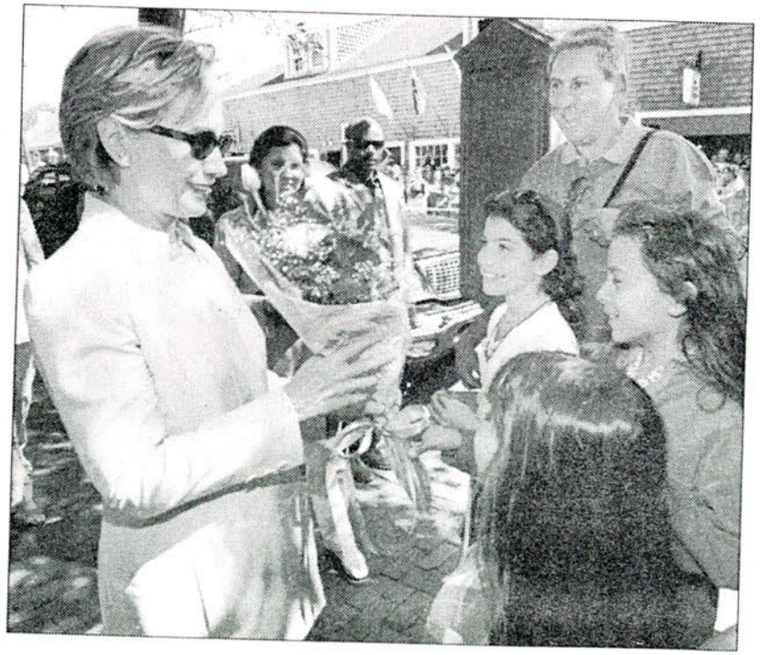


Photo by Nicole Grant

The First Lady receives flowers from island schoolchildren Anjelica and Joanna Tejada in front of the Whaling Museum.

Hillary's whirlwind tour

Glass gallery, library, museum and more

By Stephanie Barrett
I&M Staff Writer

For many it was a once-in-a-lifetime experience - the opportunity to shake the First Lady's hand on the historic streets of Nantucket. Add to that the chance Hillary Rodham Clinton may run for a New York Senate seat next year and you get hundreds of eager onlookers vying for a glimpse of the First Lady with her Secret Service entourage as she attempted Friday to see the sites of this popular resort island she visited once before over three decades ago.

Tourists and residents flooded in full force the few downtown destinations Clinton visited Friday, forcing the First Lady to abort her original plan of walking from store to store in an afternoon of Nantucket shopping. After seeing the hundreds of eager spectators who crowded around the Nantucket Looms which she visited just after lunchtime, the First Lady revised her walking plan and sought refuge within her motorcade.

> *"She's a positive female role model."*
> *— Cari Golden Teal*
> *Summer visitor*

Well-wishers, flooding Main Street as far out as the fountain situated in the middle of the cobblestone throroughfare, heartily cheered Mrs. Clinton as she shook hands and waved like a candidate canvassing a crowd.

"She's a positive female role model," Cari Golden Teal from Duxbury, Mass. said outside the Looms.

"She shook my hand," Elias Ammerman said. "It was very cool."

While shop fronts at the top of Main Street seemed almost ghostly and deserted, the area around the Looms looked more like a closed street holiday gathering common during Daffodil and Fourth of July festivities.

"When she came in, all of a sudden I turned around and glanced out the window and it was like Daffodil Weekend out there," Nantucket Looms Head Weaver Rebecca Jusko said.

HILLARY, PAGE 2AB

Presidential Visit

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Airport crowd moved by Presidential arrival; airport security tightest ever

By Catherine Fahy
I&M Staff Writer

Many of the hundreds of people who craned their necks at Nantucket Memorial Airport Friday morning to catch a glimpse of President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton emerging from Air Force One said they were more interested in the pomp and circumstance surrounding a Presidential visit than they were in the President himself.

"I just wanted to see the aircraft and everything," said Nantucket firefighter David Gray.

But when the DC-9 emblazoned with "United States of America" appeared in the sky over the south shore at about 10 a.m. and touched down on the airport's main runway, some in the crowd admitted to feeling chills.

"I tried not to be excited but, yeah, it's pretty awesome," said Concord resident and Nantucket visitor Ken Mabbs, standing in the courtyard near the runway.

"Whether you agree with his politics or not, it's a real thrill," said David Stein, a private pilot from Martha's Vineyard who shook hands with the President when the First Family arrived on Martha's Vineyard last Thursday.

> ***"I don't know when we'd ever have this opportunity. Seeing all the hubbub is definitely exciting."***
> *— Margaret Slichter Spectator*

Some in the otherwise quiet crowd clapped and cheered when the plane's door swung open. As it turned out, the President and Mrs. Clinton were not in the first DC-9 that landed.

They emerged instead from a second, identical aircraft that taxied to a stop outside the terminal several minutes after the first, waving to the crowd as they descended to the tarmac and the awaiting motorcade lined up outside the airport's north entrance.

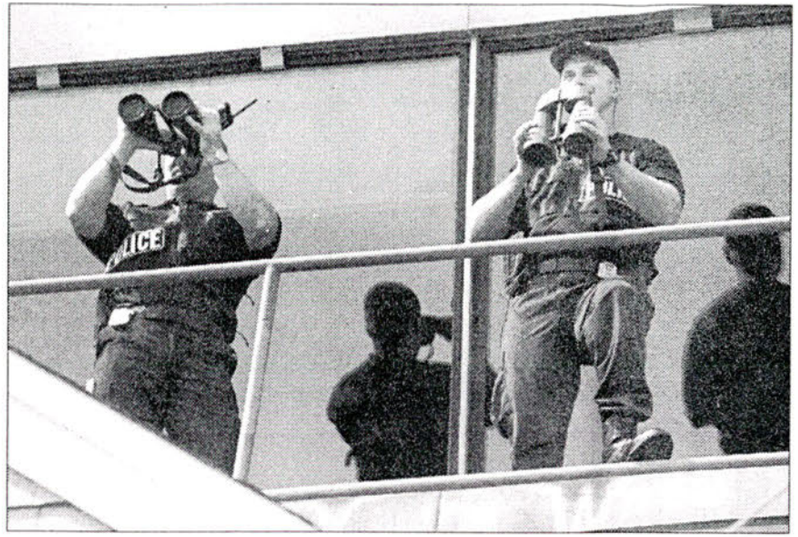


Photo by Jim Powers

Armed secret service agents were atop the catwalk of the airport control tower before, during and after the arrival of Air Force One.

Barry Bissaillon, an operations specialist at the Martha's Vineyard Airport, where the Clintons arrived Thursday for their fifth annual vacation, said it's standard operating procedure for the Secret Service and the traveling press corps to travel in a separate but identical plane, and it's never clear ahead of time which plane will land first.

President Clinton's visit marked the first trip to Nantucket by a sitting president since Franklin Delano Roosevelt sailed into Nantucket Harbor more than 40 years ago.

The Clintons did not shake hands with their supporters at the airport, as they did Thursday at the Martha's Vineyard Airport, where people who want to greet the President have to pass through metal detectors, said Bissaillon.

"They have an extensive screening procedure here," he said Saturday. "(The Secret Service) is here for two to three days setting all that stuff up. It's not something that's easy to do."

Except for the several members of the press and local officials who were invited onto the tarmac to view the Clintons' arrival, no such arrangements were made on Nantucket.

Despite being warned by police officers and Secret Service agents ahead of time, many in the crowd appeared upset that the President and First Lady did not approach the crowd.

"It was a disappointment not to see him up close," said Ellen Green, whose 9-year-old son Charlie carried a sign that read "Bill's My Favorite Prez."

Matt and Pat Gourlay of Greenwich, Conn. were waiting for the President and the First Lady at the airport and were also guests at the $1,000-a-plate fundraising dinner held at the Eel Point home of former Ambassador to Portugal Elizabeth Bagley and her husband Smith.

Both said they were excited by the Presidential visit, even though they'd met the President once before at his first inaugural ball.

"You had to give your name and Social Security number and date of birth to the Secret Service (at the inauguration)," said Matt Gourlay, an investment banker. "It was kind of cool."

Many of those gathered at the airport showed up early to ensure a good vantage point.

"I don't know when we'd ever have this opportunity," said island resident Margaret Slichter with her daughters, 7-year-old Olivia and 5-year-old Diana. "Seeing all the hubbub is definitely exciting."

Clifford Green, a Los Angeles screenwriter, said he and his wife Ellen and son Charlie had been waiting since 9 a.m.

"I expected more people here," he said. "In L.A. it's always a mob scene."

Others were not even aware the President was scheduled to visit Nantucket.

"We didn't even know there was an event until we got here," said Jack Breedlove, a Nantucket vacationer who was at the airport to catch a Martha's Vineyard-bound flight with his wife, Esther.

"We just happened to be here at the right time," he said.

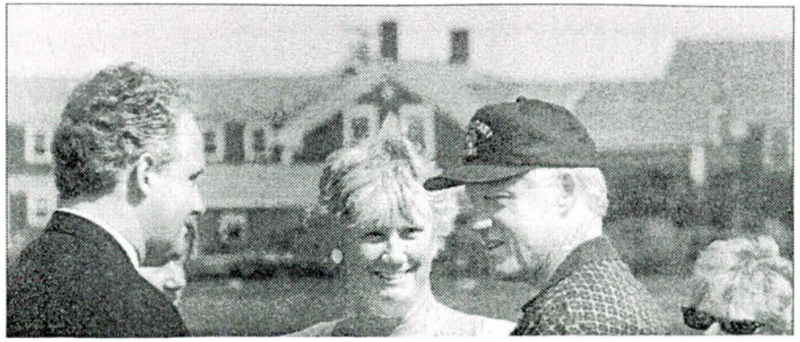
Some complained that the hype preceding the President's visit was excessive.

"It's a total waste of the taxpayers' money," said Scott Jordan, a house builder from the Poconos region of Pennsylvania who's part of a construction crew in Squam.

But that very hype was what most people waited to see.

"I was walking by and there's a couple of snipers opening their cases," said Nantucket plumber Steve Ciarmataro after seeing several members of the Secret Service readying for the arrival of Air Force One.

"The whole thing is exciting."



President's golf game did little to disrupt NGC tourney

By Chris Warner
I&M Sports Editor

The center of attention at the Nantucket Golf Club last Friday was not Jacques Wullschleger, even though he won the club's two-day tournament. Instead, members seemed to

Service presence for the President was very low key, only marginally more than what Walker said he experienced playing with former president Gerald Ford at the Doral Resort and Country Club in Miami about six years ago.

handicap had dropped three or four shots since he's been in office because he's been exposed to teachers like myself. He's always getting advice. I would say (he should) try to be more consistent. He hits the ball as well as anybody, he just

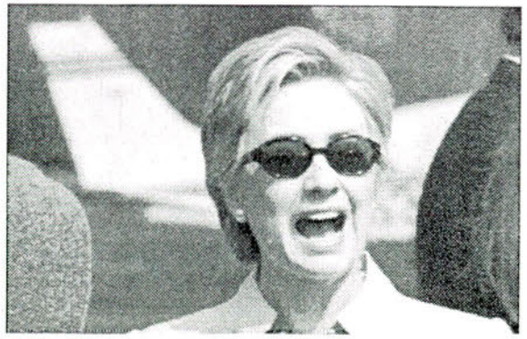




Photo by Jim Powers

The President was met at the airport by a group of town officials including Selectmen Tim Soverino, Georgia Snell and administrative assistant Nancy Oliver and Town Administrator Libby Gibson, not shown here. The President chatted with the Selectmen briefly before heading out to the Nantucket Golf Course for a day on the links.



Photo by Jim Powers

First Lady Hillary Clinton was all smiles at the airport and during her day-long trip. Those who met her remarked on how lovely she was and how friendly.

A day in the life of the traveling press: Not all that it's cracked up to be

By Joshua Balling
I&M Assistant Editor

Commentary

There is nothing glamorous about being a member of the White House traveling press corps assigned to cover the leader of the free world when he's on vacation.

During most of President Clinton's official visits to exotic locales around the world, the traveling press is kept on their toes. The President is generally on some sort of mission - be it humanitarian, economic or diplomatic - and there is plenty to write about.

But when he's on vacation, his time is his own and he understandably wants to spend some of it out of the public eye. The press doesn't go away. . . they just aren't allowed as close as they usually are. In a way, it's a vacation for them, too.

During the Clintons' 13-hour tour of Nantucket, I&M photographer Jim Powers and I were assigned to the traveling press corps that follows the President when he's on the road. The White House is gracious enough to allow a limited number of local press into the traveling pool whenever the Commander in Chief ventures out of Washington, D.C. It wasn't quite the experience we expected.

We never spoke to the President, not even a shouted question across the airport tarmac like you hear when he steps off the Presidential helicopter onto the White House lawn.

"The President will not be answering questions today," said a young member of the Secret Service wearing a high-tech ear piece and a blue blazer that did little to conceal the shoulder holster and its resident sidearm.

But at least we got to ride in the Presidential motorcade. From the moment the President and First Lady arrived at Nantucket Memorial Airport to the second the First Couple departed, we were herded from destination to destination in a rented Dodge Durango with six other members of the press and various cameras, lenses, notebook computers and cellular phones.

The closest I got to the President during his whirlwind Nantucket tour was 30 feet away during the American Ireland Fund benefit at the Cliff Road home of Bob and Mia Matthews. I guess I should have considered myself lucky. As one of only two journalists allowed in, at least I didn't suffer the same fate as my photographer, sequestered one floor below, listening to the President, First Lady, Tim Russert et al piped in over a tinny-sounding speaker.

The entire time the President was on the golf course with Sen. John Kerry and two big-time Democratic Party supporters, we were firmly ensconced in the lounge of the employee dormitory of the Nantucket Golf Club, sitting with about 30 globe-trotting journalists scarfing ham and cheese sandwiches, reading *USA Today* and watching Wesley Snipes and Tommy Lee Jones in "U.S. Marshals."

"This is what we do best," quipped Brian Coile, a cameraman for the Fox television network. "We try to look like we're doing something important when we're really not doing much of anything at all. But we have to be here."

While the President and First Lady hobnobbed with 142 well-wishers who ponied up $1,000 a plate at a fundraising dinner at the home of Smith and Elizabeth Bagley, I was again sequestered in the basement of the Bagleys' pool house, waiting for the off chance that the President might address Hillary's supporters.

Apparently there is a very complex and mysterious protocol involving the press and the pres: If he attends a fundraising dinner in a private residence and does not speak, the press is not allowed to attend. If he does speak at a private residence - as he did at the American Ireland Fund benefit - only selected members of the print media are allowed in. The rest of the press receive hand-delivered transcribed copies of his comments taken down by a White House stenographer and crowd around the reporters allowed in for their personal impressions of the event.

Because there was a slight chance that the President might speak in favor of his wife's possible run for Senate, a reporter from *The Houston Chronicle* and myself were shepherded down a narrow spiral staircase into the basement workout room of the Bagleys' poolhouse. The rest of the press corps - Jim was left behind again - was again quarantined in the guest house of a neighboring beach estate, watching "Raising Arizona" and sucking down clam chowder, barbecued chicken and corn on the cob.

