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Anthony Robbins Companies
The Chairman's Office
9191 Towne Centre Dr. / Suite 600
San Diego, California 92122
619 535-9900

*Sean
do you
think okay?
not*

IMPORTANT FAX

To: Ms. Betty Currie

Fax: (202) 456-1210

Phone: (202) 456-1414

From: Sherill Whisenand

Date: June 9, 1999

Executive Assistant to the
Chairman

Re: Mr. Robbins Request

Pages: 8 (including cover)

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

Ms. Currie: Thank you for your pleasant conversation regarding Mr. Robbins' request for a presidential note to go to the students listed herein. I have provided all information we have in hopes that it will be clear and expedite the request. We are at your disposal should you need any more information. Call me directly at (619) 535-6206. Thank you!

6-9-99

Respectfully submitted,

Sherill Whisenand

*How should we
handle?*

Dan B
Advise Carl

*From:
Tony
Robbins*



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

GEORGE W. BUSH
GOVERNOR

June 2, 1999

Greetings to:

James Allen

Congratulations on your graduation from Eisenhower High School on June 6. I know you worked hard to reach this milestone in your life, and I'm sure your family and friends are very proud of you.

Seven years ago, when you joined the "Champions of Excellence" program, you pledged to maintain good attendance and grades; abstain from alcohol and drugs; avoid criminal activity; and contribute to your community. I commend you for upholding that promise and being a shining example to your peers. As you prepare to enter college, I encourage you to continue to live responsibly, set high goals and work hard to achieve them.

I also commend Cathy Gibson for her guidance and support through the years and Anthony Robbins for helping you fulfill your dream of attending college.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending best wishes for your future success.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "GWB", written over the printed name "GEORGE W. BUSH".

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANTHONY ROBBINS

C O M P A N I E S

RESOURCES FOR CREATING AN EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY OF LIFE

June 8, 1999

Ms. Bette Currie
Office of the President
The White House
Washington, DC

Sent Via Facsimile: (202) 456-1210

Dear Ms. Currie:

It was a pleasure to briefly speak with you yesterday on behalf of Anthony Robbins. Per our conversation, Mr. Robbins requests a proclamation letter or congratulatory message on behalf of Mr. Clinton be sent to the students whom Mr. Robbins is sponsoring for college.

For your perusal, I have attached background information to support our request. Mr. Robbins attended most of their graduations last weekend, hosted an awards banquet for them in Houston, TX., accompanied them to Disneyland in California yesterday and is hosting them all week at his internationally-renowned seminar, *Date with Destiny* this week in Palm Springs, CA.

The "adopted" students who have earned academic excellence and community service achievement were originally students from Stovall Elementary School, 3025 Willington Street, Houston, Texas 77088. Some have graduated or are graduating, as listed in the attached documents. The oversight principal is Cathy Gibson and Superintendent of Schools is M.B. "Sonny" Donaldson who can be reached at (281) 449-1011. We have parental permission to release the names of the students, parents, home addresses and telephone numbers, per your use.

Additionally, Mr. Robbins requests a letter be sent to: Ms. Gibson and to Ms. Francine DiBlasi, Director of the Anthony Robbins Foundation at our address listed on this letterhead. We have also enclosed a sample of the letter which Texas Governor George W. Bush forwarded to the students last week. Thank you for your gracious assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly at (619) 535-6206 or fax me at (619) 535-6305.

Sincerely,



Sherill Whisenand
Executive Assistant to the Chairman

Enclosure

ANTHONY ROBBINS FOUNDATION

The Champions of Excellence Program
Houston, TX

Facts

In 1992 a 5th grade class from Stovall Elementary School in Houston was adopted. Anthony Robbins entered into contracts with 97 students stipulating he would pay for their college education if they:

- 1) maintain a B average (80%) or better at school
- 2) stay off drugs and alcohol
- 3) have no incidences of criminal activity
- 4) maintain consistent and appropriate behavior
- 5) voluntarily contribute to community service projects by donating 25 hours per year while in elementary school and 50 hours per year while in high school
- 6) maintain consistent attendance at school

Each year their progress has been monitored by Stovall Principal Cathy Gibson with cooperation from the Aldine School District and principals of the schools. Mrs. Gibson has been responsible to be their mentor and has kept track of their grades, community service responsibilities and has been a constant source of motivation. Additionally, every year Mr. Robbins has made a trip to Houston to visit with the students giving them a special peak performance seminar.

Highlights

- ❖ Upon their graduation from 8th grade, Mr. Robbins hosted a reception dinner and presented a seminar on investing. Each student was given the funds with which to purchase stocks. Together as a class they purchased Coca-cola, Johnson & Johnson, Walgreen and Wrigley stocks.
- ❖ As a special incentive, Mr. Robbins flew the Champions to San Antonio for a Spurs game in 1995. They enjoyed the game and afterwards had the opportunity to meet with members of the team to get autographs.
- ❖ In 1998 Mr. Robbins conducted a one-on-one session with each Champion and their parents or guardians in preparation for their college years. Each student spent one hour discussing his future, goals and plans for his major area of study in college. This was an invaluable session as Mr. Robbins probed each student to really reach inside and determine what his realistic career passions are.

Where are They Now?

The Champions are now in their senior year of high school and 20 have remained true to the program. In addition to the established criteria, they have been exemplary citizens, and have contributed a total of 6300 hours to more than 50 Houston community service agencies. These children have become young leaders and have set an outstanding example of setting the highest standards, committing to the pursuit of excellence and resourcing their unlimited personal power to reach their own goals.

These outstanding men and women have not only earned the right to receive a 4-year college scholarship from the Anthony Robbins Foundation, but the right to walk tall as examples of extraordinary leaders within their community.

ANTHONY ROBBINS

C O M P A N I E S

RESOURCES FOR CREATING AN EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY OF LIFE

Champions of Excellence Eligible as of 1999

Champion (Guardian)	Last Name	Address	Phone	SCHOOL/Grad.
James (Marilyn)	Allen	2167 Deerhurst Houston, TX 77088	281/999-4884	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX June 5, 1999
Adam (Kathleen)	Berry	4303 Pincville Lane Spring, TX 77388	281/350-0831	Klein High School Houston, TX Grad: May 29
Chantel (Carol)	Bryant	5218 Long Creek Lane Houston, TX 77088	281/445-5725	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
James (Peggy Meinhart)	Cipolla	3403 Black Locust Houston, TX 77088	281/931-4978	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Latoya (Vera)	Clark	5335 W. Gulf Bank, #1416 Houston, TX 77088	281/820-3952	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Angelicia (Lynda Moore)	Davis	3811 Villa Glen Houston, TX 77088	281/931-0056	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Edwin (Elmer)	Dearman	13827 Dachne Drive Houston, TX 77014	281/880-6255	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Craig (Patricia)	Garrett	8219 South College Ave. Tulsa, OK 74137	918/488-8722	Jenks HS Jenks, OKLA Grad. May 18
Enjoli (Jacquelyn Holmes)	Jones	3618 Almington Houston, TX 77088	281/591-6783	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Rebecca (Gail)	Krepick	7502 Moreton Cr. Spring, TX 77379	281/379-2606	Klein HS Houston, TX Grad. May 29

ANTHONY ROBBINS

C O M P A N I E S

RESOURCES FOR CREATING AN EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY OF LIFE

Champion (Guardian)	Last Name	Address	Phone	School/Grad.
James (Marilyn Barbosa)	Allen	2167 Deerhurst Houston, TX 77088	281/999-4884	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX Grad. June 5
Katrina (Ta-Kwong)	Lee	3627 Abinger Lane Houston, TX 77088	281/445-5285	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Australia (Agnce)	Manning	1406 Tarberry Road Houston, TX 77088	281/591-1117	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Natasha (Rose)	Miller	12318 Ocean Laurel Houston, TX 77014	281/537-7650	Westfield HS Houston, TX Grad. May 25
Gabriel (Aura)	Ortiz	4200 Lockfield, #611 Houston, TX 77092	713/686-4468	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Lauren (Robin)	Petersen	2018 Bunzel Houston, TX 77088	281/445-5501	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Crystal (Richard)	Ray	2015 Roanwood Houston, TX 77090	281/583-7106	Westfield HS Houston, TX Grad. May 25
Phillip (Clarice)	Reed	3418 Almington Lane Houston, TX 77090	281/445-7947	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Victoria (Ida)	Sifuentes	8734 Burford Houston, TX 77088	281/931-5127	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Sandy (Gladys)	Tistog	4107 R.V. Mayfield Houston, TX 77088	281/448-4876	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX
Corina (Carlos)	Vargas	2030 Dormston Lane Houston, TX 77088	281/448-3952	Eisenhower HS Houston, TX

ANTHONY ROBBINS

C O M P A N I E S

RESOURCES FOR CREATING AN EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY OF LIFE

Let It Be Known That

Saturday, June 5, 1999
in Houston, Texas

is Proclaimed

Anthony Robbins' "Champions of Excellence" Day

Whereas... Anthony Robbins, acclaimed author and peak performance coach, established the "Champions of Excellence" program in 1992 at Stovall Elementary School in Houston to offer a unique opportunity to 5th graders;

Whereas... The 5th grade class committed to 1) Maintain a B average or better at school, 2) Stay off drugs and alcohol, 3) Have no incidences of criminal activity, 4) Maintain consistent and appropriate behavior, 5) Voluntarily contribute to community service projects by donating 25 hours per year while in elementary school and 50 hours per year while in high school, 6) Maintain consistent attendance at school, thus becoming "Champions of Excellence";

Whereas... Cathy Gibson, Principal of Stovall Elementary School, serves as mentor and moderator of Houston's "Champions of Excellence" providing leadership and support while all the time remaining strong in her convictions and devotedly committed to excellence;

Whereas... The "Champions of Excellence" have donated more than 6,300 hours of community service to more than 50 of Houston's non-profit human service agencies during the past 7 years;

Whereas... James Allen, Adam Berry, Chantel Bryant, James Cipolla, Latoya Clark, Angelicia Davis, Edwin Dearman, Craig Garrett, Enjoli Jones, Rebecca Krepick, Katrina Lee, Australia Manning, Natasha Miller, Gabriel Ortiz, Lauren Petersen, Crystal Ray, Phillip Reed, Victoria Sifuentes, Sandy Tistog, Corina Vargas have set an outstanding example of setting the highest standards, committing to the pursuit of excellence and resourcing their unlimited personal power to reach their own goals;

These outstanding men and women have not only earned the right to receive a 4-year college scholarship from the Anthony Robbins Foundation, but the right to walk tall as examples of extraordinary leaders within their community.

Congratulations to the "Champions of Excellence"!

Barry Please follow up
w/ him on this - He could
help you w/
alerting
Ming - Br

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1999

Dennis Quaid
Prufrock Pictures
335 North Maple Drive
Suite 135
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Dear Dennis:

Thank you for your letter and for following up
on our recent conversation. I read the
material you sent with great interest and
concern. I will forward it to Barry McCaffrey,
the Director of the Office of National Drug
Control Policy, for his review.

Thanks for your work and interest in this
important issue. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

DENNIS QUAID



May 26, 1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the big doings at the Doheny Estate. It was a pleasure visiting with you and I assure you I will take you up on your offer to play golf. My handicap is a 9. You said you were a 12. I trust that my President is not a sandbagger.

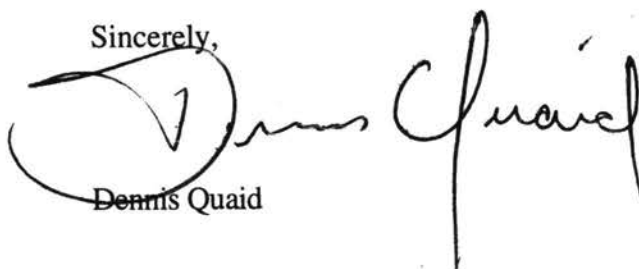
Enclosed is the material I promised you regarding the glue being sold in Central and South America that is killing thousands of children. The name of the manufacturer is H. B. Fuller of St. Paul, MN. One of their products, Risistol, a glue sold for the purpose of shoe repair, is making addicts of an entire generation of children, (mostly homeless,) who inhale the glue for a cheap high and to ward off hunger and cold. All it would take to stop this epidemic would be the addition of an ingredient that would cause the fumes to induce vomiting (as is done with similar products in the U.S.,) but this is something H.B. Fuller is not willing to do.

