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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Staff Secretary

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Monday, April 5, 1999

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	From Judith Moore (2 pages)	04/00/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Sean Maloney (Chron File (Mar 99-Apr 99))
OA/Box Number: 14862

FOLDER TITLE:

Monday, April 5, 1999

Rob Seibert
2016-0970-F
rs2981

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 4/5

To: Ed Rice

From: The Staff Secretary

I thought your China
people should see this.

It's Todd Skyn's weekly
report.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1999

14-5 99

copied
stern
podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *for*

SUBJECT: Climate Change Weekly Report

99 APR 3 11:52

Diplomatic

Your meeting next week with Zhu Rongji is an important opportunity to advance our climate change agenda. The reality is that, when it comes to ultimate ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, all roads lead through China. They are the world's second largest emitter, projected to surpass the United States in 2020-2030. No effort to address this problem can succeed without China, nor is the Senate ever likely to approve Kyoto without meaningful Chinese participation.

At the same time, the Chinese thus far remain adamantly opposed to taking commitments under the climate treaty, noting that per capita emissions in China are less than one-eighth those in the United States. Chinese diplomats were unrelentingly obstructionist at Kyoto and Buenos Aires.

One potentially fruitful area to focus Chinese attention on is clean energy development, and we are working with the Vice President's staff to prepare points on this subject for his working lunch with Zhu. China is projected to add a staggering amount of power capacity over the next 20 years or so -- the equivalent of hundreds of major new plants. This presents China with an enormous opportunity: it can build these plants clean, with natural gas and new high-efficiency "clean" coal technology, thereby sharply reducing China's horrendous air pollution (as well as lowering greenhouse gases) or it can build them with conventional lower-tech coal technology. Clean energy costs more up front, but the benefits in terms of the health of the Chinese people (not to mention global warming) would be enormous.

China thus presents a textbook case for the proposition we keep trying to explain to developing countries: namely, that we are *not* asking them to restrain their economic growth, but rather to grow with 21st century technology. They can seek to emulate our economic success, but shouldn't rely on the exact, outdated tools we used (e.g., dirty coal). *What we should be pointing toward with China is an understanding that we will work together to help them build a clean energy future. This would be good for them, good for us, and good for U.S. business.*

Regarding Kyoto itself, China has much to gain if it can overcome its reflexive resistance. Kyoto's market-based mechanisms -- emissions trading (which requires that a country has taken a target) and the project-based Clean Development Mechanism (which a developing country can use *without* having agreed to a target) -- could provide significant new resources to help build a clean-energy future. Such resources could be used for such purposes as building clean power

plants or for reforestation (a particular concern after last year's devastating floods). Zhu Rongji has demonstrated familiarity with climate change in private conversations during the past year. Your raising the issue would underscore the priority we attach to it and help convince Zhu that there is more opportunity than threat for China in joining efforts to address climate change.

Press

AP reported on Friday that 30,000 miners are stopping work today to protest costly environmental protections that are jeopardizing mining jobs. A "looming" climate change treaty, along with air pollution regulations, and mountaintop removal challenges were held up as the key problems. On Thursday, the *San Jose Mercury News* reported that a group of students and faculty at Stanford University is asking the university to use its power as a major shareholder to get companies to withdraw their membership from the Global Climate Coalition -- the anti-Kyoto lobbying group. The *Los Angeles Times* ran a story on Wednesday on GM's announcement that it will begin testing electric-hybrid systems in pickup trucks in California and New York next year, becoming the first auto maker to demonstrate the technology in trucks.

cc: Vice President
John Podesta
Sandy Berger
George Frampton
Leon Fuerth
Ron Klain
Neal Lane
Jack Lew
Joe Lockhart
Gene Sperling
Jim Steinberg
Janet Yellen

Very important
become light trucks
+ other large vehicles
big problem in achieving
higher mileage

4-5-99

Tyrannized by Weaklings

By Tony Judt

Democracies have always had great difficulty when they confront dictators. Dictators don't behave rationally. They impose self-defeating policies on their own countries. They lead them into disastrous wars against others. And they don't even pursue their own ends to best effect.

Stalin decapitated his officer corps in the years before World War II. Hitler diverted vital resources to the genocidal destruction of people who might have served the German war effort.

Faced with such men, democratic leaders helplessly apply their own criteria of political logic. Surely a dictator who is leading his people into an abyss must be vulnerable to public opinion, if only we can pressure him effectively. There must be something he wants. So fascism was born of a humiliating peace treaty? Then revise the treaty, and the fascist dictator will be appeased, right? And if he isn't, local and international public opinion will turn against him. (We ignore that in well-run dictatorships there is no public opinion.)

Forgetting this, we sometimes use the stated intentions of dictators against them while rallying world opinion. But to what end? When Stalin engineered the worldwide peace

Milosevic's edge: he knows what he wants.

movement in the early 1950's, or Slobodan Milosevic promises to allow "peace-loving" Albanian refugees to return, it is our own intentions and our own public opinion that these dictators are reflecting and manipulating. It is democratic leaders, and the people who elected them, who crave peace, who don't want "to die for Danzig" (as the French fascist politician Marcel Déat craftily suggested on the eve of World War II).

Dictators make war not because they have failed to meet their objectives by peaceful means. War — whether against foreign nations or against their own citizenry — is their primary objective.

The incomprehension of democratic nations is especially apparent when they are faced with small, weak dictators. Whereas Stalin and Mussolini recognized real-world constraints and preferred bluff to action whenever possible, the same does not hold for their modern micro-successors. Shortly after the start of the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, an official at the National Security Council spoke of making Slobodan Milosevic pay an unacceptable price for his behavior.

But the only unacceptable price for Mr. Milosevic is the loss of power. Short of that, he can only gain from the aura of heroic isolation and suffering in which he is now wrapped; better still, he shares it with a growing number of previously skeptical Serbs.

The notion — touted in Western military circles at the beginning of the NATO air assault — that the Serb leader would fold after a few NATO bombing raids reveals how poorly our leaders understand the world in which they now live.

What democrats dislike about Mr. Milosevic, Saddam Hussein and their counterparts in North Korea and central Africa are their repeated violations of norms and rules established by international treaty, human

rights conventions or simply the lingering memory of World War II.

The trouble is that these violations cannot be addressed by bombing raids and laser-targeted missiles.

In Kosovo, as in Cambodia, Somalia and Rwanda, ethnic cleansing (the "final solution" to a local political or communal problem) is an artisanal undertaking; the work of small groups of men wielding clubs, knives, axes, pistols, rifles, flame throwers or, at the technological high end, submarine guns.

Against such weapons and those who command them, democracies are all but paralyzed. Mr. Milosevic first exploits our inherent weakness — our distaste for war or for intervention in the affairs of others. When that fails he exploits our strength — a military machine and arsenal geared to ends completely different from those presented in Kosovo and utterly maladapted to the purpose.

In the case of the United States, he has yet another weapon at his disposal: America's fear of taking casualties. The proudest American claim to date is that not a single American life has been lost during the first week of combat there.

We have shifted our military objectives all over the place: first we sought to prevent humanitarian disaster, then we worked to avert a new Balkan war, now we have decided the problem is Mr. Milosevic himself (the same Mr. Milosevic whom President Clinton once praised for making the Dayton agreement possible). But all along our true goal has been to get in and out without having to use body bags.

In an era of professional armies, that concern is beginning to look very odd indeed. It also plays into the hands of Mr. Milosevic, who has no comparable anxiety over Yugoslav body counts.

NATO's leaders are making war the way they do because all other strategies are thought to be unacceptable back home. In short, this is the only war NATO can fight. In so doing, we have failed to learn the one lesson that should be common to democracies and dictatorships alike: bombing doesn't win wars.

The British carpet-bombed Germany in World War II because they, too, had to do something and could do nothing else. It no more brought Hitler down than the Luftwaffe raids on London weakened Churchill or the national sentiment in his favor.

Mr. Milosevic is probably the last little dictator of his type that we shall confront in Europe, at least for a while. Thanks to Stalin and Hitler, Yugoslavia was the only remaining patch of territory not yet cleansed of the complicated demographic residue of old empires; Stalin's population transfers and frontier adjustments and Hitler's policies of extermination had effectively resolved such difficulties elsewhere in Europe by 1945. But the general problem isn't going to disappear. In order to confront dictators of his kind we must set aside the misleading lesson of our victory in the cold war, achieved by huge military expenditure on a deterrent strategy. It no longer deters.

The alternative, nonengagement, is not an option: it is Mr. Milosevic and his associates who have raised the price of nonintervention to a level we cannot accept. Playing by their rules they oblige us to respect our own.

We cannot complain that Mr. Milosevic has caught us by surprise. In a speech he gave in Pristina in 1987, he put the world on notice of his intention to extend and secure his power in Serbia by playing the ultranationalist card against Kosovo's Albanians. The opportunity to expel these people is

one he has long awaited and is consistent with the logic of his stance. The logic of our response must be that the international community or NATO or the United States must be ready to do what is necessary to stop him.

Yes, this means ground troops, and yes, that means casualties. If we can't admit this, we lack the military courage of our moral convictions. We must pray for a new political leadership that grasps this and can explain it to the electorate. The alternative is to unlearn every lesson we thought we had learned in the past 60 years. Dictators have long memories; so should we.

Tony Judt, director of the Remarque Institute at New York University, is the author, most recently, of "The Burden of Responsibility."

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

January
February
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Podesta



WORLD FEDERATION OF HUNGARIANS
NATIONAL CANADIAN COMMITTEE

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313 SHEPPARD AVE. E.
TORONTO, ON
M2N 3B3
CANADA
Tel: 416 - 221 - 6195
Fax: 416 - 221 - 6358

Toronto, April 1, 1999

99 APR 5 PM4:45

Mr. Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC20500
Fax: 1-202-456-1907

Dear Mr. President,

We would like to bring it to your attention, that in the case of the three US peacekeepers who were kidnapped by the Serbian Army, the sentence Serbs will be capital punishment carried out within half an hour after sentencing.

Our assumption is based on the fact that the undersigned was serving as an administrator many years ago in the Yugoslav army stationed in Bihac.

Please take strong action before sentencing is done!

On behalf of the Hungarian Community in Canada we have to state that you have our total support and we send our prayers to all NATO service personnel.

Sincerely yours,

Vinczer Peter
Human Rights

Somorjai Agnes
President

4-5-99

Is NSC?
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

→ NANCY -

I do not know POTUS
relationship w/ John
Lacey, but I
receive 15-20 such
requests/year (and
do a handful).

I think it is a
very bad (and unusual)
precedent for President
to do this

@ / record
Phil any more
to know

Day -

See Nancy's question.

Has POTUS ever

recommended anyone to

Council on Foreign Relations.

Phil

JOHN R. LACEY
LAW OFFICES
10 COLUMBUS BOULEVARD
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1976
TELEPHONE: 860-244-9600
FACSIMILE: 860-249-3187

TO: Nancy Hernreich
Fax: 202-456-6703

FROM: John Lacey

Jack Galvin (former NATO Commander and now Dean of Fletcher) has proposed my name for membership in the Council on Foreign Relations. Among others, I have asked Tony Lake as well as my two Senators to write supporting letters. I would be extremely honored and grateful if the President would join in the effort. Only a very brief endorsement of my candidacy would suffice.

The address: Director of Membership Affairs, Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Many thanks and best regards.

1 of 1.

Good Sec
(Lacey is a
former C.
Chairman
Not Sure
1990
1991
Pres
10
99 MAR 24 AM 4:14

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GENE SPERLING *GBS*
SAMUEL BERGER *B*

RE: Possible Civil Aviation Agreement with China

199 APR 3 PM 5:38

We are sending a negotiating team to China this weekend with instructions to seek to conclude a civil aviation agreement with China that would double our current access to China's market and, in addition, add an additional U.S. carrier to the three U.S. carriers that are currently permitted to fly to China. We have been pressing China for 18 months for expanded access for our current carriers and for entry of two new U.S. carriers. The Chinese have been willing to double figures (from 27 to 54) for our carriers already in the market (FedEx, United, Northwest), but until recently the Chinese had refused access for any new U.S. entrants (UPS, Delta, American, Polar Air Cargo). Last week, following a final push from Secretary Albright and Ambassador Sasser urged by the White House, Chinese negotiators unexpectedly offered to allow an additional U.S. carrier into their market after three years.

copied
Sperling
Berger
COS

Secretary Albright, Secretary Slater, Secretary Daley, Bruce Lindsey, John Podesta and we believe that we should accept the offer on the table. Our negotiators assure us, and we are persuaded following discussions with public and private sources, that this is the best deal we can get at a time when China's carriers are losing money, their planes are half empty and they have little if any interest in expanding service to the United States. There would also be real costs to continuing to deny our carriers the access now apparently within reach.

Support among U.S. carriers will be mixed, with incumbents favorable and aspiring new entrants, with the exception of American, dissatisfied.

- Federal Express will strongly support a deal. It currently has only 4 weekly flights, and has been pushing hard for additional flights in order to provide daily express service. Obtaining daily service to China and opportunities for future growth is Federal Express' highest international priority.
- Northwest will also enthusiastically support this agreement. Currently with 9 weekly flights, Northwest is eager for additional flights to run daily service from both Detroit and Japan and to achieve parity with market leader United.

- United, with 14 weekly flights, stands to gain permission for a new flight from San Francisco. However, United is unlikely to succeed in its quest for access for its Japanese codeshare partner ANA. United will be neutral to mildly supportive of a deal that will partially increase its access, but bring more competition from U.S. carriers.
- American, currently serving China only through a code-share arrangement with a Chinese airline, but with no ability to fly its own planes to China, believes it has the best shot at winning a single new designation in the Department of Transportation selection process, and will vigorously support a deal.
- Delta, also serving China only through a code-share arrangement with a Chinese airline, will oppose, but only moderately. Delta does not believe it will win the single designation for flights from Oregon.
- UPS will strongly oppose anything short of a deal that provides for two new U.S. entrants, despite the fact UPS has a good shot at the single designation. The Teamsters have called John Podesta, Bruce Lindsey, and others in support of UPS's position. They will oppose the deal but not strongly because they feel fairly confident that UPS could win the new designation.

Our negotiators are certain this is the best deal we can get, and our Embassy reports that the current offer is unlikely to remain on the table for long. We believe we should press for an accelerated timetable for the new designations but be prepared to accept China's offer as it stands. If UPS is to have a chance to enter the market, it wants to enter as soon as possible, as cargo carrier competitor Federal Express will use the intervening period to consolidate its market position. In addition, we will seek a commitment for talks in one year to discuss broader codesharing rights and additional new designations. We will keep you apprised of developments.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1999

OK
 We
~~we~~ should discuss
 how to handle -

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT:

Jerusalem Embassy Act

OK
 We should discuss
 how to handle -

1999 APR 5 PM 12:00

copied
 Berger
 COS

As you know, we had planned to release your decision to waive the provisions of the Jerusalem Embassy Act in mid-March. However, intervening events and strong pressure from Members of Congress and of some Jewish-American groups have led us to reconsider our plan. We now are aiming for mid-April.

The first development was the injection of Jerusalem at the center of the Israeli campaign. This followed an attempt by the EU to meet Palestinian officials in East Jerusalem -- a step that was seized upon by Bibi and Sharon to denounce the EU in unusually harsh terms and to unveil a new campaign slogan (reminiscent of the one used to weaken Peres in 1996):

"Netanyahu -- A Strong Peace and United Jerusalem." The Likud also accused Barak of planning to "give in to Arafat on the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital." As a follow-up, the Israeli government announced that it was shutting down three offices of the Palestinian Authority (PA) in East Jerusalem and banning entry of two PA officials into the city.

The second development was Arafat's visit to Washington which led to expressions of concern that a waiver at this time would be read as a form of "compensation" for his decision to delay a declaration of statehood.

Finally, Members of Congress have stepped up their efforts to get you to make some symbolic gesture in conjunction with a waiver announcement. Specifically, they are requesting a public commitment to move the embassy to Jerusalem once a final agreement has been reached, and/or a decision to "upgrade" the status of the ambassador's residence in Jerusalem at this time. In considering such suggestions, we need to be careful to avoid any step that could be read as foreshadowing our position on

cc: Vice President
 Chief of Staff

Jerusalem. With the end of the interim period in sight, strong pressure on Arafat to declare a state, the upcoming Israeli elections and a frozen peace process, the situation on the ground has become extremely tense, and our actions on Jerusalem risk having unintended and far-reaching consequences. Moreover, we have argued forcefully to the Palestinians that they should not take any unilateral action that would prejudge the outcome of permanent status talks and that we could not openly adopt a stance on statehood for fear that this would jeopardize our own status as honest brokers. For us to signal our views on Jerusalem would undermine both our position and Arafat's.

As a result of these various factors, we have indicated to the Hill that no final action would be taken before the Members return from recess. Under the Act, the waiver does not go into effect until you have reported to the Congress that the waiver is necessary to protect the national security interests of the U.S. Therefore, as a legal matter, the waiver is not yet effective despite the fact that you signed the determination.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JEFF FORBES *Jeff*
CHIP PAYSON *CP*

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: JOHN PODESTA
MARIA ECHAVESTE
STEVE RICCHETTI
DOUG SOSNIK

copied
forbes
Payson
Podesta
Echaveste
Ricchetti
Sosnik

ACCEPT:

<u>Date of Event:</u>	<u>Description of Event:</u>
4/5/99	Photo-op with the Winners of the White House Photography Contest White House <i>Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart</i>
4/7/99	Photo-op in Honor of National Student Athlete Day White House <i>Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill</i>
4/9/99	HMX-1 Personnel and their Families to Attend Helicopter Departure South Grounds, White House <i>Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo</i>
4/9/99	Patient's Bill of Rights Event with Members of Congress Philadelphia, PA <i>Staff Contact: Bruce Reed</i>

4/12/99 (T) Consumer Financial Right-to-Know Event
Site TBD, Washington, DC
Staff Meeting: Gene Sperling

We are looking at this for the message event of the day.

4/13/99 (T) Military/ PPD Departure Photos
White House
Staff Contact: Larry Cockell

4/14/99 (T) USA Accounts Event
Site TBD, Washington, DC
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

We are looking at this for the message event of the day.

4/29/99 Drop-by FAPE Reception
White House
Staff Contact: Melanne Vermeer

PENDING:

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

4/9/99-4/23/99 Photo-op with the NCAA Women's Volleyball Champs of Long
Beach State University
White House
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill, Mickey Ibarra

We are looking for an opportunity to do this on the road.

4/12/99 (T) Drop-by Meeting with the Tribal Leaders from North and South
Dakota and Montana
White House
Staff Contact: John Podesta, Lynn Cutler

**This meeting is in response to Senators Daschle, Dorgan,
Conrad and Johnson's request. John Podesta and Lynn Cutler
will hold the meeting.**

4/19/99-4/23/99

Honor 1999 Teacher of the Year to America
White House
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

4/20/99

Attend the 1999 Department of Energy Pollution Prevention
Awards
Department of Energy
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

4/29/99

Lay the Cornerstone of the Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine
Research Facility
Bethesda, MD
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

*Letta to go to
Dedication
@ 11 AM*

**The building will not be completed until late 2000. Do you
want to attend the laying of the cornerstone?**

Yes _____ No _____ Surrogate _____

REGRET:

Date of Event:

4/20/99

Description of Event:

Address the 8th Annual National Make-a-Difference Day Awards
Arlington, VA
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

*Ask HRC -
better to go to
dedication*

**This is the day you present the Medal of Freedom to Former
Chancellor of Germany Helmut Kohl. We will recommend a
surrogate.**

April 1999

*Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																											
March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						1 Travel to Norfolk, VA Evening Off Passover Spring Recess (House & Senate)	2 Mtg w/ Humanitarian and Religious Leaders Tape Radio Address Evening Off Release of the Employment #s Good Friday Spring Recess (House & Senate)	3 Camp David
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4 Camp David RON Camp David (T) Easter Day Light Savings Time Begins	5 Return to DC (T) Easter Egg Roll Photo-op w/ Winners of WH Photo Contest China Speech (T) Videos Start of Baseball Season	6 Hold 1.5 hours (NH) Race Book Initiative Mtg (1 hr) Message Event (T) Evening Off	7 Equal Pay Event Photo-op for Nat'l Student Athlete Day Hold 1 Hour Evening Off World Health Day Spring Recess (House & Senate)	8 Official Visit of Premier Zhu Rongji of China Joint Press Conference Last Day of Passover Equal Pay Day	9 Down Until 11:00 am HMX-1 to Attend Departure Patients' Bill of Rights Event, Philadelphia, PA Tape Radio Address Hold Evening	10 Camp David (T)																																																																																											
11 Camp David (T) Spring Recess (House & Senate)	12 Consumer Financial Right to Know Event (T) Optional Drop-by Mtg w/ N. Dakota Tribal Leaders (T) Millennium Lecture Series Evening Hold 2 hrs (ME)	13 Down Until 10:00 am Mil/PPD Departure Photos (T) Evening Off	14 USA Accounts Event (T) Optional Drop-by Americans for Indian Opportunity Mtg (T) Drop-by Farewell Party Evening Off Kick Butts Day	15 Hold 1.5 hours (NH) NATO Anniv Event Briefing (1 hour) Drop-by Farewell Party Hold 2 hrs (ME) Evening Off Tax Day	16 DSCC/DCCC Lunch, Detroit, MI Message Event, Detroit, MI Tape Radio Address, Boston, MA DSCC/DCCC Dinner, Boston, MA RON DC Garden Tours	17 Day & Evening Off Garden Tours																																																																																											
18 Day & Evening Off Garden Tours	19 Education Event (T) Hold 2 hrs (ME) Evening Off Tent Goes Up	20 Hold 1.5 hours (NH) NATO Anniv Event Briefing (1 hour) Medal of Freedom Presentation to Former German Chancellor Kohl Evening Off	21 Dedicate Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Event, Austin, TX DNC Lunch, Austin, TX Dinner, Houston, TX RON DC	22 Down Until 1:00 pm VP Lunch (T) Earth Day Event (T) Hold 1 Hour Evening Off Take Our Daughters To Work Day Earth Day	23 NATO Commemorative Event, Mellon Auditorium Tape Radio Address 50th Anniversary NATO Summit Dinner, White House NATO Summit, Washington, D.C.	24 North Atlantic Council Plenary, Mellon Auditorium Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit Dinners, White House																																																																																											
25 Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit, Mellon Auditorium Evening Off NATO Summit, Washington, D.C.	26 Day Off Address the Union of American Hebrew Congregations & Central Conference of American Rabbis' Dinner (T)	27 Crime Event (T) Medals of Science & Technology Awards Ceremony DNC Dinner, DC	28	29 Hold 1 Hour Evening Off 7th Anniv: Los Angeles Riots	30 VP Lunch (T) Drop-by FAPE Reception Hold 2 hrs (ME) Evening Off																																																																																												

May 1999

*Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 Live Radio Address WH Correspondents' Assn. Dinner
2	3 <i>Official Visit of Prime Minister Obuchi of Japan</i>	4	5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7	8 Camp David (T)
	Nat'l Town Mtg for a Sustainable America, Detroit, MI			National Day of Prayer	Release of the Employment #s	WH Photographers' Dinner
				Hold for Travel		
9 Camp David (T)	10 Videos (T)	11 Hold Day (SS)	12 <i>Crime Event (T)</i> DSCC Taste of the States, DC	13 Working Visit of PM Lucinschi of Moldova (T) Hold 1 Hour Conyers Dinner, DC (T) DNC Dessert Reception (T)	14 <i>Message Event, Seattle, WA</i> DNC Lunch, Seattle, WA DNC Dinner, Portola, CA RON San Francisco, CA	15 Day Off, San Francisco, CA DSCC/DCCC Dinner, Los Angeles, CA RON Los Angeles, CA FOP Memorial Day Event Armed Forces Day
Mother's Day		Anniv: Valuejet Crash				
16 DNC Lunch, Orange County, CA (T) DNC Dinner, San Diego, CA RON DC	17 Day & Evening Off	18	19 <i>Farley Building Dedication, NYC, NY (T)</i> \$ Lunch, NYC, NY DSCC/DCCC Dinner, NYC, NY RON DC	20 Down Until 1:00 pm Hold 1 Hour Rahall \$ Reception, DC (T)	21 DNC Lunch, DC (T)	22 <i>Senate Democratic Issues Conf, Irvington, VA</i> Sons of Italy Dinner
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Hold for Family Time		Memorial Day Recess (House & Senate)	
30	31 Annual Memorial Day Breakfast (T) Events at Arlington National Cemetery (T)					
Hold for Family Time	Memorial Day					
Memorial Day Recess (House & Senate)						

April

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June 1999

*Presidential Calendar

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			<i>US Air Force Academy Commencement, Colorado Springs, CO</i> WETA In-Performance (T)	HRC Wellesley Reunion (T)																																												
		Memorial Day Recess (House & ...)	BRT Annual Meeting		Release of the Employment #s																																											
		Memorial Day Recess continues (Senate only)																																														
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	<i>Mental Health Conference</i> DNC Dinner, DC (T)	<i>State Visit for President Goncz of Hungary</i>		<i>World Series Champion New York Yankees Event (T)</i>																																												
					<i>Old AR State House Grand Re-O...</i>																																											
					US Conf of Mayors Annual Conf, New Orleans																																											
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<i>Ford's Theater Reception & Gala (T)</i>		Congressional Picnic (T) Depart Foreign Travel PM (T)																																														
	Flag Day																																															
US Conf of Mayors Annual Conf, New Orleans						Summit of Eight, Cologne, Germany																																										
		Hold for Possible Foreign Travel																																														
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			Day & Evening Off		DNC Concert, Chicago, IL (T)																																											
Summit of Eight, Cologne, Germ...	First Day of Summer																																															
Father's Day	Family Conference, TN (T)																																															
Hold for Possible Foreign Travel			27th Anniv: Title IX																																													
27	28	29	30	July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	DCCC Dinner, DC	Working Visit of PM Panday of Trinidad & Tobago (T)	DNC Concert, City TBD (T)																																													

July 1999

**Presidential Calendar*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					1 Official Working Visit of President Mubarak of Egypt (T)	2 Release of the Employment #s	3 VH-1 Concert (T) Independence Day Recess (House...)
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4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9 1st Female Cmndr of Space Shuttle	10																																																																																				
Independence Day Recess (House & Senate)																																																																																										
11 Independence Day Recess (Hous...)	12	13	14	15	16	17 Anniv: TWA Flight 800 Crash																																																																																				
18	19	20 30th Anniv: First Moon Landing	21	22	23 Hold for DNC Event, Aspen, CO (T) Boys/Girls Nation Week, DC	24																																																																																				
25 Hold for DNC Event, Aspen, CO (T)	26	27	28	29	30 Pine Ridge Building Summit, Pine Ridge, SD	31 Hold for Travel High School Reunion, AR (T)																																																																																				
Boys/Girls Nation Week, DC																																																																																										

August 1999

*Presidential Calendar

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Pine Ridge Building Summit, Pine Ridge, SD				2nd Anniv: Balance Budget Act	Release of the Employment #s	Summer Recess (House & Senate) HOLD FOR VACATION
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Summer Recess (House & Senate) HOLD FOR VACATION						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Summer Recess (House & Senate) HOLD FOR VACATION				POTUS/MEG B-Days		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3rd Anniv: Welfare Reform Bill ...	Summer Recess (House & Senate) HOLD FOR VACATION				Hold for Possible DNC Retreat, Hamptons, NY	
29	30	31				
Hold for Possible DNC Retreat, ...	Summer Recess (House & Senate) HOLD FOR VACATION					