Because our food arrived at precisely the exact moment the President chose to stand up and extol Hillary's virtues, I missed out on the meal.

"That's how it usually works," said White House staffer Craig Minassian, who for the past two years has been saddled with the prestigious job of herding the traveling press from one Presidential destination to another. "It's not exactly as glamorous as some people think it is."

After 13 hours following the President around Nantucket, he boarded Air Force One, trailed by the traveling press corps, and returned to Martha's Vineyard to continue his vacation. And in a move that surprised even the most seasoned White House correspondents, the President made his way back to the press area of Air Force One during the short hop back to the Vineyard and chatted with reporters until the plane landed. Oh, well. Maybe some day.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Presidential Visit

Hillary

(Continued from page 1AB)

Jusko said Clinton's 30-minute visit was spent learning about the history of island weaving and admiring Looms products and works in progress.

"I truly feel she was genuinely interested in what we were doing as an art form as well as a product," Jusko said, who noted Clinton's charm and beauty as impressive. "It was really a nice treat to have her come in and recognize us."

Mrs. Clinton is not the only First Lady to have visited the Looms. Former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis also made trips to the Looms after she left the White House, shopping for her New York apartment.

During her downtown tour Mrs. Clinton made her way from the 176-year-old United Methodist Church on Centre Street where she spoke to an invitation-only audience on the church's preservation efforts. After an intimate lunch with friends Elizabeth and Smith Bagley at the White Elephant, the First Lady visited the Nantucket Looms on Main Street, Nantucket Glassworks on Centre Street, the Atheneum on India Street and wound up her afternoon downtown at the Whaling Museum on Broad Street.

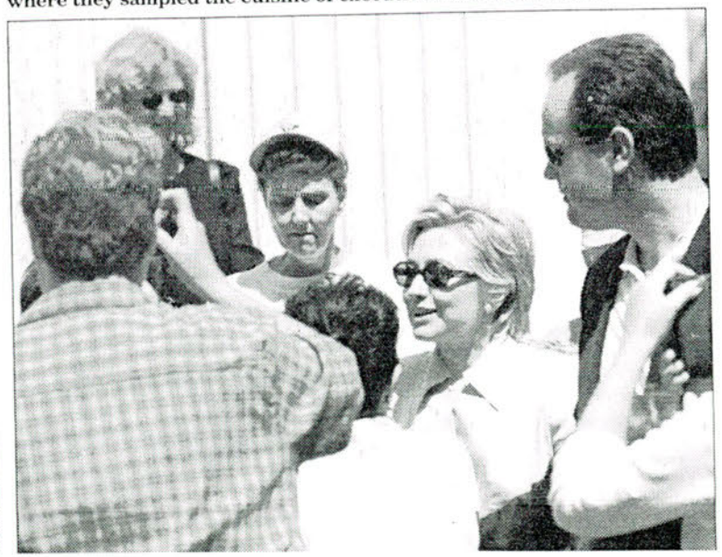
Also happy to be recognized were Robert and Jayne Dane, owners of the Dane Gallery and Nantucket Glass Works. Jayne Dane said Mrs. Clinton spent her time in the store admiring various artists, including a window display of featured artists of the White House Collection of American Crafts. Dane said Mrs. Clinton admired her husband Bob's colorful "Tutti Frutti" goblets which the couple have sent a pair of as a gift to the First Lady.





Photo by Nicole Grant

After her speech at the Methodist Church, the First Lady and friends Smith and Elizabeth Bagley and White House staff went to the White Elephant for lunch where they sampled the cuisine of executive chef Todd Davies.



PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

with rumors of a visit to the Atheneum rampantly circling the island for several days previous to Friday's visit, Atheneum Director Charlotte Maison said she was thrilled when the First Lady finally appeared on the steps of the treasured institution just before 2 p.m.

Maison said she was eager to showcase the library since its successful recent restoration and expansion tied in nicely with Mrs. Clinton's induction of the United Methodist Church to the Save America's Treasures program that morning.

Save America's Treasures is a public-private partnership between the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation which was launched to preserve the nation's historic sites, documents and artifacts most in danger of deterioration through federal grants and matching funds administered by the National Park Service, at the Department of the Interior.

"I really wanted (the First Lady) to see the Atheneum and how that tied in with her visit to the church," said Maison, who is also on the board of directors of the Two Centre Street Restoration Project.

"I said to her - see, this is what happens when you restore an important historical treasure. You have a magnificent building that is restored so people can use it every single day. I think she was impressed."

Maison said Mrs. Clinton toured the library and expressed special interest in the Weezie Library for Children and the Great Hall - an historic island meeting place located within the massive Greek revival structure. While touring the library, Maison said the First Lady admired portraits of Maria Mitchell and Lucretia Mott.

Inside the library, unwitting patrons were graced with Mrs. Clinton's surprise visit and spent a few moments chatting with the First Lady.



Photo by Nicole Grant

Former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis also frequented The Nantucket Looms and purchased fabric from it after she left the White House.

Twelve-year-old Jared McGrady said he was getting a summer reading book when he was granted the thrill of a lifetime by meeting Mrs. Clinton inside the library. McGrady said he shook the First Lady's hand and said "hi" to her.

"I thought she was nice," McGrady said. "But I didn't realize how short she was. She was the same height as me."

After leaving the library and his unexpected visit with Mrs. Clinton, McGrady said awaiting crowds outside greeted him.

"They must have thought she was coming outside, so I waved to them," he joked.

Other island children received similar thrills when Mrs. Clinton accepted gifts as she exited the Whaling Museum after a brief visit. Blaire Ligelis, 11, offered a patch emblazoned with her family's inn, the Nantucket Whaler, and Angelica Tejada, 11, with sister Joanna, 7, presented the First Lady with roses from behind the roped-off area in front of the museum. The girls, accompanied by teacher Jackie Jette, said they were excited by the once-in-a-lifetime experience.

"Mrs. Clinton, I'd like you to meet my teacher," Angelica Tejada said as she shook Mrs. Clinton's hand.

Jette too said she was thrilled by the experience and was proud of the way her students handled the situation.

With sightseeing and downtown visiting behind her, Mrs. Clinton and her four-car entourage made their way to the Eel Point Bagley estate where the First Lady awaited husband Bill's return from a day at the Nantucket Golf Course.

The Clintons later made an appearance at the American Ireland Fund annual fundraiser on Cliff Road before departing on Air Force One at 11 p.m. to return to a vacation on sister island Martha's Vineyard.



Photo by Nicole Grant

Secret Service agents stayed close to the First Lady as she walked through the throng of admirers who were waiting for her at the Atheneum.

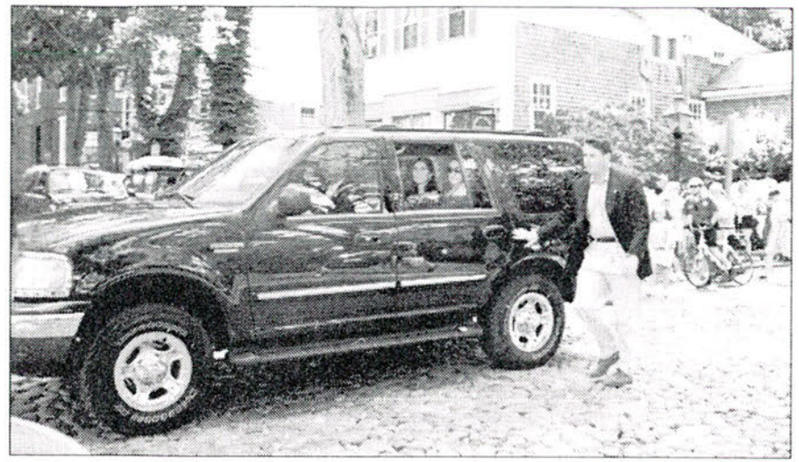


Photo by Nicole Grant

The First Lady had planned to stroll down Main Street after she stopped at the Nantucket Looms, but the crowds were so intense that she traveled to further destinations by automobile.



Photo by Jim Powers

Neighbors seek a better view of the activities at the Matthews' Cliff Road residence.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Presidential Visit



PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

Photo by Nicole Grant

The First Lady announced $51,000 in new donations to the restoration of the Methodist Church last Friday, after receiving a tour of the church from preservationist Max Berry and Rev. Nancy Nelson.

Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech at the Methodist Church

It is a pleasure for me to be here today, in the historic atmos-

The delay caused by Ms. Mitchell's action was enough for a change in



And each of us in our own way will have to

I have traveled across the country with the

It is a pleasure for me to be here today, in the historic atmosphere of this remarkable church, and on an island which has shown such a firm commitment to the cause of historic preservation. In 1966, the entire island was named a National Landmark by the National Park Service. I was impressed to learn that Nantucket has the largest collection of 17th, 18th and early 19th century intact structures in the country, including the African Meeting House, which serves as another living reminder of the diverse history of this island.

The Nantucket United Methodist Church was built in 1823, during the golden age of whaling, and serves as a living symbol of this island's history and character. Just 23 years after it opened to the community, however, the church already found itself under threat. I was inspired to hear of a story that I know has become somewhat of a legend around here. It was in 1846 that the Great Fire swept through Nantucket, destroying all the buildings on Main Street and the wharves. When this church stood in the Great Fire's path, firefighters made the decision to dynamite it in order to prevent the fire from spreading any further.

As the fire spread and the destruction of the church seemed imminent, a young woman's voice emerged from the chaos. Firefighters turned their eyes to the nation's first female astronomer, Maria Mitchell, who stood on the stairs along side this church. "If you blow up this church," she said, "You'll blow me up, too." The delay caused by Miss Mitchell's action was enough for a change in the winds to take place, which suddenly diverted the flames away from the church's direction. The building was saved.

Now there is no town fire sweeping the streets today. But as all of you know, this church finds itself threatened once again by forces as great as fire. The church must battle the corrosive elements of nature as it continues to serve as a house of worship and a center of the community in which it stands. The need to respond to this threat was made all too apparent when, in 1995, the Massachusetts Historic Commission placed it on its list of the ten most endangered places in the commonwealth.

The Nantucket United Methodist Church serves not only as a house of worship; it also functions as a theater and community center. The same people who used this place as a showcase for the arts or a venue for important lectures have come together to ensure its survival. You formed the "Two Centre Street Restoration Project," and, by January of 1998, phase one of this restoration project was finished and paid for. This could not have been done without the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the leadership of Secretary of the Commonwealth William Francis Galvin. The matching grants and support they provided have been crucial in this preservation effort, and I want to applaud their efforts.

Yet more work needs to be done for the final two phases of this restoration plan to be completed. Here, as in so many places across the nation, the living symbols of our past stand threatened. And what better time to take action against this deterioration than now, as a new millennium calls us to "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future." That is the theme of the White House Millennium Council, which the President and I launched two years ago.





Photos by Nicole Grant

The First Lady stops to chat with Methodist church member and treasurer Zona Butler and her 10-month-old daughter Jazzmin. Following her speech, the First Lady walked through the crowd, shaking hands and chatting.

Left, the press gathered at the back of the room as the First Lady spoke.

As we end this century and this millennium and begin anew, we have many new challenges facing our great nation. think of the gifts we can give to the future.

And today, I am delighted to announce over $51,000 in new donations toward the $148,000 still needed for phase two of the Nantucket Methodist Church's restoration. Many people contributed to this effort. First, I want to thank Faraway Productions for its pledge to donate all proceeds from this year's opening gala night - about $15,000. Several others have pledged $10,000 each: Abby Johnson and Chris Mc-Kown through the Fidelity Foundation; the Bank of Boston, represented here today by Steven DeCesare, President of Pacific Bank; and Thomas and Georgia Gosnell. On behalf of this important historic site, I thank you for your exceptional generosity and leadership.

I also want to acknowledge other major supporters: Tom and Barbara Dwyer; John and Joan Goodwin; Jack Manning and Lyle Howland; Huntington T. Block; and Maureen and Nigel Palmer. Frankly, I wish there was time for me to name the many, many others who participated in this very spirited community effort. But I can assure you that I am well aware of your contributions - and deeply grateful.

Finally, let me extend a special thank you to a few people without whose help this effort could not possibly have succeeded: Ann Gund, Maureen Palmer, Bobbie Handman, and Bobbie Greene of Save America's Treasures at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This church owes a debt of gratitude to you all.

Save America's Treasures program of the White House Millennium Council, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to bring attention to the historic places that capture the history of this nation. From the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow House in Cambridge to the ancient cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde in Colorado, many of this nation's great sites and collections are deteriorating before our very eyes. Save America's Treasures has inspired Americans to give - in ways large and small - over $33 million to preserve the nation's legacy. And we've learned that more than paper or wood, or bricks and mortar stand at risk when we allow these places to fade away. Our collective memory and community identity are at risk of crumbling as well. To be a nation in the new millennium, we must safeguard what it means to all of us to be Americans.

There's a lot of work for us to do, and it takes all of us - generous patrons as well as pennies for preservation. It means paying attention to the treasures in our own backyards. None of us owns our history, but each of us can be a caretaker of it. Each of us does have a responsibility to safeguard that history and pass it down to our children and our children's children.

Thank you for your gracious welcome and for your steadfast efforts to keep the Nantucket United Methodist Church a standing symbol of the richness of this community. Your work will give a gift to the future, and I'm proud to witness it today.

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

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fashion Q & A—shoes that rule & who wears them

seventeen

January 1999

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Andrea Chambers
EDITORIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

December 8, 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The Old Executive Office Bldg.
Room 1851/2
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Clinton:

I am enclosing the January issue of Seventeen containing your letter about the Millennium and the importance of oral history in understanding our past. We are so proud to publish your message to teenagers, and thank you for giving us this great opportunity.

As you will see, we have encouraged our readers to interview their grandparents or elderly relatives and send us 200-word essays about what they have learned from their experience. We are hopeful that we will receive some moving and powerful essays, and if so we will forward them to Ellen Lovell at the White House Millennium Council.

I thank you for sharing your inspiring words with our readers.

Sincerely yours,

Andrea L. Chambers
Editorial Projects Director

A PRIMEDIA Publication • 850 Third Avenue, 9th Floor • New York, NY 10022 • 212.407.9851 tel • 212.407.9899 fax

August 6, 1998

Memo to: Ellen Lovell
Marsha Berry

Re: Seventeen Magazine

I spoke with Andrea Chambers and told her that we were interested in pursuing their proposal.

- The article, which is described in their June 10 letter (copy attached) will appear in the January issue.

- Letter from Mrs. Clinton should be 650-750 words and they would like to have it by October 1, 1998.

- Deadline for submitting oral history will be March 15 and judging results announced June 15.

- Rules for submitting anecdotes are being developed by *Seventeen*'s lawyers and will be sent to us for review within a week or two.

- I suggested they say in the article that those selected will be invited to a White House Millennium event without being specific about what the event might be. I will ask that we see the article in advance.

- Reminder that the audience is almost all female, ages 12 to 21.

- We need to put them in touch with T.C. and Anne Orr. I have talked to T.C., not to Anne and need to send their names and numbers to Andrea.

- *Seventeen* is working with the Oral History Project.

QUESTIONS:

We need to decide on numbers soon. Andrea suggested 10 winners accompanied by the family member who was interviewed (which now makes 20) plus some unknown number of *Seventeen* staff. They wonder if there is a problem if any of the 10 are minors?