In fact H.B. Fuller, although a reputable company, refuses to even acknowledge that their glue is being used for anything but legitimate purposes. To do otherwise would be an admission of responsibility and would possibly expose them to litigation on a grand scale. Meanwhile, children are dying everyday, the victims of ignorance and greed.

They are children without a voice. We must speak out for them to find a solution to this problem.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Dennis Quaid



Related items

- [Map of the region](#)
- [How inhalant abuse affects the body](#)

Published Sunday, April 21, 1996

Glue abuse in Latin America haunts Fuller Co.

Paul McEnroe / Staff Writer

ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA -- At the back of a graveyard overtaken by weeds and plastic wreaths, there is a white crypt that contains the remains of 10 street children. No other gravesite is kept as clean by the caretaker. It's said that the absence of litter around the crypt is the caretaker's way of conveying that, at least in death, the value of these children is elevated above the garbage-filled streets on which they lived and died in Guatemala City.



Joel de Jesus Linares

A child by the name of Joel de Jesus Linares rests in the top row. The inscription under his name reads: "You fought for your life and you live."

In a sense, the inscription is more true today than when he died.

Three years after his death, Linares still lives in the corporate boardroom of the esteemed H.B. Fuller Co. in St. Paul, Minn., as well as in the minds of human rights attorneys, business ethicists and youth workers throughout Latin America.

He is at the center of a wrongful death lawsuit filed by his family in January against Fuller, which is accused of manufacturing a toxic shoemaker's glue product, Resistol, that allegedly contributed to his death in January 1993. At a hearing scheduled for Thursday in Duluth before U.S. Magistrate Raymond Erickson, Fuller is expected to ask that the case be dismissed because it should be heard in a Guatemalan courtroom.

The stakes in the Fuller case are immense. The company finds itself a defendant in a federal case that the family's attorneys say could expand into a class-action suit encompassing upwards of 15,000 children who abuse inhalants in Guatemala.

At risk are millions of dollars and the reputations of the company's top leaders.

Fuller vigorously defends its glue, saying it is no longer being abused by street children because the company has reformulated the product and increased the price.

Company executives believe that because they have replaced a sweet-smelling, addicting toxic chemical, toluene, with another toxic but less-odorous chemical, children have turned to other brands.

But Fuller senior president Dick Johnson acknowledged that he has no hard evidence to prove the product isn't being abused. "I couldn't write it down. I couldn't document it, but it would make sense because it's 30 percent higher and . . . the product is less attractive to kids."

Beyond that question comes the issue of whether U.S. corporations will be held responsible for business practices that affect the welfare of children in the Third World. Also, just how far must a company go to prove it has tried to keep a toxic product from the hands of those children?

Linares has become a symbol for the welfare of millions of street children from Mexico City to Rio, many of whom walk around as he once did, zombies taking deep draws off their drugs of choice -- baby-food jars of glue, or rags soaked with paint solvents -- the inhalants that smother their desire for food and ward off the cold.

Mark Connoily, a UNICEF program manager who knew Linares, said the organization only expects the inhalant crisis to worsen in Latin America. "The governments can't stop it," he said. "The issue is availability. The menu out there for substance abuse is so huge. If no glue is available, it still wouldn't have any impact on substance abuse."

The advocates' case

In early 1992, Linares' frowning portrait appeared on leaflets dotting bulletin boards in stores across the Twin Cities. Children's rights advocates, known as Coalition Resistoleros, said that unless he received money for a transplant, Linares would soon die, allegedly because his organs were destroyed from sniffing paint thinner and toluene-based glue.

Much of that glue, said these advocates, came from the Central American production plants of the Fuller Company, a multinational Fortune 500 company that rose in stature under the leadership of Elmer L. Andersen, ex-governor of Minnesota. With his guidance -- and then that of his son, Tony -- the company has prided itself as one of the leading socially responsible businesses in the United States, funding a chair on the study of business ethics at the University of Minnesota, as well as establishing a charitable foundation dedicated to the environment, the arts and social programs.

Founded in 1887, Fuller is a world-wide manufacturer of adhesives, sealants and paint coatings. The company says its sales of solvent adhesives in Latin America represents a fraction of 1 percent of its total revenues.

Fuller will not divulge what its market share in glue sales is in Central America but says that in recent years it has profits of about \$450,000 a year from glue sales in the region. Executives said the cost of dealing with the public relations issue that shadows the company has outweighed that profit.

Fuller says it stays in the Latin American market because "We believe those little [shoe] businesses need to survive," said Johnson. "They provide employment, help relieve the issue of poverty, and we're willing to do whatever we can."

Now, the ethical issue of selling shoe glue in Latin America has expanded to another front. At Fuller's annual meeting last week, a Catholic health-care organization that owns stock, urged that the company stop supplying glue to tobacco companies in the United States and abroad because peripheral companies such as Fuller may be the next target in cigarette-related lawsuits.

The Minnesota-based Coalition Resistoleros chose Fuller as a target of protest because they argued that Resistol had been widely abused for years in Latin America. Gangs of hungry children hanging out on street corners had assumed a generic identity -- the Resistoleros -- whether they inhaled that brand or not.

Much of the coalition's effort in the early 1990s centered on pressuring the company to add a harsh-smelling oil-of-mustard ingredient to Resistol. They believed such an additive would discourage Resistol's abuse but the company said such a move would be useless.

At 16, Linares died in a halfway house for street children in Guatemala City, reportedly just before his mother was going to donate one of her kidneys to him. Joel Linares was mostly forgotten.

That is until January, when Fuller found itself accused of contributing to his death. In the complaint filed against the company, Fuller is accused of knowingly making an "extremely addictive product" that caused "severe physical and neurological damage" to thousands of Central American children, not doing enough to prevent the glue from getting to the children, failing to warn of the dangers of inhaling the product and refusing to add deterrents that would keep children from inhaling it.

in its defense. Fuller contends that it "neither manufactured nor sold Resistol," according to court briefs filed by the company's attorney, former U.S. Magistrate Jan Symchych. Rather, it was Fuller's subsidiary, Fuller-Guatemala, that actually made and sold Resistol, according to the briefs. The allegations "are nothing more than an attempt to hold Fuller liable for acts and omissions of its second-tier Guatemalan subsidiary," the briefs said.

"The guts of Fuller's defense in the Linares case is that black-market dealers are responsible for the tragic abuse of children in Central America," said Symchych in an interview. "But before we get to that issue, there will have to be a decision whether an American court . . . is willing to impose American legal principles on foreign disputes. It's like the Union Carbide poison gas case in Bhopal, India. A court in the U.S. concluded it would be an act of American arrogance to keep the case in the U.S. and it was fought out in India."

Scott Hendler, an Austin, Texas, attorney who is leading the case against Fuller on behalf of the Linares family, argues that crucial corporate decisions made at Fuller's headquarters in Minnesota dictated Fuller's Latin American glue operations.

Hendler has studied international human rights law and policy at the Inter-American Court of Rights in Costa Rica and is a member of the Trial Lawyers for Public Justice.

He said attorneys from three firms across the country, including Heins, Mills & Olson of Minneapolis, "are amassing a war chest of upwards of \$1 million" to fight the Fuller case.

"Fuller consciously chose to market its glue products in countries where it knew its products were subject to widespread use by children and virtually no regulation," said Hendler's brief.

"As a result of Fuller's corporate policy decisions made in Minnesota -- not in the office of a Guatemalan subsidiary -- an entire generation of children was knowingly endangered because of this dangerous, toxic product," said Hendler in an interview.

"The body count goes up and Fuller chalks it up to the price of doing business. To say their product is no longer being abused, to me is an implicit admission that these children were previously loyal to Resistol, which is what we contend."

Fuller: No more abuse

One of Fuller's advertising slogans is: "We work chemistry into answers."

And Fuller says it may have found the one that solves the inhalant-abuse problem.

This winter, Fuller began testing a water-based, nontoxic glue among Central American manufacturers who are making 5,000 pairs of shoes with the experimental formula. The company says it is optimistic that the formula will hold up and that the region's shoe market will be influenced to use the new product.

They deny they are pushing for a new solution because of pressure from the children's advocates, but because toxic glue solvents are an environmental issue.

Even before this, the company said it took significant steps that addressed the issue of children's welfare and abuse of toxic substances. Senior Vice President Dick Johnson says that beginning in 1994, Fuller changed the chemical makeup of its glue because it wanted Resistol to be "less attractive" to children.

It decided to replace toluene with a less-toxic and less-aromatic chemical, cyclohexane, so that by the end of that year there would not be any toluene-based Resistol on the shelves in Latin America. Along with the

toluene-based Resistol on the shelves in Latin America. Among other things, the reformulation came a 30-percent price increase. And for those two reasons, the company believes children are not inhaling its product.

"There are six or seven other manufacturers in Central America that make toluene-based products," says Johnson. "Our feeling today is that after doing some discussion with our people down there, that the kids are using other products that are toluene based and are not using our products with cyclohexane."

Richard Kingston, senior clinical toxicologist for the Minnesota Regional Poison Center at St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center and assistant professor of pharmacy at the University of Minnesota, supports Fuller's view. "It [cyclohexane] is less volatile than toluene, and so less desirable" to abusers. "It's more difficult to get high concentrations of cyclohexane because it does not evaporate as quickly." Kingston has consulted with Fuller but it's not known if he will testify on behalf of the company, said Symchych.

Others disagree with Kingston and Fuller.

Dr. Herbert Schaumburg of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, N.Y., one of the most highly regarded experts in the United States on inhalant abuse, said that Fuller cannot scientifically prove that street children inhaling solvents no longer use the company's product. Schaumburg has consulted pro bono with plaintiff attorneys and will likely testify on the effects of inhalant abuse on the body.

"The kids will sniff anything to get high," he said. "They would not be able to tell the difference by smell between cyclohexane and toluene because they lose their sense of smell. It is one of the first things and most subtle things to go -- they have an impaired sense of smell. It's obvious nobody can tell what's in the baby jars. But Fuller can't prove their product isn't being abused."

Dr. Tim Rohrig, a toxicologist who consults nationally for medical examiners in cases of death by poison or drugs, said he's skeptical that glue-addicted children have turned completely away from Resistol. "I doubt the kids are that sophisticated that they can differentiate by odor," he said. "If it can get them high, then they will use it. . . . They may have to take more sniffs with cyclohexane than they would with toluene but they still can get the desired intoxication. As long as the kids can get that effect, why are they going to change?"

Walking the streets and markets in the capitals of Latin America, it is very difficult for anyone besides a black-market street dealer to say what brand-name glue is being inhaled by children. That's because the glue they use is repackaged into unlabeled baby-food jars, which are then sold by shoe repairmen.

Concepcion Aparicio, a social worker for the Salvadoran government, said she believes street children are still abusing Resistol. She scoffed when she saw the label on a can of Resistol sitting on the shelf of a downtown hardware store in San Salvador. The label said the glue contained cyclohexane, which was unattractive for inhaling. "All the kids on solvents say they use glue -- Fuller's and other brands like El Toro," she said.

Roger Zavala, a shoe repairman in Managua, Nicaragua, for the past 20 years, said he buys Resistol by the gallon and barrel. He says street children in the Oriental Market where he works constantly steal jars of glue from him.

The resolution

In 1992, two years before it began to change its product, Fuller decided in a much-heralded resolution to remove the product from retail shelves in Guatemala and Honduras because it said it recognized the ethical issues "arising out of the abuse" of Resistol by street children.

Besides pulling Resistol from retail shelves in those two countries, Fuller

said it would tighten distribution on a wholesale level to prevent product abuse.

But within a year, Fuller was accused by advocates of not following through, which attorney Hendler says remains a large part of the Linares case.

In an interview, Fuller's Johnson said, "OK, so we didn't have all the answers. . . . Consequently, we find out that withdrawing from the market has not made one bit of difference in inhalant abuse or solvent abuse by children. Withdrawal is not the solution. If this had worked well in Honduras and worked well in Guatemala we would have gone on. We stopped . . . it wasn't doing any good."

