

FOIA MARKER

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Monday, August 30, 1999

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Clinton spoke on the occasion of the VFW's 100th anniversary celebration in Kansas City, Mo. Clinton noted that President Harry Truman had addressed the group on its 50th birthday.

But Clinton has had an uneasy relationship with the military as well as veterans since taking office. He began his tenure with some calling him a draft dodger, immediately faced a controversy over allowing gays in the military, and more recently has been criticized for what some consider inadequate spending on veterans' health.

Clinton has made an effort to improve these chilly relations, for example by opening new outpatient clinics for veterans. On Monday, he was received warmly his speech was interrupted by applause 18 times

as though VFW members were consciously seeking to disprove predictions of a cool reception.

Clinton's audience Monday was not so much the veterans themselves as lawmakers in Washington. The president and Congress have regularly skirmished over the size of the foreign affairs budget, which includes everything from foreign aid to embassy operations to anti-drug efforts to United Nations dues.

"It is a battle every year," said Mike Froman, who was chief of staff to former Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. "There is very little constituency in favor of foreign affairs funding, and it is not terribly popular up there with members of Congress who understandably ask, 'Why should I spending money abroad when there is so little money to address my needs at home?'"

Clinton has proposed a foreign affairs budget of \$21.5 billion for 2000, a slight increase from recent years. Both houses of Congress promptly slashed that figure by more than \$2 billion.

Clinton, in response, spent much of his speech Monday arguing for the importance of diplomacy to prevent war in places like the Mideast, the Balkans and Africa. He also stressed a longtime sore point: the \$926 million the U.S. owes in back dues to the United Nations.

"International engagement costs money, but the costliest peace is far cheaper than the cheapest war," Clinton said.

Republicans acknowledge that their priorities in foreign affairs differ markedly from Clinton's. For example, they note, the Republican Congress has approved spending \$1.4 billion on embassy security in the aftermath of last year's embassy bombings, while Clinton wants to spend \$550 million.

Republican Party spokesman Mike Collins criticized Clinton for cutting defense spending. "Yes, we need an arsenal of peace, but we also need an arsenal of defense," Collins said. "And he has let that arsenal become seriously depleted."

Both sides said it is likely that Congress will ultimately restore at least some of the \$2 billion, and that Congress and the president will agree on a foreign affairs budget. Whether that will include the U.N. back payments, however, is anyone's guess.

The debate in Washington over foreign affairs has been especially testy ever since the Republicans took over Congress and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., became chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. While foreign affairs is historically a source of contention between the president and Congress, experts say the issue has become more heated in recent years.

Helms and Clinton have clashed, for example, over the president's appointment of former Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, a Republican, as ambassador to Mexico. Helms, saying Weld was not tough enough on drugs, blocked Weld's appointment over the objections of some in his own party.

Clinton and Helms have also been at odds over Helms' desire to bring several independent agencies, such as the U.S. Information

Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, into the State Department. Helms has largely prevailed.

Republicans, meanwhile, have tried to prevent foreign aid money from going to organizations that fund abortions. And Helms has blocked international pacts that Clinton wants ratified, notably the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty halting underground nuclear testing.

Many believe Helms' relationship with Clinton officials, especially Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, has warmed considerably. But most still believe the foreign policy wars are harder-fought now than in previous administrations.

"In the past there were spats, but you did not have this gross level of difficulty on money," said Dan Goure, a high-level Pentagon official under President George Bush. "This is a significant dispute."

Clinton shows sudden interest in appearing to be a champion of the poor

By Naftali Bendavid
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON President Clinton recently found himself in a hot, stuffy mop factory in a rundown neighborhood here, urging big businesses to link up with inner-city firms. "We finally have a chance to do something for the places that have been left behind," Clinton said, with vast spools of mop strands stacked behind him.

Three days earlier, Clinton was holding forth in a dingy airplane hangar in eastern Arkansas about the need to revive the impoverished Mississippi Delta. "There is an enormous feeling out there in the country today that we ought to do something for the areas that have still not felt the economic recovery," Clinton said.