July

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September 1999

**Presidential Calendar*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
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5 HOLD FOR VACATION Summer Recess (House & Senate)	6 Labor Day	7	8 Depart for Foreign Travel, PM	9	10 Rosh Hashanah Begins at Sundown Hold for Possible Foreign Travel	11 Rosh Hashanah																																																	
12 Rosh Hashanah	13 Anniv: Israel-PLO Signing APEC Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand	14 Hold for Possible Foreign Travel	15	16	17 750th Anniv: University College, ...	18																																																	
19 Yom Kippur Begins at Sundown	20 Yom Kippur	21 BRT Policy Meeting	22 Prayer Breakfast (T)	23 First Day of Fall	24	25																																																	
26	27	28	29	30	October <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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BERG (KLAIN/DIXON) [3/31/1999, 6:07 PM]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																														
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VP Down Day	LA Political Reception & Gala RON Los Angeles	High Tech Ed (Merced, CA) POTUS Hold for Travel High Tech Museum (S. Jose, CA) Political Dinner (S. Jose, CA)	POTUS Down until noon POTUS Equal Pay Day Event ~POTUS Hold 1hr	POTUS Off Wk Vst (China) State Education Assoc Conv (IA) Equal Pay Day	1hr Hold LB 2hr US-China Mtg&wrkg Lunch (10-2) ^Leon Party POTUS Patients' Bill of Rights Evt, Philadelphia ~MEG: Down ~Seminar(1hr) ~Sidwell vs Flint Hill 4:15pm ^S: Cold War	Message Event (Madison) Rep Obey Evt (Wausau, WI) ~MEG, NH POTUS Camp David(T) ~WI Travel																																																																																														
Easter Passover Hold for Down Time	WH Easter Egg Roll		World Health Day	Last Day of Passover																																																																																																
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POTUS Camp David(T)	HOLD DAY PolDin(2) [DC] POTUS Economic Speech(T) POTUS Millenium Lecture Series Evening(T) ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ^Physical [Bethesda] ~MEG: Office	Message Event ~45mWinograd Political Lunch, DC 1hr [PE](Newsday) 1hrCalls/20mVideo 30m[LB]/30mUJA ~Family Dinner ~Sidwell@ Landon 4:30pm ~MEG: Down	Pres Export Council Breakfast Kick Butts Day Evt (Akron, OH) ~MEG in NY ~MEG: DNC(HRC) [DC] ~POTUS Hold 1hr	VP Down ~MEG: Down	~45mMMD[NAVOBS] Political Dinner (Nashville, TN) POTUS DSCC/DCCC Detroit & Boston ~MEG Mtg 2:30pm(T) ~Sidwell@ Calvert LC 4:30pm	POTUS Day/Evening Off ~New Hampshire(T)																																																																																														
			Kick Butts Day	Tax Day																																																																																																
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	Message Event (Cincinnati, OH) Outreach (Cincinnati) Political Lunch (Cincinnati) Political Gala (Chicago, IL) ~HRC Nadler Evt, NYC	DOWN UNTIL 11AM Message Event 1hrCalls/1hr[PE]/Stabenow FamConDinner[NAVOBS] POTUS Medal of Freedom Presentation to Chancellor Kohl ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~Sidwell@Episcopal 4:30pm ^Bus Mtg w/BRT Task Force Members(AJ)/G. Fisher mtg ~15mCasstevens	Freedom Forum [MEG] (NYC) Political Gala [MEG] (NYC) POTUSAustin/Houston DNC ~MEG: Lun[NYC]	Earth Day Event w/ POTUS(T) Lunch w/ POTUS(T) ~MEG:NH	2hr Calls/1hr[LB] WH NATO Dinner POTUS NATO Commemorative Evt, DC ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~30mBeier ~Hopkins ~MEG: Boston ~Sidwell@ Georgetown Prep 4:30pm	WH Euro-Atlantic Partnership Dinner POTUS North Atlantic Council Plenary, DC ~MEG NATO Lunch@res [12P]																																																																																														
				Earth Day	50th Anniversary NATO Summit, Washington DC	Anti-terrorism sign Anniv																																																																																														
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NAACP Regional Chapter Meeting, Detroit MI ~Sidwell Mother/Son Dinner 6:30pm	Message Event 2hr Calls/1hr[LB] Delta Sigma Theta Drop by Note:CWA Leg Conf, DC(25-28) PolDin [DC] ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~MEG in NYC ~15mCasstevens	VP Down POTUS DNC Dinners, DC POTUS Medals of Science & Technology Awards Ceremony ~Sidwell vs Good Counsel 3:30pm ~MEG: Lun[NYC]	~Iowa POTUS WETA In-performance ^Kattenberg honored AJC ^Request to Attend Education Conf in Chicago(28-30) from Daley ~MEG: Down	1hr[PE]/2hr Calls Bob Stone Departure Drop by(4-6) PolDin [DC] ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~Collecting Bargining Forum(1hr)/PolDin(MEG)[DC] ~MEG: PA ~15mJones ~POTUS Hold 1hr	Lunch w/ POTUS(T) POTUS Drop-by FAPE Reception(T) ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~Seminar ~Sidwell@ Bullis 7pm ^S: Tax Reform ~45mKohlenberger																																																																																															
50th Anniversary NATO Summit, Washington DC				7th Anniv: LA Riots																																																																																																

BERG (KLAIN/DIXON) [3/31/1999, 6:07 PM]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 *UAW Convention(IL)/KY Derby Hold For Travel(T) Note: KY Derby WH Correspondent's Assn Dinner
	Apr 1999 S M T W T F S 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		Jun 1999 S M T W T F S 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			
2 VP DOWN	3 30 min Message Evt *YPO Mtg(T) Mtg w/ Bulgarian PM Official Visit of PM Obucci of Japan ~Sidwell@Georgetown Day 4:00pm ~45mMMD[NAVOBS]	4 Sustainable Development Conf in Detroit POTUS Hold for Travel(T)	5 *NH Cinco de Mayo POTUS WETA in-performance(T) ~MEG in AZ ~POTUS Hold 1hr	6 DNC Dinner, DC(T) Lunch w/ POTUS(T) PolLun [DC] ~45mMMD[NAVOBS] ~MEG in CA National Day of Prayer	7 ~Business Council Mtg(Williamsburg, VA)(T) ~Employment #'s released ~Sidwell vs St. Stephen's 4:30pm ~Seminar(90min) ~MEG in CA	8 Note: WH Photographer's Dinner ~Sidwell Auction [5PM] POTUS Camp David(T)
9 VP DOWN POTUS Camp David(T) Mother's Day	10 ~KG Speech in DC (6:30pm) ~45mMMD[NAVOBS]	11 *VA Lunch/Raleigh Dinner *IA Chamber(Sloulend) DC Visit	12 *Charlotte lunch/Memphis Dinner *IA Chamber(Sloulend) DC Visit *Internal Women's Forum DC DSCC Taste of the States, DC POTUS Crime Event(T) ~MEG in KC, MO	13 *Knoxville Lun/Chattanooga Din POTUS Conyers Dinner, DC(T) POTUS DNC Dinner, DC Working Visit of PM Lucinschi of Moldova(T) ~MEG Iowa(T)	14 VP DOWN Note: National Police Challenge in am POTUS WA/CA DNC ~Sidwell@ St. Mary's/Ryken 4pm	15 FOP Mem Service, The Capitol Armed Forces Day POTUS DSCC/DCCC Dinner, Los Angeles, CA(T)
16 *Kareena Shower(NYC) Graceland College Commencement, IA POTUS DNC Lunch, San Diego, CA(T)	17 *Boston Political Gala POTUS Day/Evening Off	18 PolLun [Mtngmty Cty, MD] ~Sidwell@ St. Albans 4:30pm	19 POTUS DSCC/DCCC Dinner, NYC, NY ~AGJ/MEG Anniversary ~VP Down after 12pm	20 *POTUSRepRahall Rec[DC] VP DOWN ~POTUS Hold 1hr	21 *POTUS LunDNC[DC] VP DOWN POTUS Down until 1pm	22 *Sen Retreat Crab Feast in PM POTUS Dem Issues Conf, VA University of New Hampshire Commencement ~MEG Hold for Travel(T)
23 *AIPAC Policy Conf(through 25) Note: SEIU Leg/Pol Conf in DC(23-26) Note: Senate Democratic Retreat(21-23) POTUS Hold for Family Time ~MEG Hold for Travel(T)	24 *TBDLun/Atlanta Din	25 *Dates that SEIU is requesting *EZ Conf Dates Hold for Empowerment Zone Conf in Texas(date tbd)	26 *Dallas/Houston, TX (MEG (T))	27 ~Seminar(90min) ~MMD Mtg@residence (45min)	28 *Iowa	29 VP DOWN Memorial Day Recess(Senate)
30 HRC DLC Retreat, White Oak, FL VP DOWN POTUS Hold for Family Time	31 POTUS Annual Memorial Day Breakfast VP DOWN Memorial Day					

April 1999

Hillary Rodham Clinton*

Sunday

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Saturday

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				1 <i>Passover</i> Fes/Rabat, Morocco	2 DC <i>Good Friday</i>	3
4 <i>Easter Sunday</i>	5 Easter Egg Roll Parade Photo Shoot Sara Ehrman's Bday Party	6	7	8 China Official Dinner Vikings Event (T) Voyager Event (T) WH Historical Assoc. Photo Op	9 Berman's 60th Bday Party [T]	10
11	12 Millennium Lecture Visit DC Char- ter School	13 Wexler\$, Florida(T)	14 WLF, DC Chicago (T)	15	16	17
18	19 Nadler\$ (T) Matrix Award, NY Children of Chernobyl Townsend Wolfe Drop-By [t]	20 Hofstra University Kohl Medal of Honor Long Island Women's Agenda	21	22 NY State United Teach- ers Niagra Falls, NY	23 Int'l Child Abduction	24 NATO Luncheon
25 NATO Luncheon	26	27	28 Hispanic Roundtable WETA	29 NY (T)	30 Congressional Club Luncheon FAPE Sacajawea Event (T)	
NATO						

May 1999

Hillary Rodham Clinton*

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

						1 WH Correspondents Dinner
2	3 Japan Official Visit	4 Ad Council Reception (T)	5 •	6	7 NY (T)	8 Ellis Island Award, NY
9 Mother's Day	10	11 Senate Spouses Luncheon	12 Galway, Ireland	13 Belfast	14	15 Armed Forces Day
				Britain		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Treasures Tour				
23	24 Americans for the Arts, NY (T) Lowey\$	25	26 Mosaic Event Kennedy Center	27	28	29
		Progressive Institute (T)				
		Hold for Vacation				
30	31 Memorial Day (Observed)					
Hold for Vacation						

April

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June 1999

Hillary Rodham Clinton*

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3

Wellesley
Reunion

4

Reach Out and
Read[T]

5

Wellesley Reunion, Boston

6

7

McAuliffe
DNC\$
Mental Health
Conference

8

Hungary State
Visit (T)

9

New York
DNC\$ (T)

10

Summer Vaca-
tion Begins

11

12

Wellesley Reu...

13

Ford's Theater
Gala

14

Flag Day

15

16

17

18

19

Warsaw (T)

France

G-8 Cologne w/POTUS, Germany

20

Father's Day

21

22

23

24

25

26

G-8 Cologne ...

Slovenia

27

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July						
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April 1999

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4 VP Down Passover Easter SIDWELL SPRING BREAK	5 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM MEG Women's Lunch - LA 3:30 PM - 4:15 PM Educ. Msg. evt w/VP 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM G2-LA Gala	6 10:00 AM - 11:30 AM *Jazz in the Classroom - LA* 4:15 PM - 5:00 PM Childrens Museum Evt w/VP 5:30 PM - 8:15 PM *G2000San Jose Recp/Dinner*	7 1:10 PM - 2:30 PM House Party w/VP 2:50 PM - 3:50 PM Hold w/Vp 3:30 PM - 4:15 PM Educ. Msg evt w/VP 4:30 PM - 5:30 PM Equal Pay Evt w/VP	8 10:00 AM - 11:30 AM Central Place - Msg. Event EQUAL PAY DAY NOTE: China State Visit	9 4:15 PM AGIII LX vs. Flint Hill	10 9:00 AM - 9:45 AM G2000Brkfst w/ Delegates 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM NH Dem Party Convention - Manchester 2:00 PM - 2:45 PM *Nat. Student Camp. Against Hunger Ser. Evt - Lawrence*																																																																																											
				Iowa		New Hampshire																																																																																											
11 Sue Greenberg's birthday	12 1:30 PM - 2:30 PM **Wash Business Grp - WH Conf Mtg.* 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM WH Conf. Meeting	13 4:30 PM AGIII LX at Landon	14 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM Coalition for Homeless Lunch - NY 6:30 PM - 8:00 PM DNC/Pensky Din w/HRC - DC	15	16 9:30 AM - 11:00 AM **MacArthur Found. WH Conf Mtg.** 12:30 PM - 1:00 PM *Cong. Capps & Other Cong. Mem - Ment. Health* 2:30 PM - 3:30 PM Mtg. w/Gergen 4:30 PM AGIII LX at Calvert L.C. G2000 Recp/Nash	17 Gore Sr.'s Anniversary																																																																																											
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18	19 *G2-Chicago Gala* *MEG Women's Lunch - Chic* Andrew Berno Bday	20 4:30 PM AGIII LX at Episcopal Family Conf. Dinner	21 4:30 PM - 5:30 PM Freedom Forum w/VP *G2-NY Gala* *MEG Women's Lunch - NY*	22 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM Distinguished Women's Lunch 2:30 PM - 3:30 PM *LT Care Event - Manchester* 7:00 PM - 8:30 PM Family Center Dinner / Peretz EARTH DAY	23 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM OlympiKids 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM Peace Corp. Evt 4:30 PM AGIII LX at Georgetown Prep	24 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM *NATO Spouses Luncheon - Res* 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM Race for Cure - Belg. Emb. Ann Free's Birthday																																																																																											
				New York		N Hampshire/Boston																																																																																											
25 6:30 PM Sidwell Mother/Son Dinner**	26 4:30 PM AGIII LX vs Bishop Ireton **SIDS Rollout - NY** American Ballet Gala - NY	27 3:30 PM AGIII LX vs. Good Counsel	28	29 12:30 PM *G2MEG Lunch/Philly*	30 7:00 PM AGIII LX at Bullis																																																																																												
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May 1999

MEG Private Block

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2	3 4:00 PM AGIII LX at George- town Day Cindy Trutanic's birthday Japan State Visit	4	5 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM Women 2000 Lunch - Phx 2:30 PM *LTerm Care Evt - Sedona* *Arizona* *California*	6 *CA PTA - Sacramento* *G2-MEG-Dinner- San Fran*	7 4:30 PM AGIII vs. St. Stephens G2MEG - Lunch - LA*	8																																																																																				
9 MOTHER'S ...	10 Kristin-DC Event	11 11:30 AM - 2:00 PM Sen Spous- es - First Ladies Lunch /Russ. 325	12 *KC, MO* *Iowa*	13	14 4:00 PM AGIII LX at St. Mary's/Ryken	15 Jennifer Devlin's B-day New York - Pr...																																																																																				
16 New York - Pr...	17 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM *Meg G2000 Lunch* *Boston G2000 Gala*	18 4:00 PM AGIII LX vs St. Alban's Paul Berno's Birthday	19 AGJ/MEG Anniversary	20 Betsey Grais' birthday	21 Dody Brady's Birthday	22 *HOLD FOR ...																																																																																				
23	24	25 *G2Dallas Lunch* *G2Houston Dinner*	26	27	28	29																																																																																				
HOLD FOR MEG TRAVEL																																																																																										
30	31 MEMORIAL ...	April <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </table> June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </table>					S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-5-99
Samuel R. Berger

Mr. President —
Worth scanning.

Copied
Blumenthal
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NSC W. Wiggles
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SiD

This is good reference
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Americans and the World: A Survey at Century's End

by John E. Rielly

As the twentieth century closes, Americans feel secure, prosperous, and confident. They see the United States as the world's most important and powerful country, with the fear of armed threats from a rival superpower diminished. In an era of increasing globalization, Americans view economic rather than military power as the most significant measure of global strength. Apprehension about economic competition from Japan or Europe has dissipated, as have concerns about immigration. Nevertheless, Americans are alarmed by violence at home and abroad. They support measures to thwart terrorists, prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and keep defense strong, but shy away from deploying U.S. troops on foreign soil. American public and leadership opinion on foreign policy today reflects a "guarded engagement" by a largely satisfied superpower.

These are some of the most significant conclusions from the latest quadrennial survey of American public and leadership opinion sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. The survey was conducted during the last three months of 1998, the seventh in a series that has tracked foreign-policy opinions in the United States over two and a half decades. This is the third survey since the end of the Cold War.

JOHN E. RIELLY is president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. This article is adapted from a report titled *American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy 1999*, which is being published simultaneously by the Chicago Council.

A (MOSTLY) SELF-SATISFIED SUPERPOWER

As in all our previous surveys, support for an active role by the United States in world affairs remains strong, with 61 percent of the public and 96 percent of leaders in favor. On the question of the country's biggest foreign-policy problems, one of the responses chosen by the public, "staying out of the affairs of other countries," is down 12 points, from 19 percent in 1994 to 7 percent today. The American public is also more confident about the role of the United States in the world: Fifty percent believe it now plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader than it did 10 years ago, and only 19 percent (down seven points) foresee a lesser role. More than three-quarters of the public (79 percent) and 71 percent of leaders believe the United States will play a greater role in the world 10 years from now.

Reflecting other domestic polls finding record economic and personal satisfaction among Americans, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations survey shows contentment on the foreign-policy front. When asked to list the two or three biggest foreign-policy problems facing the United States today, the most common public response (by 21 percent) was "I don't know." Though this might indicate a lack of interest in or attentiveness to foreign policy, the survey's findings suggest instead that Americans are feeling a sense of relative security.

President Bill Clinton has made a dramatic comeback from four years ago in approval ratings for his conduct of foreign policy. By one measure of the survey, he has risen from eighth to first place among postwar presidents considered "very successful" by the public in the conduct of foreign policy. Clinton's high overall approval ratings in this area suggest that Americans are giving him credit for the strong position of the United States in the world and for its apparent lack of foreign-policy problems. Moreover, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright ranks fifth among various world leaders on the survey's "feeling thermometer," behind the pope, former U.S. presidents George Bush and Jimmy Carter, and South African president Nelson Mandela.

Congress is perceived as playing about the right role in determining foreign policy vis-à-vis the president, despite concern over matters surrounding the president and the impeachment process (which the public listed second most frequently as one of the biggest problems facing the country). Forty-three percent of Americans say Congress' role in foreign policy is about right, the highest number since the sur-

Ranking of U.S. Presidents on Foreign Policy

("Very Successful" in Foreign Policy)

1998	1994
1. Clinton	1. Kennedy
2. Kennedy	2. Nixon
3. Reagan	3. Truman
4. Bush	4. Eisenhower
5. Truman	5. Reagan
6. Eisenhower	6. Bush
7. Nixon	7. Carter
8. Carter	8. Clinton
9. Johnson	9. Johnson
10. Ford	10. Ford

veys began in 1974—in other words, the public is the most satisfied it has been in 25 years with Congress' role in making foreign policy.

Despite the general sense of power, confidence, and contentment, there is some unease. A majority of Americans (53 percent) believe there will be more bloodshed and violence in the twenty-first century than in the twentieth century, with 19 percent saying less. Leaders disagree, with a plurality (40 percent) believing there will be less violence and only 23 percent believing there will be more.

The number one "critical threat" to U.S. vital interests in the minds of the public is international terrorism, named by 84 percent of respondents, up 15 points from four years ago. This is followed by chemical and biological weapons (76 percent) and the possibility of unfriendly countries becoming nuclear powers (75 percent). Of the biggest foreign-policy problems that the public mentions, seven of the eleven most common responses relate to a fear of weapons, violence, and conflict. Although the terrorist bombings against U.S. embassies in Africa, and the subsequent retaliatory U.S. air strikes in Afghanistan and Sudan, were probably fresh in the minds of the public during this survey, these fears of international violence also mirror the survey's finding of crime as the biggest perceived problem at home.

GUARDED ENGAGEMENT

Perhaps reflecting this fear of violence, Americans show a degree of caution about becoming involved internationally. Overall public commitment to engagement coexists with reluctance to support the use of U.S. troops overseas.

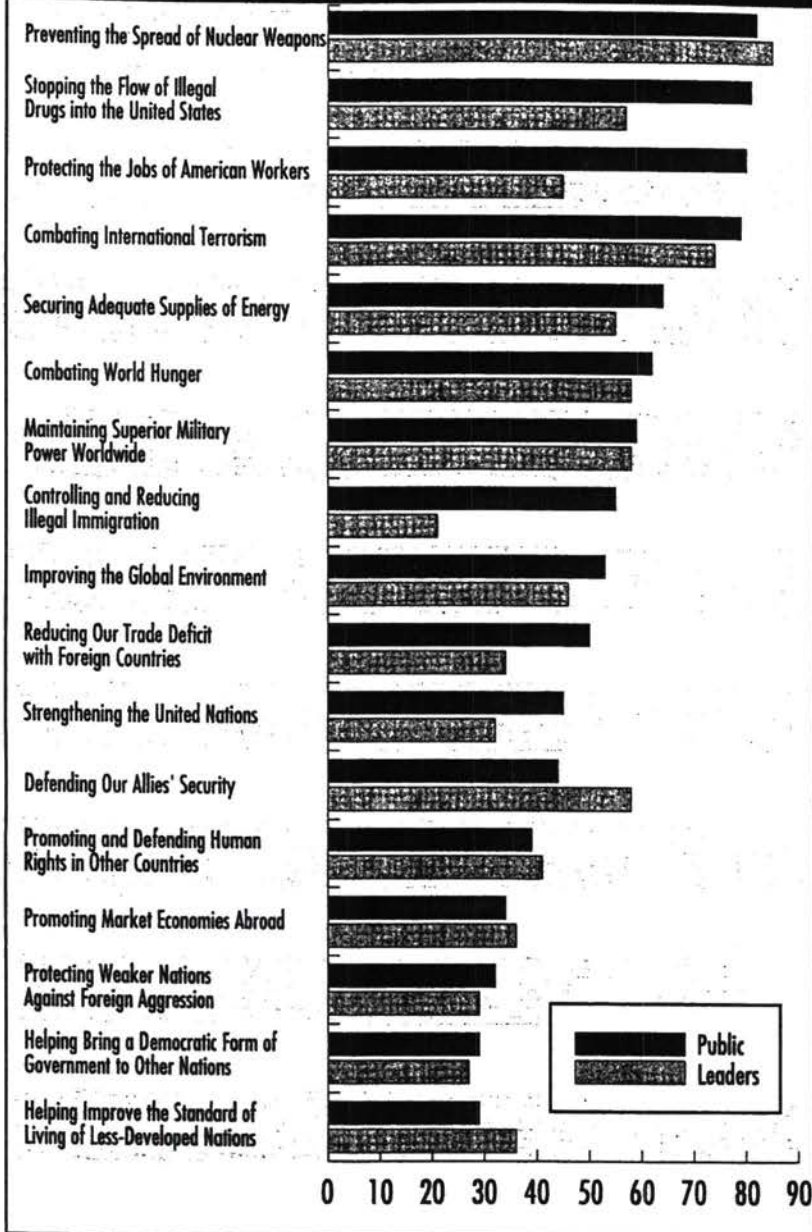
In only one hypothetical case—if Iraq invaded Saudi Arabia—is there a plurality of public support for using U.S. troops in other parts of the world; otherwise, at least a plurality oppose military intervention. Because of their unlikelihood, possible attacks on Europe or Japan—cases that in the past have received the strongest support for intervention—were not included in the 1998 survey. Nevertheless, in the instances for which there is comparative data, the proportion of the public in favor of using troops has dropped and the percentage opposed has risen by four points to ten points from 1994.

By contrast, leaders generally favor the use of U.S. troops under hypothetical scenarios, with a majority supporting intervention in Israel, Kosovo, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and Taiwan. The only exception is Cuba, where leaders overwhelmingly oppose intervention (80 percent against) in the case of a revolution.

The public's aversion to the use of troops may also reflect a lingering post-Vietnam "syndrome." Sixty-three percent of the public agree that "the Vietnam War was more than a mistake, it was fundamentally wrong and immoral," an increase of four points from 1994, but lower than in earlier surveys. Moreover, the survey's scenarios for using troops were mostly traditional cases of defending allies, which as an overall goal of foreign policy is ranked relatively low by the public (but not by leaders). In a more economically and politically pragmatic world, the public may perceive fewer direct national or personal consequences from troubles overseas and hence be less willing to put U.S. troops in harm's way.

The picture changes dramatically, however, in the fight against terrorism, where Americans are prepared to use significant force. Seventy-four percent of the public favor U.S. air strikes against terrorist training camps and other facilities. Fifty-seven percent favor attacks by U.S. ground troops. Fifty-four percent of the public even favor assassination of terrorist leaders, though only 34 percent of leaders. Among the public and leaders, diplomatic efforts to improve U.S. relations with potential adversary countries receive an even greater degree of support (79

Ranking of U.S. Foreign-Policy Goals (Percentage of Respondents Who Said "Very Important")



percent for the public and 96 percent for leaders) than military measures to combat international terrorism. Since the survey began not long after the bombing of American embassies and the retaliatory U.S. air strikes, it is not surprising that concern about terrorism was high. Nevertheless, the responses clearly illustrate that Americans will support the use of force under certain circumstances.

Despite confidence in the U.S. position as a world power, Americans are not taking chances. While a plurality of both the public and leaders still favor keeping levels of defense spending the same (as they did in 1994), the number who would expand it has increased. Among the public, 30 percent would expand the defense budget (an increase of nine points from four years ago to the highest level since 1978), 38 percent would keep it the same, and 28 percent would cut it back. The percentage of leaders who would increase defense spending has risen from 15 percent in 1994 to 26 percent today, with 41 percent preferring to keep it the same and 32 percent still favoring a cutback. Support for expanding federal spending to gather intelligence about other countries is on the rise, jumping from 18 percent to 27 percent among the public and from 16 percent to 34 percent among leaders. The percentage of respondents who would cut it back has dropped from 29 percent to 22 percent among the public and 37 percent to 15 percent among leaders, with the remainder preferring to keep spending levels the same.

A PREFERENCE FOR MULTILATERALISM

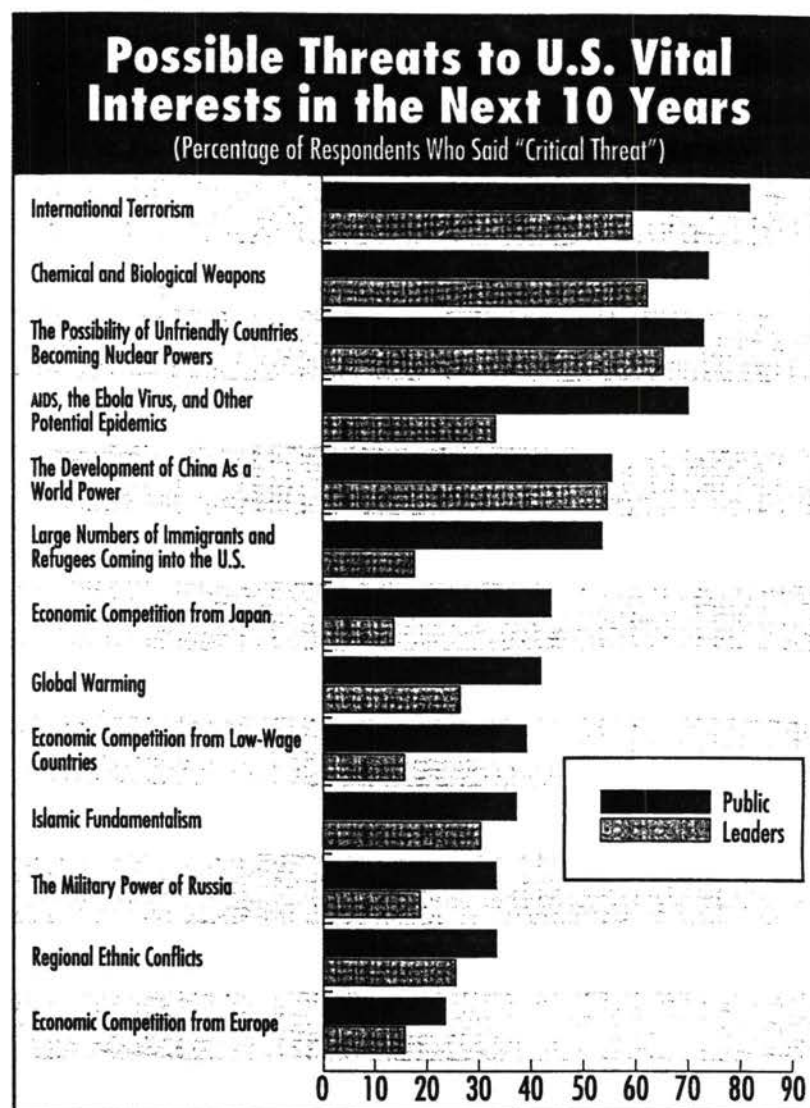
An important aspect of the public's commitment to engagement abroad is support for a multilateral foreign policy. Fifty-seven percent agree that the United States should take part in UN peace-keeping efforts in troubled parts of the world, with only 20 percent preferring to leave the job to other countries. Seventy-two percent think the United States should not take action alone in international crises if it does not have the support of allies. Leaders are more evenly divided: Forty-eight percent prefer not to act alone and 44 percent are willing to take action without allied support.