Fuller still sells Resistol in Guatemala and Honduras. In those two countries, the company says, it sells only directly to industrial users, eliminating the distributor in order to have better control over keeping Resistol off the black market. "It's a social problem. It's not a product problem," Johnson said.

Problem goes beyond Fuller

Marilyn Rocky is the executive director of ChildHope, an international agency for street children that works with UNICEF, Save the Children-UK and World Vision. She has seen a lot of street corners and a lot of glue. If it's Romania, for example, the brand is Aurolac. If it's Russian, it's glue and gasoline. Nairobi, Kenya -- glue. The same in Southeast Asia. Tick off the country, she ticks off the inhalant.

"The point is that the situation these kids are in, from all over the world, is what makes them all so vulnerable to drugs. It's not just H.B. Fuller's glue and Central and Latin America," she said.

According to ChildHope, there are about 40 million street children in Latin America. It estimates that nearly all of these children use or have used common street drugs, glue and thinner being the most widespread because they are among the cheapest.

One of the kinds of children Rocky is talking about is Maritza Caceres, 16, who lives in a wooden stall across from Parque Libertad in downtown San Salvador. Three months pregnant, she eats a salted lime and chases it by sniffing glue. She walks around with a jar of glue for herself, removing it from under her shirt now and again to share a few glops with friends. Sober men and women pass her by, but there is no reaction on their faces. The country is hard, the city harder. War and chaos through the 1980s has left calluses on people who have no time for the likes of her.

Caceres says, "My first baby died from the glue. He was 7 months old. Angel Alexander. The doctors said it was his liver, and that it was caused by the glue. I almost stopped glue after the first baby died. I was depressed. Three months ago I wasn't on it. I'm desperate. This baby's father is addicted."

Maritza Caceres

A few miles away, a soul is saved -- at least for a week. Oscar Antonio Flores, a 14-year-old "flame-thrower," is resting at a cottage at the Institute for the Protection of Children in San Salvador. He's been convinced to come off the street for a few days and get his bearings while Aparicio, the government social worker, tries to persuade his mother that her son shouldn't be pushed into doing what is making him critically ill.

He's crying. He's caught in the middle and feeling stretched. He feels rotten even though he's got all the food he needs. What he wants is the glue he sniffs to ease the pain of the ulcers in his throat and stomach. They are the result of swallowing diesel fuel that he turns to flame against the city's nightscape.

In El Salvador and Guatemala, flame-throwing by scores of street children is the latest off-shoot of glue addiction. The Salvadoran government has launched a public health campaign asking people to stop paying these children who entertain them while risking their lives.

Oscar says he can earn about 50 colones (\$5.75 in U.S. dollars) in a night of performing such theater. He brings the money home to his family. Home is under an oxcart. Oscar has been throwing flame since he was 10. He has paid dearly while trying to help feed a large family. Of eight brothers and sisters, he's the sixth.

Oscar uses glue to soothe the pain from the diesel fuel that drips into his throat and stomach. "The body asks you to do it. I need it. I always have pain. My kidneys always hurt. The glue helps stop the pain in my stomach."

Whether Oscar will be able to stay clean is impossible to say. Aparicio said his mother had appeared at the gate of the compound to take him home. Aparicio was having none of it, not convinced the mother was sincere.

"Three other brothers and sisters are sniffing glue," says Aparicio. "His sister, Blanca, cannot walk anymore because of the glue. An older brother has two children and he still uses."

Facing the tragedy of stories such as these, Rocky says, is a much broader issue than just Resistol. "You could blow Fuller off the face of the Earth and the kids down there will somehow come up with 20 bucks and still come back with a smorgasboard of other kinds of drugs," said Rocky. "Fuller's problem is that they put themselves in their own bad place. The rock has hit their temple."

Still, rather than single out Fuller, she says she believes attention should focus on the issues of what causes the children to turn to the solvents in the first place -- a longtime argument of Fuller's. "There should be outrage, there should be the political will to stop abuses of children who are exploited," she said. "We should also be talking about HIV infections of street children, assassination squads in Brazil who seek these children out and kill them."

So where does corporate responsibility play a role in the debate?

Bruce Harris, executive director of Casa Alianza, which is affiliated with Covenant House in New York City, is one of the loudest advocates for the street children of Latin America. Harris was recognized by Amnesty International as one of the organization's world heroes.

"Our idea is that any product that is misused, we as adults have a responsibility to protect the children the best we can," said Harris. "Toluene is sweeter smelling than cyclohexane. It smells great. And if you're a new kid on the block, you may consciously go for sweeter stuff. But if you've been on the block a while, you go for the high, and cyclohexane gives you the same high."

A family falling apart

For 20-year-old Ruth Linares, this is only the second time she has been to her brother's crypt. The first time was when he was put to rest. It costs 50 cents by bus to make the trip from Guatemala City, and that's too expensive for her. To buy flowers is out of the question. Today, the day seems longer because of what she heard the night before.

It was nearly 10 when her youngest and only remaining brother, Miguel, 18, finally walked into their two-room hut in the Carolangia barrio on the backside of Guatemala City. As the talk around the dinner table turned to hallucinations and glue and body parts feeling afire, she shook her head.

"When you are living on the street, the glue takes away your anger and you feel very warm. You aren't hungry anymore," said Miguel, bragging how he'd been cold turkey off the glue and solvents for two days. "When I do it I can see the cars exploding in flames in my mind and my kidneys feel

...I can see the cars exploding in flames in my mind and my kidneys feel on fire. Joel started when he was 8. We'd sing on the buses for food or money to buy the glue. Because there was no food at home. In the end, Joel only did the glue. He didn't care about eating anything. When he did, he would put salt on everything because he couldn't taste anything. In the orphanage, that night, they waited for him to come to dinner and when he didn't come to the table, they found him in his bed. He was cold when they touched him."

Ruth had heard this talk before and it only heightened her worry that one of the eight remaining slots in the crypt holding her brother will soon hold the other. "He's using a lot of glue and solvent," she said of Miguel.

Now, with her baby son and younger sister looking on, she moved a step closer to the crypt and prayed for Joel and Miguel: "I ask that God receive Joel in heaven and pray that no more like Joel come to Him."

At sunset, they left and the caretaker nodded his respects. In an ancient city designated by the United Nations as a Monument to the Americas, this crypt at the end of the path seems the street child's monument to sorrow.

"These children will tell you they know they have nothing to live for and that they are heading down a one-way street to be buried in this kind of place," said Glynn Fry, an English youth worker from Casia Alianza who accompanied Linares on her anguished trip. "We are a world treating this cancer with an aspirin. These are children who have been born into the dying class. That is their fate and the world doesn't really care. That is why they go to sleep with a grip on the glue. To try to forget."

(Staff Writer Sue Peterson and Librarian Roberta Hovde contributed to this report.)



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Critics Boiling Over Company's On-going Sales of Glue that is Sniffed by Latin American Children

By: Diana B. Henriques
 © 1995 N.Y. Times News Service

When it comes to business ethics, few American corporations have a better image than the H.B. Fuller Co. of St. Paul, a leading manufacturer of industrial glues, coatings and paints.

Awards, honors and inclusion in various socially conscious mutual funds attest to its standing as a good corporate citizen.

But that reputation is being clouded by the company's handling of a stubborn image-staining problem: the illegal abuse of its shoemaker's glue by homeless Central American children, who have become addicted to the product's intoxicating but dangerous fumes.

Some child welfare advocates, led by Covenant House in New York City, have demanded for years that the company add a noxious oil to its glue to discourage abusers.

The company has resisted that approach -- possibly because it might reduce the glue's effectiveness, possibly because the smell would be irritating to legitimate users. Fuller will say only that it is doing all it reasonably can to prevent abuse.

Now this simmering dispute may boil over into something more serious for the company's image, and for its shareholders. Lawyers will decide by the end of the year whether to press ahead with a wrongful-death suit against Fuller on behalf of the family of a Guatemalan teen-ager who died in 1993.

The legal team is also weighing the expansion of that suit into a class action, said one of the lawyers, Scott Hendler of Austin, Texas. By some estimates, tens of thousands of Central American children sniff some sort of glue.

Officers of Covenant House's Latin American subsidiary are "anxious that we go forward with this case," Hendler said, "because they are absolutely convinced that Fuller's glue was responsible for the boy's death and that Fuller has been negligent in dealing with this problem."

William Belknap, a Fuller spokesman, would not respond to specific questions but provided a one-page statement. "We are a law-abiding company with a long history of concern for product safety," it said. "We make and sell only legitimate products for legitimate purposes."

The statement also listed briefly the steps the company has

taken in recent years "to reduce the likelihood" of its glue being abused, including substituting a slightly less toxic formulation and curbs on retail sales in Honduras and Guatemala.

The Fuller experience provides a textbook example of the thorny moral equations that lie beyond the simple arithmetic of the bottom line. But few agree on what lessons it offers: Does it teach that those who pursue the "good citizen" label too aggressively leave themselves vulnerable to attack? Or does it simply underscore how important it is for a corporate citizen to live up to its self-created image?

And Fuller does repeatedly present itself as a good citizen. Year after year it sprinkles its annual reports with statements proclaiming that it has a commendable corporate conscience.

In 1992, for instance, its "mission statement" said the company "will conduct business legally and ethically, support the activities of its employees in their communities and be a responsible corporate citizen."

In material sent to shareholders, it chose as one benchmark for its overall performance an index of socially responsible companies, thus underscoring that that is a peer group it considers important. And it has endowed a chair in business ethics at the University of Minnesota.

Fuller, of course, is not the only company to be accused of not living up to its own good-citizen image. In September 1994, Body Shop International Plc, the cosmetics retailer whose advertisements stress a commitment to natural products, high environmental standards and philanthropy, was accused of exaggerating its adherence to those principles.

And the founders of Ben and Jerry's Homemade Inc. have been tweaked frequently for preaching corporate democracy while practicing a more autocratic management style.

Nor is glue-sniffing a new issue for the makers of solvent-based adhesives. The Testor Corp. added a noxious ingredient to discourage abuse of its hobby glue in July 1969. And Henkel, a German chemical company that competes with Fuller, stopped making certain toxic glues in Central America last year.

But Fuller, which dominates the Central American market with its Resistol brand of glue, seems to have been singled out for more than its share of recent criticism, one industry consultant said.

For four years, protesters have demonstrated outside Fuller's annual meetings, often in Minnesota's cold and rain. And some have bought Fuller shares and tried to get their complaints on the record at those meetings.

"If they had a lesser reputation they would be less of a target," said William Broxterman, president of Chemquest Group, a consulting firm in Cincinnati.

Timothy Smith, executive director of the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility, which coordinates the work of 275 religious investors with about \$50 billion in assets, agreed that a high profile in the corporate citizenship arena can invite attack. "But as I see it, the hazard is not in acting in a socially responsible way," he said. "The hazard is in over-marketing yourself as a saint."

Whatever the lesson one draws, however, the Fuller case should be required reading for corporate directors, said Lawrence Bear, a New York University professor and co-author of the textbook "Free Markets, Finance, Ethics, and Law."

As Bear sees it, "the question of how directors ought to act in circumstances like this is a terribly serious one, because when it gets out of hand, it gets into court."

Even if Fuller loses the wrongful-death suit, it would be unlikely to affect, in any meaningful way, the bottom line of a company with more than \$30 million in profits on \$1 billion in revenues.

But if it is expanded to a class action, the impact is more difficult to predict, since that step would both make the case more difficult for the plaintiffs and more potentially damaging for the company.

The litigation will also be an important test for Fuller's reputation not only at home but in Latin America. In 1994, fully 27 percent of its operating profits of \$66 million came from Latin American operations.

The company -- no relation to Fuller Brush -- has deep roots. Founded in 1887 by Harvey Benjamin Fuller as a one-man wallpaper-paste shop, it now has operations worldwide. Its glues -- in more than 10,000 varieties -- hold together everything from cars to cigarettes to disposable diapers. The company was run for years by Elmer Andersen, a former Minnesota governor, whose son Anthony L. is now chairman.