Do we want to have someone on the judging panel? I would think perhaps someone from NEH if they have their act together vis a vis My History ... or whoever here is working on My History.

Andrea also suggested somewhat obliquely that perhaps they might be able to find a sponsor for whatever the Millennium Evening or other event turns out to be that the winners will attend. We'll need to think about what that event is and when it is as soon as we can -- I did warn Andrea that might not be as soon as they would wish.

Sarah will work on a first draft of the letter. I will call Anne Orr and get contact into to Andrea. Andrea will be out of the country for two weeks. Her asistant is Janet Dolveira 212/407-9886.

Sue

seventeen

Andrea Chambers
EDITORIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

June 10, 1998

Ms. Ellen Lovell
Director of the Millennium Council
708 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503

Via fax: 202-395-7234

Dear Ellen:

It was a pleasure for Meredith Berlin and I to meet with you, members of your staff and Marsha Berry on Monday, June 8.

We are very excited about working with the White House Millennium Office to educate America's teenagers about the importance of preserving the past and imagining the future. In revisiting some of the ideas we discussed on Monday, we had some concerns about the practicality of asking readers to help preserve treasures on a grassroots level. In many cases, restoring buildings, monuments and artifacts requires sophisticated skills and expertise. While teenagers can certainly contribute to preservation fundraising efforts, these fall into the volunteerism category we are currently rewarding in our *Seventeen*/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards program. We are, of course, open to any suggestions you might have to overcome these perceived obstacles, and we would be happy to discuss this further at any time.

We do have an alternate proposal we hope will excite you as much as it does us. We would like to present an article in the October issue of *Seventeen* urging readers to preserve the past, including local monuments, historic buildings and artifacts, and give readers concrete guidelines about how to contact historic societies and other organizations where they might volunteer their time.

The major thrust of the article, however, would be the message that one of our most important treasures is our oral history. We would urge readers to interview a grandparent or elder living relative and would give them guidelines about how to do this (as well as how to research their family trees). We would ask readers to send in an anecdote from their interview that has special meaning to them: the story of a grandparent's arrival in America, a dramatic or meaningful story about achieving success or meeting a life goal. We would also want to know how their personal history relates to that of their community or the nation at large. Finally, we would select certain anecdotes and publish them in a future issue of *Seventeen*. (Of course, we would request audio or video tapes to corroborate the interview and a transcript of the anecdote).

It is our hope that Mrs. Clinton might want to write a letter emphasizing the importance of oral history and of preserving our national treasures and that we might publish this with the article.

It is our further hope that the Millennium Council might want to invite some of the most outstanding or interesting participants in this project to the White House with their grandparent or relative to participate in a ceremony or Millennium Evening attended by

established oral historians. We would, of course, hope to announce this in the October *Seventeen* in conjunction with the article.

We would be happy to discuss this further and formulate more specific details. If this proposal is not of interest, we certainly would be willing to explore other avenues. We would also like to further discuss at your convenience the feasibility of a teen time capsule.

I look forward to your response and thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Andrea L. Chambers

Andrea L. Chambers

seventeen

Andrea Chambers
EDITORIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

followed up on your conversations

July 16, 1998

Ms. Marsha Berry
Director of Communications for the First Lady
The Old Executive Office Building
Room 103
Washington, DC 20501

Via fax: 202-456-6244

Dear Marsha:

Thank you for faxing me information on the First Lady's "Save America's Treasures" tour. It is certainly a wonderful way to ensure the preservation of America's heritage for future generations.

Upon your return from the Treasures tour, I would love to speak further about our proposal for oral history, as outlined in my letter dated June 10. I received a phone call from Sue Vogelsinger earlier this week letting me know we will be discussing this further next week.

We are also beginning to finalize the details of our *Seventeen*/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards event, mentioned in Meredith Berlin's letter dated May 20, to be held in Washington, DC. We have selected the National Museum of Women in the Arts as a location and have narrowed the date of the event to either Tuesday, March 16 or 23 at approximately 1:30 p.m. While I understand it is probably too early for Mrs. Clinton to solidify her schedule this far in advance, it would be helpful to know if one date is a greater possibility than the other, should Mrs. Clinton be interested in speaking.

I look forward to speaking with you next week. My direct number is 212-407-9851, and my assistant, Janet Doliveira's number is 212-407-9886.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. Chambers

SUE VOGELSINGER

733 15TH STREET, NW • SUITE 202 • WASHINGTON, DC 20005 • (202) 347-2666 • Fax: (202) 393-6504

7/30

Marsha -

I think I may have sent this to you before -- or maybe Andrea Chambers sent you a copy directly. In any event, would you take a look at their suggestion and let me know what you think.

They are offering to do an article on the need for preservation and guidelines for grassroots preservation efforts AND an oral history project asking their readers to interview older relatives and send anecdotes from those interviews to the magazine — excerpts would be published and some selected number would be invited to come to DC for some kind of a White House event --

They would want a letter from HRC about oral history and preserving treasures AND and invitation to some event for the selected winners (don't like that word).

We do need to get back to these folks soon.

I think it's not a bad idea at all. Obviously, the invitation to winners part would require a decision from the powers that be over there.

Anyway, I'll call you later. Thanks.

3 pages

seventeen

Andrea Chambers
EDITORIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

June 10, 1998

Ms. Ellen Lovell
Director of the Millennium Council
708 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503

Via fax: 202-395-7234

Dear Ellen:

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We would be happy to discuss this further and formulate more specific details. If this proposal is not of interest, we certainly would be willing to explore other avenues. We would also like to further discuss at your convenience the feasibility of a teen time capsule.

I look forward to your response and thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Andrea L. Chambers

Andrea L. Chambers

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Andrea Chambers
EDITORIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

cc Millennium 6·10·98 @ 6:20pm

June 10, 1998

Ms. Marsha Berry
Director of Communications for the First Lady
The Old Executive Office Building
Room 103
Washington, DC 20501

Via fax: 202-456-6244

Dear Marsha:

It was a pleasure for Meredith Berlin and I to meet with you, Ellen Lovell and members of Ellen's staff on Monday, June 8.

We are very excited about working with the White House Millennium Office to educate America's teenagers about the importance of preserving the past and imagining the future. In revisiting some of the ideas we discussed on Monday, we had some concerns about the practicality of asking readers to help preserve treasures on a grassroots level. In many cases, restoring buildings, monuments and artifacts requires sophisticated skills and expertise. While teenagers can certainly contribute to preservation fundraising efforts, these fall into the volunteerism category we are currently rewarding in our *Seventeen*/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards program. We are, of course, open to any suggestions you might have to overcome these perceived obstacles, and we would be happy to discuss this further at any time.

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Sincerely yours,

Andrea L. Chambers

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fax cover sheet

DATE: June 10, 1998

TO: **Marsha Berry**

FAX: 202-456-6244

FROM: **Janet Doliveira**

SUBJECT: *Seventeen*/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards

Comments: Following please find a letter with details of ideas for the Millennium Council and the *Seventeen*/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards. Please call me with any questions at 212-407-9851. Thank you.

Pages to follow: 2

If there are any problems with this fax transmission, please call 212.407.9700.

DISCOVERY COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED

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301-986-0444 ext 4747
fax 301-986-8935

Judith McHale
President and Chief Operating Officer

J. marsha

July 6, 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

As you know, Discovery Communications, Inc. is a proud sponsor of the historic restoration of the Washington Monument. In partnership with the National Park Foundation and several other corporate sponsors, Discovery has committed its involvement to this exciting project for the next two years.

Serving as the cornerstone for our restoration partnership involvement is an original Discovery Channel documentary currently in production and tentatively titled ***The Washington Monument: It Stands For All***. In cooperation with the National Park Service, we will take a unique look at the history of the monument while following its historic two-year restoration.

I would like to take this opportunity to respectfully request your appearance in this film. We would like to conduct an interview with you to capture your feelings about how the monument restoration project came to be, about the monument as an American symbol of freedom, and how this public/private sector partnership can serve as a model for future projects.

The Washington Monument has a long and remarkable history. It officially opened to the public in October 1888, and has since seen 21 presidents in the White House. Over the years, the monument has come to stand for more than simply a tribute to George Washington. Today, the monument is a symbol of pride and freedom for all of the United States. Our film will capture this fascinating history leading up to, and including, the unveiling of the newly restored Washington Monument on July 4, 2000.

Having attended your luncheon in March to discuss Millennium opportunities amongst my industry colleagues, I know how deeply committed you are to identifying ways we can all work together to preserve the treasures of our nation. Clearly, the restoration of the Washington Monument serves as a wonderful complement to that effort, and we would be honored if you would consider appearing on camera in this groundbreaking film.

As I will be in Africa for the month of July, I have asked that Carrie Passmore contact your office in the next two weeks to arrange for an informational meeting and to identify next steps. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Carrie at (301) 771-5216. We will be delighted to work with you and your staff on this project.

Very Truly Yours,

CC: Melanne Verveer
Ellen Lovell

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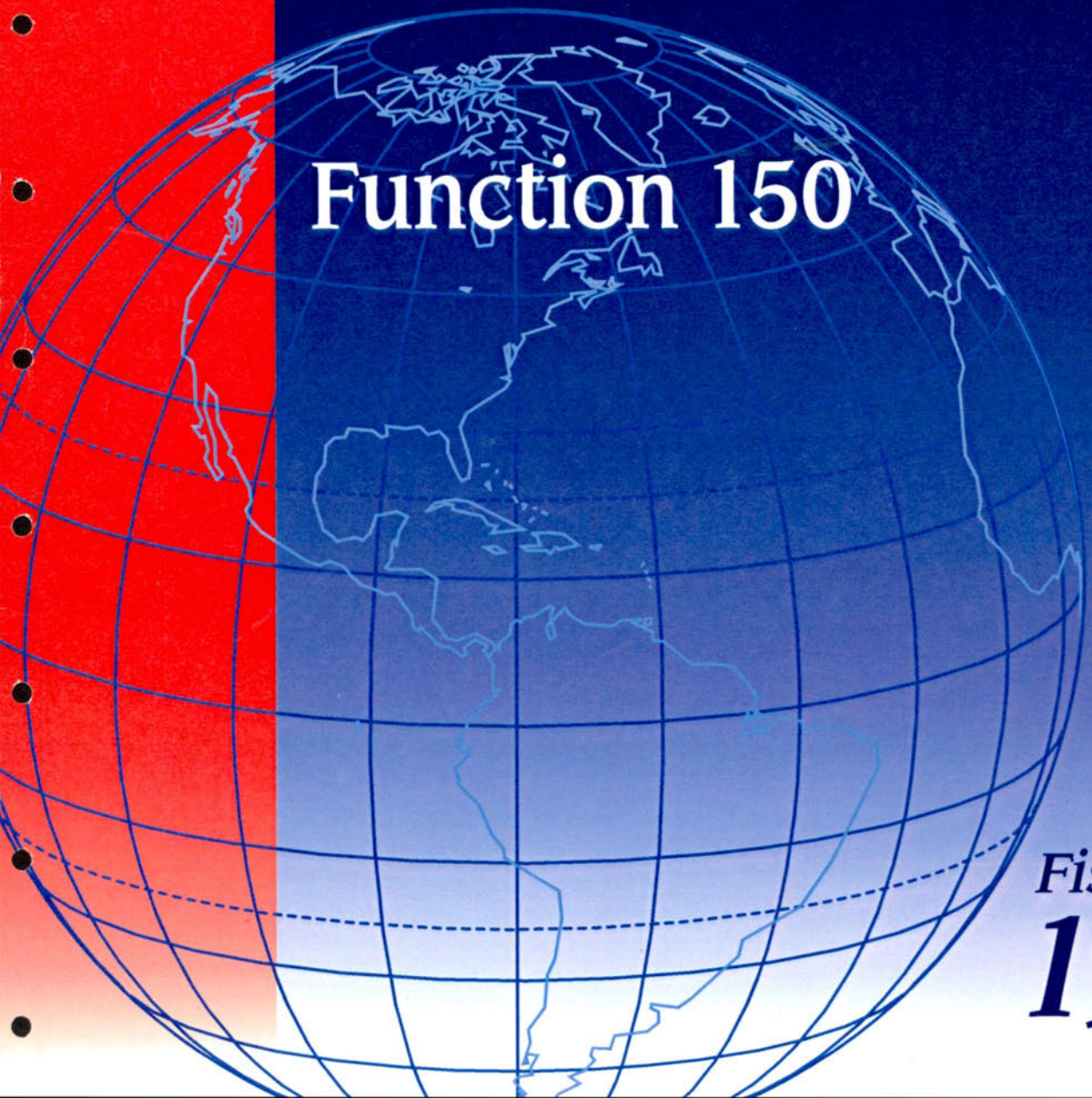
THE HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON DEDICATION

1995 Volume
New York University School of Law

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Function 150



Fiscal Year
1999

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

FY 1999 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (FUNCTION 150) BUDGET REQUEST



RESOURCES, PLANS & POLICY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FEBRUARY 2, 1998

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS
FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGET REQUEST
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS BY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES

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Office of Resources, Plans and Policy
U.S. Department of State
February 2, 1998

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS - FUNCTION 150
SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS
Fiscal Year 1999 Budget Request

PREFACE

This summary provides a brief description of Function 150 of the U.S. federal budget for fiscal year (FY) 1999. Function 150, the International Affairs category of the federal budget, includes funding for the programs and activities of four cabinet departments, nine independent agencies, three foundations, and various other international organizations. [1]

Appropriations for Function 150 derive from four separate Appropriations Subcommittees of the U.S. Congress with jurisdiction over International Affairs programs and accounts. This summary and highlights document correlates to the International Affairs appropriations accounts presented in legislation of the Subcommittees on: Foreign Operations; Commerce, Justice, and State (CJS); Agriculture and Rural Development; and Labor-Health and Human Services.

From FY 1995 to FY 1997, America's International Affairs program resources were reduced in real terms by over 14 percent. With the introduction of the FY 1998 budget, the Administration proposed a new agenda for enhancing America's international leadership through federal government sponsored and supported programs. The proposed budget for Function 150 programs was $19.451 billion; $18.7 billion of that amount was appropriated by Congress.

For FY 1999, the Administration is continuing its bold stance in seeking resources sufficient to maintain America's investment in international affairs programs and activities that support America's national interests. The FY 1999 budget request of $20.15 billion represents slightly over one percent of the federal fiscal year budget and is just over $1 billion more than the FY 1998 enacted level.[2] This level balances limited resources with new and growing policy demands, and it proposes to accomplish broad-ranging activities in concert with our global allies and developing nations through a fabric of multilateral and bilateral assistance described in brief in this Summary and Highlights.

The FY 1999 budget will foster and maintain the influence of American leadership in all corners of the world. Successful U.S. international leadership is essential to maintain security and peace for all Americans; to ensure better jobs and a higher standard of living; to promote a healthier environment; and to protect the rights and safety of those who travel or do business overseas. The foundation of United States foreign policy is our common purpose in promoting a more secure, prosperous, and democratic world for the benefit of the American people.