Support for the principal military alliance of the United States, NATO, is solid. Most of the public (59 percent, up three points from 1994) would keep support for NATO the same. Twenty-one percent would decrease it or withdraw from NATO entirely, down five points from four years ago, while the 9 percent in favor of

Perceived U.S. Vital Interests Around the World

"The U.S. does have a vital interest in ..." (Percent)

Country	1998		1994	
	Total	Public Leaders	Total	Public Leaders
Japan	87	94	85	96
Russia	77	93	79	98
Saudi Arabia	77	88	83	94
China	74	95	68	95
Israel	69	86	64	86
Canada	69	89	71	92
Kuwait	68		76	
Mexico	66	93	76	98
Great Britain	66	84	69	82
Iran	61	72		
Germany	60	83	66	91
South Korea	54	82	65	90
South Africa	52	52	57	52
Taiwan	52		49	
Bosnia	51	48	44	
Cuba	50		67	
Egypt	46	66	45	78
Afghanistan	45			
France	37	57	39	59
India	36		31	
Indonesia	33	50		
Brazil	33	75	34	49
Turkey	33			
Haiti	31		56	33
Poland	31	42	31	46
Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania	27	30	29	34



increasing support represents a gain of four points. Among leaders, support for maintaining the current level of U.S. commitment to NATO has risen from 57 percent to 64 percent, and sentiment for decreasing commitment or withdrawing entirely has declined from 37 percent to 28 percent; only 7 percent want to increase U.S. commitment.

Although unilateral American initiatives continue, as in the peace process in Northern Ireland and the U.S. bombing of suspected terrorist facilities, preference for engagement through multilateral institutions and alliances suggests that Americans would rather share risks and build consensus. However, this inclination does not necessarily translate into support for engagement that would primarily benefit others. A continuing focus on national self-interest is clearly evident in the foreign-policy priorities of Americans.

Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, and protecting the jobs of American workers top the list of goals that the public perceives as "very important." Of the 11 goals with at least plurality support as very important, only three do not stem strictly from self-interest: combating world hunger; improving the global environment; and strengthening the United Nations. The lowest priorities are all associated with other examples of altruistic internationalism: defending our allies' security; promoting and defending human rights in other countries; promoting market economies abroad; protecting weaker nations against foreign aggression; helping bring a democratic form of government to other nations; and helping improve the standard of living of less-developed nations. The findings suggest that Americans prefer a guarded engagement, becoming involved mainly to defend their interests and alleviate their fears rather than to foster change according to an American model.

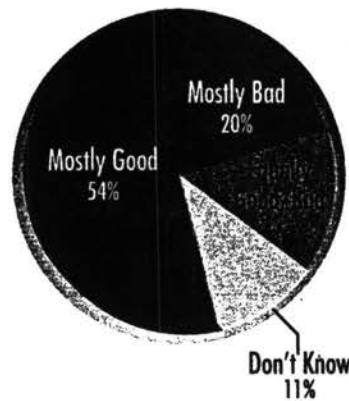
ADJUSTING TO GLOBALIZATION

Economics in general has risen dramatically as an important dimension of international activity and U.S. engagement. When respondents were asked whether a country's economic strength or military strength is more important in determining its overall power and influence in the world, 63 percent of the public chose economic, compared with 28 percent who chose military. Leaders (89 percent) are even more overwhelmingly convinced of the power of economics. On the question of globalization, defined as the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, 54 percent of the public believe that globalization is mostly good for the United States, with 20 percent saying mostly bad. Leaders are again more unified, with 87 percent believing globalization is mostly good.

Attitudes on Globalization

"Do you believe that globalization, especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad for the United States?"

Public



Leaders



The positive evaluation of globalization and the perceived economic strength of the United States coexist with concern about troubles in the global economy. While the United States has been largely insulated from financial turmoil in Asia and elsewhere, fears of instability persist, with the "world economy" appearing second only to terrorism on the list of foreign-policy problems mentioned by the public. Leaders are even more concerned, with 21 percent citing the world economy most often on the list of the country's biggest foreign-policy problems. An additional 13 percent of leaders specify "Japan/Asian Economy/Crisis" as a significant problem.

Despite concern about the global economy, the public is unsupportive of efforts to bail out other countries suffering from financial crises. To the question of whether the United States, along with other countries, should contribute more money to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to meet world financial crises, 51 percent of the public respond no, 25 percent respond yes, and 24 percent do not know. A plurality of Americans (38 percent) believe Russia should solve its own economic problems, with 34 percent preferring Europe take the lead in providing assistance. Only 17 percent want the United States to do so. This finding is consistent with the long-term trend of low support for federal spending on economic aid to other nations.

Forty-eight percent of the public want to cut it back, down 10 points from four years ago, and only 13 percent want to expand.

By contrast, 82 percent of leaders favor giving more money to the IMF, and 44 percent favor Europe taking the lead on assistance to Russia, with 34 percent wanting the United States to take the lead and only 17 percent believing Russia should solve its own problems. A plurality of leaders (43 percent) are happy with the current level of federal spending on economic aid to other nations, though a notable number (38 percent) favor expanding it, a significant 18-point increase from 1994.

Global economic turmoil may have led to the increase in the number of leaders who believe tariffs are necessary, from 20 percent in 1994 to 34 percent in 1998, although most still prefer to eliminate tariffs (62 percent). The public maintains its historic belief in the need for tariffs, though by a plurality (49 percent) and not a majority, as was the case prior to 1994.

OLD FRIENDS, NEW RIVALS

Europe: Increasing Comity

As in previous surveys, the public ranks European nations as America's closest friends and allies on the feeling thermometer. A plurality of Americans also believe that Europe is more important to the United States than Asia (42 percent to 28 percent). However, the gap has narrowed since 1994, with Asia's importance up seven points and Europe's down seven points, a trend that likely reflects the impact of Asia's financial crash last year. Among leaders, Europe's relative importance over Asia has increased from 42 percent to 51 percent, with those citing Asia as more important (37 percent) remaining largely the same as four years ago. Public concern about economic competition from Europe as a critical threat has lessened during the last four years from 27 percent to 24 percent. Although concern has increased among leaders (from 11 percent to 16 percent), it remains far below the 41 percent reported in 1990.

Russia: End of the Honeymoon?

The general optimism and goodwill that characterized U.S.-Russian relations in the immediate post-Cold War years appear to have dissipated somewhat, strained by Russia's economic woes, unstable

domestic politics, dangerous nuclear arsenal, and bilateral foreign-policy tensions. As mentioned, although a plurality of Americans believe Russia should solve its own economic problems, a plurality of leaders want Europe to take the lead in providing assistance. Leaders rank dealings with Russia among the five biggest foreign-policy problems (tied with Japan/Asian Economy/Crisis), even though the public is less concerned. A solid, if lower, majority of the public (77 percent) and leaders (93 percent) still consider Russia a vital interest to the United States, even though there is relatively low concern about the military threat that it poses. Consistent with a greater general willingness by leaders to use U.S. troops, many more leaders (58 percent) than the public (28 percent) would favor the use of U.S. troops to counter a Russian invasion of Poland.

Japan: Declining Preoccupation

America's economic success and Japan's continuing recession have mitigated fears of economic competition from Tokyo. Although public concern about such competition has not disappeared, the 45 percent who perceive it as a critical threat is considerably less than the 62 percent of 1994. Even fewer leaders see economic competition from Japan as a critical threat, dropping from 63 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 1994 and 14 percent in 1998. Although 55 percent of the public and 75 percent of leaders believe Japan practices unfair trade, the proportion thinking Japan practices fair trade is up from 17 percent to 31 percent among the public and from 18 percent to 22 percent among leaders. Declining public preoccupation with Japan is also reflected in the decreasing percentage of Americans who believe Japan will play a greater role in world affairs in the next 10 years (from 66 percent to 59 percent), while the opinions of leaders remain largely unchanged (from 47 percent to 46 percent).

Japan's temperature rating on the feeling thermometer continues to be lukewarm (55 degrees), but it remains the country considered most vital to American interests by the public and is a close second to China among leaders, moving ahead of Mexico and Russia. A greater percentage of the public view Japan (47 percent) as more important to the United States than China (28 percent), while leaders are split evenly on this issue. A strong majority of leaders (75 percent) believe that reform of Japan's economic and financial structures is very important for addressing the Asian financial crisis.

Thermometer Ratings for Countries

"If you have a warm feeling toward a country, give it a temperature higher than 50°. If you have a cool feeling, give it less than 50°."

Country	1983	1987	1990	1994	1998
Canada	72	73	76	77	74
Great Britain	69	69	74	73	68
Italy	62	58	59	58	55
Mexico	54	54	56	59	60
Germany*	56	57	62	62	59
Brazil	56	54	54	54	54
Japan	55	53	52	61	53
Israel	51	54	54	59	55
France	55	55	56	58	60
South Africa	54	52	51	48	45
Taiwan	51	48	48	52	49
South Korea	50	48	47	51	47
Poland	50	52	57	54	52
Russia	49	54	59	32	26
Argentina	49	47			
China	47	46	45	53	47
India	46	48	48	48	48
Saudi Arabia	46	48	53	50	52
Nigeria	46				
Turkey	45				
Pakistan	42				
Cuba	38	30			27
North Korea	36	34			
Iran	28	28	27	23	20
Iraq	25	24	20		

Note: *Prior to the 1990 survey this was "West Germany."

***Prior to the 1994 survey this was the "Soviet Union."

***Prior to the 1994 survey this was the "People's Republic of China."

Biggest Problems Facing the Country

"What do you feel are the two or three biggest problems facing the country today?"
(four most common responses)

Public		Leaders	
Crime	26%	Education	26%
The President/Bill Clinton	22%	Dissatisfaction with Government	14%
Drug Abuse	21%	Immorality	14%
Education	15%	Asian Economy	13%

China: Measured Concern

Public attitudes toward China reflect some concern about this Asian giant's changing role in the world. Sixty-nine percent of Americans believe China will play a greater role in the next 10 years than today, while 97 percent of leaders hold that opinion. As mentioned, leaders are split on whether China (47 percent) is more important than Japan (48 percent). Leaders consider China to be the most vital country to the United States (95 percent), just ahead of Japan (94 percent), while the public puts China fourth (74 percent), behind Japan, Russia, and Saudi Arabia. A nearly equal percentage of the public and leaders consider the development of China as a world power to be a possible critical threat to U.S. vital interests, a moderate 57 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

Concern about China among leaders can also be seen in the 9 percent who consider relations with China to be among the biggest foreign-policy problems, compared with 3 percent of the public. On the subject of economic sanctions, the public (52 percent) is much more willing than leaders (36 percent) to impose such sanctions on China. Conversely, more leaders (51 percent) than the public (27 percent) support the use of U.S. troops if China were to invade Taiwan.

Israel: Qualified Support

Israel continues to rank high on the vital-interest scale for both the public and leaders, yet receives a lukewarm rating on the feeling thermometer (55 degrees) from the public. The Middle East situation is cited among the six most important foreign-policy problems by the public and the leaders. Nevertheless, public support for economic aid

to Israel remains virtually unchanged from 1994, with a plurality believing aid levels should remain the same (42 percent) and substantially more favoring a decrease (23 percent) than an increase (10 percent). If Arab forces were to invade Israel, leaders strongly support intervention by U.S. troops. Although evenly divided on the issue in the past two surveys, a plurality of the public are now opposed to such intervention (49 percent opposed, 38 percent in favor).

On a key issue in Middle East relations—whether an independent Palestinian state should be established on the West Bank and Gaza Strip—leaders are overwhelmingly in favor (77 percent), with only 18 percent opposed. Support is much lower among the public (36 percent), with 26 percent opposed and a plurality (38 percent) offering no opinion.

The most pressing perceived problems in the Middle East do not appear to include Islamic fundamentalism. This phenomenon is low on the list of perceived critical threats to U.S. vital interests for both the public and leaders. Yet, a plurality of 38 percent of the public now perceive it as a critical threat, a five-point increase from 1994.

Persian Gulf: Crisis Redux

A series of new crises involving Iraq raised the foreign-policy profile of the region during 1998, particularly at the end of the year. Since the U.S.-British attack on Iraq occurred after the public survey had been conducted but before the leadership survey was fully completed, leaders, not surprisingly, view Iraq as more threatening than do the public, ranking relations with this country as the second biggest foreign-policy

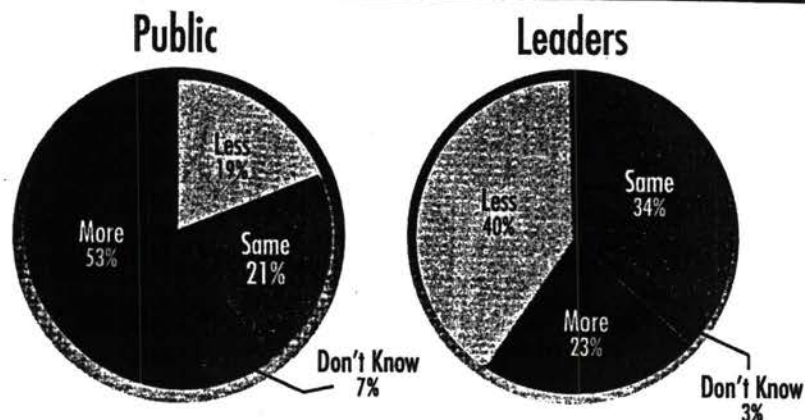
Biggest Foreign-Policy Problems Facing the Country

"What do you feel are the two or three biggest foreign-policy problems facing the United States today?"
(Five Most Common Responses)

Public		Leaders	
Don't Know	21%	World Economy	21%
Terrorism	12%	Iraq	18%
World Economy	11%	Arms Control	15%
Balance of Payments	10%	Japan/Asian Economy/Crisis	13%
Middle East Situation	8%	Dealings with Russia	13%

Bloodshed and Violence in the 21st Century

"Some have argued that the 20th Century has been the most violent in human history, with an estimated 150 million people having perished from war and other acts of violence. Do you believe that there will be less bloodshed and violence, more bloodshed and violence, or about the same in the 21st Century?"



problem. Leaders are significantly more supportive than the public of U.S. intervention if Iraq were to invade Saudi Arabia (79 percent vs. 46 percent). In terms of vital interests, Saudi Arabia remains high among both leaders (88 percent) and the public (77 percent).

BRACING FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

As the United States enjoys the strongest economic strength and military strength in decades, the survey findings point to some clouds on the horizon that warrant attention.

During a period when the United States has been acting unilaterally in response to some crises abroad, nearly three-quarters of the public prefer that the United States act together with allies, not alone.

Despite the perception of many vital interests around the world, public support for using troops to defend those interests has declined.

Perhaps the most poignant finding in the survey is the dramatic difference in future outlook between the public and their leaders. Although leaders are optimistic about a more peaceful twenty-first century, the public fear more bloodshed and violence than in the present one, during

which an estimated 150 million people have perished in conflict. At a time when most people believe increased global cooperation and strong leadership are needed to solve current problems and thereby prevent future violence and instability, continued public support for international involvement is encouraging. Nevertheless, the guarded nature of that engagement could prove problematic if global leadership requires the United States to make tougher choices in the next century than it has faced thus far as the post-Cold War world's only superpower.

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

Contact the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations for further information on the full report, *American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy 1999*, or visit the Chicago Council's Web site, www.ccftr.org. The analysis for this study was prepared with the following collaborators: Arthur Cyr, Clausen distinguished professor at Carthage College; Stephen Del Rosso Jr., program director of the Chicago Council; April Kanne Donnellan, program officer of the Chicago Council; Catherine Hug, consultant; Benjamin Page, Fulcher professor of decision making at Northwestern University; Richard Sobel, political scientist at Harvard University; and Jason Barabas, doctoral student in political science at Northwestern University.*

To understand how domestic public and elite sentiments on foreign policy have shifted since the Chicago Council's last nationwide survey, read John E. Rielly, ed., *American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy 1995* (Chicago: Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 1995). Rielly's "The Public Mood at Mid-Decade" (FOREIGN POLICY, Spring 1995) provides a summary and an analysis of the 1994 survey's findings. For a contrasting view, see *America's Place in the World II* (Washington: Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 1997). The most in-depth analysis of the Chicago Council's surveys was undertaken in

* The nationwide survey on which these findings are based was conducted by the Gallup Organization between October 15 and November 10, 1998. During that period, 1,507 men and women were interviewed in person. In addition, a total of 379 leaders were interviewed by telephone between November 2 and December 21, 1998. The leadership sample includes members of the Clinton administration, Congress, international business, media, labor, academic and religious institutions, private foreign-policy organizations, and special-interest groups with expertise in foreign affairs.

4-5-99
Samuel R. Berger

Podesta/Ricchetti

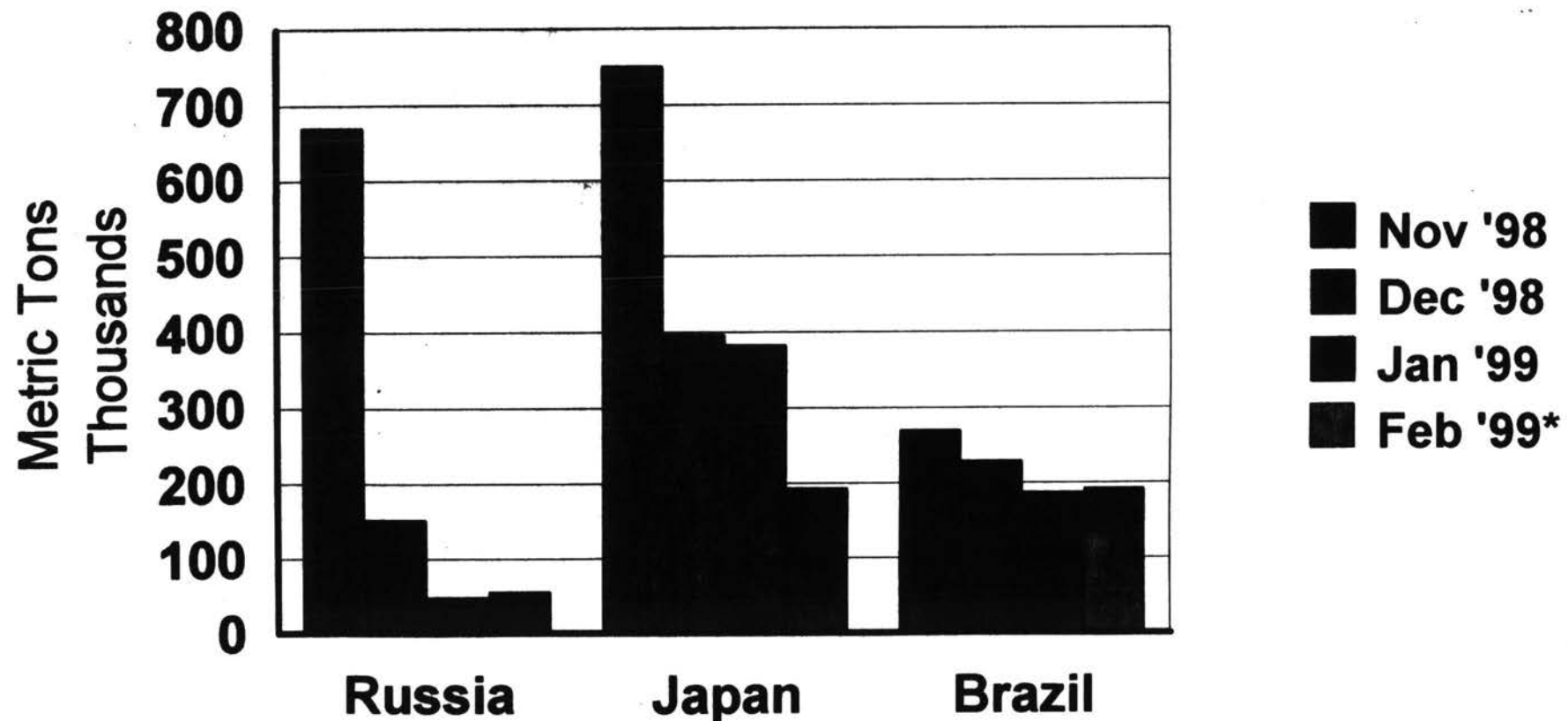
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POTUS - Fig - 32

Pretty dramatic
evidence that
Admin's actions
(e.g. anti-dumping)
are have effect

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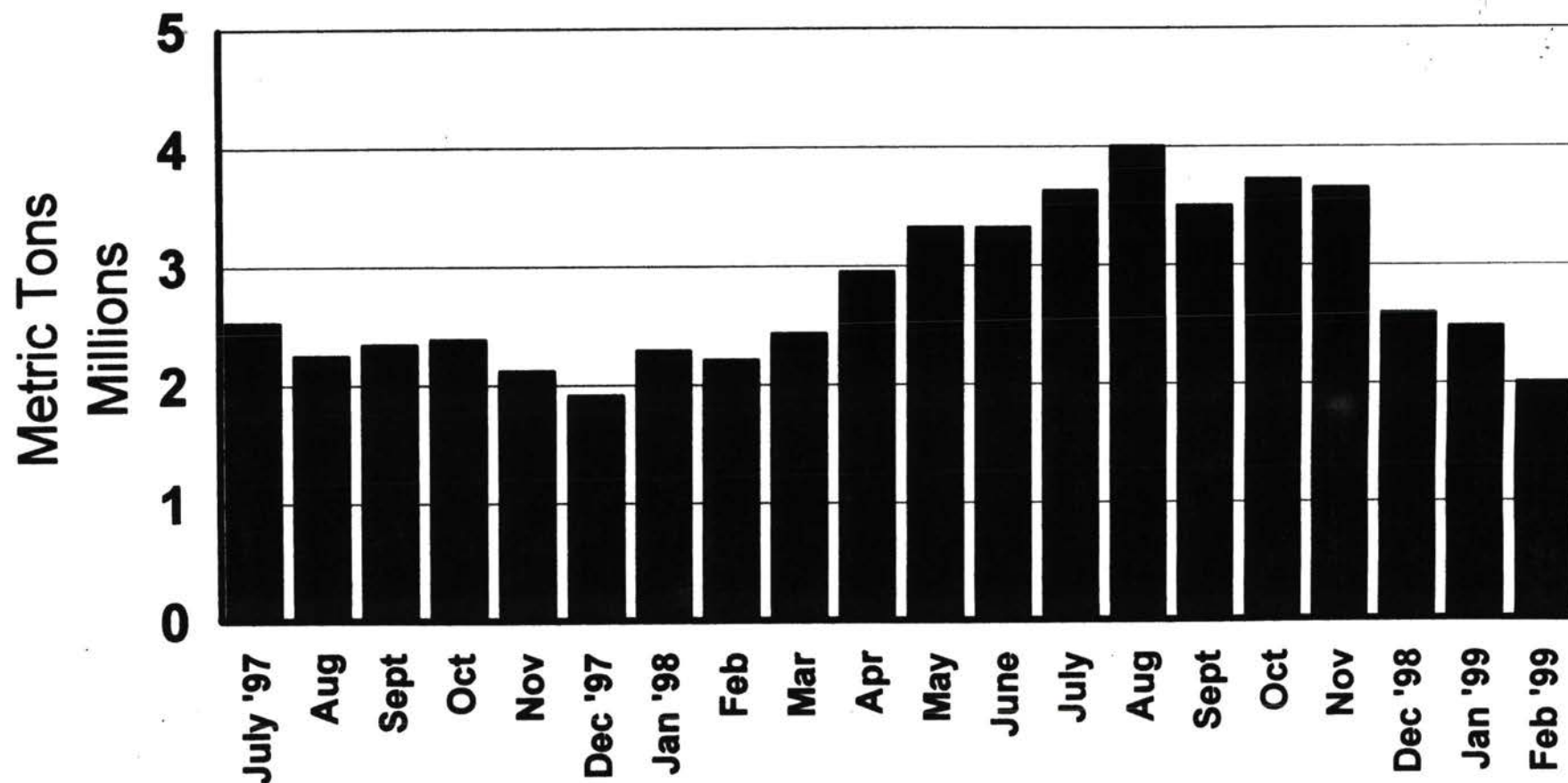
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U.S. Imports: Steel Mill Products All Grades



*February 1999 numbers are based on preliminary Census data.

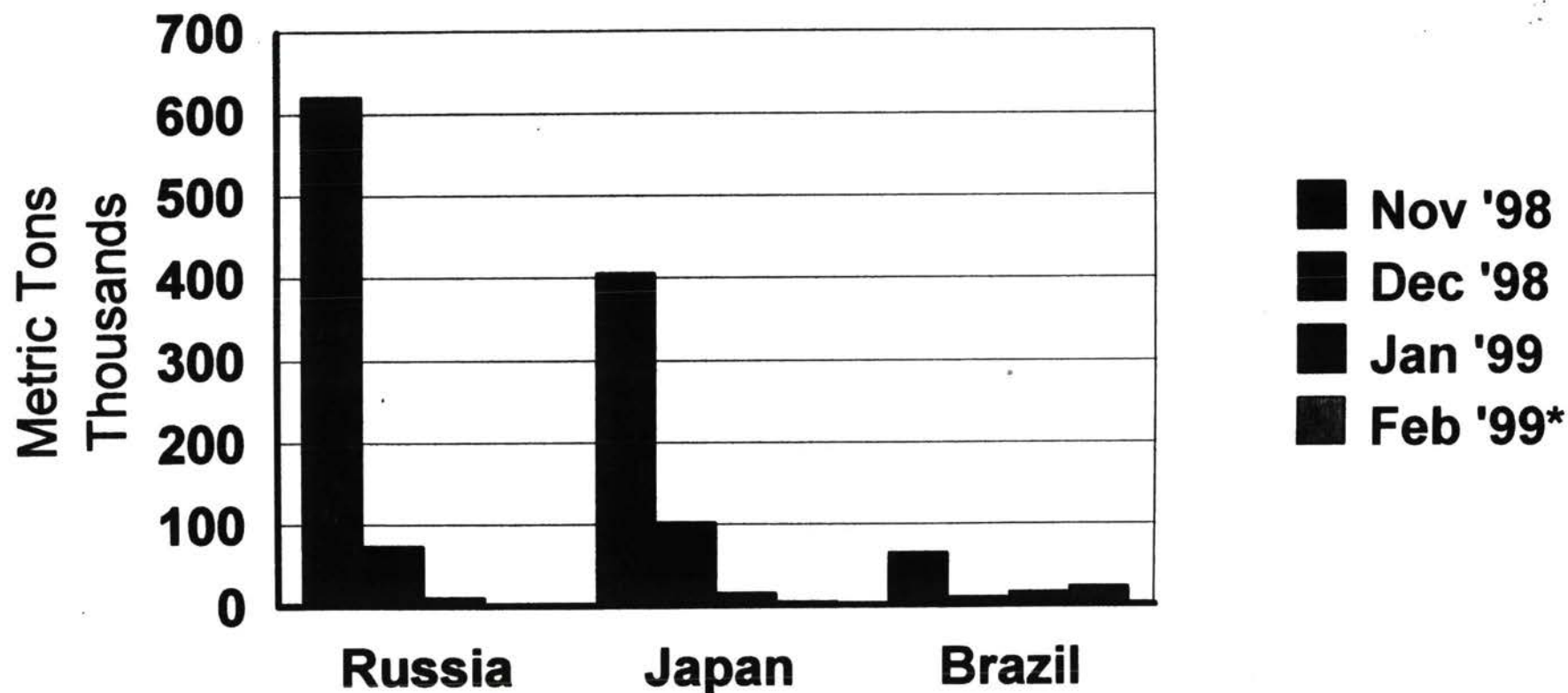
U.S. Imports: Steel Mill Products from All Countries All Grades



*February 1999 numbers are based on preliminary Census data.