How did the Fuller dispute with Covenant House and its allies become so bitter? Most participants agree that the answer lies in the events of the summer of 1992, when Fuller's board adopted a resolution that seemed to be a victory for the company's critics.

For years, the directors had been under pressure by a loose alliance of child advocacy groups concerned about the hazards of glue-sniffing among the homeless children of Central America.

Those young glue-sniffers are widely called "resistoleros"

-- for Fuller's Resistol -- regardless of which brand they actually abuse. As that summer began, a national television news magazine was preparing to feature Fuller's product as part of the glue-sniffing problem.

Then, on July 16, 1992, the board abruptly but unanimously voted to stop selling Resistol adhesives in Central America. As the company explained in its 1992 annual report: "Faced with the realizations that a suitable replacement product would not be available in the near future and that the illegitimate distribution was continuing, the Board of Directors decided that our Central American operations should stop selling those solvent-based Resistol adhesives that were commonly being abused by children."

Local newspapers quoted Belknap as saying that until an alternative product was available, "we simply don't believe it is the right decision to keep our solvent product on the market."

Mary Swenson, a member of the informal Coalition on Resistoleros in St. Paul, said her group was "ecstatic." "We had a party," she recalled. "We had champagne."

But jubilation sooned turned to anger. By October 1992, the advocates had learned that Fuller had not stopped selling Resistol in Central America -- and did not intend to.

It no longer sold the glue to retailers and small-scale users in Honduras and Guatemala, but it continued to sell large tubs and barrels of it to industrial customers in those countries, and to a broader list of commercial and industrial users in neighboring countries.

According to the company's statement, it has since taken other steps to address the abuse. It has changed the product's formula, dropping the sweet-smelling but highly toxic solvent toluene and substituting the slightly less toxic chemical cyclohexene.

It has tried to develop a water-based glue, which is not intoxicating. It has studied the issue "thoroughly and carefully" and has contributed to community programs for homeless children in Central America.

But those who expected Resistol sales in Central America to stop in 1992 describe those steps as mere image-polishing.

Bruce Harris, the director of Latin American programs for Covenant House, asserts that Resistol is still readily available to children in Nicaragua and El Salvador and, to a lesser degree, in Costa Rica. "If they are genuinely concerned about the children," he asked, "why haven't they pulled out of all the countries -- as their board mandated?"

Harris is not alone in wondering about the gap between the board resolution of 1992 and the company's subsequent action. Indeed, among experts in business ethics, that

remains the biggest mystery.

"They shot themselves in the foot," said Smith of the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility, who nevertheless gives Fuller high marks for corporate conduct.

The company has been praised for a high level of corporate philanthropy, including giving 5 percent of its profits to charity in each country where it operates. Moreover, the company has committed itself to safe environmental practices worldwide -- practices "often more stringent than local government standards," Fuller said in an SEC filing last year.

Last change: Nov. 27, 1995

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6-2-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1999

1- Mr. Lundy
2- Mr. Rumsfeld
3- Mr. Wolf
4- Mr. Duggan
5- Mr. Tamm
6- Mr. [unclear]

✓
MR. PRESIDENT:

Here is the latest draft of the Air Force Academy Commencement. It includes your edits over the weekend.

It also includes one structural change Sandy asked me to make today, in light of your conversation with Senator Biden and his recommendation that we communicate the elements of our strategy more clearly. I've divided much of the discussion after p. 5 into a "why we're in Kosovo" section and a "how we're pursuing our goals" section. The paragraphs are essentially the same, but the sequence and organization is, we hope, more clear.

Other key differences:

- The reference to the pilots who will be recognized is in the text. As they are still flying missions, they do not want their names used, but do not mind their pictures being taken.
- On p. 9, I've replaced some of the original language with language from your Memorial Day speech.
- On p. 29, I've added an announcement of new aircraft deployments.
- On p. 31, we now have details of the US KFOR contribution.

CC:

Tom Malinowski

MALINOWSKI

FYI

- [signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1999

The Honorable Virginia M. Apuzzo
3226 Quesada Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Dear Ginny:

I have received your letter of May 25, and it is with deep regret that I accept your resignation as Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

You have my sincere thanks for your many contributions to my Administration and our nation. Both as Associate Deputy Secretary of Labor and in your current capacity, you have set a standard of excellence and hard work that are an inspiration to those around you. Whether managing budgets, overseeing facilities, or resolving personnel and security issues, you have worked with energy and commitment to ensure that the Executive Office of the President meets the highest standards of effectiveness and efficiency.

I am also grateful for your kind words regarding my Administration's efforts to combat discrimination against gays and lesbians. With your help and the help of Americans across our country, we have begun to bridge the divides among our people and focus more on what unites us than on what divides us. I'm glad to know that you will continue your important work on behalf of gay and lesbian Americans as the first Virginia Apuzzo Chair for Leadership in Public Policy at the Policy Institute of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force.

Hillary joins me in wishing you and Barbara every happiness and continued success.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



*Sean Wilentz Affirm 12
hand - delivered 6/8
Deb Birch (added by Gaudin
for 1000 10/99)*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

Ginny's goodbye party is at
3:00 today.

Sean Maloney

VIRGINIA M. APUZZO

5/26

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1999

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

It is with great appreciation for the opportunity to help you serve the American people, mixed with a touch of sadness, that I respectfully submit my resignation as Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

I have been assisted in my work by a very talented staff. They are professionals who are dedicated to continuing a high level of service to your Presidency. I commend them to you for their outstanding performance.

Twelve years ago, my place was outside the White House fence, being led away by police as I protested an Administration that was willfully indifferent to the lives and deaths of hundreds of thousands of Americans. You not only provided a place inside the White House for me, but you sent an important message to all those Americans who, like me, were eager to know that their talent and energy was wanted by, and belonged to, an America that we share as fellow citizens. This is a message that bears repeating, since it continues to compete against the shrillness of those who would exclude lesbian and gay Americans from full citizenship and full participation.

For every Matthew Shepherd whose name we have come to know, there are hundreds whose names we never knew. For every job opportunity such as the one you extended to me, there are thousands of jobs where lesbian and gay workers are on perpetual parole, subject to the whim of prejudice that could revoke their right to employment at any time.

Beyond the quality of life, your Administration came into office at a critical time for the fact of life itself. Within the lesbian and gay community, we know the tremendous cost of brothers and sisters lost in a war that past Administrations refused to fight. The majority of Americans will never know what the cost has been to this nation. I believe that, because of those you knew and lost, such as Dan Bradley, this is a lesson that you learned firsthand.

5-25-99
Hkl for
Send to POTUS w/ note
Buckhardt to say we
are preparing a
letter for your signature
Yes ☒
no ☐
cc: Clerk Yes ☒
no ☐

Honorable William J. Clinton
May 25, 1999
Page Two

You are the first President to ever recognize that these issues are important, and that we need to set a national goal to conquer the last frontier of space---the space between what we are as a nation, and what we must summon ourselves to become as a people.

I honor you for the many accomplishments of your Administration. However, I am most deeply moved by the simple fact that when we speak, you have tried to hear. Beyond that, in many cases, you have given voice to the effort to bridge differences.

For my part, I have tried to bring to the Administration, on behalf of my community, the understanding that there are not lesbian and gay "issues," but lesbian and gay Americans. The concerns that we bring to government do not represent a laundry list of political markers, but rather the reality of our lives and the manner in which government affects our lives. You have given us the opportunity to participate in the decisions that impact our lives. We are now engaged in a process that can and must continue.

Please accept my deepest appreciation for the privilege of serving the American people and being a part of your Administration. I am, and will remain, a steady friend to you and to the goals that we share.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Virginia M. Apuzzo", written over a horizontal line.

Virginia M. Apuzzo

Gun-Control Critics Say Justice Department Fails To Enforce Current Laws, but Record Is Mixed

By RICHARD B. SCHMITT
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—Is the Clinton administration gun shy?

While the Justice Department pushes new gun-control legislation in the juvenile-crime bill on the House floor this week, opponents complain that the agency isn't prosecuting the gun laws already on the books aggressively enough.

Untold thousands of people a year try to buy weapons illegally by falsely denying felony convictions or indictments on background check forms required by the Brady Act, starting in 1994.

But they are hardly ever prosecuted in federal court. Thousands of kids have been caught violating federal Gun Free Schools Act, but only a dozen or so have been prosecuted. Since 1992, the number of federal gun prosecutions overall has declined by about 40%.

"It takes a lot of nerve to bang your fist and demand tougher juvenile gun laws while doing almost nothing to enforce the ones that already exist," says Rep. Bill McCollum, a Florida Republican.

Even the National Rifle Association calls the Clinton track record of gun-law enforcement "shameful and disgusting," seemingly imploring prosecutors to take more seriously laws that the group once opposed.

Major Defeat

Reeling from a major defeat in the Senate last month in the wake of the Littleton, Colo., shooting tragedy, Republicans and pro-gun groups have adroitly turned the enforcement issue into perhaps the biggest threat to the success of any new legislation.

A close look at the Justice Department's gun-prosecution record, however, shows that the issue is murkier than either side likes to admit. That's because the overwhelming majority of gun crimes are prosecuted in state courts, and the federal gun-control system's primary purpose is prevention, not prosecution.

For example, pro-gun forces like to point out that more than 7,000 defendants faced federal gun charges in 1992, but fewer than 4,000 did last year. That's true, but it turns out that, when state prosecutions are taken into account, the number of people sentenced to prison terms for gun crimes rose from 20,681 in 1992 to 25,186 in 1996, which means that state law enforcers have more than picked up the slack.

Greater Cooperation

The Justice Department credits its efforts to increase cooperation with local authorities for the increase. Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder says the department focuses its attention on the most serious gun offenders, where federal prosecutions are on the rise.

The Brady Act, which requires background checks of gun purchasers, provides gun-control opponents with another inviting target. Under the law, felons, fugitives, court-adjudicated mental incompetents and illegal aliens, among others, are barred from acquiring guns.

The Justice Department cites the law as a major success. From its February 1994 enactment through 1997, about 250,000 people were denied guns, or roughly 60,000 annually. About 60% of the rejections involve felonies. Presumably many of those would-be buyers lied on their Brady forms by denying their criminal record. Such lies violate a longstanding federal law against making false statements in the attempted acquisition of firearms. The punishment: up to 5 years in prison.

'Sham on the Public'

But the Justice Department rarely pursued those cases—perhaps 1%, a department spokesman says. "If you are going to pass laws knowing the justice system doesn't have the capacity of prosecuting people who violate them, what have you done, other than breed disrespect for the law?" said James Baker, the NRA's chief lobbyist. "It is a sham on the American public."

The Justice Department says there are good reasons, however, why such crimes are rarely prosecuted. For one thing, until last November the background checks were almost exclusively administered by the states, which weren't obliged to share information about rejected persons with federal authorities.

Moreover, prosecutors say felons rejected under the Brady Act don't always match the profile of a hardened career crook looking for a pistol to rob another convenience store.

One federal prosecutor says he knows of a grandfather with a 50-year-old breaking-and-entering conviction; his gun application under the Brady Act was rejected on that basis. Officials saw no need to pursue him in court because they felt he didn't pose a threat.

Pick and Choose

Law-enforcement officials also point out that they are always presented with more crimes than they can handle and so must pick and choose. The roughly 60,000 Brady Act rejections every year roughly equals the number of federal prosecutions of all crimes, meaning that absent a huge influx in resources, other enforcement areas would suffer.

"It boggles the mind to think what wouldn't get done," says Saul Green, the U.S. attorney in Detroit. "They would wonder why we weren't doing drug cases, cases of public corruption, fraud cases or counterfeit cases."

What about guns in schools? Last month, Senate Judiciary Committee chairman Orrin Hatch decried the lack of students prosecuted under a federal law that makes it a crime to bring a gun onto school property. But, like the Brady Act, the Gun Free Schools Act of 1994 had objectives beyond sending people to jail.

And by one measure, the Justice Department considers it a huge success because it has triggered the expulsion or suspension of more than 6,000 gun-toting students.