The FY 1999 budget has been developed by each of the international affairs agencies of the federal government, under the President's leadership, in keeping with seven enumerated national interests and is based on specific foreign policy goals. These goals serve as a measure of analysis and assessment for determining what activities will be performed, what programs will be carried out, and the level of resources required to support American foreign policy. The U.S. national interests served by the FY 1999 international affairs budget are:

- To secure peace; deter aggression; prevent and defuse, and manage crises; halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and advance arms control and disarmament;
- To expand exports, open markets, assist American business, foster economic growth, and promote sustainable development;
- To protect American citizens abroad and safeguard the borders of the United States;
- To combat international terrorism, crime, and narcotics trafficking;
- To support establishment and consolidation of democracies, and uphold human rights;
- To provide humanitarian assistance to victims of crisis and disaster; and
- To improve the global environment, stabilize world population growth, and protect human health.

Our ability to implement U.S. foreign policy and programs successfully depends on an exceptional corps of foreign and civil service professionals with fully functioning and capable management support. A major premise of the FY 1999 budget is that on-going superior diplomatic readiness is necessary for achieving our foreign policy goals. The Function 150 budget for FY 1999 supports this premise by maintaining installments in capital investment, infrastructure repair and upgrades, systems implementation, and other human resource development as key to meeting U.S. foreign policy commitments.

1/ These include
Department of State (State)
Department of Treasury (Treasury)
Department of Defense, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA)
Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Agency for International Development (USAID)
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)
Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im)
International Trade Commission (ITC)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
Peace Corps
Trade and Development Agency (TDA)
U.S. Information Agency (USIA)
U.S. Institute of Peace
African Development Foundation (ADF)
The Asia Foundation (TAF)
Inter-American Foundation (IAF)

2/ The FY 1999 budget includes within the Treasury Department Function 150 account the payment of $502 million in arrears owed to multilateral development banks and organizations (MDBs) to which the U.S. is a member.

Note: The Administration will forward a FY 1998 supplemental budget request that includes: about $3.5 billion in budget authority (but no outlay effect) for U.S. participation in the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); $1.021 billion in arrears payments through FY 2000 to the United Nations and other international organizations to which the U.S. is a member; and $ 14.5 billion (budget authority but no outlay effect) for an IMF quota increase.

FY 1999 International Affairs Budget Request

Budget Authority in Thousands of $	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Total, International Affairs	**$ 18,224,538**	**$ 19,032,449**	**$ 20,150,228**
Foreign Operations	**12,391,814**	**13,189,465**	**14,001,094**
Multilateral Development Banks	985,905	1,458,950	1,650,764
Debt Reduction Programs	27,000	27,000	72,000
Treasury Tech. Assistance	-	-	5,000
Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility	-	-	7,000
International Orgs. & Programs	272,450	294,500	314,000
Agency for International Development:	2,349,750	2,431,390	2,504,545
Development Assistance	1,129,962	1,172,134	1,265,798
Child Survival	500,000	550,000	502,836
USAID Credit Programs	11,500	11,053	14,053
USAID Operating Expenses	488,288	478,858	483,858
USAID Office of the Inspector General	30,000	29,047	33,000
International Disaster Assistance	190,000	190,298	205,000
Freedom Support Act - Assistance to the NIS	621,550	770,798	925,000
Support for Eastern Europe and Democracy	471,550	485,276	464,500
Economic Support Fund	2,358,600	2,419,928	2,513,600
Foreign Military Financing	3,291,030	3,363,044	3,295,910
Voluntary Peacekeeping	69,000	77,500	83,000
International Military Education and Training	43,475	50,000	50,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining & Related Prgs.	151,000	133,000	215,900
Trade and Development Agency	40,000	41,500	50,000
Export-Import Bank (net)	758,004	695,614	824,940
Overseas Private Investment Corp (net)	(112,000)	(175,000)	(176,400)
Peace Corps	208,000	225,581	270,335
Inter-American/African Foundations	31,500	36,000	36,000
Refugee Assistance	700,000	700,384	670,000
International Narcotics & Law Enforcement	213,000	231,000	275,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	(88,000)	(77,000)	(50,000)
Commerce, Justice and State	**4,955,064**	**4,964,824**	**5,270,639**
State Department:	3,805,783	3,754,151	4,060,439
State Operations: D&CP, S&E, CIF	2,102,200	2,076,398	2,177,400
Security and Maintenance of US Missions	389,320	397,943	640,800
Other State Department , inc. IG	61,863	60,295	64,243
Contributions to International Organizations	902,102	948,978	930,773
Contributions for International Peacekeeping	334,780	256,000	231,000
International Conferences	7,518	6,537	1,223
Asia Foundation	8,000	8,000	15,000
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency (ACDA)	41,500	42,716	43,400
US Information Agency	1,065,772	1,125,281	1,119,300
International Trade Commission and Other Programs	42,009	42,676	47,500
Agriculture	**866,500**	**867,000**	**867,000**
PL-480 Programs	866,500	867,000	867,000
Labor, HHS	**11,160**	**11,160**	**11,495**
United States Institute of Peace	11,160	11,160	11,495

FY 1999 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET
FOOTNOTES TO TABLE BY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

1. Included in the FY 1998 and FY 1999 columns for the Multilateral Development Banks are respectively $359.5 million and $502 million in arrears payments.

2. The FY 1997, FY 1998, and FY 1999 contributions to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) appear in the International Organizations & Program account (IO&P).

3. FY 1997 and FY 1998 funding ($2.5 million) for the International Fund for Agricultural Development initially appropriated in Development Assistance, is reflected in the estimates of the International Organizations and Program account.

4. Funding transferred out of the Freedom Support Act (NIS) and Support for Eastern Europe and Democracy (SEED) to other accounts in FY 1997 and FY 1998 are included in the NIS and SEED totals and not in the estimates and requests of the receiving accounts. The SEED account total includes $25 million for Bosnia police.

5. The Voluntary Peacekeeping (PKO) account does not reflect the use of Economic Support Funds for PKO under Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

6. The FY 1998 column of the Contribution to International Organizations Account reflects the transfer of $6.537 million to the International Conferences account for Chemical Test Ban Treaty Prepcom expenses.

7. The FY 1998 columns of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts reflect $54 million and $46 million in arrears payments respectively that will be made available upon legislative authorization and certification of reforms at United Nations and other international organizations. A supplemental appropriation request for FY 1998 will include an arrears package for the UN and international organizations totaling $1.021 billion through FY 2000 in keeping with the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

8. The Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs account is reconfigured in FY 1999, including funding for the CTBT Prepcom, KEDO, and NIS Science Centers not previously included in the account totals approved by Congress. The Administration's Demining 2010 Initiative is also included in NADR. None of the transfers to or from other accounts are shown for FY 1997.

9. The FY 1999 budget includes the following funds for Africa: $35 million in Treasury Special Debt Relief; $30 million in Development Assistance (DA) funds for trade and investment; $25 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for the Great Lakes Initiative; $10 million in ESF and $26 million in DA for Education for Development and Democracy; almost $10 million in Peace Corps programs; $5 million in U.S. Information Agency funds; and $25 million in PL-480, Title II.

10. The budget includes $20 million in Development Assistance funds for the Summit of the Americas, and $140 million in Economic Support Funds for Haiti.

11. The FY 1997 column for Foreign Military Financing does not show the transfer of $56 million from the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs account.

12. The FY 1998 column has been adjusted to reflect the impact of the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) Budget Amendment on FY 1998 appropriated levels. The following is a listing of those Function 150 accounts affected by the ICASS adjustment:

Account	**ICASS Adjustment**	**Account**	**ICASS Adjustment**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	-$106,132,000	Security & Maintenance of U.S. Missions	-$5,530,000
USIA	24,423,000	ACDA	1,216,000
FMF - Admin	6,494,000	ESF	328,000
AID-Operations	5,858,000	AID Credit Programs	53,000
SEED	276,000	NIS	798,000
Peace Corps	3,581,000	Disaster Assistance	298,000
International Narcotics	1,089,000	MRA	384,000
Development Assistance	634,000		

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

I. Multilateral Assistance

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Multilateral Development Banks	$985,905	$1,458,950	$1,650,764
Debt Reduction Programs	27,000	27,000	72,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	-	-	5,000
Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility	-	-	7,000
International Organizations and Programs	272,450	294,500	314,000

Multilateral Development Banks:

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)			
Ordinary Capital Account	$25,611	$25,611	$25,611
Fund for Special Operations	10,000	20,835	21,152
Multilateral Investment Fund	27,500	30,000	50,000
International Development Association	700,000	1,034,503	800,000
Asian Development Bank	13,222	13,222	13,222
Asian Development Fund	100,000	150,000	250,000
IBRD - Global Environment Facility	35,000	47,500	300,000
International Finance Corporation	6,656	-	-
African Development Fund	-	45,000	155,000
European Bank for Reconstruction/Develop.	11,916	35,779	35,779
North American Development Bank	56,000	56,500	-
Middle East Development Bank	-	-	1/
Subtotal, Multilateral Development Banks	985,905	1,458,950	1,650,764

1/ Transfer authority from Economic Support Funds (ESF) for the Middle East Development Bank (MEDB) is provided in the FY 1999 budget.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs):

- The Administration requests $1.651 billion for Multilateral Development Banks, which include the World Bank Group and five regional development banks. The World Bank Group includes: the International Development Association ($800 million), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($0), the International Finance Corporation ($0), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency ($0), and the Global Environment Facility ($300 million). The five

regional banks include: the Inter-American Development Bank Group ($96.763 million), the Asian Development Bank Group ($263.2 million), the African Development Bank Group ($155 million), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($ 35.8 million), and the North American Development Bank ($0 million). The total MDB request includes $502 million in arrears payments.

- The request includes $300 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF): $107.5 million is for the U.S. annual contribution, and $192.5 million for arrears.

- The Administration has a three-year plan to clear all MDB arrears by FY 2000. FY 1999 will leave arrears of $136 million to be cleared in FY 2000 ($37 million in the Asian Development Fund and $98.8 million in the Multilateral Investment Fund). The plan to clear arrears to the MDBs and the GEF helps preserve U.S. leadership and influence in these multilateral lending institutions. Clearing arrears is particularly important for our campaign to press the institutions to become more transparent, accountable, and operationally effective. The U.S. has recently negotiated substantial reductions in our future contributions to these institutions.

- MDB institutions lend and invest in developing economies and private sector enterprises in countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to spur private financing. MDB policies reflect U.S. priorities in arrangements made with borrowing countries in areas such as: financial sector reforms, anti-corruption, labor standards practices, and environmental resources management, with emphasis on private sector enterprise development. The GEF, for example, provides grants and arranges financing for projects to address the world's most challenging environmental management problems, especially in underdeveloped and developing countries.

- The MDBs support U.S. foreign policy initiatives, for example, in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union, Bosnia, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

- The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the IMF are working closely with the U.S. and other donors to manage the financial crisis in Asia.

Debt Reduction Programs:

- The Administration requests $72 million in FY 1999 to cover the cost of reducing debt owed to the U.S. Government and international financial institutions. The increase over the FY 1998 appropriated level of $27 million largely reflects funds for the forgiveness of African debt pursuant to a Presidential initiative launched last June.

- The request includes $37 million for debt reduction for the poorest countries in the Paris Club Group of 19 official creditors. This includes Paris Club debt reduction as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, developed from the G-

7 Economic Summit in Lyon in 1996. For the first time, the HIPC initiative involves international financial institutions in the provision of debt relief for the world's poorest countries. Uganda, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, and Guyana became eligible for HIPC debt relief in 1997, and Mozambique and Cote d'Ivoire are expected to become eligible in 1998.

- The request also includes $35 million in special debt reduction for African nations as part of the "Partnership for Growth and Opportunity in Africa" announced by the President on June 17, 1997. The initiative gives special emphasis to countries undertaking the boldest economic reforms. The debt reduction provision of the initiative would fund full forgiveness of concessional debt owed to the U.S.

Treasury Technical Assistance:

- The proposed $5 million Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance program (TIATA) requests a separate appropriation for a portion of the current Treasury Department financial technical assistance program. This latter program has been carried out in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union through U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) SEED and Freedom Support Act financing.

- This $5 million appropriation will permit the continuation of these two programs, as well as additional resident advisors in other high priority countries outside of Eastern Europe and the NIS, supporting the Treasury Department's significant responsibilities in the conduct and coordination of U.S. international financial policies. This appropriation requires new authorizing legislation, to be submitted by the Administration.

- In addition, Treasury fiscal advisors are active in South Africa and Haiti, funded also through AID.

Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF):

- The Administration is requesting $7 million for a contribution to the IMF Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, which supports comprehensive market-oriented reform in low income countries requiring concessional financing for protracted balance of payments imbalances.

International Monetary Fund Quota Increase/New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB):

- The Administration is requesting in a FY 1998 supplemental approximately $14.5 billion in budget authority (but with no outlay effect) for the IMF quota increase. This amount is the equivalent of 10,622.5 billion in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and represents the 45 percent increase agreed recently under the 11th General Review of Quotas. The SDR is the IMF's unit of account. IMF resources are used for growth-

oriented macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment programs to support long-term growth of employment and income. The resources of the IMF's 182 members are pooled to multilateralize the costs of global financial security. Any transfers of dollars to the IMF under the quota increase will not be scored as an outlay and will not increase the deficit.

- The Administration is requesting in a FY 1998 supplemental about $3.5 billion in budget authority (but with no outlay effect) for the IMF New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The amount is the equivalent of 2.462 billion Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The NAB will comprise lines of credit from an anticipated 25 potential participants amounting to SDR 34 billion which will be available to the IMF in the event of an international financial crisis if ordinary IMF resources need to be supplemented. This amount includes the SDR 17 billion now available under the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB). Any transfer of dollars to the IMF under the NAB will not be scored as an outlay and will not increase the deficit.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P):

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
International Organizations and Programs	$272,450	$294,500	$314,000

- International organizations and programs provide a multilateral framework for the U.S. to address global challenges whose solutions require international cooperation.

- The FY 1999 request of $314 million reflects the Administration's support for global and regional efforts to empower women and improve the welfare of mothers and children, feed the malnourished, protect the environment, provide safer air traffic, and promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law – all at a fraction of what it would cost Americas unilaterally.

- About 69 percent of this request will serve the U.S. strategic goal of economic prosperity, while 29 percent will serve sustainable development, including funding for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, $100 million) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, $105 million). The remaining two percent will go to UN voluntary funds for torture victims and human rights and to Organization of American States (OAS) efforts to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in our own hemisphere.

- Funding the UNDP at $105 million represents an increase of $7 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase will help restore U.S. leadership and influence in the organization after years of cutbacks, and reinforce UNDP's leading role as coordinator of United Nations development assistance.

- The environmental programs in this account will protect Americans from global environmental degradation. The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund will help developing countries use substitutes for ozone layer-depleting substances. International conservation programs will better address problems that directly affect Americans such as international forest loss and biological diversity.

- As the United States seeks to forge support among member nations for UN system reform, adequate IO&P funding for UN programs takes on an even greater significance.