U.S. Imports: Hot-Rolled Steel Products**

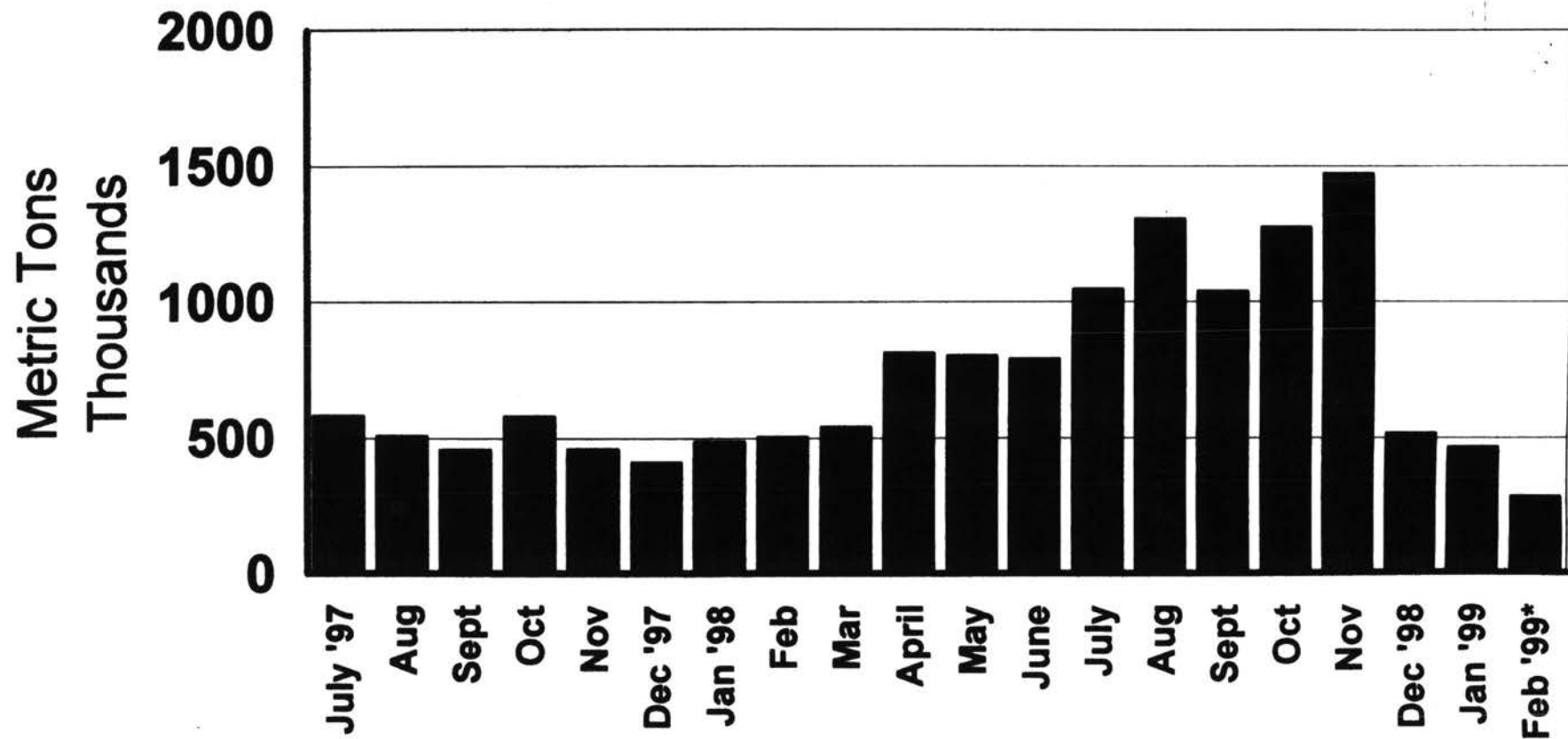
All Grades



*February 1999 numbers are based on preliminary Census data.

**Includes hot-rolled sheet and strip and plate in coils.

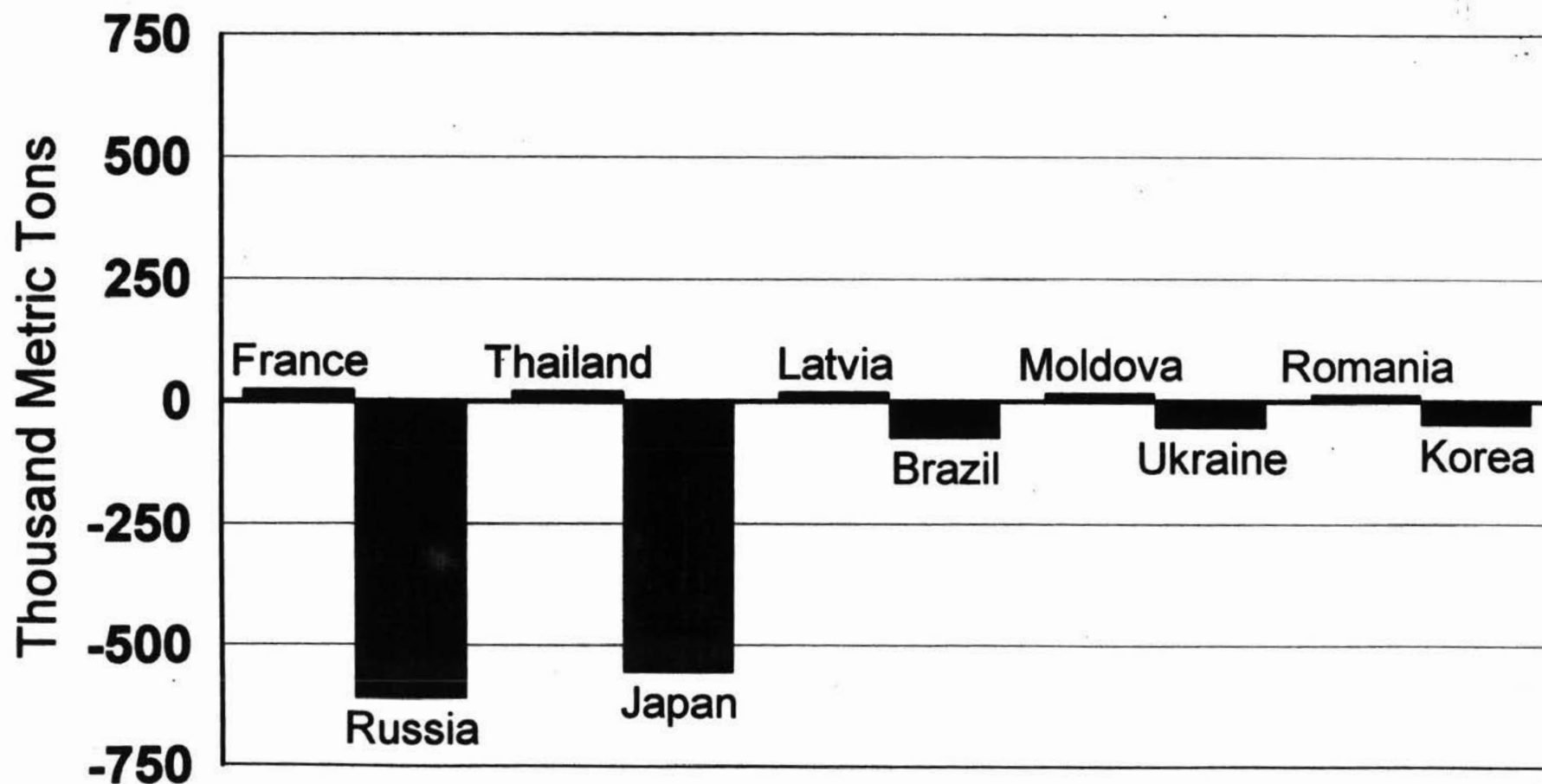
U.S. Imports: Hot-Rolled Steel Products** From All Countries All Grades



*February 1999 numbers are based on preliminary Census data.

**Includes hot-rolled sheet and strip and plate in coils.

TOP 5 INCREASES/DECREASES IN IMPORT VOLUMES Nov '98 to Feb '99





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 25, 1999
G99-28

Contact: Ranjit deSilva (202) 482-4883
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**TREND IN STEEL IMPORTS CONTINUES DOWN,
COMMERCE SECRETARY WILLIAM M. DALEY SAYS**

Washington, DC: Newly released government figures covering steel imports for the month of February show total steel imports continuing to fall, Commerce Secretary William M. Daley announced today.

"These numbers continue to demonstrate that tough enforcement of trade laws can yield positive results," Daley said. "Steel imports have fallen for three consecutive months, showing that the Administration's aggressive strategy to deal with last year's dramatic surge in steel imports is working."

The preliminary data for February 1999 show that steel imports in February were 45 percent below November 1998 levels. February steel imports reached their second lowest monthly mark since April 1996. This decline was led by reductions in hot-rolled steel, which fell by 81 percent from November.

The 81 percent drop in hot-rolled steel imports since November included sharp declines in imports from Russia, Japan and Brazil, the three countries subject to the dumping investigation. Hot-rolled imports from Russia fell from over 600,000 metric tons in November 1998 to about 10 tons in February, a decline of virtually 100 percent. Hot-rolled imports from Japan also decreased, from over 400,000 tons in November to only 4,734 tons, a decline of 99 percent. Imports of hot-rolled steel from Brazil fell from more than 64,000 tons to 23,000 tons, a decline of 64 percent. Hot-rolled steel imports from the three countries combined fell by 97 percent from the record levels of November.

Imports of other major steel products fell as well. Total imports of cold-rolled steel fell 21 percent compared to January, and were down 34 percent from November. Cut-to-length plate fell 48 percent compared to January, and 65 percent compared to November.

Steel imports from other countries fell substantially, too. Imports of steel mill products from South Korea fell by 10 percent from January and 17 percent from November. Hot-rolled steel

from Korea is down 19 percent from January, and 35 percent from November. All steel mill imports from China are down by a total of almost 62,000 tons since January, a decline of 63 percent.

Today's early release of February steel import data represents the third consecutive month this information has been made available to the public early, continuing an unprecedented policy implemented by the Department last month. The Department of Commerce typically makes import data available to the public 45 days after the end of the relevant month. However, given the high degree of import penetration, the history of unfair trade with respect to the steel industry, and the reliability of the early data, the circumstances meet the Administration's newly adopted guidelines permitting the release of preliminary import data in extraordinary situations in response to import surges.

Early release of data is one of several steps taken by the Administration to address the recent massive increases in steel imports into the United States. In November, Commerce issued critical circumstances determinations on hot-rolled steel from Japan and Russia, the first use of its new policy of making critical circumstances determinations prior to the preliminary dumping determination, thus putting importers on notice that they could be liable for dumping duties up to 90 days earlier than normal. Commerce also issued preliminary dumping determinations with respect to Japan and Brazil on February 12, nearly a month earlier than usual.

The data released today are preliminary and are likely to change somewhat between now and the release of the final February statistics next month.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-5-99

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Bart S. Fisher

Let China in the WTO

BEIJING—There comes a time in trade policy when the perfect becomes the enemy of the good. This is such a moment. Without further delay China should be admitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO). A timetable to implement this decision should be announced when Prime Minister Zhu Rongji meets this week in Washington with President Clinton.

In a perfect world, we would have every right to insist that China's international trade regime mirror the WTO norms of nondiscrimination, national treatment, open trade and transparency. But exclusion of China from the WTO in the meantime does not serve the political or economic interests of the United States.

China is a great power, and the Chinese are a great people, representing one-fifth of humanity. The United States needs to work with China in nontrade areas, including support of the Asian economy (by not devaluing its currency), the crisis in Kosovo, regional nuclear arms control in India and Pakistan, and controls over North Korea's nuclear program. Trade policy does not exist in isolation. Trade policy is foreign policy.

If the United States expects China to not engage in the current round of competitive currency devaluations in Asia, it should deliver WTO membership as a political quid. This is a deal worth making.

The applicable precedent in this case is Japan, and not Poland or other nonmarket economies, as some have suggested. For 30 years after its accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Japan had trade policies that violated the GATT and yet the international community adopted a policy of commercial engagement with Japan. As counsel for the U.S. rice industry for 10 years, I fought the exclusion of rice from Japan, which violated the GATT. And yet it was a good thing to have Japan inside the GATT, which permitted the issue to be raised in a multilateral context, subject to sanctions from all GATT members, rather than in a bilateral dispute that could have poisoned U.S.-Japanese relations.

The United States should include China in the WTO, precisely because it will be able to engage China multilaterally in what has become since 1994 a highly effective WTO dispute-resolution process. China has many tariff and nontariff barriers to trade, ranging from a lack of transparency to high duties and blatantly protectionist standards used to keep out U.S. tobacco, wheat, fruit and vegetables. China's accession to the GATT would expose its protectionist practices and more rapidly promote their elimination.

It would be a mistake to insist that China eliminate all such barriers before WTO admission. What is required is a schedule that provides a program so that China can work cooperatively with the international community to get rid of its trade barriers over a reasonable

period.

From an economic perspective, Chinese entry into the WTO also makes sense. Fifty percent of all economic activity in China is now in private hands. Participation in the WTO would provide a lifeline to the reform-minded leaders of China such as Zhu Rongji, who have been attempting to link China to the West.

China's economic growth has slowed and will slow more as a result of its delays in making Y2K computer conversions, but it remains the key to Asia's economic situation. To reverse the decline in China's growth, exports and foreign investment, China must become more efficient, which accession to the WTO would ensure, albeit with some short-term pain caused by required economic adjustments.

U.S. exporters of goods, services and capital also would benefit greatly from Chinese accession to the WTO. China would be required to open such formerly closed markets as telecommunications, insurance and financial services in order to join the WTO and its services code. The United States is now dominantly a service economy, with 80 percent of its gross domestic product in services. These enterprises would benefit if China were forced to comply with the WTO principles of national treatment and nondiscrimination.

Perhaps the greatest beneficiary of Chinese accession would be high-tech U.S. enterprises requiring protection of their intellectual property rights in China, including producers of computer software, movies and book publishers. Accession to the WTO would bring China to the negotiating table in this crucial area. Confucius once said, "I do not create, I copy" leading Chinese even today to joke that "To steal a book is an elegant offense." The underlying norm of blinking at the theft of all U.S. trade secrets and intellectual property—not just nuclear secrets—henceforth would be placed under an international searchlight.

U.S. leadership on the China WTO accession issue will be decisive. If the United States wants China in the WTO, Europe and Japan will follow its lead. For Sen. Jesse Helms to attempt to delay China's WTO accession until the alleged theft of U.S. nuclear secrets by China is resolved is irresponsible. His role model should be Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, also a Republican, who cooperated with a president from the Democratic Party in 1947 to support the Marshall Plan and other U.S. initiatives engaging Europe in great cooperative enterprises with the United States. It is now time to engage China in the world economy to boost global economic recovery.

The writer is an attorney and adjunct professor at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and is active in international trade and investment matters involving China.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-5-99

Secret
Do we need to
know to this extent
what we're doing already?
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race was the United States.

Reached through his office in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev sidestepped Dr. Alibek's charges and questions about the germ program. His spokesman said that Mr. Gorbachev did not know Dr. Alibek, and that there was "no sense in getting involved in an endless process of commenting."

William C. Patrick 3d, a key figure in America's former germ warfare program who helped debrief Dr. Alibek after his defection in 1992, said many of the book's assertions were consistent with what Dr. Alibek had told American officials in secret sessions at the time. He called the information that Dr. Alibek had provided "critical" to Washington's understanding of the Soviet program.

"He laid it all out for the first time," Dr. Patrick said.

Among the book's new disclosures are these:

✓ Moscow mastered the art of rearranging genes to make harmful microbes even more potent and harder to cure. Anthrax, a top biological warfare agent that causes high fever and death, was genetically altered, he says, to resist five kinds of antibiotics.

✓ The top-secret program obtained a sample of H.I.V., the AIDS virus, from the United States in 1985 and tried unsuccessfully to turn the slow killer into a weapon.

✓ A senior military official told him that the Soviet Union had waged germ warfare in Afghanistan from planes, spraying armed rebels with the disease glanders in an unsuccessful bid to subdue them. Glanders is a chronic bacterial disease of horses that can be highly lethal in humans.

✓ Under a top-secret project known as Bonfire, Soviet scientists in 1989 discovered "a new class of weapons" — now called bioregulators — that could "damage the nervous system, alter moods, trigger psychological changes and even kill." The K.G.B. secret police agency was particularly interested in them because they "could not be traced by pathologists." A Soviet program called Flute worked on germs and other agents that could be used mainly for political assassinations.

✓ While directing about half of the Soviet biological warfare work force, he says, he discovered that an abandoned factory in Kazakhstan where he and his childhood friends had played after school had once made noxious germs meant to kill enemy crops and livestock.

In his book, Dr. Alibek, a Kazakh by birth, says the Soviet state devoted a considerable part of its treas-

ury to readying deadly germs for war. At its peak in the late 1980's, he writes, the program had 60,000 employees working at scores of sites throughout the Soviet Union.

"The Americans had just two specialists in anthrax," he wrote of his observations during his first tour of American sites as part of a Soviet-American inspection agreement in 1991. "We had two thousand."

About a dozen of the 40 institutes that were part of Biopreparat, the civilian cover group that Dr. Alibek helped run, were used "exclusively" for offensive agents and weapons for the military, he wrote.

After he fled Russia and took up residence in the United States, Dr. Alibek says, he was approached by intermediaries of emissaries of several countries that courted him for his deadly expertise, including South Korea, France and Israel. The work for which he was to be hired was defensive, the intermediaries said.

At least 25 people who used to work in the Soviet germ warfare program now work in the United States in nonweapons work, he writes. It is impossible to know how many have been recruited overseas. But there is no doubt, he adds, "that their expertise has been attracting bidders," including countries unfriendly to the United States.

The germ warriors staying behind apparently can be dangerous as well. He said he had recently received a disconcerting flier from a Moscow-based company, Bioeffekt Ltd. "It offered, by mail order, three genetically engineered strains of tularemia," Dr. Alibek said.

The disease, spread by a highly infectious germ, causes chills, fever, muscle aches, fatigue and pneumonia-like symptoms and can be fatal. The altered bacteria, he said, reportedly have new genes that increase the disease's virulence. The flier, Dr. Alibek said, boasted that the germs were produced by "technology unknown outside Russia."

Dr. Alibek has said he decided to speak out publicly to fight the spread of biological weapons and to seek absolution for having made them.

He described himself as once a "staunch patriot" who believed until his tour of American biological sites while still a Soviet official that the United States had not unilaterally renounced offensive germ weapons programs in 1969 as President Nixon had asserted. He said he had decided to write about the weapons program that was for decades one of Moscow's deepest secrets.

2/2
The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

Soviet Defector Says China Had Accident at a Germ Plant

By WILLIAM J. BROAD
and JUDITH MILLER

The most senior defector from the Soviet germ warfare program says in a new book that Soviet officials concluded that China had suffered a serious accident at one of its secret plants for developing biological weapons, causing two major epidemics.

The book also reports that Soviet researchers tried to turn H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, into a weapon and that even as the last Soviet President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, pursued peace openings with the West, he ordered a vast expansion of the deadly effort to turn germs and viruses into weapons of mass destruction.

The defector, Kanatjan Alibekov, now known as Ken Alibek, says in the book that as deputy director of a top branch of the Soviet program, he knew of the disaster in China because he saw secret Soviet intelligence reports twice a month.

Spy satellites peering down at China found what seemed to be a large biological weapons laboratory and plant near a remote site for testing nuclear warheads, he wrote. Intelligence agents then found evidence that two epidemics of hemorrhagic fever swept the region in the late 1980's. The area had never previously known such diseases, which cause profuse bleeding and death.

"Our analysts," Dr. Alibek said, "concluded that they were caused by an accident in a lab where Chinese scientists were weaponizing viral diseases." Viral scourges that cause intense bleeding include Marburg fever and the dreaded Ebola virus. Both are endemic to Africa.

China has signed a 1972 treaty banning biological weapons. During World War II it became one of the few modern countries to experience their horrors when Japanese attackers sowed epidemics there, killing thousands of Chinese.

American intelligence agencies have long suspected that China harbors a biological weapons program. Early in 1993, shortly after Dr. Alibek fled to the United States, the outgoing Bush Administration accused Beijing of having an active germ warfare effort, which it has denied. The United States unilaterally ended its own germ weapons program in 1969.

Last week, the Chinese Embassy in Washington did not return several telephone calls seeking comment, and an American expert who tracks germ intelligence said he did not know of any such epidemics in China.

The allegation is one of several in Dr. Alibek's new book, "Biohazard," which was written with a journalist, Stephen Handelman, and is being published by Random House this week.

American intelligence officials who know what Dr. Alibek said in secret debriefings after his defection in 1992 give his new account considerable credence. They have called him highly believable about the subjects he knows firsthand, like the Soviet biological weapons program from 1975 to 1992, when he served as one of Moscow's top germ warriors. He is less reliable, they say, on political and military issues that he knows secondhand.

The book asserts that Mr. Gorbachev, in his "characteristic scrawl," signed a five-year plan for 1985 to 1990 that ordered the most ambitious effort ever for the development of deadly germs and viruses, including smallpox, as weapons. In 1980, world health authorities declared the an-

Scientist links two Chinese outbreaks in the 80's to a biological war lab.

cient scourge eradicated from all human populations.

"Gorbachev's Five-Year Plan — and his generous funding, which would amount to over \$1 billion by the end of the decade — allowed us to catch up" with the American biological weapons program, which was making great strides, Dr. Alibek writes.

In 1988, as President Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika reform campaigns were in full swing and the Russians and Americans were negotiating new arms control treaties, officials "at the highest levels," Dr. Alibek said, ordered the arming of giant SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at New York, Los Angeles, Seattle and Chicago with anthrax and other deadly germs.

The secret move came as Soviet leaders publicly waged a peace offensive. In his book, "Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World" (Harper & Row, 1987), Mr. Gorbachev argued that for decades Western experts had falsely accused Moscow of weapon horrors and that the real engine of the arms

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

112

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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Deals



Bob Dole

A 1-2-3 Punch for Milosevic

Eleven days into the NATO bombing campaign in Serbia and Kosovo, the U.S. administration still has not clearly articulated its political and military objectives. It is therefore little wonder that the results thus far have been less than a complete success.

Our immediate objectives should be to remove all Serbian military, paramilitary and police forces from Kosovo and create a safe environment for the Kosovar Albanian population to return and exercise their right to democratic self-government. These goals, however, must be part of a larger objective of creating and maintaining a peaceful, stable and democratic Balkan region. It should at long last be clear to the administration that this greater goal cannot be achieved until Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic is removed from power or politically and militarily weakened to the point that he can no longer inflict terror.

We can succeed in this objective if the administration adopts three immediate measures.

■ First, it must isolate Milosevic internationally and treat him as a pariah. President Clinton and other U.S. officials must immediately identify Milosevic—and begin to refer to him publicly—as a war criminal. They also should call for his indictment by the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal in the Netherlands and provide the court with all relevant evidence collected by the United States in the past eight years. They also should begin to treat him as a suspect. This means that the only Americans who should be officially authorized to deal with him are those who can escort him to The Hague.

■ Second, the United States should promote democratic political and military opposition to Milosevic within Serbia. We should identify the country's most professional and reasonable military commanders and deliver the following message: "We are working vigorously not only to end Serbian aggression against its own and other countries' non-Serb civilians, but also to end its tyranny and promote democratization. If you stand with us and support democratic principles, we will work with you in the critical days ahead to promote Serbia's emergence as a peaceful

and democratic nation. If you do not, you will lose this war, your military will be utterly destroyed, you will risk indictment for war crimes and, at the end of the day, Milosevic, who cares about his own power rather than Serbia and its people, will make you the scapegoat."

At the same time, we should identify allies within Serbia's small, weak and divided political forces. However, as we learned from the West's misplaced support of Vuk Draskovic, the former "opposition leader" who has emerged as a rabid ultranationalist in the current Serbian government, we must work not with those who simply oppose Milosevic personally, but with those who

giving NATO a freer rein, it is still by no means certain that they will not interfere again. Some alliance members still seem to think that the bombing is a limited, pinprick exercise rather than a full-scale campaign to secure a Serbian withdrawal, create and maintain a safe environment for the Kosovar Albanians and restore Kosovo's political autonomy. It would appear that they still hope to cut a deal with the butchers of Belgrade.

It is precisely this sort of tactical rather than strategic thinking that leads to quagmires. I can understand why some members of Congress, including many of my former Republican colleagues in the Senate, have

been reluctant to support an administration that so often appears recalcitrant and irresolute. Yet I hope that the administration and Congress, as well as our NATO allies, now will focus on the big picture and our primary objectives. This means leading, but not micromanaging, our military commanders and not limiting

our military options in any way. Our political leaders must do their job and let military officers do theirs.

With proper strategic thinking and U.S. leadership, NATO can make Milosevic's exit its exit strategy. In so doing, it will make it possible not only for hundreds of thousands of refugees to return home safely but also for the Kosovar Albanian people to begin to exercise their fundamental political rights and civil liberties. It also will make it possible for Serbia, at long last, to join the rest of central and eastern Europe on the road to democratic prosperity.

If, however, the United States and its allies continue to pull their military punches or cut a compromise deal with Milosevic, we will doom Kosovo's Albanian society to oblivion, consign the Serbian people to greater tyranny, further erode American credibility and render NATO almost meaningless in the 21st century.

The writer, former Senate majority leader, was the Republican presidential candidate in 1996.



also oppose authoritarian rule of any kind.

■ Third, the administration must vow to achieve nothing less than all of its objectives and to use all necessary means to do so. In Serbia and Kosovo, we have the capability, need, and legal and moral authority to act. In addition, our military arm—NATO, the world's most successful collective security alliance—is strong, while Serbia is weak and corrupt. The credibility of the administration, the alliance and our nation are therefore all at stake. If we fail and allow Serbian aggression in Kosovo to stand, this month's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of NATO conceivably could become NATO's funeral.

Some signs already suggest that we are on the course to a premature withdrawal and at least a partial appeasement of Milosevic. Bad weather was a key factor in limiting NATO bombing in the first several days of the campaign. During this time, however, the U.S. and other allied governments also refused to give NATO the necessary authorization to escalate targeting to attack key military command-and-control installations in Belgrade. Now that political leaders are

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

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U.S. Should Engage China—With Its Eyes Wide Open

By BRENT SCOWCROFT

In the wake of recent reports about Chinese espionage, a rising chorus is calling for a review of U.S. policy toward China. That review is long overdue. China is no longer the same country it was in 1979, when the U.S. first extended diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic. In its place is an emergent great power, and the global system has a poor record of managing such birth pangs. Is this new China to become an adversary? Tomorrow's visit to the U.S. by Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji offers the administration an opportunity to help ensure that it does not.



Zhu Rongji

Much of the change in China over the past two decades has been in our national interest. Household income has jumped tenfold nationally and 15-fold in rural areas that not long ago were among the poorest places on earth. The per capita living space of city and town residents has risen almost threefold, and Internet use has jumped to over two million—a fourfold increase in one year. China's economy is fast being integrated into the world economy; its foreign-trade volume now ranks 10th in the world.

The improved standard of living has created rising expectations among both urban elites and—thanks to the media—the vast rural population. Ordinary Chinese are increasingly judging government in terms of its ability to deliver a better quality of life. It is under growing pressure to crack down on corruption, deliver market-based solutions, and better establish the rule of law. There is an increasing diversity of media views. Polls show the majority of Chinese continue to take a positive view of the U.S. And many Chinese and U.S. interests in the Pacific Rim are remarkably congruent: Both countries want a peaceful solution to the threat posed by North Korean instability and adventurism, as well as a sustainable recovery from the Asian financial crisis.

To be sure, China remains a one-party, authoritarian state, badly in need of the elements of a civil society. Though the direction of its foreign and military policy remains uncertain, many of its recent moves—in the disputed Spratly Islands, where it has unilaterally installed military facilities, and in its hostile posturing against Taiwan—are cause for real anxiety. The modernization of its military only heightens this concern, as does its history of exporting military technology to Pakistan and Iran.

These uncertainties mean that we cannot at present treat China as a strategic partner that will never threaten our regional interests. But neither should we

treat it as an enemy. China's military and foreign policies are in a process of evolution; the Chinese themselves seem unclear about their next steps. An attitude of suspicion and hostility on our part is only likely to fulfill our worst expectations. As it is, few, if any, of our friends inside or outside the region will be inclined to share the burden of a new Cold War absent a clear threat, so a U.S. policy of simply containing China is as unlikely

The U.S. has at least another two decades to encourage China's responsible development before it presents us with a direct military challenge.

to succeed as a halfhearted commitment to engage it.

In my estimate, the U.S. has at least another two decades to encourage China's responsible development before it presents us with a direct military challenge. As China's intentions are clarified by its actions, the U.S. and its regional partners will be able to make constant course adjustments. In the meantime, it is essential that we not misread Beijing's intentions. It should come as no surprise that the Chinese have been trying to acquire our mili-

tary technology—the best in the world—by any means possible. Many other countries, including some of our friends and allies, have embarked on the same course. To the extent that the Chinese or others succeeded, it only reflects badly on us. We should respond by redoubling our efforts to prevent such lapses in the future.