For some, that's plenty punitive enough. "If anything, it has been over-prosecuted, and people have overreacted," says Randy Myers, a Fort Worth, Texas, attorney. Last year, Mr. Myers represented a rural Texas youth who left his hunting rifle in his pickup truck in the school parking lot. He was suspended for a semester and thereafter ordered to attend night school.

Mr. Myers says the local district attorney declined to prosecute. "The feds don't need to be putting their nose into this," he adds.

To gun-control proponents, this whole

issue is a cynical attempt to side-track moderate, carefully targeted legislation. "This is a pink herring," says Adam Eisgrau, chief lobbyist for Handgun Control Inc., a Washington-based group.

More gun prosecutions would be desirable, he says, but that doesn't negate the need for further restrictions, such as requiring background checks of all would-be buyers at gun shows.

Sensitive to Suggestions

Nevertheless, the administration has become sensitive to suggestions that it's soft on gun crimes. Last March, a month before the Littleton shootings, President Clinton ordered Attorney General Janet Reno and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin to intensify efforts to deter and reduce gun crimes. Their responses are due later this month.

In the case of the Brady Act, a new computer-based federal "instant-check" program that went on-line last November is prompting more investigations of felons applying for guns.

Already, 167 have been accepted for prosecution, says Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms.

In April, prosecutors in Miami issued indictments in 10 cases involving ex-felons trying to repurchase handguns they had hocked in local pawnshops.

After the computer kicked out their names as convicted felons, the government stepped in.

"We are casting a wide net," said Michael Tein, an assistant U.S. attorney in Miami. "We are looking at serious felons who are attempting to arm themselves by lying."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1999

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THE GLOBAL SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES

February 1, 1999

The Preamble

6-8-99

The objectives of the Global Sullivan Principles are to support economic, social and political justice by companies where they do business; to support human rights and to encourage equal opportunity at all levels of employment, including racial and gender diversity on decision making committees and boards; to train and advance disadvantaged workers for technical, supervisory and management opportunities; and to assist with greater tolerance and understanding among peoples; thereby, helping to improve the quality of life for communities, workers and children with dignity and equality.

I urge companies large and small in every part of the world to support and follow the Global Sullivan Principles of corporate social responsibility wherever they have operations.

The Reverend Leon H. Sullivan

THE PRINCIPLES

As a company which endorses the Global Sullivan Principles we will respect the law, and as a responsible member of society we will apply these Principles with integrity consistent with the legitimate role of business. We will develop and implement company policies, procedures, training and internal reporting structures to ensure commitment to these principles throughout our organization. We believe the application of these Principles will achieve greater tolerance and better understanding among peoples, and advance the culture of peace.

Accordingly, we will:

- Express our support for universal human rights and, particularly, those of our employees, the communities within which we operate, and parties with whom we do business.
- Promote equal opportunity for our employees at all levels of the company with respect to issues such as color, race, gender, age, ethnicity or religious beliefs, and operate without unacceptable worker treatment such as the exploitation of children, physical punishment, female abuse, involuntary servitude, or other forms of abuse.
- Respect our employees' voluntary freedom of association.
- Compensate our employees to enable them to meet at least their basic needs and provide the opportunity to improve their skill and capability in order to raise their social and economic opportunities.
- Provide a safe and healthy workplace; protect human health and the environment; and promote sustainable development.
- Promote fair competition including respect for intellectual and other property rights, and not offer, pay or accept bribes.
- Work with governments and communities in which we do business to improve the quality of life in those communities – their educational, cultural, economic and social well-being – and seek to provide training and opportunities for workers from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- Promote the application of these principles by those with whom we do business.

We will be transparent in our implementation of these principles and provide information which demonstrates publicly our commitment to them.



99 JUN 8 PM 1:39

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

June 7, 1999

The Administrator

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a real honor and privilege to serve for the past six years as your AID Administrator. It is therefore with great regret that I must resign my position effective July 9, 1999.

I very much appreciate your confidence in nominating me to be Ambassador to Brazil. When I was forced to ask you to withdraw my name from consideration, I told you that I was well aware of your intention to nominate Brady Anderson for Administrator. This was an excellent choice and I will work with him over the next month to help him prepare for his hearings and for this important job.

Thank you for all that you have done for the country and for giving me an opportunity to serve. You will go down in history as a great President. My very best to you and the First Lady.

Sincerely,

J. Brian Atwood

grouse
See
6-8-99
TO Burkhardt for
Reply
OK

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

West Wing
456-6266

FAX

TO: Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Re: Letter to President Clinton
Fax: 202-456-6703
From: Niranjn S. Shah
Date: June 8, 1999
Pages: 3 including cover sheet

My daughter, Smita, spoke with the President last night at the dinner tribute for Terry McAuliffe. He requested the enclosed information, and asked that I fax it to your attention, to pass on to him.

6-8-99
To Political-Coord. W
To MSC for
REP?
Yes ☒
No ☐



Globetrotters Engineering Corporation
300 South Wacker Drive, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Telephone: 312/922-6400
Fax: 312/922-6558

Page 2 Of 3

Niranjani S. Shah

CHAIRMAN
Globetrotters®
Engineering Corporation

300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 922-6400

June 9, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

My daughter Smita and son Ajay were excited to meet with you and the First lady last night, at the dinner tribute for Terry McAuliffe. You are always very kind and thoughtful to remember us all.

As per your instruction, I am faxing a copy of the statement by Congressman Rod Blagojevich and Congressman Bobby Rush, regarding the situation along the India/Pakistan border in Kashmir. The Indian community has requested Congressman Blagojevich and Congressman Rush to sponsor a resolution in the House, somewhat similar to the enclosed statement.

Mr. President, you have been a true friend to Indian American community; in fact you are the first U.S. President who has recognized the professional, economic and cultural contributions the community has made to their adopted homeland, the United States of America. It would be most helpful if you could issue a statement regarding the India/Pakistan situation and denouncing terrorism.

Mr. President, if you find it appropriate, please send me a response so that I can forward information to the community, through the ethnic media.

With regards,

Niranjani

**STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ROD BLAGOJEVICH AND
CONGRESSMAN BOBBY RUSH**

June 6, 1999

We were greatly encouraged earlier this year when India and Pakistan agreed at Lahore to adopt measures for promoting a stable environment of peace and security between the two countries. We are, therefore, greatly disappointed that, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Lahore Declaration, a considerable amount of well-trained and heavily armed Afghani and Mujahideen terrorists with links with Osama bin Laden and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen infiltrated from Pakistan into the Indian side of the Line of Control.

The Indian security forces have been forced to take armed action to defend its territory against the foreign mercenaries who have sought to disturb the Line of Control, caused deaths of a large number of people, and forced thousands of local residents to flee for refuge.

Many unanswered questions remain as to how these militants were able to station themselves at 12,000-14,000 feet above sea level, obtain food and other supplies to survive the cold and sparse environment for an extended period of time, and equip themselves with technologically advanced weapons. There is clearly an indication of outside financial and technical support that must have come from some government body.

We, as Members of Congress, believe that India is within its rights to vacate the armed intruders from its territory. We also appreciate the restraint shown by security forces not crossing the Line of Control into Pakistan. We call upon the concerned parties to end the armed intrusion and to cease all hostile and destabilizing activities in Jammu and Kashmir which are violative of the Lahore Declaration. In this context, we support the forthright statement of Assistant Secretary of State Karl Inderfurth that: "Clearly, the Indians are not going to cede this territory that these militants have taken. They have to depart, and they will depart, either voluntarily or because the Indians take them out".

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6-8.99

June 7, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a DPC options memo on issuing a racial profiling data collection EO (or directive) prior to Wednesday's roundtable discussion with civil rights and law enforcement representatives. I've also attached a short memo from Chuck Ruff with his views. I recommend you read both.

Maria asked me to convey her thoughts; she thinks:

- it's important to note (as Chuck does) that the VP and AG have been publicly critical of racial profiling;
- civil rights groups may not view a data collection EO as bold leadership on this issue; and
- federal law enforcement agencies may not be *unalterably* opposed to the Edley approach.

DPC has a different view from Maria, especially on the last point. You should know that DPC did preview the EO with Wade Henderson, who responded favorably for the most part. Minyon Moore thinks it's important to tackle this issue in incremental steps (like this one), and believes it's worth doing before Wednesday's meeting.

Sean Maloney 

CC: PODESTA
ECHAN.
RUFF
TRAMONT.
MOORE, M.
KAGAN/REED

6-8-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Executive Order on Racial Profiling

You are scheduled to participate Wednesday in an hour-long roundtable discussion with about 30 representatives of the civil rights and law enforcement communities, possibly including Jesse Jackson, Kweisi Mfume, Al Sharpton, Wade Henderson, Hugh Price, FOP President Gil Gallegos, Boston Police Commissioner Paul Evans, and Baltimore Police Commissioner Thomas Frazier. This discussion is meant to help the civil rights and law enforcement communities find common ground on how to deal with police abuse and misconduct, including racial profiling. Although the Attorney General, Chuck Ruff, and I have met with most of the invitees in preparation for this meeting, many remain skeptical about each other's motives and about what the meeting will accomplish. We are hopeful that your involvement in the roundtable will help keep the civil rights and law enforcement communities working together on this issue.

Also in preparation for this meeting, we have worked with the Departments of Justice and Treasury to draft an executive order on this issue. The order starts with a preamble expressing, in general but strong terms, opposition to the use of racial profiling as a tool of law enforcement. The order then directs federal law enforcement agencies to set up a system to collect data on the race, ethnicity, color, and gender of the persons they stop, search, or otherwise examine. Within one year of implementing this system, the Attorney General must report the data collected and make any appropriate recommendations on how to promote greater fairness in federal law enforcement. Justice, Treasury, and the DPC believe that this order would constitute an effective way of demonstrating federal leadership in this area. The executive order essentially would do at the federal level what the civil rights community most wants done at the state and local levels (and what legislation by Congressman Conyers would require): institute a strong system of data collection and reporting to determine and disclose exactly where racial and other discrimination exists in traffic stops and other contacts with law enforcement.

Chris Edley has proposed a different kind of executive order, which would expressly prohibit (though, as explained below, perhaps with an exception) federal law enforcement officers from taking race, ethnicity, and other specified traits into account when making stop and search decisions. This approach would require you to confront quite explicitly a difficult issue (which the data collection order allows you to avoid, at least for now): whether to allow the U.S. Border Patrol to continue its current practice of using a person's perceived national origin or ethnicity (essentially, whether the person looks Hispanic) in deciding what cars to search near the border. The Edley executive order would either (1) effectively prohibit this practice, in the face

of the strong view of both the INS and Main Justice that it is an integral part of effective border enforcement, or (2) include a specific provision allowing the Border Patrol (the largest federal law enforcement agency and the one that most regularly conducts traffic stops) to continue this practice notwithstanding that it at least appears inconsistent with the general principles underlying the order. Because DOJ, Treasury, and the Counsel's Office object to the first approach on substantive grounds (believing that where national origin is an element of the suspected criminal offense, this kind of practice is both appropriate and necessary) and because DOJ and the DPC object to the second approach on political grounds (believing that it will cause a firestorm within the Hispanic community), all your agency and White House advisors oppose Edley's alternative executive order.

A more difficult question concerns whether to issue any executive order on Wednesday. The Justice Department strongly believes that the data collection order is necessary to show that we are making progress on this issue and doing something more than just talking. Both Justice and Treasury also believe deeply in the need for data collection and reporting, and worry that if we do not issue this order now, we also will find reasons not to issue it in the future. Counsel's Office, on the other hand, recommends that you put off issuing the data collection order and simply engage in general discussion of racial profiling at the conference. Chuck notes that the order may displease both sides of the debate -- the civil rights community because it does not expressly prohibit all federal law enforcement officers from engaging in all kinds of racial profiling, the law enforcement community because it does demand collection and reporting of racial and other data (which most law enforcement groups strongly oppose at the local level). He also notes that we will be issuing this controversial order before any members of the civil rights and law enforcement communities have had a chance to speak with you directly on the issue, perhaps appearing to preempt the very discussion in which you will be participating.