As his term begins to wind down, the president who has based his entire career on refocusing the Democratic Party from the needs of the poor to the needs of the middle class, who has passionately shied away from anything resembling 1960s liberalism, is sounding less like Bill Clinton and more like Lyndon Johnson.

Clinton sent a long list of proposals to Congress this month aimed at bringing investment to distressed areas. That followed a four-day, six-state July tour through poverty-stricken areas. He recently held a White House ceremony honoring lawyers for the poor. He attended a welfare-to-work conference in Chicago. He urged Congress last week to expand the AmeriCorps program, which helps the underprivileged, to 100,000 volunteers a year. He is planning another poverty tour this fall.

In a sense, Clinton is doing what some hoped and others feared he would do from the beginning of his presidency: spotlight the poor. It is not that Clinton is abandoning his appeal to the middle class, as his recent rhetoric on Social Security and Medicare amply demonstrates, but rather that he is adding a new edge with echoes of the Great Society.

Clinton's proposals are not particularly far-reaching; many are either small-scale items or repackaged versions of old programs. What many find interesting, though, is Clinton's sudden interest in appearing to be a champion of the poor after fighting so hard for so long to appear a centrist leader of the middle class.

Theories abound as to why the quintessential New Democrat has been sounding more like an Old Democrat: Clinton is reaching for a legacy. Or Clinton is trying to energize the Democratic base for the 2000 elections.

"I think Clinton is doing this because he thinks it's right, but in the past he thought there would be political costs to pay," said Democratic consultant Victor Fingerhut. "Now he is not going to

be up for another election, and that gives him a little more freedom. He is doing it now that the game is over and he is out of the game."

Bruce Reed, Clinton's chief domestic policy adviser, said the administration has helped the poor from the beginning, and the White House is merely highlighting the issue more now.

"In the early going, it was easier to get it done without shining a big spotlight on it," Reed said. "We're just at a different stage. New things are possible, both because the economy is doing so much better and because some of the old debates have run out of steam."

Clinton has risen to power, and governed, largely on the strength of his message that the middle class has been abandoned by both the left and the right. This centrism has inevitably meant a shift away from the traditional Democratic focus on the poor.

In both of Clinton's presidential victories, crucial support came from the middle class, especially women. The signature initiatives of Clinton's presidency, from crime to health care to tax cuts, may have helped the poor but were aimed squarely at the middle class. In December 1994, Clinton announced a "Middle Class Bill of Rights."

Advocates for the poor have not considered Clinton a great champion, especially since he signed the 1996 welfare reform law limiting benefits to five years.

"The president has a really, really black mark on his record by signing the welfare law," said Stuart Campbell, executive director of the Coalition on Human Needs. "It's a black mark he will never be able to expunge."

But consider what this centrist has recently put on Congress' plate. His "New Markets" initiative would prod businesses to plow \$15 billion into poor neighborhoods and would create community banks and investment firms to help these areas. He has also asked for such items as \$15 million to help renters to buy their own homes and \$50 million to refurbish abandoned urban buildings.

To be sure, this is not exactly the Great Society. The Clinton proposals have a distinctly New Democrat twist to them: They don't use federal money for far-reaching programs but to coax investment from business.

In touting his BusinessLINC program, which teams big businesses with struggling inner-city firms, Clinton spoke recently of business' obligation to help poor areas but only if they can make a buck. "This has to be a profitable decision," he said. "This is not a social program. This is free-enterprise economics."

Compare that to Johnson's sweeping declaration in 1964 that "this nation, this generation, in this hour, has man's first chance to build

a Great Society, a place where the meaning of a man's life matches the marvels of man's labor."

Some advocates for the poor take a jaded view of Clinton's new campaign. For one thing, they say, the proposals have a slim chance of passage in a Republican Congress that is not eager to hand the Democratic administration a success. And to many the approach seems indirect and piecemeal.

"It certainly is a very good thing to jawbone business to do its part and to offer some incentives for them, but it is not all of what's necessary for poor families with children," said Deborah Weinstein, director of family income at the Children's Defense Fund. "Despite this strong economy, there has been a substantial jump in the number of children living below the poverty line."

Weinstein would like to see more direct help to these poor children. But the White House contends the administration has been paying attention to the poor since taking office. "Clinton laid out an ambitious urban empowerment agenda in the '92 campaign, and

we've been carrying it out under the radar screen for six years," Reed said.