There is, of course, ample room for honest differences about China—on what sort of export controls should be imposed, on the terms for Chinese accession to the World Trade Organization and so forth. But too much is at stake to treat China policy as a partisan football. Candidates Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton were both forced to spend years rebuilding a consensus for their pro-China policies out of the rubble of their hostile campaign rhetoric. The current debate at least has the virtue of bipartisanship.

Though our ability to influence internal Chinese affairs is marginal, the president and Congress should, whenever possible, urge China toward greater transparency and openness, whether in adherence to international norms of trade or candor about its military doctrine and intent. We certainly should not let the current espionage imbroglio interfere with our efforts to bring China into the WTO, which, done sensibly, would be a huge boon not only to China but also to the global economy.

America's relationship with China is destined to become more complicated over time. However difficult, it is too important to get wrong. We need to be guided by a hardheaded sense of the national interest—not the inevitable partisan contest of wills—if we are to get it right.

Mr. Scowcroft was national security adviser to Presidents Ford and Bush.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

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Podesta

China Talks

DESPITE THE rocky state of U.S.-China relations, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji has decided to visit Washington this week as scheduled. Good; it's important for officials of both countries at all levels to establish and maintain contact. But such exchanges should be based on realistic expectations. Relations are rocky in part because the Clinton administration invested too much in its hopes for a "strategic constructive partnership" with China and then—to justify its inflated expectations—claimed more success than it had achieved. Mr. Zhu's visit offers a good opportunity to return to more solid ground.

Human rights provides one vivid example. The administration claimed last year that President Clinton's visit to China had done much to advance the cause of political freedom. But China's rulers followed the summit with a vicious crackdown on peaceful expression and dissent. People who sought to organize an alternative to the Communist Party received long jail terms. Others were imprisoned simply for providing e-mail addresses to pro-democracy newsletters. Publications offering the mildest sorts of criticism were shut down.

The administration responded to this crackdown, and to congressional pressure, by promising to sponsor a resolution condemning China's human rights record at a United Nations forum in Geneva this month. This is a welcome reversal of last year's retreat, but it is not enough. Mr. Clinton should use the occasion of Mr. Zhu's visit to press China to ratify the human-rights covenants it has signed but not implemented; to release thousands of people imprisoned for their political views or religious beliefs, including hundreds still in jail for taking

part in the Tiananmen protests 10 years ago; and generally to ease the level of repression against labor organizers, ethnic minorities, unofficial churches and others.

In the weeks leading up to the visit, officials have been negotiating hard to find mutually acceptable terms for China's entry into the World Trade Organization. In principle, it would be to everyone's advantage to have China included in the body that sets rules for international trade and referees their implementation. China already has a clear shot at the U.S. market; improved U.S. access to China's market would be welcome. But given its too-trusting attitude in the past, the administration will have to overcome substantial doubts if it says it has negotiated a tough pact. New reports that Chinese government funds wound up in Mr. Clinton's 1996 presidential campaign, as yet unconfirmed, only stoke the suspicion. And with no free press, independent judiciary or impartial law, China faces a heavy burden in convincing the world that free-market rules can be enforced there.

In these and other issues, the key is to remember where U.S. interest lies. Too often, Mr. Clinton has seemed to consider friendly relations with China's leaders a success in itself. But America's natural allies in the region are Asia's democracies—Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and the rest. And its natural allies inside China are those pushing for more democracy, such as purged official Bao Tong, who recently called the regime's Tiananmen crackdown "a shame upon humanity." The test of a successful summit will be how well it advances the cause of Bao Tong and his associates, not whether Mr. Zhu goes home happy.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999

Nelly,

Due to exhaustion I could not think sharply enough to make my letter more to the point.

I pray you can explain as best you can to what I have shared with you.

Also the red book and flyer.

Thank you so much for your love and caring.

Sincerely,
Judy

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78 APR 5 10:48

Alexis Herman
Casemaker

Please look
into this.

4-5-99

To Burkhardt for
agency liaison?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

- Department of Medicine, West Virginia University School of Medicine.
- West Virginia Medical Journal 1990 May;86(5):198-202
- Fibromyalgia syndrome (FS) is a musculoskeletal problem that has become more and more widely recognized. There are three types: primary (PFS idiopathic), secondary (associated with another disorder), and post-traumatic (PTFS). The latter condition, PTFS, is especially intriguing since quite often litigation is involved, and doubt is cast as to whether the patient is actually suffering. Accusations of malingering have been made. A retrospective chart review of 14 PTFS patients was made in an effort to ascertain the likelihood of malingering. Over the past two years, 14 patients (three male, 11 female) were treated for PTFS. The mean age was 37 years for both men and women. All had classic PTFS with a chronic musculoskeletal problem that started immediately after a traumatic event, classic myofascial tender points, poor sleep, and normal standard laboratory tests. Twenty-three per cent went to trial; 77 per cent settled out of court. All were given a monetary award. The vast majority (77 per cent) returned to a rheumatologist for continued treatment, suggesting that patients who meet strict FS criteria are not malingering and are indeed in need of medical help.

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- Department of Rheumatology, Frederiksberg Hospital, Denmark.
- British Journal of Rheumatology 1990 Jun;29(3):174-7
- Serum concentrations of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide have previously been reported to be low in some patients with primary fibromyalgia and the aim of this study was to determine if such patients differ clinically from primary fibromyalgia patients with normal levels of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide. Subjective symptoms, tender points and dynamic muscle strength in 45 women with primary fibromyalgia were related to serum concentrations of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide. Patients with low serum concentrations of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide had more symptoms, a higher frequency of tender points and lesser quality of sleep compared to patients with normal serum concentrations of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide (P less than 0.05). They also had a lower dynamic muscle strength (P less than 0.0005). We conclude that the serum concentrations of procollagen type III aminoterminal peptide of primary fibromyalgia patients are connected to the disease impact.

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- Pardessia Government Hospital, Netanya, Israel.
- Psychotherapy & Psychosomatics 1989;51(3):156-61
- Primary fibromyalgia syndrome (PFS) is a form of connective tissue rheumatism, characterized by diffuse chronic pain in periarticular tissue, for which no organic cause can be identified. The present study examined the personal and family history, clinical and psychodynamic features of 40

4

Marked in Search: #1

TI: Musculoskeletal pain and work disability.

AU: Harrington-JT

* SO: Wis-Med-J. 1992 Oct; 91(10): 579-80

ISSN: 0043-6542

PY: 1992

LA: ENGLISH

CP: UNITED-STATES

AB: Musculo-skeletal pain caused by neck and back injury, cumulative trauma to the upper extremities, fibromyalgia, and reflex dystrophy is an important cause of worker disability. Physicians are involved not only in the care of injured workers, but in providing independent medical opinions regarding such injuries. Advances in medical knowledge permit better understanding and management of these injuries, and it is the responsibility of all physicians to provide accurate diagnosis, treatment, and information to patients, employers, insurers, and the workers compensation system.

MESH: Back-Pain-etiology; Human-; Neck-injuries; Wisconsin-; Workers'-Compensation

MESH: *Disability-Evaluation; *Musculoskeletal-Diseases-etiology; *Occupational-Diseases-etiology; *Pain-etiology

PT: JOURNAL-ARTICLE

AN: 93070378

UD: 9302

4 of 20

Marked in Search: #1

TI: The prevalence of fibromyalgia and widespread chronic musculoskeletal pain in the general population [letter]

AU: Jacobsen-S; Bredkjaer-SR

* SO: Scand-J-Rheumatol. 1992; 21(5): 261-3

ISSN: 0300-9742

PY: 1992

LA: ENGLISH

CP: SWEDEN

MESH: Adult-; Aged-; Chronic-Disease; Denmark-epidemiology; Female-; Human-; Middle-Age; Norway-epidemiology; Prevalence-; Sweden-epidemiology

MESH: *Fibromyalgia-complications; *Fibromyalgia-epidemiology;

*Musculoskeletal-Diseases-complications;

*Musculoskeletal-Diseases-epidemiology; *Pain-complications; *Pain-epidemiology

PT: LETTER

AN: 93068091

UD: 9302

Coping with Fibromyalgia (Fibrositis)

Beth Ediger

**Foreword by
Don L. Goldenberg, M.D.**

A handy guide that covers diagnosis, symptoms, current treatments, coping skills – and where to find out more.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Beth Ediger, now in her 50s, comes from Fredericton, New Brunswick. After graduating from university, she worked mostly in the information field as researcher, teacher and editor.

She developed the symptoms of fibromyalgia in 1974, when pregnancy coincided with a longlasting viral-type illness. Little was known about the condition then, and it took her ten years to get a diagnosis. When she finally met others with fibromyalgia, she started a local support group and produced a quarterly newsletter. The enthusiastic reaction to her newsletter convinced her of the need for more basic information on fibromyalgia, and so she undertook to write this booklet.

Produced by LRH Publications
Printed in U.S.A.
Third printing, September 1992

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Copies of this booklet may be obtained from:
LRH Publications
Box 8, Station Q
Toronto, ON M4T 2L7 Canada
or:

The Fibromyalgia Association of Texas, Inc.
5650 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas, 75230, USA

\$7.95 includes postage and taxes where applicable.
Prices for large orders on request.

ISBN 0-9695785-0-4

CONTENTS

Foreword	v
Acknowledgments	vi
The Fibromyalgia Syndrome	1
A Complex Disorder	1
Clues to the Condition	1
What Causes Fibromyalgia?	2
Diagnosing the Condition	3
Tender Points	3
Official Criteria	3
Primary and Secondary Fibromyalgia	4
Chief Characteristics of Fibromyalgia	4
Widespread Pain	4
Fatigue	5
Morning Stiffness	5
Tender Points vs. Trigger Points	6
The Sleep Disorder	8
Other Health Problems	9
Associated Conditions	9
Conditions with Similar Symptoms	13
Ongoing Research	16
Neurotransmitters	16
Amino Acids	17
Oxygen in the Tissues	17
Brain Scans	17
Viruses	18
The Immune System	18
Trials of Medications	18
Current Treatments	19
Medication	19
Exercise	21
Physical Therapy	23
Other Therapies	24
Effects on Work, Family and Social Life	26
Impact on Work	27
Bringing in the Family	27

Contents

Managing on Your Own.....	28
Carrying on a Social Life.....	28
Coping with Fibromyalgia.....	29
Taking Charge.....	29
Your Doctor's Role.....	31
Self-Help Groups.....	31
Questions and Answers.....	32

APPENDIXES

A. Classification of Fibromyalgia:	
American College of Rheumatology 1990 Criteria.....	35
B. Organizations and Newsletters.....	37

FOREWORD

Fibromyalgia, also known as fibrositis, has finally come of age in medicine. Although well described in the mid-1800s, fibromyalgia received little attention in the mainstream of medical research until recently. However, there has been a surge of interest in this common, painful musculoskeletal condition. In 1985 just a handful of articles on fibromyalgia were published in medical journals, while in 1990 there were over 100 such articles. The increased medical interest has led to greater public knowledge about fibromyalgia.

Nevertheless, many unanswered questions remain. Some critical questions include: What is the cause of the muscle pain and fatigue? Are the tender points pathologic? What is the relationship of sleep disturbances to the pain in this condition? How can such different events as physical or emotional trauma or a viral infection lead to the same condition? Are fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome one and the same? Is there a central nervous system factor (i.e., hormone, neurotransmitter) that is the critical abnormality?

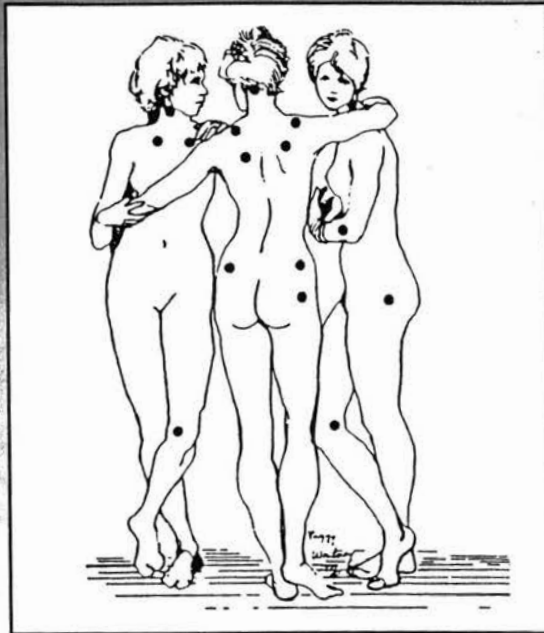
While medical research and recognition of fibromyalgia have advanced rapidly, public recognition and understanding have lagged behind. This booklet should go far to help the critical need for patient and public information. The most important aspect of treatment in any chronic medical condition such as fibromyalgia is patient and family education. This booklet will serve patients well.

DON L. GOLDENBERG, M.D.

Chief of Rheumatology and
Director, Arthritis-Fibrositis Center,
Newton-Wellesley Hospital;
Professor of Medicine,
Tufts University School of Medicine

Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS)

A Patient's Guide



The 18 Tender Point Locations for FMS.*

This guide is published by Fibromyalgia Network, 5700 Stockdale Hwy., Suite 100, Bakersfield, CA 93309 - (805) 631-1950. All information contained in this brochure is provided for the purposes of assisting FMS patients in understanding their condition. Patients should always consult their physician for medical advice and treatment.

*Reprinted from ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM Journal, copyright 19xx. Used by permission of the American College of Rheumatology.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-5-99

April 3, 1999

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are the following weekly reports:

(A) **Weekly Economic Briefing**

(B) **Interest Rates and Stock Market/
Update on Global Markets**

(C) **DPC**

Tab A - copied Yellen/Podesta
page 6 copied Yellen/Podesta/Echaveste/
Edley

(D) **NEC**

(E) **CEQ**

Tab C - copied Reed/Kagan/Podesta

(F) **OSTP**

Tab D - copied Sperling/Podesta /Burkhardt - p 1

(G) **Climate Change**

Tab E - copied Frampton/Podesta /Benger p.2

(H) **Media Outreach (new)**

Tab F - copied Lane/Podesta

(I) **Communications**

Tab G - copied Stern/Podesta

(J) **Public Liaison**

Tab H - copied Lockhart/Podesta

(K) **Race Initiative**

(L) **Intergovernmental**

Tab I - copied Ucelli/Spector/Podesta

(M) **Cabinet Affairs**

Tab J - copied Cahill/Podesta /Benger p.2.

(N) **Political Affairs**

Tab K - copied Ahn/Johnson/Podesta /Sheet

Phil

Tab L - copied Ibarra/Podesta

Tab M - copied Marshall/Balderston/Podesta
page 5 & 9 - copied Marshall/Balderston/
Podesta/VP
Page 7 - copied Marshall/Balderston/
Podesta/HRC

p.9 - Burkhardt for reply p.10 - Sheet

4-5-99

WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

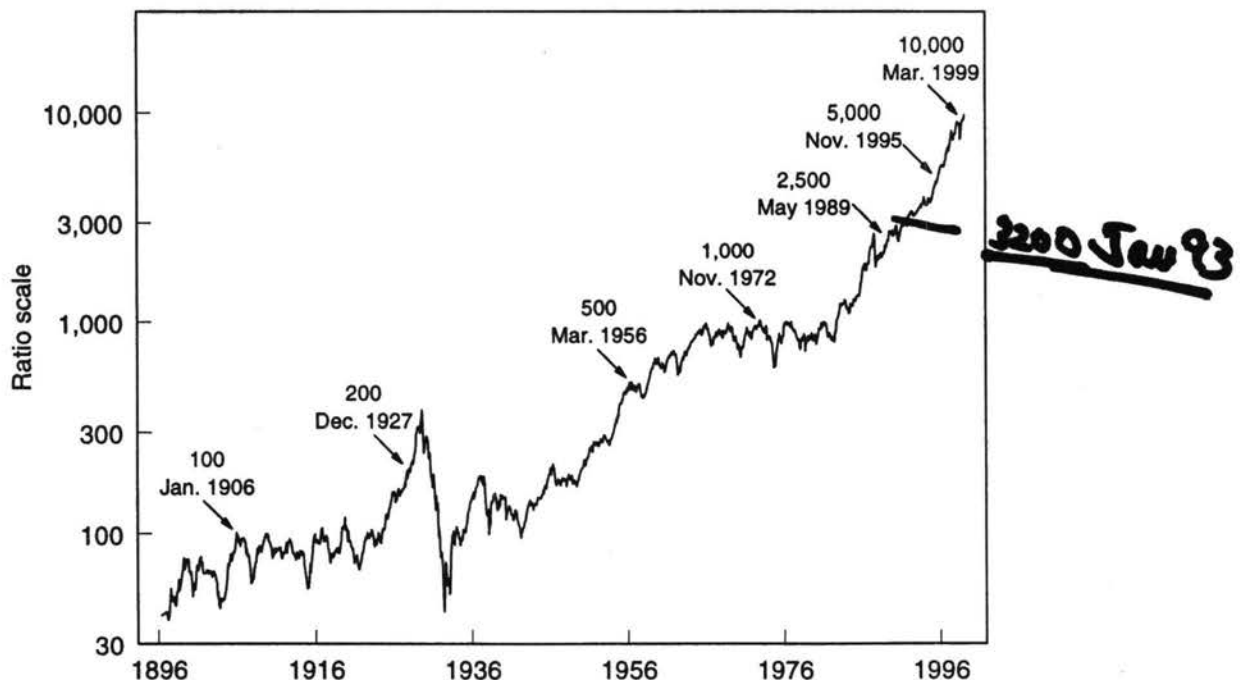
Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

April 2, 1999

*copied
Yellen
Rogers*

CHART OF THE WEEK

Dow 10,000



Monday the Dow Jones Industrial Average achieved a symbolic benchmark by closing above 10,000, before falling back over the next few days. The chart plots the history of the Dow on a logarithmic (ratio) scale that emphasizes percentage changes rather than absolute point gains. Thus the 10-fold increases from 100 to 1,000 and from 1,000 to 10,000 are the same distance on the vertical axis—though the first took almost 67 years while the second took less than 27.

CONTENTS

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

What's Behind the Trustees' New Estimates?	1
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FINANCIAL MARKET UPDATE

First Quarter Developments	2
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SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Children and <i>Women's Figures</i>	3
---	---

ARTICLE

The Economic Rationale for Antidumping Policies	4
---	---

DEPARTMENTS

Business, Consumer, and Regional Roundup	6
International Roundup	7
Releases	8
U.S. Economic Statistics	9
Financial and International Statistics	10



"That's just great. I discover the cure for the common cold and all you can do is criticize."

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

What's Behind the Trustees' New Estimates?

The new reports from the Social Security and Medicare trustees show an improved financial outlook for both programs since last year. However, both programs remain seriously underfunded in the long run.

The key numbers. The last year of Social Security solvency was moved from 2032 to 2034; that of Medicare from 2008 to 2015. The actuarial balance improved to -2.07 percent of taxable payroll for Social Security and -1.46 percent for Medicare. This means that payroll tax rates would have to be increased immediately by

2.07 percentage points for Social Security and 1.46 percentage points for Medicare to achieve 75-year solvency.

Change in Actuarial Balances (percent of taxable payroll)	
<u>Social Security</u>	
<i>1998 actuarial balance</i>	-2.19
short-term economic assumptions	+ .03
long-term economic assumptions	+ .12
extension of horizon to 2073	- .08
other	+ .05
<i>1999 actuarial balance</i>	-2.07
<u>Medicare</u>	
<i>1998 actuarial balance</i>	-2.10
economic assumptions	+ .06
improved base period conditions	+ .38
provider reimbursement assumptions	+ .26
other	- .06
<i>1999 actuarial balance</i>	-1.46

Social Security. Most of the extension of Social Security solvency reflects the recent strength of the economy. By contrast, most of the small improvement in the 75-year balance reflects changes in long-run economic assumptions (see table). In particular, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' recent change in the formula for

calculating the consumer price index translates in the trustees' forecast into a higher real rate of return on accumulated trust fund balances.

The 75th year. Because the gap between Social Security's revenues and costs is larger in later years, moving the 75-year forecast period forward to include 2073 creates an increased imbalance that offsets over half of the improvement due to economic changes. Reforming Social Security in a way that puts the system on a sustainable path beyond 75 years would require larger changes in tax and benefit rules or more pre-funding than would be required to achieve 75-year balance.

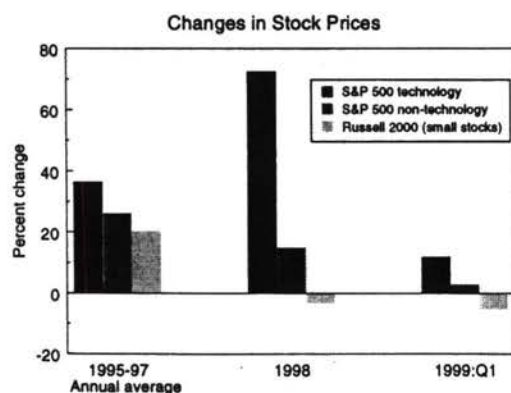
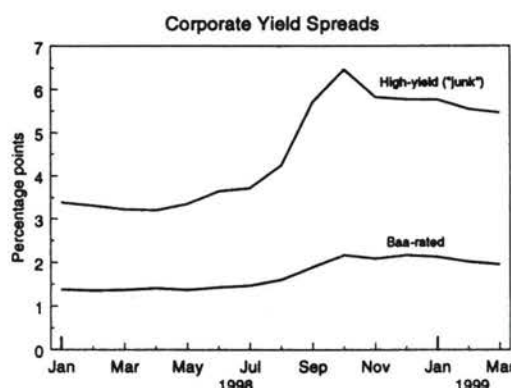
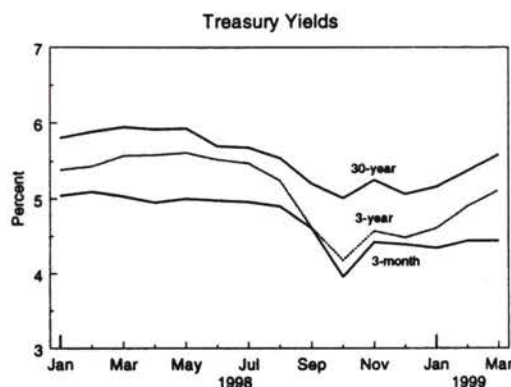
Medicare. Most of the extension of Medicare solvency comes from recent economic strength and lower-than-expected Medicare spending under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. These more favorable base period conditions also contribute to the improved 75-year balance. The other important factor is more optimistic assumptions about future growth in the cost of hospital services. The Medicare spending projections implicitly assume either significant structural reform of the program or changes in the basic dynamic of U.S. health care spending.

FINANCIAL MARKET UPDATE

First Quarter Developments

This week the Dow Jones closed above 10,000 for a day, and the Federal Reserve left its interest rate target unchanged. These events symbolize a quarter marked by rising stock market indexes and relatively tranquil interest rates. A closer look at the stock market

suggests that while the technology sector has moved up sharply, many stocks have languished.



Interest rates. With unemployment low but inflation tame, the Fed has neither tightened nor eased. Yields on longer term Treasury securities have increased this year, reversing much of their decline during 1998 (see upper chart). Spreads between yields on private and Treasury debt have continued to narrow, but they have not returned to the low levels seen prior to last year's flight to safety and liquidity (see middle chart). Apparently, lingering uncertainty is keeping risk premia elevated, or the price of risk had fallen too low earlier. Corporate debt issuance, which revived late last year after a sharp decline in the third quarter, has continued at a robust pace this year.

Stock prices. Most major indexes have soared to record highs. However, the changes among economic sectors have become more disparate since early 1998, with the technology sector (now about a fifth of the S&P 500) significantly outperforming the rest (see lower chart). Smaller stocks have done much worse than larger stocks, with the Russell 2000 index down 9 percent since the beginning of last year, compared with a 33 percent gain for the S&P 500.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

4-5-99

Children and Women's Figures

Women's Figures, a new book from the American Enterprise Institute, draws attention to the shrinking gap between men's and women's wages. The book offers a benign interpretation of one of the major reasons for the remaining gap, the "child penalty" imposed on working mothers. But is this the right interpretation?

Just the facts. The central argument of *Women's Figures* is that women are doing very well in the labor market and there is no problem for government to address. For example, the authors cite a study showing that among 27 to 33 year-olds who have never had children, women earn 98 cents on the male dollar. This is a much smaller gender gap than the commonly cited 74 cents for the entire population. The CEA has also estimated how the raw gender gap is reduced once factors such as education and experience are taken into account. The remaining gap estimated by CEA is about 9 cents, but the real controversy is over interpretation.

Parenthood effects. The small gender gap among the young and the childless suggests that motherhood is more important than femaleness in generating an overall gender gap. Childless women's wages are an estimated 10 to 15 percent higher than their peers who are mothers. And while parenthood hurts women's wages, it does not hurt men's. In fact, men receive a "marriage premium"—married men earn an estimated 10 to 15 percent more than unmarried men, controlling for other factors. *Women's Figures* argues that women have chosen their career paths freely and rationally, picking jobs with the right combination of compensation, benefits, and flexibility for their needs. What the authors do not address is whether women's options are unduly socially circumscribed and whether innovative work arrangements could work better for many women, while still meeting employers' needs.

Can discrimination persist? Many economists would argue that discriminatory wage differences cannot persist for long in a competitive labor market: firms would have an incentive to pay a bit more to the workers experiencing discrimination, wooing the most productive workers and still making a profit. Once started, such wage-setting behavior would snowball until pure discrimination was eliminated. This argument loses some force in a world where social norms and institutions underlie the entire market, making it difficult for employers to innovate on their own. For example, a firm's willingness to offer greater flexibility might not be worth much if day care centers are geared to standard work arrangements. In the longer run, strong demand for new arrangements would be expected to overcome such inertia, but in the short run, neither firms nor day care centers might want to move first.

Implications. Carefully selected statistics may look good for gender parity, but these same numbers confirm that motherhood lowers wages. Family leave and child care policies may thus be more relevant to helping working women than narrow approaches that focus on gender pay equity but miss the key link of parenting.

ARTICLE

The Economic Rationale for Antidumping Policies

Trade liberalization under the GATT and the World Trade Organization has successfully reduced tariffs and circumscribed many forms of protection. However, countries appear to be turning increasingly to antidumping enforcement as a substitute for these other forms of protection.

Trends. Data compiled by the Congressional Budget Office show that the United States is the most active user of antidumping laws, even after adjusting for import quantities and economic size. But the study also finds that U.S. exporters face significant foreign antidumping actions—sometimes in retaliation for U.S. actions. For example, Mexico and Canada initiated cases against the U.S. steel industry in response to cases filed against them in June 1992. U.S. firms accounted for 23 percent of Canadian antidumping cases brought between 1985 and 1991 and 18 percent of the cases brought by the EU between 1980 and 1997. The CBO study found no increasing trend in antidumping actions among most developed countries, though it noted that as a group their use of such actions was relatively high. It did, however, find a rising trend among developing countries such as Mexico, Brazil, India, and South Korea.

Efficiency considerations. Under perfectly competitive conditions, foreigners' willingness to sell at low prices provides benefits to consumers that outweigh the costs to domestic producers. But this result will not hold in the following situations:

- **Predatory pricing.** If foreigners use their pricing strategy to drive U.S. firms out of the market and then to raise prices, the short-term benefits from low prices could be offset by higher prices in the future.
- **Strategic trade.** In industries where markets are not perfectly competitive, firms may earn premium profits and pay premium wages. If countries use a protected home market to achieve lower costs through economies of scale, they may be able to take advantage of the more open U.S. market to undercut domestic producers and capture some of these premium profits and wages for themselves and their workers.

The rules. Thus, antidumping laws can contribute to greater economic efficiency if they are able to discriminate between beneficial and harmful situations. Most U.S. antidumping cases are brought under the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which requires evidence of below-cost pricing and material harm to the affected U.S. industry, but does not inquire into predatory intent. This approach has been criticized as encompassing numerous instances of dumping that economists would regard as characteristic of vigorous and socially beneficial competition. Examples include "market expansion dumping," in which firms find it profitable to expand exports even if they do not have or expect to have monopoly power; "cyclical dumping,"

which takes place during periods of weak demand and excess production capacity; and “state trading dumping,” which refers to exporting at low prices by state-owned enterprises, particularly when hard currency is needed. These are instances in which the harm to domestic producers can be offset by gains to consumers.