II. Bilateral Assistance

U.S. Agency for International Development (AID):

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Development Assistance	$1,129,962	$1,172,134	$1,265,798
Child Survival & Disease Programs Fund 1/	500,000	550,000	502,836
Urban and Environmental Credit Program(S)	3,500	3,000	6,000
Urban and Environmental Credit Program(A)	6,000	6,053	6,053
Micro and Small Enterprise Development(S)	1,500	1,500	1,500
Micro and Small Enterprise Development(A)	500	500	500
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	488,288	478,858	483,858
USAID/ OE Office of the Inspector General	30,000	29,047	33,000
International Disaster Assistance	190,000	190,298	205,000

1/ The Child Survival & Disease Programs Fund is requested as a separate account in the FY 1999 budget. This summary reflects that in FY 1997 and FY 1998 Congress appropriated funds for this fund from the Development Assistance account.

Development Assistance (DA):

- The FY 1999 request for Development Assistance (DA) and Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund is $1.768 billion which is $46.5 million over the level appropriated for FY 1998. The request includes $464 million for programs that promote economic growth, $137 million to support democratic participation, $290 million for the environment, and $375 million for population programs and protecting human health.

  ◊ *Economic Growth* funds ($464 million) will expand and strengthen private markets, encourage more rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security, and provide access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor through instruments such as: institutional reforms, technology for small farmers, and microenterprise lending. These funds include the addition of $30 million in DA for the African Trade and Investment Initiative to prevent African countries from becoming marginalized as global markets become increasingly integrated, and $20 million for Summit of the Americas objectives that support hemispheric free trade and investment.

  ◊ *Democracy and Governance* funds ($137 million) will strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights, encourage credible and competitive political processes, promote the development of a politically active civil society, and develop more transparent and accountable government institutions.

◊ *Environment funds* ($290 million) support international efforts to reduce the threat of global climate change, conserve biological diversity, provide for sustainable urbanization and pollution control, increase environmentally sound energy services, and promote the sustainable management of natural resources. Lasting social and economic development requires careful stewardship of natural resources. Productive lands, forests, and coasts provide the underpinnings for equitable economic growth, and clean air and water are essential to meeting people's basic human needs.

◊ *Population* funds ($375 million) will support family planning programs, improve infant and child health nutrition while reducing their mortality rates, and decrease maternal deaths associated with childbirth through better access to improved obstetrical services.

Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund:

- The FY 1999 budget requests $503 million for the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund under a separate account.

- Within this Fund, there is $405 million for child survival, infectious diseases and other health activities. These funds will support efforts to improve infant and child health and nutrition, reduce infant and child mortality, lower HIV transmission and the impact of HIV/AIDS, and mitigate the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance through the provision of critical health services. These services are credited with preventing millions of infant and child deaths annually.

- The request for this Fund includes $98 million for basic education. These funds will provide for the acquisition of literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills, especially among girls. Investments in education contribute to increases in productivity, improved health, and stable population growth.

USAID Credit Programs:

- These programs address credit constraints in the nascent market economies of developing countries.

  ◊ The *Urban and Environmental Credit Program* provides loan guarantees that help to develop market based financial institutions and instruments needed to address key development issues such as access to housing and health care and reduction of pollutants that lead to global climate change. The request includes $6 million for the cost of guarantees (an increase of $3 million over the FY 1998 enacted level) and $6 million for administrative costs.

◊ The *Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program* works with financial institutions to increase the flow of credit to small businesses in developing countries with the goal of increasing incomes and employment. The request includes $1.5 million for credit subsidy and $500,000 for administrative expenses.

◊ The budget requests authority to transfer up to $15 million from Development Assistance, Support for Eastern European Democracy, and Freedom Support Act funds for the *Development Credit Authority* for the subsidy cost of credits. This authority, unlike other credit programs, is not restricted to any one sector and can be used where credit is the most appropriate vehicle to achieve development goals. This authority can be particularly effective in supporting the problem of Global Climate Change. The precise amount of subsidy to be transferred will depend on the progress made by USAID in meeting the milestones in its Credit Management Improvement Action Plan.

USAID Operating Expenses and Office of the Inspector General:

- The FY 1999 request for operating expenses is $483.9 million – a $5 million increase over the FY 1998 appropriation. The increase will help fund costs associating with making USAID computer systems year 2000 compliant and with credit management improvements.

- In addition, $33 million is requested for USAID's Office of the Inspector General.

- These funds cover the salaries, benefits, and other administrative costs associated with USAID programs worldwide, including those managed by USAID and financed through Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act, the Freedom Support Act, and the Food for Peace Programs under PL 480, Titles II and III.

International Disaster Assistance:

- The FY 1999 request for International Disaster Assistance is $205 million, a $15 million increase over the FY 1998 appropriated level.

- This request makes available additional support for emergency relief and transitional activities provided in response to natural and manmade disasters and other emergencies often accompanied by the displacement of large numbers of people.

- Within this request, $45 million will support programs administered by the *Office of Transition Initiatives* (OTI). These programs provide fast, direct, and flexible assistance to priority countries in making the transition from crisis to peace. OTI technical advice and field operations activities include: community self-governance; support for demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants into civil society;

landmine awareness; and community self-help projects that reduce tension and promote democratic processes.

- This amount includes emergency assistance to victims of nuclear, biological, and chemical incidents abroad.

III. Other Bilateral Assistance

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Freedom Support Act - Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS)	$621,550	$770,798	$925,000
Support for Eastern European Democracy	471,550	485,276	464,500

Freedom Support Act Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS):

- The budget request includes $925 million for the New Independent States to facilitate their transformation into peaceful partners. The $154 million increase is 20 percent over the appropriated level for FY 1998.

- The request will fund the second year of the Partnership for Freedom activities -- investment in small businesses; people-to-people linkages; support for the development of civil society; as well as economic and democratic reform in the NIS.

- The increased request reflects the importance of strengthening U.S. relations with all parts of the NIS.

Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED):

- The Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act is the basis for U.S. assistance to Eastern Europe and the Baltic States. SEED is a transitional program designed to aid Central and Eastern European countries through their difficult passage to democracy and market economy.

- For FY 1999, the request includes $225 million for Bosnia's reconstruction. Of that amount, $200 million is for economic reconstruction, and $25 million for U.S. police monitors and to aid in the restructuring of local police.

- Reconstruction efforts in Bosnia continue to focus on humanitarian assistance, physical reconstruction, financial revitalization, and democratic and economic reform. This assistance is vital to ensure that war does not return to Bosnia, and that the region's ethnic communities become vested in the advantages of peace.

- With the FY 1999 budget, there will be evidence of a shift in SEED program activities from "graduating" Northern Tier Countries to Southern Tier countries which have further to go in their economic and political transformation. Economic stabilization efforts will be focused on Albania and Romania. Support to the South Balkan Development Initiative and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative will

bolster regional economic efforts. SEED will also foster democratization in Kosovo and Montenegro.

- SEED Program activities in FY 1998 are currently underway in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Serbia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is anticipated that Hungary and Latvia will graduate from the SEED program in 1998.

IV. International Security Assistance

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	$69,000	$77,500	$83,000
Economic Support Fund (including Ireland)	2,358,600	2,419,928	2,513,600
International Military Education and Training	43,475	50,000	50,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)			
FMF - Grant	3,209,604	3,313,300	3,246,000
FMF - Administration	23,209	29,744	29,910
FMF - Loan	58,217	20,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) 1/	151,000	133,000	215,900

1/ The Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs account is a new account construction which combines of several previously separate sub-accounts into a single account. Congress appropriated items within a NADR account in FY 1997 and FY 1998; the Administration proposes a similar account with the addition of funds for NIS science centers, CTBT, and KEDO. See below for more detail.

Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations (PKO):

- The Administration is requesting $83 million to fund voluntary peacekeeping activities. The Administration's request for assessed United Nations peacekeeping activities is in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

- The PKO request seeks funding to support ongoing activities in Haiti, including the UN Civilian Police Mission and the OAS International Civilian Mission. These activities are designed to ensure continued progress in consolidating democracy in Haiti and to make Haiti self-sufficient in maintaining a secure and stable environment by professionalizing and improving the Haitian National Police.

- Support for the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) will continue in 1999.

- Regional budget allocations for Africa will help ensure our ability to react quickly in support of multilateral peace activities which may prevent limited crises from becoming larger and more dangerous problems for U.S. national security.

- This request funds the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE's) Bosnia peacekeeping activities and OSCE preventive diplomacy missions elsewhere in Europe.

- This request also provides funding for the African Crisis Response Initiative to enable African countries to respond effectively to crises without the assistance from non-

African forces. Additional funding for this initiative is included in the Foreign Military Financing account.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- The traditional aggregate funding levels in support of Middle East Peace is maintained. The Administration will be working with Congress to ensure that, within this constraint, adequate funding is available to support all initiatives related to the peace process.

- Similarly, traditional levels of economic support for the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty ($14 million) , Cyprus ($15 million), and the International Fund for Ireland ($19.6 million) are retained in the FY 1999 budget.

- The FY 1999 budget request includes $140 million – an increase of $70 million – to strengthen U.S. assistance Haiti in order to: expand income and employment opportunities for the poor, including in rural areas; improve the underlying causes of poverty such as illiteracy and poor health; and continue emergency safety net assistance to those at greatest risk.

- The FY 1999 ESF request includes $48 million for Latin America, including $25 million to support the peace process in Guatemala and $10 million for programs to support Administration of Justice throughout the region.

- The request seeks $25 million to support the Africa Great Lakes Initiative designed to prevent further conflict in this region of Africa by promoting four key components of conflict prevention: justice, democratic institutions, demobilization and disarmament, and regional integration. An ESF request of $10 million would also support Education for Development and Democracy in Africa.

- The budget request includes a $10 million contribution toward the three-year U.S. government contribution (not to exceed $25 million) for a multilateral program of financial relief to certain victims of Nazi persecution during World War II.

- Funding is also included for a $9 million Human Rights and Democracy Fund.

International Military Education and Training (IMET):

- The Administration is requesting $50 million for this activity in FY 1999, maintaining the level requested and appropriated for FY 1998.

- IMET encourages mutually beneficial relations and increased understanding between the United States and foreign countries in furtherance of the goals of international peace and security.

- The program also increases the awareness of nationals of foreign countries participating in such activities of basic issues involving internationally recognized human rights.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF):

- The request will fund Israel and Egypt programs at traditional levels and maintain funding for Jordan in connection with the F-16 program.

- FMF funding is requested to support NATO expansion through the NATO Partnership for Peace Program ($80 million) and the Central Europe Defense Loans Program (valued at $167 million in FMF loans).

- The Enhanced International Peacekeeping Initiative is funded for a second year and increased by $1 million to $8 million to concentrate on assisting selected countries to improve their peacekeeping capabilities with emphasis on communication systems, peacekeeping, education, and training.

Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR):

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
Export Control Assistance	N/A	3,000	5,000
Science Centers	[14,000]	[16,000] 1/	21,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	36,000	36,000	40,000
CTBT Preparatory Commission	[7,037] 2/	[7,537] 2/	28,900
Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)	25,000	40,000 3/	35,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	18,000	19,000	21,000
Israel Emergency CT Assistance	50,000	-	-
Demining	7,000	20,000	50,000
Total, NADR	151,000	133,000	215,900

1/ FY 1998 funding in Freedom Support Act.
2/ FY 1998 funding in ACDA ($1.0 million) and International Conferences & Contingencies ($6.537 million) accounts. Up to $13 million authorized pursuant to PL 105-119.
3/ Includes a special $10 million appropriation for KEDO debt repayment, contingent on contributions from non-U.S. sources.

- The Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Account provides resources to support key security-related foreign policy objectives in the following areas:

◊ The budget requests $15 million for the *Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund* as a contingency fund for unanticipated requirements or opportunities in support of our nonproliferation objectives. For example, these funds permit the U.S. to move quickly to remove inadequately protected nuclear materials from NIS countries and to destroy or remove sophisticated weapons systems from NIS countries.

◊ The request includes $5 million for *Export Control Assistance* cooperation designed to strengthen national export control systems in key countries in order to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, and sensitive dual use goods and technologies, as well as preventing destabilizing buildups of conventional arms.

◊ Funding for the *International Science Centers* is proposed to increase from $18 million to $21 million. The International Science and Technology Center in Moscow and the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine engage scientists, engineers, and other technical personnel with skills relevant to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missile delivery systems in order to prevent "brain drain" to countries of concern.

◊ The voluntary contribution to the *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)* is proposed to increase from the FY 1998 appropriated level of $36 million to $40 million in FY 1999. These funds will be used to strengthen nuclear safeguards, provide assistance in nuclear safety, and provide technical assistance to developing IAEA member states in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

◊ For the U.S. contribution to *the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)*, $35 million is requested for administrative costs and heavy oil purchases in FY 1999. KEDO is responsible for implementing the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), by financing and constructing light water reactors (LWRs) in North Korea and for providing annual shipments of heavy oil (HFO) to the DPRK until completion of the first LWR.

◊ For the U.S. contribution to the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission*, $28.9 million is requested in FY 1999. (Funding for the initial planning of this Preparatory Commission was previously included in the budget of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). In addition to paying the U.S. share of the costs of the Provisional Technical Secretariat, these funds will support the Prepcom's mandate to develop and install an international monitoring system (IMS) to detect nuclear explosions. The IMS will form the verification infrastructure necessary to implement the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

◊ The FY 1999 budget request seeks an increase of $2 million for *Anti-Terrorism Assistance*, providing a total of $21 million for the anti-terrorism training program to improve anti-terrorism capabilities of foreign governments. This program strengthens the ability of cooperating nations to fight terrorist threats, and helps protect Americans living or traveling overseas.

◊ The $2 million increase in Anti-Terrorism Assistance over the FY 1998 level will fund the development and teaching of two major new programs: urban/border patrols and terrorist interdictions, and a new program for protection at major events. This funding will also allow additional training assistance in the Middle East and Asia and more explosives detection and post-blast investigative training.

◊ The FY 1999 budget request includes a major increase in funding for *Humanitarian Demining* to support the President's Demining 2010 initiative. The $50 million request is designed to leverage other international contributions in support of a global effort to rid the world of the uncleared landmines that threaten civilian populations by the year 2010.

V. Export and Investment Assistance

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States			
Loan Program Account	$726,000	$683,000	$808,000
Administrative Expenses	46,614	48,614	51,940
Direct Loans, Neg. Subsidies	(14,610)	(36,000)	(35,000)
Total, Export-Import Bank	758,004	695,614	824,940
Trade and Development Agency	40,000	41,500	50,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Loan Program Support	[77,000]	[60,000]	[50,000]
Administrative Expenses	[32,000]	[32,000]	[34,000]
Program Account	96,000	79,000	70,000
Noncredit Account	(208,000)	(254,000)	(246,400)
Total - OPIC	(112,000)	(175,000)	(176,400)

Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im):

- The Administration is requesting $808 million for Ex-Im Bank's loan subsidy program and $52 million for the Bank's operations in FY 1999 to assist American exporters in maximizing their export sales, thus stimulating economic growth and job creation in the United States.

- These amounts, which total $860 million, are based on a careful analysis of the potential demand for Ex-Im's direct loan, guarantee, and insurance authority and the minimum administrative resources necessary to carry out its mission. The increase in the FY 1999 request over the FY 1998 request is attributable to several factors, including increased business in Russia, the New Independent States, and other "big emerging markets".

- The $860 million total is offset by an anticipated negative subsidy of $35 million, bringing the total budget request down to $825 million.