DPC believes this is a close issue, but ultimately comes down on the side of releasing the executive order on Wednesday. To the extent that release of this order on Wednesday will provoke criticism on one side or the other (or both), we do not think the order will become any less controversial with the passage of time. (We are mindful that the crime bill is being marked up this week by the House Judiciary Committee and that the support of the law enforcement community for our crime proposals is important; we believe, however, that through careful consultations, we can minimize any adverse effect of this executive action on the broader debate in Congress.) We also believe, as noted above, that this executive order does something useful and allows us to exercise leadership in this area.

☒ Sign the executive order to collect data on federal law enforcement stops.

☐ Do not sign the executive order to collect data on federal law enforcement stops.

☐ Let's discuss.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6-8-99

June 6, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles Ruff 
SUBJECT: Executive Order on Racial Profiling

A few comments on Bruce's memorandum concerning the racial profiling executive order:

1. Although the proposed executive order would parallel the data collection mandated for the states by the Conyers legislation, in my view it would be seen by the civil rights community as reflecting less forceful leadership on the issue of racial profiling than they are expecting. This is so particularly because both the Vice President and the Attorney General are already on the public record with statements declaring racial profiling to be improper.

2. The issue of current Border Patrol practice is a difficult one, and we are trying to work through with the INS how its need to enforce a law that has national origin as its central element can be squared with the presumptive impropriety of using ethnicity and national origin as a factor in making law enforcement decisions. The Border Patrol's current practice does permit it to use ethnicity and national origin as one element in deciding whether to make highway stops north of the Mexican border, and our goal, at a minimum, must be to ensure that any use of those indicia is carefully circumscribed and monitored so that it does not become the equivalent of a New Jersey Turnpike traffic stop.

3. On the issue of when to issue the executive order, I have two concerns. First, since it will be seen as overriding state law enforcement objections and as being less than the civil rights community expects, to issue it before meeting with both groups will leave both disappointed (and angry) and, as a matter of process, will give them the impression that you came to the meeting with your mind made up. Second, I fear that the specifics of the order will become the sole focus of the discussion and eliminate any meaningful chance to discuss the broader issues on the agenda.

I believe that the meeting will work better if you come to listen to the opposing (or at least different) views of the participants, make clear your strong belief that racial profiling is wrong, and then issue the executive order shortly thereafter, having taken the groups' recommendations into account. You will have to be prepared to address the

special problem of the Border Patrol but can do so in a setting in which you will have made your basic principles clear and can express concern that any use of national origin by the INS must be carefully constrained and monitored. I acknowledge the risk that the meeting will not be as newsworthy if you do not issue the order, but I believe the risk is greater that the participants will react badly to the timing (and the substance) of the order if it is issued beforehand.

Copied
Berger
Podesta

Saucy

quaintness - also
THI Sid's suggestions for
speech

June 8, 1999

Mr. President,

I thought you would want to read the world's preeminent military history in paying homage to the strategy in the war.

John Keegan, a Tory by inclination, though obviously of an independent cast of mind, suggests that the war is a victory for the "New World Order" that President Bush proclaimed after the Gulf War. Bush's definition, however, remained both overblown and vague. Nonetheless, Keegan is right that the victory does secure a new era in the West. When there is a bombing halt and you speak from

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

the Oval Office, you shouldn't
hesitate to say that clearly
and sharply. You might add
that with the cessation of
the bombing, on this day, at
this hour, the terrible
conflicts of the 20th century
in Europe have come to a
end. From this moment on,
the peace of the 21st century
will be created.

On another matter,
the First Lady and I
spoke about something ~~that~~
we should talk about - ~~that~~
will be extremely helpful. ~~as~~
~~the question of the~~ I think
we should speak soon about this,
whenever you have the time.

Joe

So the bomber got through to Milosevic after all

IT WAS less than three weeks ago that the realisation first dawned on me: air power might actually be winning the Balkan war. I turned the thought round for a while and looked at it from several directions, rather as a Creationist Christian might have done on being shown his first dinosaur bone. I didn't want to change my beliefs but there was too much evidence accumulating to stick to the article of faith. That article of faith, held by all military analysts outside a few beleaguered departments of air power studies in the Service academies, was that air forces could not, alone, win wars.

If it turned out otherwise in the Balkans, I wrote at the time, many military analysts, me included, were going to look foolish. It now does look as if air power has prevailed in the Balkans and that the time to redefine how victory in war may be won has come.

Perhaps we should bite our tongues for a moment. Slobodan Milosevic has not yet publicly concluded an agreement and, until he does so and his troops begin to leave Kosovo, the bombing will continue. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have described the continuation as common prudence, as it undoubtedly is. At face value, however, 72 days of bombing seem to have broken the Serbian government's intransigence, probably because it recognises it cannot carry the Serb people any further with it.

If face value proves right, why will the military analysts look as if they got it wrong? Principally, as I wrote when the light began to dawn, because we had gravely underestimated the significance of bombing with modern precision weapons. All preconceptions, correct on the available evidence, were based on observation of the effects of bombing in the

Second World War, Korea and Vietnam with unguided bombs. In those wars, most bombs missed their targets. Once the enemy learnt to disregard inessential damage, bombing proved an ineffective strategy. At the very end of the Second World War, mass bombing, day and night, did bring the German economy almost to a halt. By then, however, the Red Army was outside Berlin and the Western Allies in the Ruhr. There was still no proof, the military establishment insisted, that air forces were independent instruments of victory.

That historical dismissal can still be defended. What cannot be defended is

weapons launched against Serbian targets have missed, with tragic results.

In practice, Gaddafi very shortly afterwards ceased to support terrorism. Conventional military wisdom did not make the connection but objective assessment suggests that the accuracy of the 1998 bombing gave him a lasting fright. Then came the Gulf war. The outcome was celebrated at the time, as it still is, as a great ground victory. Ground victory it certainly was, with the Iraqi army destroyed in a few days of fighting at almost no cost in lives to the anti-Saddam coalition. It had, however,

last moment, wrong and I reproach myself for not having seen the light sooner. For this reason: the air forces' victory in the Balkans is not just a victory for Nato or for the 'moral cause' for which the war was fought. It is a victory for that New World Order which, proclaimed by George Bush in the aftermath of the Gulf war, has been so much derided since. The failure of the intervention in Somalia, the lack of intervention in Rwanda and the eight years of war in the former Yugoslavia have led ordinary cynics and foreign policy 'realists' to argue that even the greatest powers, meaning the United States, are powerless before the misdeeds of determined wrongdoers and to forecast that wars, President Bush's hopes to the contrary, will recur, with increasing frequency, and get worse.

If Milosevic does not wriggle out of the agreement he appears to have made — and he may still hope to achieve a bombing pause, to split Nato or to keep part of Kosovo, none of which is an unattainable aim — that forecast now looks faulty. If Milosevic really is a beaten man, other would-be Milosevics around the world will have to reconsider their plans.

For none of them will have missed the point that much of the crippling damage done to the Serbian armed forces and Serbia's civilian infrastructure has been inflicted by aircraft operating from carriers at sea or by others flying direct from the United States. What that means is that there are now no places on Earth that cannot be subjected to the same relentless harrowing as the Serbs have suffered in the past six weeks. What that implies, it may be judged, is that no rational ruler will choose to commit the crimes that have attracted such punishment. The World Order looks better protected today than it did the day before the bombing began.

**John Keegan, Defence Editor,
admits he was wrong to insist
ground troops were essential
in the war over Kosovo**

the failure of military analysis to detect a new and significant trend. Insight, already setting in, will reveal that, since about 1998, new weapons, new surveillance equipment and new targeting techniques were allowing aircraft to hit their intended targets with consistent regularity. The American air strikes mounted that year against Libya, intended to deter Muammar Gaddafi from harbouring and supporting international terrorists, were derided and denounced at the time, partly because at least one of the weapons launched did not hit its target, instead causing civilian casualties, just as some — though in fact a tiny percentage — of

been preceded by six weeks of intense and accurate bombing. Re-assessments, now certainly to be made, may yet conclude that the Iraqi army had been reduced to defeat before the first American or British tank rolled forward.

After this war — caveats about Milosevic's compliance excepted — there will be no grounds for debate or dispute. Aircraft and pilotless weapons have been the only weapons employed. The outcome is therefore a victory for air power and air power alone.

Usually one does not like to confess to error. In this case, I am delighted to recognise that I was, almost until the

Blues

0-8-09

Before You Label People, Look At Their Contents



*Copied
Reed
Podesta*



SAMHSA

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Mental Health Services

It's easy to label someone else and overlook what's really inside. When mental illnesses are used as labels—depressed, schizophrenic, manic, or hyperactive—these labels hurt.

Using negative labels leads to branding and shame—what is called “stigma.” And stigma leads to discrimination. Everyone knows why it is wrong to discriminate against people because of their race, religion, culture, or appearance. They are less aware of how people with mental illnesses are discriminated against. Although such discrimination may not always be obvious, it exists—and it hurts.

Words Can Be Poison

Stigma discourages people from getting help. At any given time, one in four adults and one in five children experience a mental health problem. Early and appropriate services can be the best way to prevent an illness from getting worse. Many people don't seek such services because they don't want to be labeled as “mentally ill” or “crazy.”

Stigma keeps people from getting good jobs and advancing in the workplace. Some employers are reluctant to hire people who have mental illnesses. Thanks to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), such discrimination is illegal. But it still happens!

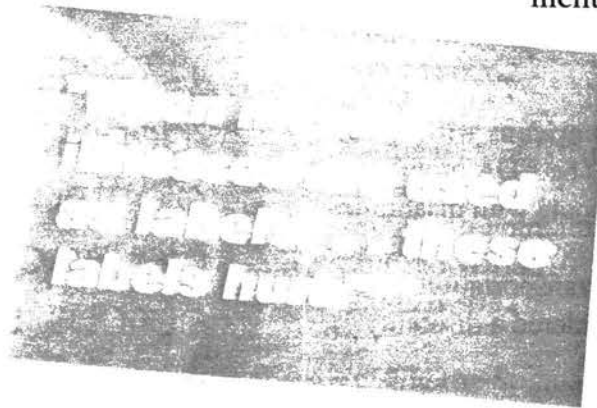
Stigma leads to fear, mistrust, and violence. Even though the vast majority of people who have mental illnesses are no more violent than anyone else, the average television viewer sees three people with

mental illnesses each week—and most of them are portrayed as violent. Such inaccurate portrayals lead people to fear those who have mental illnesses.

Stigma results in prejudice and discrimination. Many

individuals try to prevent people who have mental illnesses from living in their neighborhood.

Stigma results in inadequate insurance coverage. Many insurance plans do not cover mental health services to the same degree as other illnesses. When mental illnesses are covered, coverage may be limited, inappropriate, or inadequate.



Words Can Heal

Here are six steps you can follow to help end the stigma of mental illness:

1. **Learn more.** Many organizations sponsor nationwide programs about mental health and mental illness. Several are listed at the end of this brochure.
2. **Insist on accountable media.** Sometimes the media portray people who have mental illnesses inaccurately, and this makes stereotypes harder to change.
3. **Obey the laws in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).** The ADA prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in all areas of public life, including housing, employment, and public transportation. Mental illnesses are considered a disability covered under the ADA.
4. **Recognize and appreciate the contributions to society made by people who have mental illnesses.** People who have mental illnesses are major contributors to American life—from the arts to the sciences, from medicine to entertainment to professional sports.
5. **Treat people with the dignity and respect we all deserve.** People who have mental illnesses may include your friends, your neighbors, and your family.

6. **Think about the person—the contents behind the label.** Avoid labeling people by their diagnosis. Instead of saying, “She’s a schizophrenic,” say, “She has a mental illness.” Never use the term “mentally ill.”



Programs to End Stigma

Many National and State groups have begun projects and campaigns to reverse stigma. These groups offer a range of programs and materials, from speakers bureaus to training programs for mental health professionals. To get involved, call them. And to learn more about mental health, call the National Mental Health Services Knowledge Exchange Network at 800-789-CMHS (2647).