The evidence. A recent set of studies has examined antidumping enforcement in Canada, the United States, and the European Union. To be successful, predatory dumping requires a reasonable expectation of securing market power. This suggests that predatory intent is unlikely in industries that do not meet certain threshold conditions such as being highly concentrated. Studies applying such criteria to the United States, Canada, and the EU typically find that only about 10 percent or fewer of dumping cases could plausibly be cases of predation. According to these studies, antidumping enforcement protects domestic firms against actions that would not be found to be anticompetitive under antitrust laws.

Other abuses? Economists have pointed out that antidumping actions may have other effects as well. They may permit domestic firms to harass their foreign competitors by bringing suits that are costly to defend. They may also restrain domestic competition by facilitating collusion by domestic firms to raise prices and by inhibiting foreign firms from pricing aggressively. On the other hand, the rules may be a blunt but effective way to deal with circumstances in which relief may be justified but other instruments are not available.

Implications. Markets are not all perfectly competitive and efficient. Domestically, antitrust enforcement is the main policy to protect competition. Internationally, antidumping policies provide a second set of tools that appear to be less well-targeted. The coexistence of these two sets of policies may result in foreign firms being singled out for behavior that is acceptable for domestic firms. The EU has already achieved uniform treatment for its members by replacing anti-dumping rules with a single competition policy. A challenge for future international negotiations is to demonstrate whether effective competition policies could achieve a single set of rules so that what is fair for trade is the same as what is fair for domestic competition.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Own-Race Policing Found to be Associated with Fewer Arrests. A new study examines the relationship between the racial composition of a city's police force and the racial patterns of arrests and crime. The study uses FBI data for 134 cities, combined with EEOC data on the racial composition of municipal police departments compiled over the past 20 years. It finds evidence across a wide range of crime categories that own-race policing is associated with lower numbers of arrests than cross-race policing. It also finds that the addition of officers of a given race is associated with an increase in the number of arrests of suspects of a different race, but has little impact on same-race arrests. The impact of own-race policing on crime (as opposed to arrests) is less clear, although own-race policing appears to be more effective in lowering property crime. The results imply either that deterrence is greater with own-race policing (perhaps because of greater community cooperation) or that fewer false arrests are made. The study concludes that increasing minority representation on a police force so as to mirror the makeup of a city, coupled with reallocation of police patrols to maximize own-race policing, would be expected to increase the efficiency of policing, at least for property crime.

*cc Maria
C. Zou
won't put
refuse to
this is too*

Managers Are Taking Ownership. A new study finds that the ownership stakes of directors and officers of publicly traded U.S. companies rose from an average of 12.9 percent of their company's stock in 1935 to 21.1 percent in 1995, while the average value of their holdings soared from \$17.9 million to \$73 million (in 1995 dollars.) The authors suggest that recent financial innovations that help reduce volatility and hedge risk have made insiders more willing to hold larger stakes in their companies. While past research had found that corporate performance tended to decline once holdings of officers and directors rose above 5 percent, this study found no significant impact of ownership above the 5 percent level.

UCLA Forecast is Generally Sunny for California and U.S. Economies. Both California and the national economy are likely to keep growing over the next 2 years, according to the latest forecast from the Anderson Business School at UCLA. The forecast sees the national economy heading for a "soft landing," with growth in real GDP falling from 3.9 percent in 1998 to 3.5 percent in 1999 and 2.1 percent in 2000. While most indicators will remain strong, the report forecasts lower consumption growth and flat corporate profits, and sees deflation as a possible problem. As for California, it predicts a slowdown, but not until 2000. Job growth is forecast to drop from 3.6 percent in 1998 to 3.4 percent in 1999 and to 2.3 percent in 2000. The state has good regional and industry diversity, according to the study, and the housing and real estate expansion will continue. However, the prevalence of high-flying Internet companies in California may be why the report warns that the state could be vulnerable to a major stock market sell-off.

*Copies
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Edley*

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

4549

Indonesia and Foreign Banks Agree to Debt Restructuring. The Indonesian government and foreign bank creditors have reached an agreement in principle to restructure about \$3.8 billion in debt owed by Indonesian banks. Much as in other recent debt restructurings in Southeast Asia, international banks will roll over the cross-border interbank liabilities of Indonesian banks in exchange for government guarantees of these new loans. Last October's G-22 report on international financial crises warned against such guarantees, since they cushion the effects of bad risk assessment and create moral hazard.

China's Economic Growth: Incredible, or Just Unbelievable? A recent IMF study has pointed out an interesting disparity in official Chinese economic statistics: GDP growth, though slowing from its sky-high levels of the early 1990s, remains strong. The Chinese government targeted 8 percent growth in 1998; however, low growth in electricity consumption and a decline in freight traffic—two useful indicators of economic activity—seem incompatible with such robust GDP growth. How, then, should this disparity be interpreted? On the positive side, increased energy efficiency could explain some of the gap: the share of output from industry and state-owned enterprises, both heavy energy users, has declined in recent years as a substantial increase in the relative price of electricity has increased incentives for conservation. Furthermore, coal output, which accounts for around 40 percent of freight traffic, is declining, and freight carried by the private sector may not be fully counted. However, the study points out another, less favorable interpretation. China's economic data is widely regarded as suspect—one World Bank study found that the actual GDP growth rate from 1978 to 1995 may have been 1¼ percentage points lower than the official rate—and it may be that China's growth has in fact slowed more than official figures suggest.

EU Adjusts Its CAP. Last Friday EU members reached agreement on package of budget and farm subsidy programs for the years 2000-2006. The final "Agenda 2000" reforms to the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) include reductions in grain and dairy price supports of 15 percent; an equalization of per-acre payments for oilseeds and grains to reduce the incentive to overproduce oilseeds; and a cap on agricultural spending. No immediate changes were made to beef price supports. These reforms fall short of those proposed by the EU farm ministers on March 11 but nevertheless represent a small step toward a more market-oriented farm policy.

Chrétien Calls for More Debt Relief. Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien recently joined the chorus of calls from G-7 leaders for more generous debt relief for the world's poorest countries. Chrétien urged industrialized countries to join Canada in pledging to forgive all commercial debt owed them by the "poorest of the poor" heavily indebted countries, and to convert all new development assistance into grants instead of loans. He also proposed that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative be enhanced so as to provide deeper, faster-paced debt reduction to a larger number of countries.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

Employment and Unemployment

****Embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, April 2, 1999****

In March, the unemployment rate fell to 4.2 percent from 4.4 percent in February. Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 46,000.

NAPM Report on Business

The Purchasing Managers' Index rose to 54.3 percent in March from 52.4 percent in February.

Gross Domestic Product

According to revised estimates, real gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 6.0 percent in the fourth quarter.

Consumer Confidence

Consumer confidence, as measured by The Conference Board, rose 0.8 percentage point in March, to 133.9 (1985=100).

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

Leading Indicators (Tuesday)
Producer Prices (Friday)

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1970- 1993	1998	1998:2	1998:3	1998:4
Percent growth (annual rate)					
Real GDP (chain-type)	2.7	4.3	1.8	3.7	6.0
GDP chain-type price index	5.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
<u>Nonfarm business (NFB) sector:</u>					
Productivity (chain-type)	1.5	2.7	0.3	2.5	4.6
Real compensation per hour:					
Using CPI	0.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.7
Using NFB deflator	1.3	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4
Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)					
Business fixed investment	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.0
Residential investment	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Exports	8.2	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.3
Imports	9.2	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1
Personal saving	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.0
Federal surplus	-2.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
	1970- 1993	1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	March 1999
Unemployment Rate (percent)	6.7**	4.5**	4.3	4.4	4.2
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			217	297	46
increase since Jan. 1993					18176
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	N.A.
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	N.A.

**Figures beginning 1994 are not comparable with earlier data.

New or revised data in **boldface**.

Employment and unemployment data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, April 2, 1999.**

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1997	1998	Feb. 1999	March 1999	April 1, 1999
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	7441	8626	9323	9754	9833
Interest Rates (percent per annum)					
3-month T-bill	5.06	4.78	4.44	4.44	4.32
10-year T-bond	6.35	5.26	5.00	5.23	5.27
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	7.60	6.94	6.81	7.04	6.98
Prime rate	8.44	8.35	7.75	7.75	7.75

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	Current level April 1, 1999	Percent Change from	
		Week ago	Year ago
Euro (in U.S. dollars)	1.078	-0.8	N.A.
Yen (per U.S. dollar)	120.2	1.8	-10.1
Major currencies index (Mar. 1973=100) (trade-weighted value of the U.S. \$)	95.90	0.7	-1.3

International Comparisons ^{1/}	Real GDP growth (percent change last 4 quarters)	Unemployment rate (percent)	CPI inflation (percent change in index last 12 months)
United States	4.3 (Q4)	4.2 (Mar)	1.6 (Feb)
Canada	2.8 (Q4)	7.8 (Jan)	0.8 (Feb)
Japan	-3.0 (Q4)	4.5 (Jan)	-0.1 (Feb)
France	2.8 (Q4)	11.4 (Jan)	0.3 (Feb)
Germany	1.8 (Q4)	^{2/} 7.2 (Jan)	0.2 (Feb)
Italy	0.9 (Q4)	12.4 (Oct)	1.4 (Feb)
United Kingdom	1.0 (Q4)	6.2 (Nov)	2.1 (Feb)

U.S. unemployment data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, April 2, 1999.**

1/ For unemployment data, rates approximating U.S. concepts as calculated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Rate for former West Germany. Using OECD standardized unemployment data, the unemployment rate for unified Germany for January was 9.1 percent.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

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*C. Maria
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Urban Policing
References to
this in book*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-5 99

April 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. Health Care -- Democratic Patients' Bill of Rights Event: You are scheduled to join Democratic members of Congress in Philadelphia on Friday to highlight the need for strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights legislation -- and to contrast the proposal we favor with the weak version of the bill reported out of the Senate Labor Committee just before recess. At the event, you can announce an Internet-based petition, which is intended to attract over one million signatories, in support of a strong, enforceable patients' rights bill. You also can announce the OPM "call letter" that takes the final step in requiring all participating FEHBP insurers to come into full compliance with the patients' bill of rights.

2. Health Care -- Medicare Annual Cap on Rehabilitative Services: You recently asked about the \$1500 annual cap on Medicare payments for outpatient physical therapy and other rehabilitative services. This cap was included in the Balanced Budget Act at Congressman Thomas's insistence; we had opposed it for fear that it would have an adverse impact on chronically ill beneficiaries. Providers and advocates are now arguing that the cap has had just such an impact, pointing to a recent study showing that almost 13 percent of Medicare beneficiaries incur significant out-of-pocket expenditures as a result of the cap. Senator Grassley has proposed legislation that would allow Medicare beneficiaries to exceed the cap if they have an illness that clearly requires additional services. This proposal, however, may prove very costly; we are scoring it now as well as reviewing alternatives.

3. Health Care -- Medicare Toll-Free Line: HHS instituted on Thursday a new nationwide toll-free telephone line, 1-800 MEDICARE, to help Medicare beneficiaries learn about the new health care options available to them under Medicare+Choice. Callers can talk to a customer service representative in English or Spanish to get information about the Medicare program generally and/or about particular Medicare health plans in a community.

4. Tobacco -- Medicaid Recoupment: We met this week with the major public health groups to discuss ways to build support for our proposal to ensure that a portion of the tobacco settlement funds goes to prevent youth smoking. We urged them to develop a political and communications plan focused on the effectiveness of such programs and the refusal of many states to use settlement money for this purpose. To use just a few examples: the Oklahoma legislature is considering using the money to eliminate highway tolls; Louisiana's governor has

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proposed paying off state debt and funding gene therapy research with the funds; and Rhode Island's governor has proposed using the first installment to balance the budget (which has set off a fierce debate in the legislature). In addition, many states purporting to spend the tobacco funds on public health or tobacco use prevention are merely supplanting current spending, effectively freeing these funds for other uses. The public health community so far has been utterly ineffectual on this issue, but we hope participants in the meeting emerged with a better understanding of the political situation we face and some more effective strategies for dealing with it.

5. Tobacco -- Oregon Verdict: A jury in Oregon last week ordered Philip Morris to pay \$81 million in damages (including \$79.5 million in punitives) to the family of a man who died of lung cancer after smoking for 40 years. The verdict was the largest ever against a tobacco company, exceeding the \$51.5 million verdict awarded by a California jury against Philip Morris earlier this year. Shares of tobacco companies fell sharply this week as a result of the verdict.

6. Welfare -- Child Support Computer Systems: You recently asked about an HHS policy denying federal reimbursement to states that entered into contracts for child support and child welfare computer systems without first receiving federal approval. HHS has applied this policy strictly, refusing federal payments even when the federal government clearly would have approved the contracts. In the past, HHS has denied federal funds to California, Hawaii, Kansas, Nevada, and Pennsylvania on these grounds. In recently reviewing this policy, however, HHS officials discovered that it is in conflict with the department's current policy on Medicaid computer systems -- even though the two policies are interpretations of the same regulation. When it comes to Medicaid computer contracts, HHS provides reimbursement even in the absence of prior approval if the contract meets departmental requirements and the state institutes controls to ensure that it will seek advance approval in the future. HHS officials are now trying to reconcile the two policies; they probably will decide to adopt an agency-wide policy similar to the policy that now is applied in the Medicaid program.

7. Welfare -- Food Assistance: You recently asked what we could do to ensure that families obtain needed food assistance, in light of some reports that more working families are seeking help from private food banks. We are working to address these issues on two fronts: first, to ensure that states follow the current food stamp law by providing assistance to all eligible individuals who seek assistance; and second, to develop and implement new initiatives to make the food stamp program more accessible to working families.

We have taken numerous steps in recent months to ensure that states follow the food stamp law. USDA has launched a number of investigations of state and local practices, including an inquiry in New York City which found that local welfare offices were not allowing individuals to apply for food stamps on their first visit to the office. (USDA issued a formal warning to New York that it would impose penalties if the city were to continue these practices; around the same time, a federal district court judge issued an injunction prohibiting the practices and requiring the

*This must
be an opening
for legislation
regarding
unemployment
benefits*

*Good
clearance*

In addition to these enforcement actions, we are working with USDA and others to develop and implement efforts to make food stamps more available to eligible families. Historically, individuals with earned income who are eligible for food stamps have been only about half as likely to seek them as individuals receiving cash assistance. In part, this is because individuals with earnings are eligible for far less in food stamps and may decide the amount is not worth it. In part, it is because individuals need to report earnings to the food stamp office, and working people often find it hard to get to the office during open hours.

We are currently working with USDA and OMB to devise administrative proposals to help address these and other potential barriers, and we hope to provide you with a set of recommendations soon. Our biggest problem will be cost: the most effective administrative proposals are likely to cost several hundred million dollars, and OMB's policy is to insist on equivalent offsets from the relevant department. In addition, we will be working to enact the proposals in this year's budget to increase funds for food stamp outreach (the budget proposes a 50 percent federal match for media campaigns and other outreach activities) and to expand the class of legal immigrants entitled to receive this benefit.

8. Education -- Workforce Investment Act Rule: OMB and DPC have almost completed work on the Department of Labor's interim final rule to implement the Workforce Investment Act, which you signed last August to reform the nation's job training system. The rule will assist states and communities to develop a network of One-Stop Career Centers (at least 2,500 upon full implementation) to provide a wide range of employment services to both job seekers and employers. The rule also will implement the Act's provisions on Individual Training Accounts, which will give individuals access to quality job training programs of their choice. Consistent with the goal of consolidating and streamlining job training programs, the new regulation is approximately half the length of the rule it replaces. The department consulted broadly with state and local governments, key Congressional committees, and other stakeholders in developing the rule, and we expect it to get a good reception.

9. Drunk Driving – .08 BAC Studies: The Department of Transportation released two independent studies last week on the effect of lowering the illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) from .10 percent to .08 percent. One study estimated that .08 BAC laws resulted in 275 fewer fatalities in the 16 states that had these laws in 1997 and that an additional 590 lives could have been saved if all 50 states had .08 laws. A second, 11-state study found that .08 BAC laws were associated with significant reductions in alcohol-related fatalities in five of the states studied (VT, KS, NC, FL, NM), with two other states (VA and CA) registering reductions following the adoption of both a .08 BAC law and an administrative license revocation (ALR) law (under which police immediately suspend the license of a drunk driver) and the remaining four states (UT, OR, ME, NH) showing no statistically significant changes. The GAO is planning to release in June a review of these and other existing studies on .08 BAC laws, as required by the transportation

bill you signed last year. We expect that the GAO will criticize earlier NHTSA studies, but confirm the soundness of the new studies and conclude that .08 BAC laws can be effective in reducing alcohol-related deaths, especially in combination with ALR laws.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1999

4-3-99

99 APR 3 4:11:58

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: NEC WEEKLY REPORT

cc: JOHN PODESTA

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clearance on file)

Privacy: You should know that Internet companies have been encouraged to engage in effective, meaningful self-regulation to protect the privacy of American consumers. This week, IBM announced that they would no longer place ads on the Web sites of companies that do not have "privacy policies." This is a significant step forward, and we plan to urge other companies to follow IBM's lead on this.

Good for
Consolidated Financial Statement: As you know, on Wednesday (3/31), Treasury released the second Consolidated Financial Statement. While we were concerned that we could receive significant bad press about the statement in the end we did not. By leaking the story to the *Wall Street Journal* and providing them the necessary background we were able to highlight the significant progress made since last year's report and explain in more details the parts of the report that could have been problematic.

Medicare: This week's release of Trust Fund report which extended the Medicare Trust Fund exhaustion date from 2008 to 2015, has altered the political and policy landscape of Medicare reform. The political pundits believe that the dampening of the perception of a crisis significantly reduces the chances of Medicare reform passing in this Congress. Notwithstanding this perception, just the opposite could be true. Senator Breaux and Representative Thomas will now inevitably use the good news to claim their reforms come very close to achieving the 2020 target date you referenced in the State of the Union address. The improvement in the program's financial state could also enhance the likelihood that we can develop a meaningful prescription drug benefit while still significantly extending the life of the Trust Fund. It is clear however, that available Medicare savings will be insufficient to finance a viable drug benefit. As such we are recommending that Administration representatives not highlight the fact that your 15 percent surplus dedication would extend the life of the Trust Fund to 2027. Clearly if we are going to tap into any of the surplus, the extension date will be reduced by a number of years. It is our hope that we will have time with you late next week to begin our discussions on Medicare reform options.

International Labor Standards and the International Financial Institutions: Last October, you called on the international financial institutions (IFIs) to build a commitment to core labor standards and labor market institutions into their investment policies. Last week, Karen Tramontano, Lael Brainard, NEC and Treasury staff, and I met with the U.S. Executive Directors of four of the International Financial Institutions -- World Bank, IMF, InterAmerican Development Bank, and African Development Bank -- to discuss their efforts: (1) to integrate consideration of labor issues into the full cycle of their institutions' activities; and (2) to meet statutory obligations (written by Representatives Frank and Sanders) and written commitments (made by the Administration to Senator Daschle). Progress varies by institution, with each making some commitments and taking some steps to assess labor issues in designing country strategies; none, however, is close to institutionalizing consideration of labor issues in the full cycle of their activities. We discussed how to get greater support from the Executive Directors from other countries for the U.S. efforts to make progress. We are considering whether it would be fruitful to convene a roundtable of the chief economists of these institutions with prominent labor economists to improve the dialogue about the economic implications of lifting labor standards in developing countries.

Bananas: You should know that we are awaiting the WTO arbitrators ruling on the amount of damages, originally due March 3. We expect the arbitrators to rule as early as next Tuesday (4/6) and in any event no later than April 12th. The arbitrators will likely reduce our damage estimate from \$520 million to around \$350 million. This reduction will cause us to eliminate some items from the retaliation list with cashmere (UK) being top on our list of items to remove. We are working to ensure that any final retaliation list targets those blocking resolution.

EU Aircraft Noise Standard: The EU Council agreed on Monday (March 29) to delay by a month -- until April 29 -- its scheduled approval of an aircraft noise regulation that is inconsistent with internationally accepted standards. Although the EU says it will discuss amending the reg so as to limit the harm to U.S. airlines and manufacturers, the U.S. industry coalition has told us in strong terms that we should not negotiate over the terms of the reg, but rather should hold out for its complete repeal. In exchange, U.S. industry would agree to work with the EU on an accelerated schedule for next-generation noise standards. The NEC is coordinating a multi-part process for handling this issue, and we will convene a deputies meeting next week to decide whether we think the approach industry is advocating is the right one. In the meantime, we are talking with key CEOs to determine if they are willing to live with the consequences of this approach, which could escalate into another trade dispute with the EU.

WTO Director-General Search: You should know that the Chairman of the WTO General Council announced Wednesday afternoon (3/31) that he could not recommend a consensus forming around either the Thai (Supachai) or New Zealand (Moore) candidates. The Chairman wants delegations to continue consultations so that he can resume efforts next week on reaching a consensus. Contrary to some press reports, the EU still has not reach consensus internally on either of the two candidates. We hope that consensus will be reached soon so that WTO work on Ministerial will not be slowed.

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

4-5 99

April 2, 1999

1999 APR 2 11:58

MEMORANDUM

RESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *MVT for*

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

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SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Electricity Restructuring

Good
The Administration working group has reached closure on the substantive issues involved in clearing DOE's revised electricity restructuring bill. This version of the bill contains some new or slightly amended environmental provisions. The bill should achieve somewhat higher levels of carbon reduction than that submitted last Congress without undermining the significant consumer savings resulting from restructuring. There also is consensus that you should issue a directive to DOE and EPA at the time the bill goes to the Hill ensuring consistent and timely reporting of carbon emissions from the utility sector in the coming years during the debate on restructuring and climate change. Clearance of all documents should be completed to permit announcement of the bill during the week of April 12.

As Congress continues to consider what it will do about electricity restructuring legislation, action continues at the state level on the issue. In Maryland, the legislature recently passed an electricity deregulation bill that does not include significant environmental provisions, and has been criticized by environmental groups. For this reason and others, Governor Glendening is considering vetoing the legislation. Regardless of what action the Governor takes, this situation points to the need for federal legislation to help ensure that major environmental issues are addressed nationally.

Clean Air

The White House clearance process for EPA's proposed rule on Tier II auto tailpipe standards and lower sulfur gasoline is nearing completion. In order to meet the statutory deadline for issuance of a final rule by the end of the year, the proposed rule needs to be published in early April, and White House offices are working to bring the process to a close in that time frame. The EPA has very ably worked with all interested agencies and offices over a period of months, and no intractable substantive differences within the Administration over this proposal have surfaced to date.

Bottled Water

4-5-99

This week, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) released a report on the quality of bottled water. The group's report claims that many types of bottled water are not any safer than tap water. The report states further that one-third of the 103 brands of bottled water tested contained bacteria or chemicals exceeding industry or state standards in at least one sample.

The NRDC performed the study as part of its campaign to encourage the Food and Drug Administration to tighten bottled water regulations. The study found that while most bottled water is of satisfactory quality, Federal and state enforcement is lacking. Senator Lautenberg announced this week that he plans to introduce legislation after the Easter recess that would require stricter labeling and safety standards for bottled water. The bill would impose safety and right-to-know requirements similar to those placed on suppliers of public drinking water.

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

✓ Last week, on the anniversary of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, Representative Vento re-introduced a bill he proposed in the last Congress to provide permanent wilderness protection for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Although passage of such a bill would not change protection of the refuge, which currently is managed as wilderness, it would create an additional barrier for any future Congress or Administration that sought to open the refuge to oil drilling. Secretary Babbitt reiterated the support he has expressed in the past for such legislation. The bill has no chance of passage in this Congress given the opposition of the Alaska delegation, but is likely to attract a number of cosponsors and favorable editorial support outside of the state.

Bioprospecting

|| In the summer of 1997, the Vice President, Secretary Babbitt and National Park Service Director Robert Stanton announced an agreement to license "bioprospecting" in national parks to allow the Federal government to benefit from commercial application of materials taken from Yellowstone's unique thermal pools. Last week, a District Court voided this agreement by ruling that the Park Service violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by not preparing an Environmental Impact Statement.

Several years ago, a micro-organism found in Yellowstone led to the development of a revolutionary DNA fingerprinting process. However, because no licensing agreement was in place, the Park received none of the billions of dollars of profit realized by the private biotechnology firm which developed the process. The 1997 announcement unveiled the first such bioprospecting licensing agreement, a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) between Yellowstone National Park and Diversa Corporation. It set forth a mechanism for sharing profits and collecting specimens.

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Prior to the 1997 signing, however, the Park did not prepare an analysis of the effects on the environment of such an agreement as required by NEPA. The Park maintained that the CRADA did not authorize any activities, but merely paved the way for future permit applications to gather materials. The Park stated that at the time of the individual permit applications, a NEPA analysis -- with full public notice and comment -- would be conducted.

The CRADA gave rise to much debate among environmental groups and bioethicists. While some viewed this as the "selling" of Parks, others appreciated that national parks would share in commercial gains. Three small non-profit organizations concerned with the environment and biotechnology brought suit to set aside the CRADA and won in court. We are working with the Department of Justice to flesh out the details and decide whether or not to appeal the decision.

I strongly support
the bioprospecting
we should do it
we can to get the best
and get on with it ASAP



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

April 2, 1999

4-5-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *neal*
CC: JOHN PODESTA
SUBJECT: OSTP WEEKLY REPORT

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Research at Largest VA Medical Center Halted

On March 22, virtually all research at the VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (GLAHS) was suspended due to repeated violations of bioethical procedural regulations. The Office for Protection from Research Risks (OPRR) first rescinded GLAHS' ability to conduct HHS-funded human subjects research, and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) immediately acted to suspend all research projects, regardless of funding source. This suspension affects hundreds of researchers, many of whom are affiliated with UCLA. GLAHS has figured prominently in a series of articles by the Boston Globe on controversial research practices with mentally ill patients, but no clear cut evidence of harm to human subjects has yet been substantiated. On March 25, VA officials removed the director of research at GLAHS from his post, and started a new investigation into allegations of unethical research in the cardiology department (following a March 25 report in the LA Times). OSTP has learned from VA that the agency may consider further personnel actions to rebuild public confidence in VA research at GLAHS. We will keep in close contact with VA and OPRR to follow this issue as part of our bioethics portfolio.

Boeing Announces Cost Overrun on International Space Station

On March 26, Boeing informed NASA that their estimated cost overrun at the completion of the assembly phase of the International Space Station (January 2004) is projected to be \$986 million, instead of the \$783 million they had previously estimated. NASA anticipated most of this additional cost overrun. Since last year, NASA has had \$848 million in their budget to cover the anticipated Boeing cost overrun, and they had identified \$100 million in reserves in case the overrun grew, for a total of \$948 million. NASA believes they can accommodate the other \$38 million with the increased program reserve in your FY 2000 budget request. We do not expect this additional \$203 million in cost growth on the Boeing contract to result in a supplemental budget request from NASA. I will continue to keep in close contact with NASA Administrator Goldin on this issue.

PNGV Site Visit Reveals Strength of Partnership

Following closely on the heels of a report in *Scientific American* that questioned the Administration's goals for the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV), I met with the Big 3 auto makers' R&D Vice-Presidents and PNGV directors in Detroit. I was pleased to verify that the initial results of PNGV have already been extraordinary -- with the public-private partnership creating strong competition among the world's automakers to bring clean, fuel-efficient technologies to market. Your goals for the PNGV program are still on track to create by 2004 an automobile that has a fuel efficiency of 80 miles per gallon, low pollutant emissions, and the same performance, safety, comfort and cost as a midsize five-passenger sedan. I drove the Ford hybrid vehicle, and was impressed with its peppy acceleration and aggressive handling -- although it still falls short of your Mustang.

Happy Easter !

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *for*

SUBJECT: Climate Change Weekly Report

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Diplomatic

Your meeting next week with Zhu Rongji is an important opportunity to advance our climate change agenda. The reality is that, when it comes to ultimate ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, all roads lead through China. They are the world's second largest emitter, projected to surpass the United States in 2020-2030. No effort to address this problem can succeed without China, nor is the Senate ever likely to approve Kyoto without meaningful Chinese participation.

At the same time, the Chinese thus far remain adamantly opposed to taking commitments under the climate treaty, noting that per capita emissions in China are less than one-eighth those in the United States. Chinese diplomats were unrelentingly obstructionist at Kyoto and Buenos Aires.