Clinton in 1993 did push through a major expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, giving significant tax help to the working poor. The president has also created 135 "empowerment zones" around the country, giving incentives for businesses to operate in economically distressed areas.

And the administration boasts of its enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act, which encourages banks to lend in poor areas.

Ellen Vollinger, legal director of the Food Research and Action Center, said Clinton deserves credit for defending the food stamp program, which some critics wanted to dismantle. "It was incredibly important that the administration stayed behind the federal nutrition safety net," Vollinger said.

Alexander drops out of campaign after 6th-place finish in straw poll

By Dick Polman

Knight Ridder Newspapers

Everybody knew, back in the early summer, that Lamar Alexander's presidential dreams were dissipating after the would-be next leader of the free world was spotted all alone at an airline reservation counter in Manchester, N.H., booking his own flight.

Monday, the former Tennessee governor and federal education secretary finally bowed to the verdict of an indifferent citizenry, declaring in Nashville that he was pulling the plug on his fruitless quest to become the 2000 Republican nominee.

Alexander, 59, a mainstream conservative who has been running for president virtually full time since 1993, decided that Saturday's Iowa straw poll was tantamount to a fatal blow. He had pinned his hopes, and most of his meager funds, on finishing near the top. Instead, he was crushed by Texas Gov. George W. Bush and by four other candidates who have never held elective office.

"My heart wants to keep going," Alexander said Monday in a statement to supporters, "but there is no realistic way to do it. ... I have been privileged to see this magnificent country as few people have. I would not swap those experiences for anything."

He did not endorse a rival, and he reiterated his previous charge that Bush may be too inexperienced.

So Alexander becomes the first casualty of the straw poll a non-binding vote that nevertheless has real consequences for the biggest losers. Former Vice President Dan Quayle, for example, finished even lower eighth place and Monday some of his top lieutenants in South Carolina, a key early primary state, defected to a rival, Arizona Sen. John McCain.

Alexander, who also failed in his first bid for the GOP nomination three years ago, when his plaid shirts and carefully crafted "outsider" image were not enough to wrest the prize away from Bob Dole, was widely believed to be in big trouble. He was speaking to crowds of 20 Iowans, and at midyear his national cash on hand was the lowest of all presidential contenders unless you count fringe candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

To many observers, his stubborn persistence was beginning to look like self-delusion. Political analyst Rich Galen, a former Republican operative, said Monday: "He's a very decent guy, but when you run for president for six years and you rocket to 1 percent support in the national polls, sooner or later you've got to get the joke."

Analysts and political activists agree that Alexander's demise is vivid proof that sterling credentials are not enough to catapult

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

Copied
Reed
Podesta

Podesta
We need to put together
a list of things we've done for
the poor -- e.g. EITC '93, EZs, etc. --
+ a list of the trips I've made
to poor communities --
East LA, Watts w/ Ron Brown '93
Ga. Ave., DC - 12/92
So. Bronx - Bronx
Should send it to her, have it ready
for her in Sept. --
Also should mention project proposed
new markets in SOTU in Jan

BC

B Reed

We need to put together a list of things
we've done for the poor -- e.g., EITC '93,
EZs, etc. --

+ a list of the trips I've made to poor
communities --

East LA, Watts w/Ron Brown '93
Georgia Ave., DC - 12/93

_____- Bronx

Should send it to her, have it ready
for her and to me in Sept.

Also should remind people I proposed
new markets in SOTU in Jan

BC

8-30-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*

SUBJECT: Recent Information

Tab C - Copied Reed, Liu, Podesta

Tab D - Copied memo w/pp.1-2 of cover to Berger, NSC West Wing Desk, Podesta

Tab F - Copied memo w/p.2 of cover to Sec. Riley, Podesta

Tab I - Copied Cutler, Smith, Podesta p.1 to Burkhardt for reply

I am forwarding the following re

(A) **Summers memo on pot** covered in your August 1 bonds, interest rate swap are nearing fall '98 level. Though high, the spread: more concern is the impact costs that result from which also includes several art