The National Mental Health Services
Knowledge Exchange Network
P.O. Box 42490
Washington, DC 20015
800-789-CMHS (2647)
Electronic bulletin board:
800-790-CMHS (2647)
World Wide Web:
<http://www.mentalhealth.org/>
E-mail: ken@mentalhealth.org/

The Anti-Stigma Project
3421 Benson Avenue, Suite 210 A
Baltimore, MD 21227
800-704-0262

National Depressive and Manic Depressive
Association
730 North Franklin Street, Suite 501
Chicago, IL 60610
800-826-3632

Erasing the Stigma of Mental Illness
Serving Hands International
4607 Mission Gorge Place
San Diego, CA 92120
800-219-4854

The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
200 North Glebe Road
Suite 1015
Arlington, VA 22203-3754
800-950-NAMI or 703-524-7600

The National Empowerment Center
20 Ballard Road
Lawrence, MA 01843
800-769-3728

The National Mental Health Association
Information Center
1021 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2971
800-969-NMHA

The National Mental Health Consumers'
Self-Help Clearinghouse
1211 Chestnut Street, Suite 1000
Philadelphia, PA 19107
800-553-4539



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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Mental Health Services
Printed 1996

6-8-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
June 4, 1999

Copied
Nash
Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob J. Nash, Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

RE: Office of Presidential Personnel Weekly Report for Week Ending
June 4, 1999

NEW ISSUES

Hassam Nemazee, Ambassador to Argentina

I recommend that we withdraw Hassam Nemazee soon. Many of our democratic members have informed us that he will not be confirmed because of unacceptable business practices. Democratic members who initially supported Mr. Nemazee are now reluctant to publicly support him. Mr. Nemazee has orchestrated a campaign against Senator Sarbanes, which has inflamed Sarbanes, the Foreign Relations committee staff and other members.

Togo West, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Togo West intends to resign as Secretary of Veterans Affairs. I estimate that his resignation will occur in fall 1999. I recommend that Hershel Gober become Acting Secretary. I will work a solution to the restrictions imposed by the Vacancies Reform Act, which will limit Hershel to serving for only 210 days if no nomination occurs.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

As expected, David Spears, a republican member of CFTC originally sponsored by Senator Dole, has become Chair of CFTC (upon Brooksly Born's resignation on Tuesday). We intend to work with the media and our democratic members about this and other attempts by republicans to take control of independent regulatory commissions by maneuvering republican members in as Chairs or changing legislation to require senate confirmation of presidentially designated chairs.

Chair, Broadcasting Board of Governors

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently reported out legislation that will change the status of Chair of the Broadcasting Board of Governors from a presidential designation to one requiring senate confirmation. We oppose this legislation and are working with OMB and Leg Affairs to denude this legislation.

6.8.99

ONGOING ISSUES

Jane Harman - PFIAB (update)

We will contact Jane Harman to inform her that she will not receive Counsel clearance for appointment to PFIAB.

Status of Counsel Clearance Process

<i>Summary of Persons Selected by the President and In Vetting</i>	
Full-time PAS	89
Part-time PAS	71
Full-time & Part-time PA	91
Total	250

Nominations Expected Next Week

Armando Falcon, Jr., Director, Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development

Michael D. Metelits, Ambassador to the Republic of Cape Verde, Department of State

David H. Kaeuper, Ambassador to the Republic of Congo, Department of State

Key Nominations This Week:

None. (The Senate was in recess.)

Key Confirmations This Week:

None. (The Senate was in recess.)

Appointment activities for the week:

- PAS/PA to Counsel Vetting: 5
- PAS/PA Announcements: 18
- PA Appointments: 13

Status of 1999 Nominations and Confirmations:

Status of All (Including Judges)

Judges ONLY

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total		Judges
Current Nominations	111	38	149	Currently Nominated	37
<i>(Nominations on the Executive Calendar)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(Nominations on the Executive Calendar)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
Confirmed in 1999	28 (20%)	13 (25%)	41 (22%)	Confirmed in 1999	5 (12%)
Grand Total (Nominated or Confirmed)	139	51	190	Grand Total (Nominated or Confirmed)	42

cc: John Podesta
Maria Echaveste

The
JOHNSON GAGE COMPANY
An ISO 9002 Registered Company

June 1, 1999

Via Fax: 202-456-2461 *Sean Mdoney*
~~Mr. John D. Podesta~~, Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Regarding: H. R. 1183

Dear Mr. Podesta:

I am addressing an urgent situation that needs your immediate attention.

The Fastener Act H. R. 1183 that the Senate passed on May 25, 1999, will allow non-conforming substandard and counterfeit threaded fasteners into all of our industries. This product has to be correct from a dimensional, metallurgical, and performance requirement in order to prevent major loss of life and injury.

Many sections of this Bill effect the integrity of threaded fasteners and their ability to perform with respect to their intended design functions.

As an example:

SEC.3. (1) DEFINITIONS

Proprietary standards are excluded from the current FQA. This allows for massive fraud, misrepresentation, non-conformance, and sub-standard product.

SEC.3. (5) (A) DEFINITIONS

This allows defective fasteners to be exempt from inspection because they would be part of an assembly.

SEC.3. (5) (F) DEFINITIONS

One cannot generate conforming fasteners if the quality system is not defined.

REPLY — DAN B
BILL SIGNED
6/8/99

SEC.4. (c) SPECIFICATIONS

Consensus standards are referenced for use only. In order for consensus standards to be used, they must be qualified to allow only conforming fasteners to be utilized. There are many ASME and SAE standards that contain default positions that permit non-conformance and sub-standard product. This Fastener Act will be only as good as the standards it references.

SEC.4. (d) VOLUNTARY ACCREDITATION

This Bill allows for voluntary accreditation labs. This will generate a complete breakdown of the laboratory system in calibration, certification, and equipment requirements. This will permit non-conforming sub-standard product.

This list goes on!

Recently, tests have been made at DOD facilities on threaded fasteners. Rejection rates have been determined to center around the 45-55% rejection rate for all lots inspected. This has a serious effect on our National Security and our men and women in uniform. This country needs a technically sound Fastener Quality Act.

The Senators and Congressmen involved in this Bill have overlooked and not considered the serious technical aspects of this Bill.

I respectfully request that you urge President Clinton not to sign this Bill until these technical issues have been brought to the proper forum.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Very truly yours,

THE JOHNSON GAGE COMPANY



Stanley P. Johnson
CEO



INC

George L. Bristol, President

May 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States

From: George Bristol
Azie Morton
J.J. "Jake" Pickle
Bernard Rapoport
Gene Stallings

6-7-99
Looks like a form
letter
Send to ~~RAA~~ ^{NO}

Burkhardt
for reply
C.

At one time or another, each of us has petitioned you personally, in writing or both to help our friend, George Dillman, with a presidential pardon or commutation of sentence. We have been joined by hundreds of others, including the prosecuting U.S. attorney and the federal judge who heard the case and sentenced George Dillman and W.C. Hatfield, as well as state and federal banking regulators who were very familiar with George Dillman's conduct as a banker and civic leader.

Although found guilty, each man has served nearly twice as long as others convicted under similar circumstances, arising out of the national savings and loan crisis. Unfortunately, they were sentenced under new sentencing guidelines which allowed little or no room for judicial discretion. Fully recognizing that fact, Judge Barefoot Sanders petitioned you in late 1997 to show presidential mercy as it is the judge's and the U.S. attorney's conclusion that both men deserve that mercy.

Each of us has done the same. Unfortunately, none of us has ever received a clear answer as to the disposition of these petitions. In fact, on more than one occasion there appeared to be differing answers as to where the paperwork was in the process.

Now, it appears that all the necessary paperwork is indeed at the White House.

What may not be there is the fact that Mr. Hatfield continues to deteriorate daily with advanced Parkinson's disease and George Dillman's wife, Virginia, has had another serious bout with breast cancer. A check with the prison administrator, Mr. John Dawson, will confirm Hatfield's medical status and we are certain that any necessary information on Virginia's cancer recurrence would be available.

Mr. President, all of us understand the enormity of your duties and are most respectful of your absolute need to weigh each decision with utmost care, but we also know that our dear friend, George Dillman, and his co-defendant, W.C. Hatfield, were worthy citizens prior to their trial without a single blemish on their good names. Furthermore, we are prepared to help George re-enter society with a job and loving support. Mr. Hatfield will be received into the loving care of his wife, family and physicians.

Therefore, please consider our request to give this matter your personal review and consideration. If positive, you know you will have our eternal gratitude. But if the answer is not in the affirmative, we will respect your decision and go about the task of finding other ways to support our friend and his family.

But in any event, we respectfully request a decision, or at least some indication of the timing of such a decision, so that we can know how best to direct that support and love each of us have given and will continue to give to George Dillman.

Each of us, in our own way, continues to give you our prayers and best wishes, as you seek to guide the country in days ahead.



GLB Incorporated
4201 Speedway
Austin, Texas 78751

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States

6-8-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

128 JUN 7 1999

June 7, 1999

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

RE: Lindner and the US-EU Banana Issue

Karl Lindner, CEO of Chiquita, will be at the DNC dinner tonight that you are scheduled to attend. He may raise the lack of resolution of the banana case with the EU, and could suggest that we add products to the retaliation list of greater sensitivity to the EU in order to step up the pressure. As you know, the EU General Affairs Council was presented with Commission options paper for changing its banana regime a week ago today. The EU General Affairs Council asked the Commission to pursue contacts with all relevant parties (domestic, US, Caribbean, et al.) and develop a recommendation. However, a Commission recommendation is not expected soon -- probably not until late this summer. The French Minister stated that France and Spain continue to reject our preferred option (and the one preferred by the WTO panel) -- a single tariff approach that eliminates the quota and licensing aspects of the regime. It is worth noting that Lindner may plug for a WTO consistent solution that effectively would favor Chiquita's interests. Our posture is simply that we want a solution that meets WTO consistency (and does not harm the Caribbean) rather than any particular solution.

If Lindner raises this matter, I suggest the following points:

- Appreciate your support and patience during this lengthy dispute;
- Believe our strategy is beginning to pay off -- the Community is now engaged seriously in an effort to agree on reform;
- In the meantime we remain clear with the EU that US retaliation will not be removed until the United States is satisfied that they have fully complied with the WTO panel ruling in our favor;
- Don't believe changing product composition of retaliation would help -- in fact could alienate supporters among member states and disrupt US businesses;
- I will continue to push the EU to implement an acceptable regime in US-EU summit talks this month.

Why
May say other deal
for a while / think co-
to that time?
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Gun Industry Seeks to Shut A Trade Group

By PAUL M. BARRETT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A campaign is under way within the gun industry to close down a trade group that has been pushing for conciliation in response to municipal lawsuits and new gun-control legislation.

The target of the attack, the American Shooting Sports Council, has been the engine behind recent industry gestures such as backing a package of five Clinton administration gun-control proposals and opening settlement negotiations with attorneys representing some of the municipalities suing gun companies.

But those conciliatory efforts have outraged hard-line elements in the industry and their allies in the politically potent National Rifle Association, which represents gun owners and exerts considerable influence on the industry.

In February, after The Wall Street Journal reported on preliminary efforts to settle the municipal lawsuits, the more militant wing of the industry, with backing from the NRA, ousted the ASSC's aggressive executive director, Richard Feldman. Having seen that Mr. Feldman's successor, Robert Ricker, is just as determined to seek compromises with the industry's antagonists, the hard-liners have decided to try to fold the financially struggling ASSC altogether.

A memorandum circulating by fax within the industry this weekend proposed that the Washington-based ASSC be folded into another trade association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, which has closer ties to the NRA. The three-page

memo urges the "unification" of the two trade groups in "recognition that as an industry we can no longer be represented by uncoordinated voices."

Among those signing the memo are executives with gun manufacturers Browning Arms Co., Marlin Firearms Co. and Smith & Wesson Corp., a unit of Britain's Tomkins PLC. The NRA didn't explicitly sign or endorse the memo. NRA spokesman Bill Powers said in an interview, "There is some compelling logic to

that sort of restructuring," but he stressed that the move concerned only the industry, not his group. He said he didn't know whether top NRA leaders had encouraged the move and couldn't get in touch with them yesterday.