One potentially fruitful area to focus Chinese attention on is clean energy development, and we are working with the Vice President's staff to prepare points on this subject for his working lunch with Zhu. China is projected to add a staggering amount of power capacity over the next 20 years or so -- the equivalent of hundreds of major new plants. This presents China with an enormous opportunity: it can build these plants clean, with natural gas and new high-efficiency "clean" coal technology, thereby sharply reducing China's horrendous air pollution (as well as lowering greenhouse gases) or it can build them with conventional lower-tech coal technology. Clean energy costs more up front, but the benefits in terms of the health of the Chinese people (not to mention global warming) would be enormous.

China thus presents a textbook case for the proposition we keep trying to explain to developing countries: namely, that we are *not* asking them to restrain their economic growth, but rather to grow with 21st century technology. They can seek to emulate our economic success, but shouldn't rely on the exact, outdated tools we used (e.g., dirty coal). *What we should be pointing toward with China is an understanding that we will work together to help them build a clean energy future. This would be good for them, good for us, and good for U.S. business.*

Regarding Kyoto itself, China has much to gain if it can overcome its reflexive resistance. Kyoto's market-based mechanisms -- emissions trading (which requires that a country has taken a target) and the project-based Clean Development Mechanism (which a developing country can use *without* having agreed to a target) -- could provide significant new resources to help build a clean-energy future. Such resources could be used for such purposes as building clean power

plants or for reforestation (a particular concern after last year's devastating floods). Zhu Rongji has demonstrated familiarity with climate change in private conversations during the past year. Your raising the issue would underscore the priority we attach to it and help convince Zhu that there is more opportunity than threat for China in joining efforts to address climate change.

Press

AP reported on Friday that 30,000 miners are stopping work today to protest costly environmental protections that are jeopardizing mining jobs. A "looming" climate change treaty, along with air pollution regulations, and mountaintop removal challenges were held up as the key problems. On Thursday, the *San Jose Mercury News* reported that a group of students and faculty at Stanford University is asking the university to use its power as a major shareholder to get companies to withdraw their membership from the Global Climate Coalition -- the anti-Kyoto lobbying group. The *Los Angeles Times* ran a story on Wednesday on GM's announcement that it will begin testing electric-hybrid systems in pickup trucks in California and New York next year, becoming the first auto maker to demonstrate the technology in trucks.

cc: Vice President
John Podesta
Sandy Berger
George Frampton
Leon Fuerth
Ron Klain
Neal Lane
Jack Lew
Joe Lockhart
Gene Sperling
Jim Steinberg
Janet Yellen

Very important
because light trucks
+ other large vehicles
big problem in achieving
higher mileage mpg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-5 99

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Lockhart
Podesta

April 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Joe Lockhart
Press Secretary

RE: Media Outreach for Week of March 29, 1999

Kosovo

National Television

- Booked and staffed interview with President and Dan Rather.
- Presidential briefing/State briefing in WH Briefing Room on Humanitarian Aid.
- Booked interview with Secy. Albright on Face the Nation.
- Booked interviews with Under Secretary Pickering on Fox News Sunday, Today, GMA, and CNN.
- Booked interview with Amb. Holbrooke on Larry King Live.
- Booked interviews with Asst. Sec. Taft on CNN, MSNBC, and Fox News Channel.
- Booked interviews with Sandy Berger on CNN, GMA.
- VP on Larry King Live.
- Albanian-Americans at stake-out following meeting with President.

Radio

- Arranged and staffed radio roundtable with Vice President and the following radio networks on Kosovo: CNN Radio Noticias; NPR; UPI; VOA; American Urban Radio Network; and AP.
- Booked interview with David Leavy on the *Oliver North Show*.
- Booked interview with P.J. Crowley on WIBC (Indianapolis).
- Booked interview with David Leavy on Good Day USA, w/ Ellen Ratner, Doug Stephan.
- Booked interview with David Leavy on *America: Good Morning* (Boston-based, but nationally syndicated).
- Excerpted remarks on Kosovo from Christopher portrait unveiling and posted on WH radio actuality line.

Specialty Media

- Booked and staffed interviews with Mike Hammer and some or all of the following Hispanic networks every day this week: CBS Telenoticias, Univision, CNN En Espanol, and ECO.

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radio interviews
(w/ call-ins)
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could target some of
the audience*

- Booked and staffed interview with Hattie Babbitt and CBS Telenoticias and Univision on humanitarian efforts in Kosovo.

Internet News Sites

- Booked and staffed on-line interview with Dave Leavy on Wash Post.com on Kosovo.
- Booked and staffed on-line interview with P.J. Crowley on MSNBC.com. This interview received one of the largest on-line user audiences for White House interviews thus far. Also received live coverage on MSNBC during the interview.

Christopher Portrait Unveiling

Regional Print and Television

- Forwarded President's remarks from unveiling to California media outlets.

Agriculture Relief Legislation

Radio

- Distributed agriculture actuality by President and fact sheet to farm states.

Regional Print and Television

- Distributed statement on Farm Bankruptcy Bill to media in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, and Central regional states.

Social Security and Medicare Trustees Report Release

Regional Print and Television

- Forwarded President Clinton's remarks and press paper on Social Security and Medicare Trustees' Report to all DC-based, regional media.

Specialty Media

- Forwarded President's remarks, press paper, and photo on Social Security and Medicare Trustees' Report to senior, health and minority publications.

Internet News Sites

- Pitched Social Security story to Wash Post, MSNBC, ABC, AOL, Time, and CNN.

Norfolk

Regional Print and Television

- Forwarded trip press paper and transcripts of POTUS remarks and telephone call to Aviano, Italy, to DC-based, regional media and to local media in states with Members participating in President's trip. Alerted local media to Members' participation.

Radio

- Posted excerpts from President's address in Norfolk on WH radio actuality line.

Census

Radio

- Taped POTUS actuality to distribute to regional sites holding census events.

Statements

- Distributed statements by President and VP on the census.

Unemployment Numbers

National Television

- Pitched Gene Sperling to business/financial news shows on low unemployment numbers.

Specialty Media

- Booked and staffed interview with Maria Echaveste and Radio Bilingue (Los Angeles) on Hispanic unemployment numbers.
- Booked interview with Secy. Herman and Radio Unica (Miami) on Hispanic unemployment numbers.

Radio

- Excerpted remarks from President's briefing room statement on the lowest unemployment numbers in 29 years and posted on WH radio actuality line.

Other Media Outreach

Regional Print and Television

- Pitched and staffed budget briefing with Sylvia Mathews and Gene Sperling for regional news services and DC-based regional reporters not covered by news services; followed up with materials and offers of interviews to those who could not attend.
- Forwarded CDC report on Florida youth anti-smoking program statement to Florida and West Coast media.
- Arranged for Atlanta, GA Fox station (WHTA-TV) to get b-roll footage of GA egg artist viewing Easter egg display.
- Arranged Joe Lockhart interview with Capital Sunday, WJLA-TV in D.C.
- Distributed to all DC-based, regional reporters:
 - statement by VP on Kosovo;
 - statement by the President on President Milosevic;
 - Presidential directive and memorandum on funding for refugees;
 - statement by the Press Secretary on Talbott mission; and
 - statement by the Press Secretary on initiating review of space launch ranges.

- Forwarded statement by President on death of Joe Williams to media in Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Nevada, New York, and California.
- Forwarded Presidential statements on the following appointments to reporters listed:
 - Harold Hongju Koh as Commissioner on the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Connecticut media;
 - John Hanson as Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Veterans Affairs to Alabama media;
 - Robert A. Babbage, Jr. and Larry Echohawk as members of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to Utah and Kentucky media; and
 - Dr. Robert Z. Lawrence to be a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers to Boston and DC media.
- Notified D.C.-based reporters for major Central region newspapers that President Clinton signed into law H.R. 1212 - Agricultural Commodities Producers Protection Act.

National Television

- Booked and staffed interview with President Clinton and Hugh Sidey on the President's legacy.
- Booked interviews with Jon Koskinen on Y2K on CBS This Morning and CNBC.
- Booked interview with Maria Echaveste on Bill Lann Lee on CNN.

Radio

- Forwarded Presidential statements on the following appointments to stations listed:
 - Robert A. Babbage, Jr and Larry Echohawk as members of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to Kentucky and Utah stations.
- Taped POTUS actualities on School Safety, and CDC smoking study. Posted sound on WH radio actuality line and alerted key stations.

Specialty Media

- Forwarded information on Republican budget cuts to seniors, African American and Asian media.
- Forwarded information on President signing bankruptcy extension bill to 100 farm and agriculture publications.
- Forwarded President's statement on the death of Joe Williams to 150 African American outlets and 10 music/jazz publications.
- Mailed photo and statements from President's meeting with the Nigerian President-Elect to 45 African and African American publications.
- Mailed press paper, proclamation and photo on Greek Independence Day to 60 Greek publications.
- Forwarded Press Secretary's statement about delegation to Albania and Macedonia to White Ethnic, African-American, Hispanic, and Asian DC outlets.
- Forwarded President's statement on child abuse prevention month to family and women's

publications.

- Forwarded President's statement on national cancer control month to 90 health publications.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1999

4-5-99

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LORETTA UCELLI ✓
STACIE SPECTOR

RE: COMMUNICATIONS WEEKLY REPORT

KOSOVO

We are working with the NSC and Press to organize a pundits round table with National Security Advisor Berger. Research, Press and the NSC are working to identify foreign policy consultants and analysts currently appearing in news stories about the Kosovo crisis for the purpose of distributing information to assist them in understanding and communicating the Administration's policy to a broader audience.

We have begun to distribute daily talking points to our nation-wide audience providing updates of the United States' and NATO's work to bring peace in Kosovo and highlight the humanitarian aide to the refugees. Talking points for this week and your Norfolk remarks were distributed to Outreach offices, religious leaders, House and Senate Leadership, Cabinet members, White House Liaisons and Regional Administrators for all of the agencies. This information was also posted on the web-site.

We are coordinating with the NSC, OPL and Press a potential package of events to help us define the overall framework of the Kosovo peace effort and to amplify the moral imperative for U.S. action. To highlight the values of your policies regarding Kosovo and the importance of unity with our NATO allies, we are working to develop additional opportunities that demonstrate support of U.S. and NATO policy, leadership and stature similar to the meeting you conducted today with humanitarian leaders.

We are working with the NSC and Legislative Affairs to send to Members of Congress an updated information packet supporting NATO action in the Balkans.

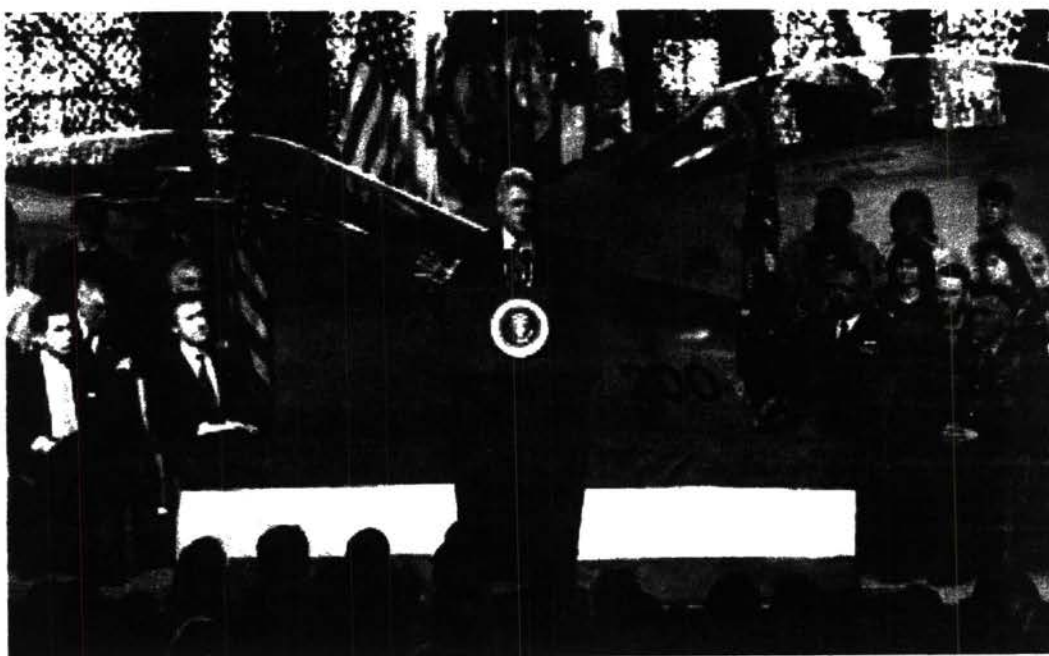
Additionally, the Norfolk event coverage was favorable and widely received. Even though the acoustics in the hanger during your speech were not the most desirable, it is important to note that your remarks were very clear on all networks and your message worked very well.

Web-site

Since December, 1998, the number of hits to the White House
200,000 per day, to 300,000 per day. Since the beginning of O
FORCE, the number of hits per day has increased to 360,000.

Is a web "town hall", answer Q's from anon?

PRESIDENT CLINTON ADDRESSES NAVY AT NORFOLK -- THU, APR 1 3:54PM



NORFOLK, VIRGINIA - U.S President Bill Clinton speaks before a backdrop of U.S. Navy jets, including an F-18 (L) and an F-14 in a hangar at the Norfolk Naval Air Station April 1. The president explained the U.S. and NATO military mission against the Serbs around Kosovo during his speech. Seated at left are U.S. Sen. Charles Robb, Secretary of Defense William Cohen and at right is Gen. Hugh Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Photo by Blake Sell (Reuters)

4-5 99

PRESIDENT CLINTON POSES WITH MARINES AT NORFOLK -- THU, APR 1 3:54PM



NORFOLK, VIRGINIA - U.S. President Bill Clinton poses with U.S. Marines and sailors with an F-14 fighter jet as a backdrop at the Norfolk Naval Air Station April 1. The president explained the U.S. and NATO military mission against the Serbs around Kosovo as the crisis worsened. Photo by Blake Sell (Reuters)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-23-99

Copied
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Podesta

April 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARY BETH CAHILL

SUBJECT: OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON WEEKLY REPORT (March 26-April 1)

CONSTITUENT OUTREACH AND OTHER ISSUES

AFRICAN AMERICAN OUTREACH

*about
Lump sum* **Hugh Price of NUL Grateful for additional police integrity initiatives.** Price recommends: 1) a White House Summit encouraging DOJ to publish an annual report on police misconduct and require federally-subsidized police departments to implement best-practice guidelines; 2) increased DOJ funding for your enforcement initiatives; and 3) funds for community-based organizations to improve relationships between communities and police.

DISABILITY OUTREACH

*1.5 million
to do
fun* **National Organization on Disability raising money for addition to FDR Memorial.** An artist has been selected for the life-size statue of FDR in a wheelchair, to be located in a new "room" focusing on FDR's experience with disability and his contributions to the disability community. NOD wants to raise the requisite \$1.6 million for the statue (in addition to Interior's \$3 million budget) in time for you to make the dedication.

DOJ & numerous disability organizations file amicus curiae briefs on ADA Supreme Court case. On April 21, The Court will hear oral arguments on *Olmstead v. L.C.*, which will determine whether the ADA's "most integrated setting" standard applies to Medicaid Long-Term Care Services. Advocates fear for the ADA's future viability if the Court overrules the lower court; they have effectively compelled over a dozen states to drop their support. Former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh has joined the cause in an amicus brief for the National Organization on Disability.

ETHNIC OUTREACH

Reaction to NATO Campaign: Albanians greatly appreciated their meeting with you, though it has further angered Serbian Americans. This week, the State Department met with Serbian community leadership and separately with four Serbian Orthodox prelates. The prelates are particularly concerned for their churches and cathedrals, and the religious and national symbolism they embody. The Serbian community is pushing hard to schedule a high-level White House meeting. At Ambassador Holbrooke's suggestion, we are seeking more positive voices within the American Serbian community.

HISPANIC OUTREACH

Immigration advocates support your proposal to restore benefits to legal immigrants. OPL participated in a meeting with DPC and SSA to discuss your proposal to restore food stamp, Medicaid, and SSI benefits to legal immigrants. The advocates are interested in helping you in this process. But they oppose using reductions in Medicare to pay for these benefits.

National Council of La Raza endorses public-private partnership on tolerance in the classrooms.

RELIGIOUS OUTREACH

Reaching Out on Hate Crimes. Your letter highlighting this holy season for Christians, Muslims, and Jews was very well received. We hope it will increase active involvement from the Christian and Muslim communities.

Archbishop McCarrick Sends His Regrets. Longstanding plans for meetings in Colombia could not be canceled, but he very much wanted you to know how grateful he is for the invitation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4-5-99

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April 2, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN AHN FOR BEN JOHNSON

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

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ACTIONS

Racial profiling/brutality

Hugh Price sent you an eight page letter as a follow up to your radio address and the meeting that he and other minority leaders had with the Attorney General last week. He expressed support for the initiatives you announced during the radio address but said they are modest in comparison to what needs to be done. He is calling on the Administration and Congress to allocate \$20 million to beef up Justice Department's capacity and is asking DOJ to field a dedicated team of investigators and prosecutors to pursue complaints of police brutality more aggressively. He also wants Congress to hold hearings on police misconduct issues.

Ben spoke to Wade Henderson and he too, is working on a letter that will soon be circulated for signature to the groups who attended the Reno meeting. That letter is expected to contain additional recommendations. We intend to coordinate our activities with the DPC and the Counsel's office as it relates to the issue.

On another note, civil rights groups are applauding a change in police attitudes toward race relations which are emerging quietly in San Diego and San Jose, California. In both communities, police chiefs have voluntarily agreed to begin collecting data to deal with racial profiling complaints. The NAACP and the ACLU have praised the announcements because it being done voluntarily. Legislation is being considered in a dozen states to require the collection of data.

Public Service Announcement: We met with the ONDCP National Media Campaign Office and discussed various strategies for optimizing the resources of our respective offices. We talked specifically about putting public service banner ads on tolerance and diversity on the internet search and portal sites. We also explored the potential of pitching the ads to owners of high volume sites catering to multicultural markets (e.g. Nike). We will be working with the ONDCP Media Office to craft a strategy and will meet with key executives from the internet marketplace.

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CONSTITUENT OUTREACH

Los Angeles Human Relations Commission (Commission): We met with the Executive Director and Deputy of the Commission to discuss their plans for a 30-year assessment of LA race relations, including the changing demographics and the level of integration and economic development. We also talked about a potential meeting that our office can host for commissioners and other officials from cities with diverse populations, to examine disparities and consider assessments of their respective city's race relations.

CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY REPORT

Department of Agriculture

Class Action Case Nears: On March 29, the comment period ended for review of the proposed settlement agreement USDA reached with representatives of farmers who have sued USDA alleging racial discrimination in USDA's farm lending programs. USDA expects the court to rule on approving or modifying the proposed settlement of this high profile case within the next one or two weeks.

Department of Education

HBCUs: On April 7, Secretary Riley is scheduled to address the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education regarding the Administration's support for historically black colleges and universities.

Tribal Speech: On April 15, Secretary Riley plans to address the President's Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities on FY2000 budget proposals for hiring more Native American teachers and for authorizing bonds for school construction on reservations.

Department of Health and Human Services

Hispanic Youth Access to Health Care: On April 5, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) will issue a press release to announce the findings from an Agency-funded study expected to be published in the March/April issue of *Health Services Research*. The study found that over the last 20 years, there has been a large decline in access to care for Hispanics and young adults aged 18-24.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Native American Housing and Economic Development Initiative: On March 30, Secretary Cuomo unveiled a new Native American Housing and Economic Development Initiative to improve life on Indian reservations by creating more jobs and affordable housing and increasing homeownership. The initiative will enable tribal

governments to create non-profit groups that will be able to apply for a share of more than \$1 billion in annual assistance under several major HUD programs.

Because only local governments and non-profit groups are eligible for the funding, tribal governments have been unable to benefit from the programs --even though Indian reservations have high poverty and unemployment rates, as well as great housing needs. Secretary Cuomo announced the Initiative at a Summit on Native American Homeownership, Legal and Economic Development in Chicago. Over 700 representatives from dozens of tribes were at the Summit, which was organized by HUD's Office of Native American Programs.

HUD will sponsor a follow-up summit in late July and early August on the Pine Ridge Reservation in SD, home of the Oglala Lakota Tribe. The conference will be the first Native American housing conference to be held on a reservation. In addition, volunteers will build and rehabilitate homes, "Home Build", for 50 low-income Oglala families.

Department of Interior

Historically Black Colleges MOU: On April 2, the FWS Director will meet with presidents of historically black colleges and universities to sign a MOU that will enhance partnerships, renew FWS' commitment to working with the HBCUs, and improve FWS' ability to recruit minority students for careers in natural resources.

Department of Justice

Hate Crimes Conference: On March 2, the U.S. Attorneys' offices for the Eastern and Western Districts of WI and the WI State Attorney General's office co-sponsored a Hate Crimes Conference in Madison, WI. More than 200 law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community and religious representatives, and area school teachers attended the conference. Acting Assistant Attorney General Bill Lann Lee was the keynote speaker. The conference provided information on the history and formation of hate groups and the importance of community awareness and involvement in addressing the problem.

Department of Transportation

Native American Scientist/Engineer Career Fair: On March 19-20, FHWA attended a career fair and a regional meeting hosted by the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, a national, private, nonprofit organization seeking to significantly increase the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native scientists and engineers, and develop knowledgeable leaders within the native communities. The annual meeting attracted 1,500 to 2,000 participants.

1999 Summer Transportation Institutes: On March 24, Secretary Slater named 30 sites for the FHWA 1999 Summer Transportation Institutes at colleges and universities across the nation, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other Minority Institutes of Higher Education. The first Summer Transportation Institute conducted in 1993 had an enrollment of 20 students. To date, a total of 1,300 students has attended Summer Transportation Institutes.

Department of Veteran Affairs

Native American Speech: On April 23, Secretary West will address "The Gathering of Nations", honoring Native American military veterans at the world's largest gathering of Native Americans, representing over 700 tribes, in Albuquerque, NM. According to the organization, Secretary West will be the first non-Native American in history to address the Gathering of Nations.

Living! I could go
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4-5-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra

Mickey

SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report - March 29-April 2, 1999

FY 2000 Budget

- As part of our effort to build support for our budget, IGA and OMB convened a second conference call with mayors and county officials from Minnesota, Iowa, Delaware, Missouri, and Connecticut to highlight the negative impact on cities that would result from the GOP Budget Resolutions. We also provided a Kosovo conflict update and urged their continued support.

Philadelphia

- *[Signature]* The Navy has reached a final agreement with Philadelphia on the terms of the Economic Development Conveyance for the Kvaerner Shipyard and Naval Station. The two parties signed the purchase agreement on March 31, 1999 in Philadelphia, thus meeting the city's April 1 deadline under its agreement with Kvaerner. Mayor Rendell is very pleased.

Bergstrom-Austin International Airport

- Today we will announce your April 21 trip to Texas which will include your participation in the opening ceremonies for the new airport. This is a base conversion success story which was made possible by federal grants exceeding 160 million dollars. Mayor Kirk Watson and many other local officials are thrilled that you have accepted their invitation.

Olympic Games

- Thurgood Marshall and I, Vice Chairs of the White House Task for Salt Lake 2000, convened a strategy meeting Wednesday, March 31 to discuss with Doug Sosnik, Chuck Ruff, Dorothy Robyn and Janet Murguia several Olympic issues to include how best to respond to calls from the U.S. Olympic Committee and Congressional Republicans for you to make the International Olympic Committee

subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. We are consulting with State, Justice and others on this matter and will have a recommendation for your consideration soon. Senator McCain is conducting a Senate Commerce Committee hearing April 14, to examine recent IOC reform efforts also.

Insular Affairs

- House Education Committee member, Rep. George Miller (CA), and Puerto Rico Governor Pedro Rossello (D) asked that you propose aid equal to that provided to states for disadvantaged Puerto Rican children in your Elementary and Secondary education bill.

IGA Outreach

- This week, we sent material to governors, mayors, county officials, and state legislators on Kosovo, Social Security and Medicare, and Census 2000.

IGA Personnel

- On Monday, April 5, Barbara Bostick-Hunt will join your White House staff as Special Assistant to the President for IGA. She is the former DCOS for Mayor Kurt Schmoke, who highly recommended her to us. Barbara will be primarily responsible for our efforts with city and county officials. Mona Mohib has been promoted to Associate Director and will assist. Lynn Cutler will move to begin her new assignment as Senior Advisor to the Chief of Staff for Indian Affairs and Special Projects.

Week Ahead

- On Monday, April 5 IGA will host its bi-monthly meeting with Department and Agency representatives. Next week, Sally Katzen and I will be hosting a consultation session with the executive directors of the Big Seven organizations of elected officials to discuss the Federalism executive order.

4-5-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
March 27 - April 2, 1999

AMPLIFICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

- **Budget Roll-Out Amplification:** Over 60 major media markets, covering 27 states and various national pundits, have been contacted by the Cabinet and Subcabinet. Statements responding to specific cuts and ramifications outlined in the Republican budget were released to the media from State, USDA, DOC, DOL, and EPA. Outreach began March 26 and the Cabinet will continue to address remaining markets throughout the weekend.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Russia:** On March 26, IMF Managing Director Camdessus traveled to Moscow at the request of Prime Minister Primakov to discuss prospects for a new IMF program for Russia. On March 30, Russia and the IMF released a joint communique indicating that the two sides had agreed on a preliminary framework for a new program. An IMF mission will return to Moscow soon to continue the negotiation of a program that will be submitted to the IMF board for approval.
- **Consolidated Financial Statement:** On March 31, Secretary Rubin, in coordination with OMB Director Lew, submitted the second annual audited financial report of the U.S. Government. Despite considerable progress, GAO reported that they could not audit the information and cited essentially the same deficiencies reported last year. On March 31, Treasury and OMB testified at a hearing of the House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology on the Financial Report. The hearing was critical of government financial systems but was supportive of the progress being made and the commitment of the Administration to improving financial management.

4-5-99

- **Operation Casablanca:** On March 31, two of Mexico's largest banks pleaded guilty to federal criminal charges of money laundering drug proceeds in Operation Casablanca. Bancomer agreed to the forfeiture of \$9.4 million and Banca Serfin agreed to the forfeiture of \$4.2 million. Each bank also agreed to pay a \$500,000 criminal fine. A third bank agreed in a civil action to the forfeiture of \$12.2 million.
- **Korea Certification:** On April 7, the IMF Executive Board will consider the fifth Quarterly Review of Korea's December 1997 Standby Arrangement. A positive review will enable Korea to receive its next disbursement of funds, equal to about \$245 million. Prior to each disbursement of funds to Korea, the Secretary of the Treasury must certify to Congress that certain conditions specified in the Omnibus spending bill of 1998 are met. These conditions include ensuring that no IMF funds are directed to specified industries, and that Korea carries out its commitments under the IMF program. By April 7, Treasury will complete its efforts to verify that the conditions have been met and will transmit certification documents.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Brothers To The Rescue Case:** Plaintiffs in this case had previously obtained a default judgment in the amount of \$187.6 million against the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban Air Force for the killings of three Brothers to the Rescue pilots in February 1996. Plaintiffs then sought to collect this judgment by garnishing debts owed by certain American telecommunications companies to their Cuban counterpart. Over the objections of DOJ, AT&T, and others, a federal judge has ruled in favor of the plaintiffs. On March 22, two of the garnishees, AT&T and AT&T of Puerto Rico, filed a motion to stay the order pending appellate review. DOJ is considering whether to file a similar motion.

McDade Amendment: On March 25, Senator Hatch introduced a bill that would extend the effective date of the McDade Amendment governing prosecutorial conduct, which currently is to go into effect on April 19, by an additional six months. DOJ does not expect Congress to pass this bill prior to April 19.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Yellowstone Bioprospecting Agreement: A U.S. District Court has ruled that NPS must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act with an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement on the Cooperative Research and Development Agreement for bioprospecting at Yellowstone.

- **"Stiltsville" Leases:** On July 1, the leases for seven privately-owned buildings in Biscayne National Park expire. The National Register of Historic Places has notified NPS that the houses comprising "Stiltsville" are not eligible for the National Register.

4-5-99

The State Historic Preservation Officer had supported the nomination. The leases were originally issued by FL and were transferred to Biscayne when the state donated submerged lands to the park in 1985. They have no provisions for extension or renewal and they require building owners to remove structures once the leases expire.