Trade and Development Agency (TDA):

- The Administration is requesting $50 million in FY 1999 in budget authority for the Trade and Development Agency (TDA). Additional funds may be transferred from other agencies for work in the New Independent States.

- TDA assists in the creation of jobs for Americans by helping U.S. companies pursue overseas business opportunities. Through the funding of feasibility studies, orientation visits, specialized training grants, business workshops and various forms of technical assistance, TDA helps American businesses compete for infrastructure and industrial projects in emerging markets. This effort has been successful. Every dollar TDA invests is associated with $31.00 in U.S. exports, estimated to total more than $10.5 billion since the agency was established in 1981.

- The FY 1999 budget request is over $8 million more than the FY 1998 appropriated level. The increase will support new and growing programs in Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Brazil, Vietnam, Romania, Mexico, several African nations, and elsewhere.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC):

- In FY 1999, OPIC-generated revenue from its private sector users and other sources will allow the agency to make a positive contribution of approximately $176 million in net negative authority to the International Affairs budget.

- The Administration is requesting $34 million for OPIC's administrative expenses and $50 million for credit funding in FY 1999. In keeping with OPIC's mandate to operate on a self-sustaining basis, this funding will come from OPIC's revolving fund and will not require appropriation. The overall FY 1999 request is $8 million below the FY 1998 enacted level; however, no reduction in the amount of OPIC business is anticipated. The reduced request reflects the expectation of a more efficient use of credit funding.

- In 1997, OPIC was reauthorized to operate through the year 2000. OPIC's net income for FY 1997 was a record $212 million.

- In FY 1999, OPIC will continue to support the Administration's priorities in such areas as Sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the New Independent States, and East Asia. Additionally, OPIC will implement new products and procedures to increase the participation of American small businesses in its programs.

VI. Other Assistance:

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Peace Corps 1/	$208,000	$225,581	$270,335
Inter-American Foundation	20,000	22,000	22,000
African Development Foundation	11,500	14,000	14,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	650,000	650,384	650,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	50,000	50,000	20,000
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	213,000	231,000	275,000

1/ Peace Corps is carrying an FY 1997 level of $221 million, reflecting transfers from NIS appropriations.

Peace Corps:

- The FY 1999 budget request includes $270 million for the Peace Corps, an increase of $44 million over the FY 1998 appropriated level.

- The budget request will put Peace Corps on the path to 10,000 volunteers by the year 2000, increasing significantly the number of volunteers from the 6,500 currently serving in 84 countries worldwide.

- Peace Corps projects contribute to U.S. foreign policy goals by promoting economic growth in developing and transitional countries, improving environmental protection, and reducing the spread of disease. The program supports important domestic goals by preparing America's work force with overseas experience, educating young Americans about other countries and cultures, and encouraging service and volunteerism.

Inter-American Foundation (IAF):

- The FY 1999 request for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) is $22 million, the same level as in FY 1998.

- The IAF awards grants to local, self-help organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. IAF makes half of its grants to mobilize local resources by encouraging the private sector and other local donors to fund development. The other half of IAF's grants are devoted to local development projects in areas such as health, education, housing, the environment, and economic opportunity. IAF also produces and disseminates information on project results, lessons learned, and best practices.

African Development Foundation (ADF):

- The FY 1999 request for the African Development Foundation (ADF) is $14 million, a straight-line from FY 1998 funding level.

- The ADF fosters self-help and self-reliance, at the community level, in order to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development in Africa and has a unique role in strengthening nascent democracies and preventing crisis.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA):

- The request is $650 million for *Migration and Refugee Assistance* (MRA) and $20 million to replenish the *U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance* (ERMA) *Fund*. The total request is a $30 million reduction from the FY 1998 appropriated levels.

- Some 70 percent of the MRA request is for Overseas Assistance. This amount, $465 million, is a $9 million increase over the FY 1998 funding levels and incorporates additional initiatives for refugee children as well as sustaining assistance requirements for populations of concern.

- The request for Refugee Admissions, $102.4 million, straight-lines the FY 1998 appropriated level and supports the admission of 75,000 refugees to the United States.

- The request for refugees to Israel is $70 million. This is a $10 million reduction from the FY 1998 level, reflecting a reduction in the number of individuals seeking resettlement in Israel.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL):

- The FY 1999 request for $275 million to combat international narcotics trafficking and crime is $44 million above the amount appropriated for FY 1998. Major program increases are proposed for combating crime and illegal drug trafficking in Bolivia, Columbia, and Peru, with new projects in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East region.

- The INL request will combat narcotics trafficking through support for source country interdiction, eradication, and alternative development programs, especially following up on recent progress against coca and poppy production in the Andean region.

- The request provides material and logistical support for police and military counter-narcotics forces to intercept and block new smuggling routes and methods.

- The request funds a comprehensive heroin control strategy and an array of international drug control programs through the United Nations (UNDCP) and other multilateral groups.

- Additional assets for interregional aviation support will bolster aerial eradication and interdiction programs, primarily in Colombia and Guatemala.

- The request includes $20 million for anti-crime programs worldwide. The law enforcement training and technical assistance will help upgrade the judicial sector and strengthen efforts against money laundering, alien smuggling, crimes against women and children, as well as other types of transborder crime.

- This request supports the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest which serves as the model for two additional academies slated for inauguration in Latin America and Asia in FY 1998.

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE

I. State Department Operations

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
State Programs:			
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	$1,713,575	$1,638,193	$1,691,282
Buying Power Maintenance Fund	11,725	--	--
Salaries and Expenses	352,300	352,205	367,778
Capital Investment Fund	24,600	86,000	118,340
Total, State Programs	2,102,200	2,076,398	2,177,400
Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions	389,320	397,943	640,800

Note: The FY 1998 Diplomatic and Consular Programs and Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions estimates reflect the ICASS adjustment of $106.1 million and $3.5 million respectively.

State Programs: Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP), Salaries and Expenses (S&E), and Capital Investment Fund:

- In order to continue to upgrade the Department of State's core diplomatic capabilities, the FY 1999 State Programs budget request includes the necessary funding levels and programs to defend U.S. national interests, respond to crises, and achieve international and strategic readiness goals. The above accounts, when combined with visa and passport fees retained to provide for consular services and information technology investments, fund the salaries, operating expenses, and infrastructure required to implement U.S. foreign policy at home and abroad.

- The request of $2,177 million is an increase of $101 million, or 4.8 percent, over the FY 1998 funding level.

- The FY 1999 State Programs budget request proposes to implement a resource strategy to improve the management of diplomacy and reduce long-term operating costs. The following are the major components of this strategy:

  ◊ *Recognize Inflation Requirements* - The FY 1999 budget request includes a net $42.3 million ($80.5 million of increases offset by $38.2 million in base adjustments) to fund mandatory cost increases including pay raises, and overseas and domestic inflation.

  ◊ *Fund Key Policy and Support Requirements* - The State Programs budget request includes a net $26.4 million increase to begin to close Foreign Service overseas staffing gaps, improve intelligence support to diplomatic operations, provide for

antiterrorism contingencies, continue to build an adequate diplomatic infrastructure in China, provide for the costs of NATO's 50th anniversary meeting scheduled to take place in Washington in April 1999, support the move of the U.S. Embassy from Bonn to Berlin, and fund the Department's costs (above what is included in the FY 1999 GSA budget request) of the Main State renovation project.

◊ *Invest in Information Resources Management (IRM)* - The FY 1999 request includes an additional $32.3 million to continue implementing the Department's plans to modernize its worldwide information technology infrastructure. Key elements of the FY 1999 IRM plan include ensuring full Year 2000 compliance of our hardware and software systems; continuing the modernization of our information systems by installing local area networks and desktop computers at all overseas posts by the end of FY 1999; increasing worldwide telecommunications capacity; and improving logistics, financial, and personnel systems worldwide.

◊ *Enhance Border Security* - Supported by the retention Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, in FY 1999 the Department will continue implementing a comprehensive strategy that supports and improves consular systems and services, enhancing U.S. Border Security. In FY 1999 the Department's Border Security program will be funded at about $296 million.

◊ *Improve Management of Diplomacy* - In FY 1999 the Department will continue to reengineer the management of its diplomatic activities including improving the delivery of overseas administrative support services through the new International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) program, implementing a new logistics management organization that will streamline the Department's logistics and procurement systems, and substantially consolidating information technology programs.

Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions:

- The FY 1999 budget request of $640.8 million, an increase of $242.9 million over the FY 1998 estimate, supports the Department's diplomatic activities by providing safe, secure and functional facilities essential to carry out the President's foreign policy goals.

- In particular, the FY 1999 budget includes $200 million to design and construct a new office chancery building in Beijing and $50 million that will allow for construction of a new embassy building in Berlin.

- The remainder of the FY 1999 request includes $119.9 million for the leasehold program; $249.8 million for various functional programs including, maintenance and repair expenses, facility rehabilitation projects, construction security, and physical safety upgrades at selected posts to enable the deployment of American security

personnel to maintain an around the clock presence due to sensitive operations; and $21.1 million for the administrative costs of operating our overseas buildings program.

II. Other Administration of Foreign Affairs

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Office of the Inspector General	$27,495	$27,495	$28,717
Representation Allowances	4,490	4,200	4,300
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	8,332	7,900	8,100
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	5,800	5,500	5,500
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,256	1,200	1,200
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,490	14,000	16,426

Other Administration of Foreign Affairs:

- The FY 1999 request of $64.2 million for these Other Administration of Foreign Affairs accounts is required primarily to carry out the functions of the Inspector General for the State Department, USIA, and ACDA, and the activities of six State Department Small Programs. In addition, this group of accounts includes $16.4 million for the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan, a $2.4 million increase over the FY 1998 level. This increase is required mainly to cover mandatory inflation, provide for the costs associated with a new Taiwan National Health Insurance system, and upgrade AIT's computer systems for year 2000 compliance.

- The other components of this section include funding to reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for expenses of officially representing the United States abroad and before international organizations; protect international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States; meet emergency situations -- such as the evacuations of overseas posts in times of turmoil and or civil strife -- in the conduct of foreign affairs and make reward payments to individuals who provide information concerning international terrorist and narcoterrorist activities; and offer emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad with no other source of funds to return to the United States.

III. International Organizations

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Contributions for International Peacekeeping	$334,780	$256,000	$231,000
Contributions to International Organizations	902,102	948,978 1/	930,773
International Conferences and Contingencies	7,518	6,537	1,223

1/ This amount reflects a transfer of $6.537 million from Contributions to International Organizations to International Conferences and Contingencies to pay for costs associated with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA):

- The FY 1999 request for CIPA totals $231 million which represents the United States's share of the expenses of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations.

- The FY 1999 request constitutes full funding for US assessed contributions to United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia, Golan Heights, Lebanon, Angola, Cyprus, Georgia, Liberia, the Western Sahara, Tajikistan, and Iraq/Kuwait. The request is for no-year funding, and also for a fund to cover the initial costs of potential operations elsewhere in the world. It also includes funding for the War Crimes Tribunals in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

- The Administration will transmit a supplemental FY 1998 appropriation request for seeking expedient action on authorization and appropriations legislation to pay arrears owed to the UN for peacekeeping operations.

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO):

- The United States seeks in FY 1999 to keep the President's commitment to our international obligations and maintain the financial stability of the UN and other international organizations. U.S. leadership in these organizations is severely hampered by delays in paying outstanding debts (for CIO and CIPA).

- The FY 1999 CIO account totals $931 million and represents full funding of U.S. assessments consistent with U.S. statutory restrictions.

UN Arrearage Payments:

- The United States has accumulated arrears to the UN, its affiliated agencies and other international organizations of nearly $1.5 billion for regular budget assessments and international peacekeeping in the CIO and CIPA accounts.

- The Administration will transmit a FY 1998 supplemental for advance appropriations for FY 1999 and FY 2000 to pay arrears to these organizations.

- This request is consistent with the commitment the Administration made to Congress in 1997. Based on the provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the Administration's request for arrears payments is exempt from budget ceilings established through FY 2000 for amounts totaling $1.021 billion for international organization arrears.

- The United States will continue to pursue management and assessment reforms in 1998 consistent with U.S. interests to improve UN and other international organizations operations and reduce annual amounts paid by the United States to major international organizations.

International Conferences and Contingencies

- The FY 1999 request of $1.2 million represents funding for assessed contributions to new or provisional international organizations.

IV. - U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	$41,500	$42,716	$43,400

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

- The FY 1999 request of $43.4 million will enable ACDA to meet its complex and comprehensive negotiation, implementation, verification, and compliance missions in FY 1999.

- President Clinton's arms control agenda includes ratification and implementation of CTBT, implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Start II, Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) and Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), negotiation of Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) and Anti Personnel Landmine (APL) agreements, as well as further arms reduction talks, and other activities. Funding for CTBT, Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and NPT is also included in the NADR accounts.

- ACDA is committed to efficient and effective arms control. For FY 1999, ACDA's operating budget request is smaller in constant dollars than enacted in FY 1998.

V. - United States Information Agency (USIA)

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
International Information Programs (S&E)	$447,683	$453,146	$461,728
Technology Fund	5,050	5,050	5,050
Broadcasting Operations (includes Broadcasting to Cuba, Asia (RFA), RFE/FL)	355,490	384,884	388,690
Radio Construction	30,000	40,000	25,308
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	185,000	197,731	199,024
East-West Center	10,000	12,000	5,000
North-South Center	1,495	1,500	2,500
National Endowment for Democracy	30,300	30,000	31,000
Eisenhower, Israeli-Arab	754	970	1,000

United States Information Agency (USIA)

- The U.S. is the world's only superpower. Perhaps because of this, our leadership and policies frequently meet with resentment, obstruction and opposition. We must cultivate openness and win support for our positions from strategic sectors of international public opinion. This means that public diplomacy must become a stronger, not a lesser, component of our foreign policy in the 21st century. Since 1993, USIA appropriations have declined by more than 33 percent in constant dollars and its workforce has been reduced by more than 30 percent.

International Information Programs/Technology Fund:

- The FY 1999 request is for $461.7 million for International Information Programs (IIP) and $5.1 million for the Technology Fund, essentially the same as the comparable FY 1998 level. The IIP account funds information and cultural program operations at posts abroad and supports activities in the U.S. Added costs of doing business in FY 1999 total $14 million. Enhancement of programs in China and Vietnam and expanded bandwidth of unclassified communications service to 12 overseas posts totals $3 million. These costs will be partially offset by additional FY 1999 program cuts of $8.4 million.

International Broadcasting Operations:

- The FY 1999 request of $388.7 million for International Broadcasting Operations provides for wage and price increases and for proposed enhanced Farsi and China broadcasting, which has been offset by one-time, non-recurring costs. Program increases will enhance radio coverage in Africa's Great Lakes Regions, implement a

Russian VOA-TV initiative, expand research, provide news source wires in language services, and integrate TV into the IBB News center. These increases will be offset primarily by base reductions.

- This account covers all international non-military broadcasting operations, consolidated under the International Broadcasting Act of 1994. Under the supervision of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the consolidated activities include: the International Broadcasting Bureau, consisting of the Voice of America, Worldnet Television and Film Service, Radio and TV Marti, Engineering and Technical Operations, all related support activities, and the independent grantees: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Radio Free Asia.