"The NRA is barely even aware of this," said Robert Delfay, executive director of the National Shooting Sports Foundation and one of Mr. Ricker's main rivals. Mr. Ricker has defied the wishes of many
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in the industry by making broad public statements that "everything is on the table" for negotiation, said Mr. Delfay. "Everything is not on the table. He is out of touch with his industry."

The ASSC's main support has come from handgun manufacturers, such as the U.S. unit of Austria's Glock GmbH, and from some wholesalers. "It would be a mistake to fold the ASSC," which has "a long history of being a reasonable voice," said Michael Saporito, senior vice president of RSR Group, a big wholesaler in Winter Park, Fla.

While both sides of this intramural feud strongly endorse the right to make and own guns, the dissonance lately has been striking. For example, Mr. Ricker lobbied for a White House proposal to require criminal background checks for all purchases at gun shows. The NRA lobbied against the measure in the Senate, which ultimately approved it last month.

Similarly, Mr. Ricker has stepped up negotiations with a New Orleans-based group of attorneys who represent that city and three others in suits demanding that the industry reimburse the public costs of gun violence. Since the relatively small and fractious gun business lacks the resources for a massive monetary settlement, Mr. Ricker is trying to work out a package of additional regulatory measures that might satisfy the municipalities, some 20 of which have sued so far.

The NRA has opposed any concessions to the municipalities that would entail greater government oversight of the industry.

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Nursing Homes Shunning Some Medicare Patients

By DAVID S. HILZENRATH
Washington Post Staff Writer

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Many elderly and disabled patients are being shut out of nursing homes because a new restrictive Medicare payment system has prompted facilities to shun those with costly medical needs.

As a result, some patients are staying in hospitals much longer than necessary and others are being forced to enter nursing facilities far from their homes and families, according to hospital and nursing home personnel. For the frail and sick, that can mean greater isolation, emotional hardship and added risk of contracting hospital-borne infections.

Those who are increasingly unwelcome at skilled nursing facilities include patients requiring intravenous antibiotics, tube feeding, dialysis and ventilator support, according to hospital and nursing home personnel. Admitting those patients can be a sure way to lose money under Medicare's new, lower reimbursement rates, nursing home executives say.

The shift in payment methods, required by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is part of a federal effort to keep Medicare from collapsing

under the financial burden imposed by the aging of the baby boomers. The cuts have had a variety of unpleasant trade-offs for patients, such as limiting their access to physical therapy and other rehabilitation services.

Hospitals and nursing homes have been lobbying hard for relief from the spending restraints, and it serves their interests to publicize such "unintended consequences."

The problem with nursing home admissions, which has yet to be quantified with any certainty, corresponds to the change in Medi-

care payment rates. The previous system was designed to reimburse facilities for the costs they incurred. The new system limits nursing homes to rates set by the government based on average industry costs for different types of care.

At a nursing home in Pennsauken, N.J., for example, it costs \$268 a day to administer the intravenous antibiotic Zosyn to a patient admitted May 6, but Medicare pays only \$177.36 a day. That leaves the nursing home \$90.64 in the red before any other expenses are taken into account, according to Genesis Health Ventures Inc., the facility's parent company.

A year ago, Medicare would have paid the Pennsauken nursing home \$292 a day to cover the patient's room, board, nursing, and other basic expenses, Genesis said. Medicare also would have paid \$67 per dose—\$268 a day—to reimburse the facility for the expense of the antibiotic, Genesis said.

Though Genesis, a large nursing home company based in Kennett Square, Pa., says it is paying a heavy price to continue admitting expensive patients, some facilities are taking a different approach.

"The system has created certain types of patients who a nursing home will not admit," said Thomas Zwicker, who runs a Milwaukee nursing home.

Bernice A. Ptak, a 73-year-old widow and former factory worker, fits several of the categories. Having undergone treatment for cancer of the esophagus, she was admitted to a Delaware hospital May 13 when the feeding tube connected to her stomach began to leak.

She breathes through a surgical opening in her throat, which requires frequent clearing, and now receives her nutrition intravenously. She's also receiving Vancomycin, an expensive antibiotic of last resort, for a drug-resistant infection that her daughter says she contracted during a previous hospital stay.

Ptak no longer needs hospital care, and in past years it wouldn't have been difficult to transfer her to a nursing home, said Christine Pisano, a social worker at Christiana Hospital in Newark, Del. But Pisano struck out recently when she tried to find a bed for Ptak at any of 10 or so nursing homes.

When Pisano called, "People basically laugh because they're just not going to take a complicated, expensive case like this," she said.

Unlike Ptak, Mildred Elnes of LaCrosse, Wis., found a nursing home bed—but in Chippewa Falls, about 100 miles and two hours from her family. Elnes, who has heart problems, needs a ventilator to breathe. The LaCrosse hospital where she was being treated tried to transfer her to a nearby nursing home, but that facility recently stopped admitting ventilator patients.

Elnes's nephew, Kenneth Swanbeck, had been visiting her in the hospital once or twice a week, but he's only been able to see her once since she was moved to Chippewa Falls in March. The patient's 80-year-old sister hasn't been able to visit her at all. Alone at the nursing home, Elnes is scared and unable to communicate, Swanbeck said.

Faced with a similar dilemma in January, another elderly patient opted to remain in a LaCrosse hospital. He was finally discharged to a local nursing home more than three months later, when he no longer needed a ventilator.

At Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, it is becoming common for nursing homes to send representatives to screen patients, said Sharon George, the hospital's utilization and discharge manager. "If it turns out it will cost \$600 a day to care for the patient and Medicare will only pay \$400, then they're going to say no."

Federal regulations say health care providers such as nursing homes can be disqualified from Medicare if they employ a double standard to turn away Medicare patients while accepting others.

Yet it's tough to prove whether nursing homes are doing that, according to hospital workers who arrange nursing home placements. When rejecting Medicare patients, nursing homes typically say they don't have room, or that they lack the resources to meet a patient's

needs. Some explain that they are making case-by-case calculations, hospital personnel say. In still other cases it's clear that the nursing homes aren't discriminating because they have stopped providing a particular service altogether.

The experience of Genesis Health Ventures, underscores the trend. Genesis screens patients for other nursing home companies that use Genesis as a supplier of prescription drugs. The screening service is offered for any patient, "but Medicare patients are the

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The Washington Post

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ones we get all the calls on," said Genesis spokeswoman Lisa Salamon. As for patients with private insurance, "they're not going to screen those out because they can charge for that," Salamon said.

Since last July, the number of screenings has increased by a factor of 10, from 50 a week to 500 a week, Genesis chief executive Michael R. Walker said. "We know that most of those people that we do that analysis for are not being admitted," Walker said.

One Delaware nursing home has issued a more restrictive admissions policy for Medicare and non-Medicare patients alike. "With the new PPS [Medicare payment] guidelines in place, we can no longer accept the following type of patients," said the March notice from Parkview Nursing & Rehabilitation Center, which went on to list ventilator patients, heart patients on dobutamine drip and six other categories.

Medicare payments are only half of the problem, said Stephen Silver, president of a company that manages Parkview. In a tight labor market, it is hard to maintain a staff capable of providing the more complex services, Silver said. Parkview makes exceptions to its new policy as staffing and workload permit, he added.

Until recently, many nursing homes sought the types of patients they now avoid. The old Medicare payment system was a valuable source of revenue. But the system of cost reimbursement rewarded wasteful spending.

The financial incentives are being turned upside down. Last July, Medicare began shifting toward a system of paying what it thinks the care should cost, based on nationwide data. For most nursing homes, the first stage of the transition began in January; for the remainder, it will begin this month.

In the 1980s, the nation's hospitals went through a similar shift from cost-based Medicare reimbursements to capped payments. There was an outcry that hospitals

were discharging patients "quicker and sicker," much like the later uproar over managed care's cost controls.

The nation's health care system "is going to have trouble going through this transition because they're used to a government that's sloppy," Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala said in a recent appearance at the National Press Club.

The federal government's Health Care Financing Administration, which oversees Medicare, has asked the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services to assess beneficiaries' access to nursing homes. The study could help determine how widespread the problems are.

"In some cases, it may be appropriate for acutely ill patients to spend a little more time in a hospital before being transferred to a skilled nursing facility that may offer less intensive care," HCFA Administrator Nancy-Ann DeParle said in a statement.

The strict new nursing home admissions standards are a manifestation of the industry's financial distress. Several of the nation's largest nursing home chains are losing money and nursing home stocks have plummeted.

But hospitals seem to be complaining the loudest about nursing home admissions, because hospitals must absorb the expense of the Medicare patients stranded in their beds.

The ripple effects go beyond the federal health insurance program. When nursing homes stop offering services such as ventilator care and lay off the nurses who provide other specialized services, they leave fewer placement options for patients with private insurance.

At Christiana Hospital, dozens of patients are tying up beds while they wait for nursing home placements, making it harder to move other patients out of the emergency room or intensive care units, said Charles Smith, president of Christiana Care Corp., the parent company.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1999

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6250

June 7, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, on May 20, 1999, the Senate adopted the Violent and Rep Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999, S. 254. This bill will enhance U.S. firearms control, including, for example, mandatory background checks on the sale of firearms at gun shows and by pawn shop dealers, and child safety devices to be sold with every firearm. We still have more work to do, however, to close loopholes on firearms controls which affect the social fabric of our nation and our leadership in the global firearms marketplace.

I understand that the U.S. Government is not fully implementing the Organization of American States (OAS) Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Model Regulations). Specifically, the United States is not maintaining serial or lot numbers of firearms, related parts and components, and ammunition that are exported from or imported to the United States under a license as required by the OAS Model Regulations.

In November 1997 the United States and twenty-eight members of the OAS signed the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (Firearms Convention). At the Santiago Summit in Chile in April 1998, you announced that the United States would issue regulations to implement the OAS Model Regulations and that you would send the Firearms Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent for ratification. This has only been partially accomplished.

On June 9, 1998, you sent the Firearms Convention to the Senate which is pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. On April 12 and 13, 1999, respectively, the Departments of State and Commerce issued regulations implementing certain provisions of the OAS Model Regulations. The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has not received instructions from the State Department to implement this foreign policy directive to regulate the importation of firearms, parts and components, and ammunition under the OAS Model Regulations. This is a critical important issue and the State Department should act expeditiously.

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As I noted above, the regulations issued by the Departments of State and Commerce do not require the exporter to submit to the U.S. Government the serial or lot numbers of firearms, related parts and components, and ammunition before or after export. This provision of the OAS Model Regulations is central to an effective multilateral control system for the export and import of firearms, parts and components, and ammunition to prevent illegal manufacturing of and trafficking in these items. As you may know, the OAS has not yet issued model regulations for the export and import of explosives.

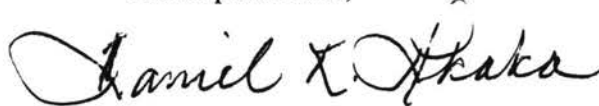
The purpose of the Firearms Convention and the OAS Model Regulations is to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials; and to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in these items. If the United States does not maintain the serial and lot numbers of items required under the OAS Model Regulations, we will not be in compliance with the provisions of these Regulations. Moreover, the United States will not have an effective system in place for complying with future firearms agreements.

As you know, the Firearms Convention is the first multilateral treaty of its kind in the world and the United States is actively pursuing to globalize it. We are participating in an Ad Hoc United Nations Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime which is drafting a proposed Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, Supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Certain provisions of this Protocol are based upon procedures established under the OAS Model Regulations.

If the United States is to lead in the implementation of international firearms controls, we must adequately implement all of the provisions of the OAS Model Regulations. I urge you to look into the U.S. Government's implementation of the OAS Model Regulations and to rectify the shortcomings of the current regulatory and procedural requirements to establish a registry for serial and lot numbers of firearms, related parts and components and ammunition exports and imports. I believe this matter could be corrected quickly by administrative action or by executive order.

I look forward to hearing from you on this critically important matter. Thank you for your leadership efforts to prevent the illegal use of firearms.

Aloha pumehana,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Daniel K. Akaka". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Daniel" and last name "Akaka" clearly legible.

DANIEL K. AKAKA
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on International Security,
Proliferation and Federal Services

United States Senate

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J. L. Clinton U.S.

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The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
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