✓
J
• **Everglades:** On March 26, DOI closed a \$152 million deal with FL sugar growers, giving the U.S. title to 63,000 acres of farmland to help preserve the Everglades. About 50,000 acres of land now used to grow sugar cane in Palm Beach County will be used to store water for the Everglades. Some 10,000 acres will be used to create a buffer zone of filtering marshes that are a fundamental part of Everglades cleanup.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

✓
• **Dairy Reform Program:** On March 31, Secretary Glickman announced the first significant reforms to the federal milk marketing order system in over 60 years. As stipulated in the 1996 farm bill, the USDA plan consolidates the 31 federal milk marketing orders into 11, and modernizes the system by which minimum prices for milk used for fluid consumption are determined. While the national effects of the system are negligible, there are several regional shifts from the existing system and USDA expects this announcement will spark significant public and congressional attention, possibly culminating in congressional attempts to block implementation.

- **Farmers Switching to Soybeans:** According to USDA's March 31 *Prospective Plantings*, U.S. farmers planted a record soybean crop for 1999, switching out of corn and wheat; USDA pegs the 1999 corn crop as the smallest in four years, off two percent from 1998, and while the entire wheat crop will be the lowest since 1973, down four percent from 1998, durum planting intentions are actually up 12 percent from last year, making the 1999 crop the largest since in 1982. Still, spring wheat will fall to the lowest level since 1988.

- **Exports to Korea:** On March 29, Secretary Glickman announced that USDA has made \$1 billion in export financing available to ship U.S. agricultural goods to Korea, the fourth largest market for U.S. farm exports.

J
• **Record Wheat Buy:** On March 26, USDA made its single largest wheat purchase ever, buying more than one million metric tons of hard red winter wheat, worth approximately \$133.5 million, for foreign donations. Most of the wheat is destined for Russia, with the balance going to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jordan, and Nicaragua under the food aid initiative you announced last summer.

- **First Rice Loan Deficiency Payments:** During the week of March 22-26, world rice prices fell below the level at which rice farmers who have taken loans from USDA with their crops pledged as collateral may repay those loans. Under the farm bill, growers can

repay at the lesser of either the loan rate, or the world price, keeping the difference if they repay at less than the loan rate. This is known as a marketing loan gain. The prices reached during the week that ended March 26 marked the first marketing loan gains triggered for rice since June 1995.

- **Hog Prices:** While USDA's March 26 Hogs and Pigs report showed a smaller inventory than last year and a seven percent drop in farrowing intentions for the next two quarters under last year's level, March hog prices dropped \$1.50 per hundredweight from their February levels, as the supply of hogs coming to slaughter runs 2-3 percent over the 1998 rate.
- **Commodity Markets:** Wheat cash and futures prices moved higher on USDA's purchases for donation to needy countries. Corn was pulled up by the rise in wheat, but rumored competition from China tempered the gains. Soybean prices rose in a volatile week, largely on rumors that U.S. government sanctions on Iran may be lifted. Rice prices fell on slackening export demand and lower international prices. Cotton prices surged early in the week on the hope that renewed Step 2 funding would be attached to the supplemental appropriations bill, but prices then dropped when the funding was not included. Cattle prices followed weak wholesale beef prices down. Hog prices were up sharply on slowed marketings and rising wholesale pork prices. Broiler prices dropped, still pressured by the large slaughter of heavy birds. Butter prices declined as seasonally heavy production continues. Cheese prices were unchanged.
- **Farm Crisis:** On April 7, Secretary Glickman will address the State Legislature in Topeka, KS, on USDA initiatives to alleviate the farm crisis.
- **Earth Day Water System Announcements:** USDA is preparing its annual Earth Day announcement of financing for rural water and sewer system improvements; past years' awards have totaled over \$150 million, and have attracted considerable public and media attention.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **NATO Support:** On March 24, the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) responded to an urgent request from NATO to expedite the shipment of Motorola radio equipment for use by the NATO Rapid Reaction Corps deployed to Macedonia in support of NATO operations in Kosovo. BXA issued a priority rating authorization using its industrial resource authority under the Defense Priorities and Allocations System to require Motorola to give preference to the NATO requirement. With the priority rating, Motorola was able to ship the equipment in three days instead of the current commercial lead time of three months.

- fold*

U.S.-China Summit: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is coordinating the second China-U.S. Telecommunications Summit, scheduled for March 31-April 2 in Guangzhou China, with 32 U.S. companies, 21 Chinese companies, and senior U.S. and Chinese government officials. In addition to Secretary Daley and other senior DOC officials, representatives from the State Department and the FCC are participating on behalf of the U.S.
- summary so far?*

Senator Proposes to Fold NTIA into the FCC: On March 25, during the FCC's FY2000 Appropriations hearing, Senator Gregg, chairman of the House Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee, asked FCC Chairman Kennard for his thoughts on the idea of folding the National Telecommunications and Information Administration into the FCC. Chairman Kennard said it made sense administratively, that it was an interesting proposal, and that he would give it some thought.
- U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee:** The U.S.-Russia BDC completed work on a wide-ranging agenda before discovering that the Gore-Primakov Commission was canceled. Secretary Daley and Deputy Secretary Mallett joined the BDC delegations for a concluding session, during which a Joint Statement on Future Work was signed. The BDC, which heard from business representatives from both countries and OPIC Chairman Munoz, agreed to continue work on market access, rule of law, tax, commercial energy, and standards issues, to pursue cooperation in seven industrial sectors, to expand the Clear-Pac customs project, and to explore creation of a business forum.
- Encryption:** The House Judiciary Committee reported out the Security and Freedom Through Encryption (SAFE) Act on March 24. The bill, which would liberalize export controls on most encryption technologies and prohibit government-mandated key recovery or escrow systems, will be considered next by the House International Relations Committee. The bill currently has 244 co-sponsors.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- WI Van Accident:** On March 25, a van carrying fourteen young people crashed in WI, and resulted in the death of seven young people (ages 15-21). The victims are believed to have been in training or selling magazine subscriptions door-to-door for Yes, Inc. The Wage and Hour division of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) has begun an investigation to determine if the company employing the young people was in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act child labor provisions.
- America West:** On April 5, the America West flight attendants (represented by the Association of Flight Attendants) will mail ratification ballots to their 2,400 members, with the final vote count scheduled for April 30, at the offices of the National Mediation Board (NMB). In addition to the \$2.9 million signing bonus that the flight attendants will

receive for agreeing to drop a 1984 lawsuit against the company, the attendants will receive pay increases comparable to the "B-tiered" wage rates paid to attendants at the larger Southwest Airlines. Other benefits, such as increased per diem rates, are also included. Union sources expect ratification.

- **MI Factory Explosion:** On March 29, the Independence Professional Fireworks Inc. factory in Osseso, MI, exploded, resulting in five worker fatalities. MI's Bureau of Safety and Regulation (BS&R) is in the initial phase of their investigation of the accident. On December 11, 1998, this same company had an explosion that resulted in seven worker fatalities. The BS&R is preparing to issue citations for the December accident within weeks.
- **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Data Announcements:**
 - April 8 - U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes (March).
 - April 9 - Producer Price Indexes (March).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):** In mid-April, the TANF regulation, which governs key provisions of the welfare block grant program enacted in August 1996 and provides states with a basic set of TANF rules, will be published in the *Federal Register*. This program replaced AFDC and related programs such as Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) and Emergency Assistance (EA).
- **Infants and Hepatitis B:** On March 24, the Food and Drug Administration approved Nabi's Immune Globulin for the treatment of acute exposure to blood containing hepatitis B (HB) antibodies, perinatal exposure of infants born to HB-positive mothers, sexual exposure to HB-positive persons, and household exposure of infants to persons with acute HB infection. This product addresses a critical need for the prophylactic treatment of neonates. The only other manufacturer of such a product, Abbott Labs, has discontinued making it.
- **Substance Abuse and Child Protection:** On April 1, HHS released "Blending Perspectives and Building Common Ground," a report to Congress on Substance Abuse and Child Protection, required by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA). Many of the three million children each year who are the subjects of child protective services reports and most of the over 500,000 children in foster care have parents with substance abuse problems. The report describes a number of innovative efforts to improve outcomes for these families and suggests directions the substance abuse treatment and child welfare fields should consider in order to improve collaborative service.

4-5-99

- **Cancer Drug:** On April 4, CBS *60 Minutes* will carry a report on NCI-supported trials of Sugren, an anti-angiogenesis drug (i.e., attacks tumors by cutting off the blood supply to the tumor site). The "cautiously optimistic" report will note that the trial achieved a 50 percent survival rate in small group of patients with advanced cancers. UCLA researchers and Dr. Robert Wittes, NCI deputy director, were interviewed.
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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **Native American Housing and Economic Development Initiative:** On March 30, HUD unveiled a new Native American Housing and Economic Development Initiative to improve life on Indian reservations by creating more jobs, affordable housing, and homeownership. The initiative will enable tribal governments to create non-profit groups that will be able to apply for a share of more than \$1 billion in annual assistance under several major HUD programs. Because only local governments and non-profit groups are eligible for the funding, tribal governments have been unable to benefit from the programs, even though Indian reservations have high poverty and unemployment rates, as well as great housing needs.
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reported a seasonally adjusted annual sales rate of 5.02 million units in February, up 6.1 percent from the rate of 4.73 million units recorded a year ago. Although the February rate was down a fractional 0.4 percent from the January figure of 5.04 million units, the month's activity was exceptional, with the resale pace exceeding the five million mark for the third consecutive month.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Intermodal Tour:** From April 5-10, Secretary Slater will tour Massena, NY; Detroit, MI; Columbus and Athens, OH; Indianapolis and Seymour, IN; Meridian, MS; Knoxville, TN; El Dorado, Monticello and Texarkana, AR; and Brownsville and McAllen, TX. The Secretary will participate in events with congressional leaders, local and state officials amplifying the Administration's record level investment in transportation while creating more livable and safe communities.
- **Aviation Growth:** On March 23, Secretary Slater announced that the nation's air carriers are braced by one of the strongest economies on record and have experienced seven straight years of traffic growth, with a record of 643.3 million people who traveled on U.S. commercial airlines in 1998. This trend is expected to continue, with the number of air travelers to increase to nearly one billion in 2010.
- **Cruise Ship Accessibility for the Disabled:** On March 24, DOJ filed an *amicus* brief in support of a disabled individual also alleges that she was discriminated against by a foreign-flag cruise line because of her disability. DOJ joined them in urging that the Americans with Disabilities Act apply to foreign-flag cruise ships that serve U.S. ports.
- **737 Upgrade:** On March 19, in response to an FAA regulation requiring installation of upgraded digital flight data recorders by July 2001, more than 95 percent of domestic Boeing 737s are reported to have either new recorder units or some of the installation work finished. As of March 1, 300 Boeing 737s were completely outfitted with new recorders and enhanced sensors. Work on another 676 aircraft is in progress, with individual tasks such as wiring, installation of sensors or activation of some sensors already installed. Rudder position measurements are now available on more than 35 percent (363) of the 1,025 Boeing 737s covered by the FAA's July 1997 rule.
- **Rail-Highway Safety Contract:** On March 19, a \$3 million six-year cooperative agreement was awarded to Operation Lifesaver, Inc. to deliver a national public awareness and safety program that will promote education, enforcement, and engineering to reduce collisions, deaths, and injuries on or around highway-rail grade crossings and railroad property.

4-5-99

- **Nigerian President-Elect:** On March 31, Secretary Slater met with President-Elect Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria to discuss transportation issues of concern to Nigeria, including the status of safety and security at Lagos International Airport.

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- **Livable Community Ceremony:** On April 16, DOE will celebrate the opening of Civano, a first-of-its-kind sustainable community that incorporates energy efficiency, environmentally-sound homes, commercial operations, and a "livable community" design. Civano will include nearly 2600 homes and supporting businesses with photovoltaic and solar water heating, and super-efficient, environmentally sound construction. The cooperative project involves DOE, Tucson Electric Power, the State of AZ, the City of Tucson, and other public and private organizations.
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✓ **CA School Reform:** On March 29, Governor Gray Davis signed into law two of four bills passed by the special legislative session he called to reform CA schools. One bill requires students, starting in 2004, to pass a test before graduating from high school; the other funds several programs designed to improve reading. In early April, the Governor will sign the two remaining bills, on teacher peer review and school performance evaluation.

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announce that it has placed outstanding state and local debt on credit watch. The state Senate will discuss alternative plans and vote on Governor Shaheen's proposal, which calls for several new taxes, but no income tax.

- **Puerto Rico Trip:** From April 15-19, Secretary Riley will travel to Puerto Rico. Planned events include a visit to a school to announce a Comprehensive School Reform Award, and attendance at a Mars Millennium Project Launch, a luncheon at the University of Puerto Rico, and a ceremony to highlight a land transfer.
- **Ending Social Promotion:** DOEd is preparing "Taking Responsibility for Ending Social Promotion: A Guide for Educators and State and Local Leaders." The document, which offers promising examples and resources to help end the practice of social promotion, is awaiting release and posting on the web, possibly in early April. The National Urban League has expressed concern about efforts to end social promotion proposed an Academic Bill of Rights so that minority students would have an equal opportunity to meet new standards. DOEd has pledged to make sure that civil rights groups are aware of the proposal to increase Title I funding, federal support for computers in high-poverty schools, and other efforts to ensure that minority students have equal access to education.
- **School Reform Grants:** DOEd is in the final stages of reviewing the last of the state applications for Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration grants. States distribute the federal funds to schools through a grant competition. In April, DOEd plans to announce the grants for CA (\$16 million), IA (\$1 million), and Kentucky (\$2.3 million), as well as for NH, PR, RI, and SD.
- **Workplace Education:** In early April, DOEd and the Conference Board, a business membership and research organization, are planning to release a report that validates the importance of workplace education programs. The report characterizes the attitudes of employers, employees, and union officials about the effectiveness of workplace education programs.

Colon Cancer Screening: A study done by VA researchers at the Minneapolis, MN, VA Medical Center found that a simple screening test every two years can cut the death rate for colorectal cancer by 21 percent. The findings were published in the March 3 issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. Colorectal cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death in the U.S.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **G-8 Environment Ministerial:** On March 26-28, Administrator Browner attended the G-8 Environment Ministerial in Schwerin, Germany, which focused on globalization, global climate change, and environment and transport. The Ministers completed a joint communique, including a new commitment to regular reports on progress made on past G-8 commitments, such as domestic efforts to combat global warming. The Administrator also provided the Ministers with an update on progress made by G-8 nations on the children's environmental health communique, adopted during the 1997 Environmental Leader Summit in Miami, to take steps to protect children from environmental hazards worldwide.

UNITED NATIONS

- **Kosovo:** On March 26, the Security Council voted overwhelmingly (3-12) against a Russia-sponsored resolution calling for a cessation of NATO action in Yugoslavia. Only Russia, China, and Namibia supported the resolution. The coalition that formed in opposition to the Russian resolution included five NATO council members, four Islamic members, two Latin members, plus Slovenia, an unusual and issue-specific alliance which may not prove reliable in future Council action related to Kosovo.
- **Population and Development:** The preparatory commission for the General Assembly's five-year review of the Cairo Population Conference is making slow progress. Despite the success of the Hague Forum and the First Lady's keynote address to that gathering, developing countries are split over controversial abortion and family planning issues. The Holy See, Argentina, Nicaragua, Sudan, and others are attempting to overturn key accomplishments of Cairo. New controversies over items such as refugee reproductive health and emergency contraception have further hampered progress toward the review, which is slated for June.
- **Western Sahara:** On March 30, the Security Council voted to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the referendum in Western Sahara until April 30.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- **Welfare-to-Work:** The Federal government has hired 11,958 former welfare recipients since April 1997 when the Federal Welfare-to-Work hiring initiative was launched. This is 112 percent of the four-year goal. Of special note, DOC, which had about 40 percent of the government-wide commitment, has now met 100 percent of its goal or 4,188 hires.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

- **French and German Polling:** Flash USIA surveys conducted after the start of NATO airstrikes (March 26-27) find that the French and German publics are modestly supportive of the current NATO operation in Kosovo and are receptive to continued allied military involvement to contain the conflict. However, among these Europeans, there is more support for a peacekeeping than for a peacemaking role for NATO. Half in France and slightly more in Germany support the recent NATO airstrikes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Slightly more in each country support participation in the action. If violence continues in Kosovo, the French and German public support continued airstrikes, stationing troops in Albania and Macedonia, and deploying peacekeeping troops. They are more closely divided over sending ground troops to stop the fighting in Kosovo. Majorities of Germans and French believe that independence for Kosovo would be "a positive development."
- **Jordanian Opinion of U.S. Policies:** Although American credibility in Jordan is no longer at rock bottom, public frustration with U.S. policy toward both the Arab-Israeli conflict and Iraq is still pervasive. Large majorities continue to express dissatisfaction with the American role in the peace process (80 percent) and disapprove of U.S. policies toward Iraq (89 percent). Consistent with long-standing public opposition to military action against Iraq, nine-in-ten (89 percent) also object to U.S.-UK air strikes to enforce the "no-fly" zones over Iraq.
- **Ukraine Poll:** USIA's most recent poll in Ukraine shows that two-thirds of Ukrainians feel that their country should join a union with Russia and Belarus. A quarter oppose joining such a union. Asked whether it is more important to integrate Ukraine's economy with Russia's or to develop closer economic ties with the West, more Ukrainians favor integration with Russia than want to move closer to the West.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

- **Guam Dry-dock Donation:** On May 29, 1998 GSA approved the donation of a Navy dry-dock located in HI to the Government of Guam. Guam must submit an acceptable plan to tow the dry dock to Guam and have a suitable location for it use. There is a statutory deadline for this that ends on May 29. As of March 31, Guam had not submitted a plan to GSA. HI and several other states including CA, OR, TX, and AL have expressed a strong interest in the dry-dock, should Guam fail to meet the deadline.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

- **Kosovo:** Due to the current military action in the Kosovo region, SSA is unable to provide normal service to the beneficiary population in Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. About 1,200

beneficiaries who currently receive Social Security checks are affected. The April 2 checks for these beneficiaries will be held with the Treasury.

- **Social Security Advisory Board Meeting:** On April 12-15, the Social Security Advisory Board will make fact-finding visits to the Kansas City and Chicago Regions. Advisory Board members will visit Social Security offices and hold public hearings on how SSA can improve its service to the public.

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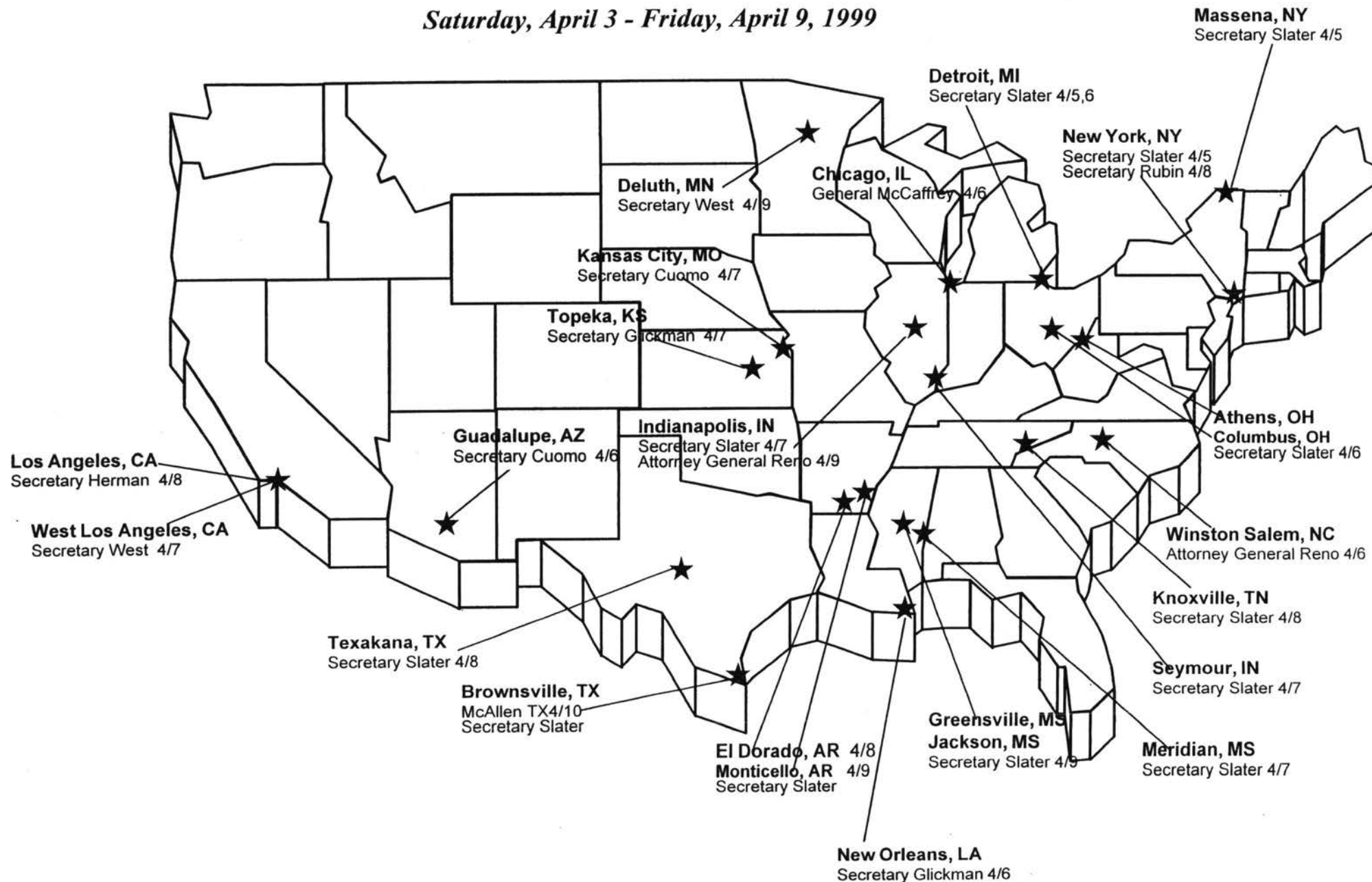
The Vice President
John Podesta
Sandy Berger
Sidney Blumenthal
Mary Beth Cahill
Maria Echaveste
George Frampton
Mickey Ibarra
Ben Johnson
Janis Kearney
Ron Klain
Neal Lane
Jack Lew
Ann Lewis
Joe Lockhart
Minyon Moore
Bruce Reed
Steve Ricchetti
Doug Sosnik
Gene Sperling
Larry Stein
Loretta Ucelli
Melanne Verveer

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Luncheon:** On March 29, Secretary Cohen hosted a luncheon with a wide spectrum of outside validators to gain support for the Administration's request for additional BRAC rounds in FY 2001 and FY 2005. Validators included representatives from taxpayer advocacy organizations, and defense policy groups, and defense industry leaders.
- **New Horizon Exercise:** New Horizon is a joint exercise to improve the readiness training of reserve and guard engineer and medical support units. In Honduras, there are 556 soldiers deployed. Base camp construction is complete and construction continues on clinics and schools. In Guatemala, there are approximately 265 soldiers deployed. Base camp and hospital construction are complete. Other projects, including schools and roads, are in various stages of completion. In the Dominican Republic, 107 soldiers are deployed. The base camp is under construction.
- **Joint Civilian Orientation Conference (JCOC):** Secretary Cohen will host 60 civilian leaders from across the country for an eight day JCOC beginning April 24. The goal of the JCOC program is to increase public understanding of national security through a forum of free exchanges among influential civilians, senior DoD officials, key military leaders, and officers and enlisted military personnel. Former Secretaries of DoD have hosted the JCOC since 1948.
- **Workplace Transition in San Antonio, TX:** Kelly Air Force Base is anticipating issuing over 500 reduction-in-force separation notices in May 1999, with a projected separation date of September 30. As a result, DoD's Civilian Assistance and Reemployment Program conducted Priority Placement Program (PPP) workforce briefings for Kelly employees on March 29-30. This group of Kelly employees will be the last eligible to volunteer for early PPP registration prior to its closure. It is expected that approximately 1,000 will register.
- **McClellan Nuclear Reactor Transfer:** The Air Force (AF) plans to transfer ownership of the nuclear reactor located at the McClellan Air Force Base, CA to the University of California. The McClellan Local Reuse Authority (LRA) had been concerned about funding for decommissioning and decontamination of the reactor. The AF alleviated the LRA's concerns by noting that the AF FY 2000 budget request included \$17.6 million for decommissioning and decontaminating the reactor.

Domestic Cabinet Travel

Saturday, April 3 - Friday, April 9, 1999



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U.S.-China Summit: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is coordinating the second China-U.S. Telecommunications Summit, scheduled for March 31-April 2 in Guangzhou China, with 32 U.S. companies, 21 Chinese companies, and senior U.S. and Chinese government officials. In addition to Secretary Daley and other senior DOC officials, representatives from the State Department and the FCC are participating on behalf of the U.S.
- summary of that*

Senator Proposes to Fold NTIA into the FCC: On March 25, during the FCC's FY2000 Appropriations hearing, Senator Gregg, chairman of the House Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee, asked FCC Chairman Kennard for his thoughts on the idea of folding the National Telecommunications and Information Administration into the FCC. Chairman Kennard said it made sense administratively, that it was an interesting proposal, and that he would give it some thought.
- U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee:** The U.S.-Russia BDC completed work on a wide-ranging agenda before discovering that the Gore-Primakov Commission was canceled. Secretary Daley and Deputy Secretary Mallett joined the BDC delegations for a concluding session, during which a Joint Statement on Future Work was signed. The BDC, which heard from business representatives from both countries and OPIC Chairman Munoz, agreed to continue work on market access, rule of law, tax, commercial energy, and standards issues, to pursue cooperation in seven industrial sectors, to expand the Clear-Pac customs project, and to explore creation of a business forum.
- Encryption:** The House Judiciary Committee reported out the Security and Freedom Through Encryption (SAFE) Act on March 24. The bill, which would liberalize export controls on most encryption technologies and prohibit government-mandated key recovery or escrow systems, will be considered next by the House International Relations Committee. The bill currently has 244 co-sponsors.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- WI Van Accident:** On March 25, a van carrying fourteen young people crashed in WI, and resulted in the death of seven young people (ages 15-21). The victims are believed to have been in training or selling magazine subscriptions door-to-door for Yes, Inc. The Wage and Hour division of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) has begun an investigation to determine if the company employing the young people was in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act child labor provisions.
- America West:** On April 5, the America West flight attendants (represented by the Association of Flight Attendants) will mail ratification ballots to their 2,400 members, with the final vote count scheduled for April 30, at the offices of the National Mediation Board (NMB). In addition to the \$2.9 million signing bonus that the flight attendants will

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- **NH School Funding Bill:** On March 30, the NH State Legislature rejected a school funding proposal. The rejection means that NH almost certainly missed the April 1 deadline for finding a new funding formula after the state Supreme Court ruled its old funding formula unconstitutional. The uncertainty has led Moody's Investor Service to

announce that it has placed outstanding state and local debt on credit watch. The state Senate will discuss alternative plans and vote on Governor Shaheen's proposal, which calls for several new taxes, but no income tax.

• **Puerto Rico Trip:** From April 15-19, Secretary Riley will travel to Puerto Rico. Planned events include a visit to a school to announce a Comprehensive School Reform Award, and attendance at a Mars Millennium Project Launch, a luncheon at the University of Puerto Rico, and a ceremony to highlight a land transfer.

• **Ending Social Promotion:** DOEd is preparing "Taking Responsibility for Ending Social Promotion: A Guide for Educators and State and Local Leaders." The document, which offers promising examples and resources to help end the practice of social promotion, is awaiting release and posting on the web, possibly in early April. The National Urban League has expressed concern about efforts to end social promotion proposed an Academic Bill of Rights so that minority students would have an equal opportunity to meet new standards. DOEd has pledged to make sure that civil rights groups are aware of the proposal to increase Title I funding, federal support for computers in high-poverty schools, and other efforts to ensure that minority students have equal access to education.

• **School Reform Grants:** DOEd is in the final stages of reviewing the last of the state applications for Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration grants. States distribute the federal funds to schools through a grant competition. In April, DOEd plans to announce the grants for CA (\$16 million), IA (\$1 million), and Kentucky (\$2.3 million), as well as for NH, PR, RI, and SD.

• **Workplace Education:** In early April, DOEd and the Conference Board, a business membership and research organization, are planning to release a report that validates the importance of workplace education programs. The report characterizes the attitudes of employers, employees, and union officials about the effectiveness of workplace education programs.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

• **Colon Cancer Screening:** A study done by VA researchers at the Minneapolis, MN, VA Medical Center found that a simple screening test every two years can cut the death rate for colorectal cancer by 21 percent. The findings were published in the March 3 issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. Colorectal cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death in the U.S.

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