Radio Construction:

- The FY 1999 request of $25 million will provide for the completion of a new station in Tinian for expanded coverage of Asian audiences; continue conversion to digital technology; and cover maintenance and repair of the world-wide broadcasting plant.

Educational and Cultural Exchange:

- The FY 1999 request of $199 million reflects an increase of $1.3 million. Increases for operating costs and a $5 million increase for the J. Fulbright Educational Exchange Program are partially offset by program reductions of $7.5 million in International Visitor, Citizen Exchange, and most other specialized exchange programs.

- The request also funds the Office of U.S. Government International Exchange and Training Coordination, established by the Administration to increase information cooperation and to eliminate duplication of effort among Federal agencies that administer exchange programs.

- USIA expects to receive transfers of up to $65 million in FY 1998 and comparable sums in FY 1999 to support specifically tailored programs for the NIS.

Other USIA Programs:

- The FY 1999 request includes $31 million for the National Endowment for Democracy, $5 million for the East-West Center and $2.5 million for the North/South Center.

VI. - Other Programs

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
International Trade Commission	$40,850	$41,200	$45,500
Payment to The Asia Foundation	8,000	8,000	15,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	953	1,226	1,750
Commission for the Preservation of American Heritage	206	250	250

International Trade Commission (ITC):

- The $45.5 million the Administration is requesting for the International Trade Commission in FY 1999 will support ITC activities related to its mandate of helping determine whether U.S. industries are injured by reason of imports that are sold at less than fair market value in the United States or which benefit from foreign government subsidies. The ITC is an independent Federal agency.

The Asia Foundation:

- At $15 million, the FY 1999 budget request for the Asia Foundation represents a $7 million increase over the level of the FY 1998 appropriation. This funding will enable the Foundation to continue working in East and South Asia in four major areas: strengthening of democratic institutions; promoting the rule of law and the protection of human rights; developing open markets; and improving U.S./Asia relations and regional cooperation.

- The request includes $5 million for a new rule of law program in China.

AGRICULTURE

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
PL 480 - Title II	$837,000	$837,000	$837,000
PL 480 - Title III	29,500	30,000	30,000

PL 480 - Title I:

- The Administration reclassified PL 480 Title I as a Function 350 (Agriculture) program in FY 1998, retaining the cargo preference portion of Title I in the Function 150 request. The FY 1999 budget request transfers all components of Title I to Function 350.

PL 480 - Title II:

- PL 480, the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act of 1954, Title II authorized grants by which the U.S. Government pays the cost of commodities and transportation to needy countries for food assistance. Through Title II, the United States assists food insecure populations to achieve food security through agricultural development projects, targeted food donations, and emergency assistance. In 1997, Title II provided 1.66 million tons of food to 43 million beneficiaries in 53 countries.

- The FY 1999 budget requests $837 million for Title II, with focus on reducing malnutrition in at-risk populations, and providing development activities aimed at achieving food security. This is the same amount appropriated in FY 1998.

PL 480 - Title III:

- PL 480 - Title III is the U.S. Government's primary bilateral food assistance policy instrument for alleviating hunger in the least developed nations, particularly Africa. In FY 1997, Title III provided $40.4 million in food assistance to five nations demonstrating the greatest need and a commitment to promote food security.

- The FY 1999 budget includes $30 million for Title III, the same level as appropriated in FY 1998.

LABOR-HHS

(BA in thousands of dollars)	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Request
United States Institute of Peace	$11,160	$11,160	$11,495

- The U.S. Institute of Peace was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarship in the fields of international peace and conflict resolution.

- The FY 1999 request of $11.495 million would provide a slight inflationary increase for the Institute over its FY 1998 appropriated level.

FY 1999 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST

(budget authority in thousands of $)	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
GRAND TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	**$ 18,224,538**	**$ 19,032,449**	**$ 20,150,228**
TOTAL, FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**12,391,814**	**13,189,465**	**14,001,094**
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	**1,285,355**	**1,780,450**	**2,048,764**
MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS:	985,905	1,458,950	1,650,764
Inter-American Development Bank- Ordinary Capital	25,611	25,611	25,611
Inter-American Development Bank - Fund for Special Ops.	10,000	20,835	21,152
International Development Association	700,000	1,034,503	800,000
Asian Development Bank	13,222	13,222	13,222
Asian Development Fund	100,000	150,000	250,000
IBRD - Global Environment Facility (GEF)	35,000	47,500	300,000
International Finance Corporation	6,656	-	-
African Development Fund	-	45,000	155,000
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	11,916	35,779	35,779
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	27,500	30,000	50,000
North American Development Bank	56,000	56,500	-
Debt Reduction Programs	27,000	27,000	72,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	-	-	5,000
Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility	-	-	7,000
International Organizations and Programs	272,450	294,500	314,000
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - USAID PROGRAMS	**2,349,750**	**2,431,390**	**2,504,545**
Development Assistance	1,129,962	1,172,134	1,265,798
Child Survival & Disease Programs Fund	500,000	550,000	502,836
Development Credit Authority Program Account	-	[8,000]	[15,000]
Urban and Environmental Credit Program - Subsidy	3,500	3,000	6,000
Urban and Environmental Credit Program - Admin.	6,000	6,053	6,053
Micro and Small Enterprise Development - Subsidy	1,500	1,500	1,500
Micro and Small Enterprise Development - Admin.	500	500	500
USAID Operating Expenses	488,288	478,858	483,858
Operating Expenses - Inspector General	30,000	29,047	33,000
International Disaster Assistance	190,000	190,298	205,000
OTHER BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	**1,093,100**	**1,256,074**	**1,389,500**
Freedom Support Act - Assistance for the NIS	621,550	770,798	925,000
Support for Eastern Europe & Democracy (SEED)	471,550	485,276	464,500
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE	**5,913,105**	**6,043,472**	**6,158,410**
Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	69,000	77,500	83,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF) - including Intl. Fund for Ireland	2,358,600	2,419,928	2,513,600
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	43,475	50,000	50,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - Total	3,291,030	3,363,044	3,295,910
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - Grant	3,209,604	3,313,300	3,246,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - Administration	23,209	29,744	29,910
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - Loan	58,217	20,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Prgs. (NADR)	151,000	133,000	215,900

FY 1999 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST

(budget authority in thousands of $)	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
EXPORT & INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE	**$ 686,004**	**$ 562,114**	**$ 698,540**
Export-Import Bank:			
Export-Import Bank - Loan Program Account	726,000	683,000	808,000
Export-Import Bank - Administrative Expenses	46,614	48,614	51,940
Export-Import Bank - Direct Loans, Neg. Subsidies	(14,610)	(36,000)	(35,000)
Total, Export-Import Bank	758,004	695,614	824,940
Trade and Development Agency	40,000	41,500	50,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC):			
OPIC - Loan Program Support	[77,000]	[60,000]	[50,000]
OPIC - Admin. Expenses	[32,000]	[32,000]	[34,000]
OPIC - Program Account	96,000	79,000	70,000
OPIC - Noncredit Acct.	(208,000)	(254,000)	(246,400)
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	(112,000)	(175,000)	(176,400)
OTHER ASSISTANCE	**1,152,500**	**1,192,965**	**1,251,335**
Peace Corps	208,000	225,581	270,335
Inter-American Foundation	20,000	22,000	22,000
African Development Foundation	11,500	14,000	14,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	650,000	650,384	650,000
Emer. Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	50,000	20,000
International Narcotics and Crime	213,000	231,000	275,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	(88,000)	(77,000)	(50,000)
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND RELATED AGENCIES	**4,955,064**	**4,964,824**	**5,270,639**
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	**3,805,783**	**3,754,151**	**4,060,439**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,553,383	2,534,636	2,882,443
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,713,575	1,638,193	1,691,282
Buying Power Maintenance Fund	11,725	-	-
Salaries and Expenses	352,300	352,205	367,778
Capital Investment Fund	24,600	86,000	118,340
Representation Allowance	4,490	4,200	4,300
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	8,332	7,900	8,100
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	5,800	5,500	5,500
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,490	14,000	16,426
Office of the Inspector General	27,495	27,495	28,717
Security and Maintenance of US Missions	389,320	397,943	640,800
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,256	1,200	1,200
International Organizations	1,244,400	1,211,515	1,162,996
Contributions for Internat'l. Peacekeeping Activities	334,780	256,000	231,000
Contributions to International Organizations	902,102	948,978	930,773
International Conferences and Contingencies	7,518	6,537	1,223
International Commissions (non Function 150)	[41,992]	[43,992]	[46,720]

FY 1999 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET REQUEST

(budget authority in thousands of $)	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Other Programs			
The Asia Foundation	$ 8,000	$ 8,000	$ 15,000
Arms Control & Disarmament Agency (ACDA)	**41,500**	**42,716**	**43,400**
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY	**1,065,772**	**1,125,281**	**1,119,300**
International Information Programs	447,683	453,146	461,728
Technology Fund	5,050	5,050	5,050
Radio Construction	30,000	40,000	25,308
International Broadcasting Operations	355,490	384,884	388,690
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	185,000	197,731	199,024
National Endowment for Democracy	30,300	30,000	31,000
East-West Center	10,000	12,000	5,000
North-South Center	1,495	1,500	2,500
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Prog. Trust Fund	589	570	600
Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program	165	400	400
OTHER PROGRAMS	**42,009**	**42,676**	**47,500**
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage	206	250	250
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	953	1,226	1,750
International Trade Commission	40,850	41,200	45,500
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	**866,500**	**867,000**	**867,000**
PL-480 Title II	837,000	837,000	837,000
PL -480 Title III	29,500	30,000	30,000
LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION	**11,160**	**11,160**	**11,495**
U.S. Institute of Peace	11,160	11,160	11,495

Freedom Support Act - Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (NIS)

Budget Request by Country 1/

($ in thousands)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Armenia	95,010	87,588	80,000
Azerbaijan	16,420	21,430	31,500
Belarus	6,710	6,710	11,300
Georgia	26,760	92,500	80,700
Kazakhstan	35,390	34,950	46,000
Kyrgyzstan	20,780	21,960	29,000
Moldova	27,590	25,000	35,500
Russia	94,790	129,094	225,400
Tajikistan	4,960	10,246	18,750
Turkmenistan	4,960	4,500	15,000
Ukraine	225,050	225,400	223,500
Uzbekistan	21,550	19,140	32,050
NIS Regional	37,550	92,280	96,300
TOTAL	621,550 2/	770,798	925,000

1/ Appropriated and requested levels do not reflect transfers and recissions.
2/ Includes $3 million for Mongolia and $1.03 million in parking fines.

SUPPORT FOR EAST EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY (SEED)

($ in thousands)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Albania	27,100	30,000	35,000
Bosnia	217,000	215,000	225,000
Bulgaria	34,000	31,000	30,000
Croatia	12,200	19,000	10,000
Hungary	15,000	7,000	-
Latvia	3,300	2,400	-
Lithuania	7,200	4,600	2,200
FYROM	16,100	16,000	16,000
Poland	40,100	35,000	20,000
Romania	32,900	35,000	36,000
Serbia	3,200	12,000	15,000
Slovakia	15,000	8,000	2,000
Regional	48,450	70,276	73,300
TOTAL	471,550	485,276	464,500

Peacekeeping Operations
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Africa Regional	2.000	7.130	8.000
Africa Crisis Response Initiative	10.500	10.000	15.000
Albania	1.500	-	-
Haiti	15.728	15.500	10.000
Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group	0.738	0.870	1.000
Multinational Force and Observers	15.434	15.500	16.000
Northern Iraq Peace Monitor Force	1.500	-	-
Organization of African Unity	3.000	2.000	2.000
Organization of American States (Haiti)	-	-	1.000
Europe Regional/OSCE	18.400	25.000	30.000
UNTAES Civpol	-	1.500	-
UN Rapidly Deployable Mission Headquarters	0.200	-	-
TOTAL	**69.000**	**77.500**	**83.000**

Economic Support Fund
FY 1999 Request
($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Estimate	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Africa			
Angola	5.500	10.000	2.000
Liberia	-	-	5.000
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC)	-	-	8.000
South African Development Community Initiative	-	-	2.000
Great Lakes Initiative	-	-	25.000
Education for Development and Democracy	-	-	10.000
Africa Regional	4.500	15.000	15.000
Total, Africa	**10.000**	**25.000**	**67.000**
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	35.000	20.000	20.000
Mongolia	7.000	12.000	6.000
Asia Regional	4.800	9.000	9.250
South Pacific Fisheries	14.000	14.000	14.000
Total, East Asia and the Pacific	**60.800**	**55.000**	**49.250**
Europe			
Albania	0.000	0.000	10.000
Cyprus	15.000	15.000	15.000
Ireland	19.600	19.600	19.600
Turkey	22.000	-	-
Total, Europe	**56.600**	**34.600**	**44.600**
Latin America			
Latin America Regional	17.812	11.000	13.000
El Salvador	*5.000*	*1.000*	*2.000*
Dominican Republic	-	*2.500*	*2.300*
Nicaragua	*7.112*	*1.000*	*1.500*
Cuba	*1.500*	*2.000*	*3.000*
Mexico	*0.700*	*1.000*	*1.500*
Paraguay	*0.200*	*0.500*	*0.800*
Ecuador	*0.300*	*1.000*	*1.200*
Windward Islands	-	*2.000*	*0.700*
LAC Regional	*3.000*	-	-
Guatemala	20.000	25.000	25.000
Haiti	56.888	70.000	140.000
Admin. of Justice/ICITAP	7.500	10.000	10.000
Total, Latin America	**102.200**	**116.000**	**188.000**

Economic Support Fund
FY 1999 Request
($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Estimate	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Near East			
Egypt	804.223	815.000	815.000
Israel	1,200.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
Jordan	122.977	140.000	150.000
Lebanon	12.000	12.000	12.000
ME Multilaterals	3.250	5.000	5.000
ME Regional	7.000	7.000	7.000
West Bank/Gaza	75.000	85.000	100.000
N. Iraq Peacekeeping	1.500	-	-
MENABank	1.000	-	52.500
Middle East Democracy	0.750	5.000	4.000
Middle East Peace and Stability Fund	[89.223]	[115.670]	[1/]
Total, Near East	**2,127.700**	**2,153.330**	**2,143.000**
South Asia			
South Asia Regional Democracy	-	3.000	2.750
Other			
Human Rights and Democracy	1.300	10.000	9.000
Holocaust VictimsTrust Fund	-	-	10.000
Reserve	-	22.998	-
Total, Other	**1.300**	**32.998**	**19.000**
TOTAL, ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS	**2,358.600**	**2,419.928**	**2,513.600**

1/ The above request for the Near East totals $2.345 billion. The Administration intends to work with Congress on an appropriate formula to keep total ESF spending for the Near East at a level not to exceed $2.143 billion.