(B) **Sperling/Matthews memo on debt rec** your inquiry about the implications of t Gene compare your Mid-Session Review estimate of debt levels with the GOP tax government. If the GOP tax cut were a be slower than under Mid-Session Review. If the cut did not sunset in FY '09, debt FY '14) and would never be repaid. Ta

(C) **Reed/Liu memo on National Campaign** recommendations for the campaign's goals include: raising awareness; serving as action; spurring the creation of forums for parent/child discussion; keeping guns away from kids; and devising a new "Index of Youth Safety." The proposed structure is decentralized, with an Executive Director (Jeff Bleich), Board of Directors and Task Forces. The organization is intended to be a "social spark plug" not a legislative advocate. The Campaign's San Francisco office will open in late August, hold a formal kickoff in late September, and be fully operational in November.

(D) **Berger memo on President Carter's OpEd on hunger/food security** -- In response to your inquiry about options re: food security, especially in Africa, Sandy reports on Glickman's recent unveiling of the U.S. Action Plan on Food Security, which augments

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1999

Looks good!

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADYFROM: Bruce Reed
Eric LiuSUBJECT: National Campaign Against Youth ViolenceProceed - need
to keep
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Reed
Liu
Podesta

We wanted to give you a progress report on the National Campaign. This memo, which distills the consultations we've had inside and outside the White House, outlines our recommendations for (1) the campaign's goals; (2) its organizational structure and potential partners; and (3) a timetable for action. A lengthier business plan for the Campaign is being drafted as well. Your thoughts on the range of issues articulated here – including potential board members – would be of great use as the Campaign moves forward.

I. Goals

The National Campaign, as a matter of core principle, will be *non-partisan, non-profit, and decentralized*. Premised on the idea that youth violence is a multifaceted problem, and that each of us has the capacity and responsibility to combat the problem, its primary goals will be:

1. *To raise awareness of the problem and serve as a clearinghouse for solutions.*

One of the most important functions of the Campaign will be educate the public about the nature, extent and costs of youth violence. This means working with media companies to reshape the messages the culture sends our children. The Campaign will also serve as the resource of first resort for any citizen or organization interested in combating the problem. A worthy grassroots project in Boston might be brought to scale or brought nationwide if people in Seattle or Atlanta can easily learn about it. The Campaign will be a hub – an open market of information and inspiration – that will identify, and help replicate, approaches that work.

2. *To secure pledges from every sector to change personal or institutional behavior.*

The Campaign must make concrete the answer to the question, "What can I do to help?" We considered setting an overarching numerical goal (cut incidents of youth violence by 50 percent in ten years, for instance), but were concerned that such big-picture benchmarks could distort or obscure the work that individuals and organizations themselves can do. We think it

would be preferable – indeed, necessary – to secure specific action commitments on a sector-by-sector basis, in the same way the Welfare-to-Work Partnership and America’s Promise work. What can America Online do to filter out violent games? What can pediatricians do to mold the way parents raise their kids in a culture of violence? What can charitable foundations do to leverage their gifts, and what can bar associations do to teach kids mediation? Accordingly, as we detail below, the Campaign will be structured along sectoral lines.

3. To spur the creation of forums where kids and parents can talk about these issues.

For the Campaign to be grassroots in fact as well as name, it must incorporate the views of those with most direct control over the problem: kids and their parents. One of the key goals of the campaign will therefore be to spur the creation of forums – in cyberspace and “real” space – where young people can talk to one another, as well as to adults, to make their concerns and frustrations heard. A youth-centered orientation will be key to the Campaign’s legitimacy, and a mental health focus key to its effectiveness.

4. To ensure that guns stay out of the hands of children.

Although the Campaign will not be a single-issue advocacy organization, it can hardly address the problem of youth violence without addressing the question of access to guns. The Campaign will thus work on both the supply side and the demand side of this question. On the supply side, for instance, it will develop initiatives to inform parents about the dangers of guns and to show them how to keep guns out of their children’s reach; on the demand side, it will work with media organizations and film studios to make guns less appealing.