International Military Education and Training
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

Sub-Saharan Africa	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Angola	0.174	0.200	0.175
Benin	0.350	0.350	0.350
Botswana	0.391	0.500	0.450
Cameroon	0.104	0.125	-
Cape Verde	0.208	0.100	0.100
Central African Republic	0.158	0.150	0.090
Chad	0.027	0.100	0.050
Comoros	0.076	0.075	0.075
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.147	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	0.170	0.150	0.150
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC)	-	-	0.070
Djibouti	0.094	0.100	0.100
Eritrea	0.413	0.425	0.425
Ethiopia	0.313	0.475	0.575
Gabon	-	-	0.050
Ghana	0.243	0.340	0.400
Guinea	0.055	0.150	0.150
Guinea-Bissau	0.119	0.125	0.125
Kenya	0.304	0.400	0.400
Lesotho	0.076	0.075	0.075
Liberia	-	-	0.100
Madagascar	0.113	0.100	0.100
Malawi	0.228	0.275	0.335
Mali	0.152	0.275	0.280
Mauritius	0.022	0.050	0.050
Mozambique	0.204	0.175	0.180
Namibia	0.188	0.200	0.175
Rwanda	0.359	0.300	0.300
Sao Tome & Principe	0.072	0.075	0.075
Senegal	0.697	0.735	0.735
Seychelles	0.050	0.075	0.075
Sierra Leone	0.003	-	-
South Africa	0.656	0.800	0.800
Swaziland	0.085	0.075	0.075
Tanzania	0.005	0.225	0.150
Togo	0.025	0.040	0.050
Uganda	0.342	0.400	0.400
Zambia	0.172	0.150	0.150
Zimbabwe	0.298	0.350	0.300
AF Totals:	**7.093**	**8.140**	**8.140**

International Military Education and Training
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
East Asia & Pacific			
Cambodia	0.463	-	-
Indonesia	0.105	0.400	0.400
Malaysia	0.631	0.700	0.700
Mongolia	0.365	0.425	0.425
Papua New Guinea	0.111	0.200	0.200
Philippines	1.295	1.350	1.350
Solomon Islands	0.146	0.150	0.150
Thailand	1.600	1.900	1.600
Tonga	0.105	0.100	0.100
Vanuatu	0.099	0.100	0.100
Western Samoa	0.095	0.100	0.100
EAP Totals:	**5.015**	**5.425**	**5.125**
Europe and the NIS			
Albania	0.666	0.600	0.600
Belarus	0.273	0.100	0.100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.500	0.600	0.600
Bulgaria	0.903	0.950	0.950
Croatia	0.427	0.425	0.425
Czech Republic	0.737	1.350	1.350
Estonia	0.572	0.650	0.650
Georgia	0.312	0.375	0.380
Greece	0.028	0.025	0.025
Hungary	1.014	1.500	1.500
Kazakhstan	0.389	0.550	0.550
Kyrgyzstan	0.257	0.325	0.325
Latvia	0.535	0.650	0.650
Lithuania	0.523	0.650	0.650
Malta	0.104	0.100	0.135
Moldova	0.268	0.450	0.450
Poland	1.000	1.600	1.600
Portugal	0.551	0.800	0.700
Romania	0.922	1.025	1.025
Russia	0.842	0.900	0.900
Slovakia	0.621	0.600	0.600
Slovenia	0.400	0.650	0.650
The FYRO Macedonia	0.319	0.450	0.450
Turkey	1.454	1.500	1.500
Turkmenistan	0.262	0.300	0.300
Ukraine	1.015	1.250	1.250
Uzbekistan	0.286	0.400	0.485
EUR Totals:	**15.180**	**18.775**	**18.800**

International Military Education and Training
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Latin America & Caribbean			
Argentina	0.603	0.600	0.600
Bahamas	0.107	0.100	0.100
Belize	0.208	0.250	0.250
Bolivia	0.509	0.550	0.550
Brazil	0.222	0.225	0.225
Chile	0.395	0.450	0.450
Colombia	-	0.900	0.800
Costa Rica	0.200	0.200	0.200
Dominican Republic	0.622	0.500	0.500
Eastern Caribbean	0.420	0.450	0.450
Antigua	(0.093)	(0.115)	(0.115)
Barbados	(0.103)	(0.092)	(0.090)
Dominica	(0.032)	(0.038)	(0.040)
Grenada	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.050)
St. Kitts	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.055)
St. Lucia	(0.043)	(0.047)	(0.050)
St. Vincent	(0.044)	(0.054)	(0.050)
Ecuador	0.425	0.500	0.500
El Salvador	0.455	0.500	0.500
Guatemala	0.205	0.225	0.225
Guyana	0.178	0.175	0.175
Haiti	0.275	0.300	0.300
Honduras	0.425	0.500	0.500
Jamaica	0.487	0.500	0.500
Mexico	1.008	1.000	1.000
Nicaragua	0.057	0.200	0.200
PACAMS	0.520	0.550	0.550
Panama	-	-	0.100
Paraguay	0.284	0.200	0.200
Peru	0.483	0.450	0.450
Suriname	0.149	0.100	0.100
Trinidad & Tobago	0.095	0.125	0.125
Uruguay	0.332	0.300	0.300
Venezuela	0.388	0.400	0.400
ARA Totals:	**9.052**	**10.250**	**10.250**
Near East			
Algeria	0.061	0.125	0.125
Bahrain	0.149	0.250	0.225
Egypt	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan	1.655	1.600	1.600
Lebanon	0.547	0.550	0.550
Morocco	0.812	0.900	0.900
Oman	0.117	0.225	0.225
Tunisia	0.837	0.900	0.900
Yemen	0.052	0.125	0.125
NEA Totals:	**5.230**	**5.675**	**5.650**

International Military Education and Training
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
South Asia			
Bangladesh	0.342	0.375	0.350
India	0.404	0.475	0.450
Maldives	0.085	0.100	0.100
Nepal	0.196	0.225	0.200
Pakistan	-	-	0.350
Sri Lanka	0.200	0.225	0.200
SA Totals:	**1.227**	**1.400**	**1.650**
Non-Regional			
General Costs	0.678	0.335	0.385
Non-Regional Totals:	0.678	0.335	0.385
GRAND TOTALS:	**43.475**	**50.000**	**50.000**

Foreign Military Financing
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Near East			
Egypt	1,300.000	1,300.000	1,300.000
Israel	1,800.000	1,800.000	1,800.000
Jordan	30.045	50.000	45.000
Subtotal, Near East	**3,130.045**	**3,150.000**	**3,145.000**
Europe			
CE Defense Loans		[200.00]	[167.000]
CE Defense Loans (Subsidy budget authority)	18.240	20.000	20.000
Partnership for Peace	67.161	94.350	80.000
Albania	*0.100*	*1.700*	*2.000*
Bulgaria	*3.000*	*4.200*	*6.000*
Czech Republic	*9.087*	*10.800*	*7.500*
Estonia	*1.500*	*5.700*	*4.700*
FYROM	*1.500*	*5.000*	*6.000*
Hungary	*10.087*	*10.800*	*7.500*
Latvia	*1.500*	*5.700*	*4.700*
Lithuania	*1.500*	*5.700*	*4.700*
Poland	*12.587*	*15.700*	*10.000*
Romania	*6.500*	*8.900*	*9.000*
Slovakia	*6.000*	*3.200*	*2.300*
Slovenia	*1.000*	*2.500*	*2.600*
Georgia	*0.700*	*1.350*	*1.650*
Kazakstan	*1.500*	*2.250*	*1.750*
Kyrgyzstan	*0.800*	*1.350*	*1.300*
Moldova	*0.800*	*1.450*	*0.850*
Russia	*2.250*	*2.250*	*1.500*
Turkmenistan	*0.500*	*0.450*	*0.600*
Ukraine	*5.250*	*3.800*	*3.400*
Uzbekistan	*1.000*	*1.550*	*1.950*
Turkey Loans	[175.000]	-	-
Turkey Loans (Subsidy budget authority)	25.130	-	-
Turkey (grant)	-	20.580	-
Greece Loans	[122.500]	-	-
Greece Loans (Subsidy budget authority)	14.847	-	-
Greece (grant)	-	14.420	-
FYROM	0.148	2.900	-
Baltic Battalion (Adazi Environmental Restoration)	-	2.100	-
Subtotal, Europe	**125.526**	**154.350**	**100.000**

Foreign Military Financing
FY 1999 Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Allocation	FY 1999 Request
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Caribbean Regional	2.000	3.000	3.000
Subtotal, Latin America and the Caribbean	**2.000**	**3.000**	**3.000**
Africa			
Africa Crisis Response Initiative	4.500	10.000	5.000
East Africa Regional	4.750	5.000	5.000
Subtotal, Africa	**9.250**	**15.000**	**10.000**
Other			
Cambodia	1.000	-	-
Enhanced International Peacekeeping Initiative	-	7.000	8.000
FMF Administrative Costs (DSAA)	23.209	29.744	29.910
Reserve	-	3.950	-
Subtotal, Other	**24.209**	**40.694**	**37.910**
TOTAL	**3,291.030**	**3,363.044**	**3,295.910**
[Grants]	3,232.813	3,343.044	3,275.910
[Loans]	297.500	200.000	167.000
[Loans Subsidy budget authority]	58.217	20.000	20.000

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
FY 1999 Budget Request

($ in millions)

	FY 1997 Allocation	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
UNDOF (Golan Heights)	7.03	8.00	8.00
UNIKOM (Iraq/Kuwait)	3.62	5.00	5.00
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	-	27.00	12.00
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	6.65	7.00	7.00
UNOMIG (Georgia)	3.35	5.00	15.00
UNMOT (Tajikistan)	0.73	7.00	3.00
UNIFIL (Lebanon)	25.36	32.00	30.00
War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	0.00	8.00	12.00
War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	0.00	8.00	12.00
UNAVEM/MONUA (Angola)	59.05	25.00	5.00
UNTAES (Eastern Slavonia)	55.13	10.00	5.00
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH (Haiti)	16.79	7.00	4.00
UNOMIL (Liberia)	5.89	4.00	0.00
UNPREDEP (Fmr. Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	11.33	12.00	2.00
UNMIBH (Bosnia - Herzegovina (incl. Prevlaka))	39.55	45.00	55.00
UNPF (Yugoslavia phasedown/close-out bills)	49.30	0.00	48.00
Guatemala	1.00	-	-
Contingencies	-	-	8.00
Subtotal, assessments	**284.78**	**210.00**	**231.00**
Arrears	50.00	46.00	-
Total	**334.78**	**256.00**	**231.00**

FY 1999 Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

Budget Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
United Nations and Affiliated Organizations			
Food and Agriculture Organization	67,379	80,810	80,975
International Atomic Energy Agency	64,334	57,953	49,579
International Civil Aviation Organization	12,320	13,945	14,539
International Labor Organization	54,153	60,443	59,824
International Maritime Organization	1,269	1,342	1,375
International Telecommunications Union	6,575	7,145	7,058
United Nations	331,190	320,019	322,077
Universal Postal Union	1,269	1,447	1,441
World Health Organization	87,094	106,864	108,371
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,055	1,183	1,252
World Meteorological Organization	10,069	11,036	11,007
Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Organizations	**636,707**	**662,187**	**657,498**
Inter-American Organizations:			
Inter-American Indian Institute	-	-	122
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agric.	15,335	16,511	15,043
Organization of American States	51,332	55,396	55,396
Pan American Health Organization	45,529	49,741	49,928
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	415	462	477
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**112,611**	**122,110**	**120,966**
Regional Organizations:			
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	530	760	850
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	9	14	14
North Atlantic Assembly	752	761	797
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	44,527	41,498	45,927
Organization for Economic Cooperation & Dev.	54,650	56,229	61,282
South Pacific Commission	1,188	1,295	1,295
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**101,656**	**100,557**	**110,165**

FY 1999 Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

Budget Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Other International Organizations:			
Bureau of International Expositions	26	30	31
Customs Cooperation Council	3,148	3,432	3,457
Hague Conference on Private International Law	97	113	118
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,428	1,666	1,718
Intl. Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	18	21	21
Intl. Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	88	102	103
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	766	882	921
International Copper Study Group	51	61	62
International Cotton Advisory Committee	203	259	247
Intl. Center for Study of Pres. & Rest. of Cultural Prop.	615	771	755
International Hydrographic Organization	105	101	96
Intl. Institute for the Unification of Private Law	105	119	118
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	41	63	62
International Natural Rubber Organization	234	339	339
International Office of Epizootics	78	86	86
International Organization for Legal Metrology	104	114	117
International Office of the Vine & Wine	52	59	59
International Rubber Study Group	77	108	107
International Seabed Authority	-	1,225	1,500
International Seed Testing Association	7	7	8
International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea	-	1,489	1,442
International Tropical Timber Organization	143	115	115
Intl. Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Res.	232	261	265
International Grains Council	- /1	517	508
Interparliamentary Union	504	5	918
Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons	12,098	31,321	16,256
World Trade Organization/GATT	12,234	12,877	12,715
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	**32,454**	**56,143**	**42,144**
Subtotal, Contributions to International Organizations	883,428	940,997	930,773
Arrears Payment	-	54,000	-
United Nations Tax Credit	-	(27,345)	-
United Nations Buydown	18,674	(18,674)	-
Total, Contributions to International Organizations	**902,102**	**948,978** /2	**930,773**

1 A transfer from the CIO to the ICC account allowed payment of our provisional participation in the IGC.

2 Funds in the amount of $6,537,000 were transferred from CIO to ICC to pay for costs associated with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization.

International Organizations and Programs
FY 1999 Request

($ in thousands)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
DEMOCRACY/HUMAN RIGHTS	**4,900**	**4,900**	**5,500**
UN Vol Fund for Techn'l Coop in Field of Human Rights	900	900	1,500
UN Vol Fund for Victims of Torture	1,500	1,500	1,500
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	2,500	2,500	2,500
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	**192,450**	**215,100**	**217,800**
Global Economic Growth	*192,450*	*215,100*	*217,800*
UN Development Program (UNDP)	76,350	98,000	105,000
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	1,000	1,000	1,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	100,000 [1/]	100,000 [1/]	100,000
OAS Development Assistance Programs	6,500	6,500	6,500
World Food Program	3,000	4,000	2,000
Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	500	500	500
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	5,000 [2/]	5,000 [2/]	2,500
ICAO Aviation Security Fund	100	100	300
GLOBAL ISSUES	**75,100**	**74,500**	**90,700**
Protection of Global Environment	*50,100*	*49,500*	*65,700*
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	11,000	9,000	13,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,500	28,000	34,450
Int'l Conservation Programs (CITES, ITTO, IUCN, RAMSAR)	4,050	3,750	6,000
Climate Stabilization Fund (IPCC, UNFCCC)	3,225	5,000	8,000
Int'l Contributions for Scientific, Educ. & Cultural Activities	2,325	2,250	2,250
World Meteorological Org/Voluntary Cooperation Program	2,000	1,500	2,000
Stabilization of World Population Growth	*25,000*	*25,000*	*25,000*
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	25,000	25,000	25,000
NATIONAL SECURITY	-	-	-
Non-Proliferation and Disarmament	-	-	-
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Voluntary Programs	[36000] [3/]	[36,000] [3/]	[40,000] [3/]
Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)	[25000] [3/]	[40,000] [3/]	[35,000] [3/]
Grand Totals	**272,450** [4/]	**294,500**	**314,000**

1/ Appropriated under Child Survival Programs

2/ Includes $2.5 million transferred from Development Assistance

3/ Appropriated under Non-Proliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account

4/ International Organizations and Programs appropriation was $169,950,000

For additional information:

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