5. To devise a new “Index of Youth Safety” that can be used as a standard benchmark.

Various foundations and government agencies periodically issue reports on the state of youth violence or juvenile crime. But what is missing is a comprehensive standard that people can use to measure both the objective incidence of violence among youth and the subjective attitudes of young people about their own sense of safety. It would be an important contribution of the Campaign to devise and put into common practice such an index – and then measure its own effectiveness by a decline in that index. We also expect that the Campaign’s function as a clearinghouse for best practices will make evident the most pressing and promising directions for new social science research and public opinion surveys. Though the Campaign itself may not have the staff and resources to conduct this research, it can certainly serve as a catalyst for work by its members and affiliates.

II. Proposed Structure

The Campaign will pull together a wide range of people and organize them in a decentralized system. It will not engage in legislative advocacy; nor will it attempt to force all its disparate participants to arrive at a lowest-common-denominator consensus. Rather, its central function will be to serve as a social spark plug – to catalyze new thinking and new action against youth violence; to encourage and enable bold, persistent experimentation.

The Campaign will consist of an Executive Director, a Board of Directors, and numerous Task Forces. The Task Forces will assign responsibility for the problem of youth violence in a sector-by-sector manner, and will offer solutions in the same way. The Board will shape policy, lend legitimacy and – crucially – raise money. The Executive Director will be the entrepreneur who makes all this happen.

Executive Director. This position encompasses not only management of the Campaign's affairs but development of its machinery. In the mold of Eli Segal at the Welfare-to-Work Partnership, the executive director will be equal parts coordinator, fundraiser, and public entrepreneur. With Eli's help, we have recruited the person he tried to hire to run the Welfare-to-Work Partnership two years ago: Jeff Bleich, managing partner of the San Francisco office of Munger, Tolles & Olson, who was recognized by the American Bar Association as one of the country's leading young attorneys. Jeff is a civic leader in state, national and international affairs, and received California's award for pro bono service. He has strong connections in Silicon Valley and Hollywood, and has written on the subjects of youth violence and criminal justice.

Board of Directors. We aim to select a Board that represents the many sectors of society and that can raise the funds to support the Campaign's activities. There would be approximately twenty members of the Board, with an Executive Committee of five or six. Several first-rate people have already expressed interest in joining, including Steve Case of America Online, Judith McHale of Discovery Networks, Andrew Shue of Do Something, Pam Eakes, and Eli Segal. In addition, we would like to approach a range of other candidates, including: Zoe Baird, Robert Johnson of Black Entertainment Television, Bob Rubin, Erskine Bowles, Magic Johnson, Geraldine Laybourne of Oxygen Media, Edgar Bronfman Jr., Jill Iskol, Melinda Gates, Gloria Estefan, and Bill Cosby. We welcome other suggestions, and any advice for Chair. We will also have room for prominent political leaders (on a bipartisan basis) on the Government Task Force.

Task Forces. Each Task Force would take it upon itself to determine how people in its walk of life can most tangibly and effectively make a difference. The activities of the several Task Forces would be coordinated by the Executive Director. Those activities would involve, for instance, devising industry and corporate pledges of action and sponsoring conferences to showcase great initiatives. Among the proposed Task Forces:

- Internet and computers
- Media/entertainment
- Parent/kids groups
- Government
- Service/philanthropy/religion
- Health/public health
- Academic experts/research

Timetable for Action

August 17: You will unveil a new PSA developed by the Ad Council in which you urge parents to communicate with their children before trouble strikes. At that event, you will also announce the selection of Jeff Bleich as Executive Director for the Campaign and release \$15 million in DOJ grants for partnerships between school districts and law enforcement.

Late August: The Campaign opens for business, with an office in San Francisco donated by Bleich's law firm, minimal staff, and assistance (though not direction) from the White House. Bleich's firm will handle the Campaign's 501c(3) incorporation on a pro bono basis. The Campaign will open a Washington office as soon as Bleich can get space donated here.

Late September: The Campaign has its formal kickoff. By then you will be able to announce a group of Charter Board Members – who will provide seed funding – and flagship affiliate organizations. One such organization, SHINE (Seeking Harmony in Neighborhoods Everyday), has already pulled together an impressive \$10 million teen-focused celebrity campaign with MTV, Nickelodeon, the Excite website and Tommy Hilfiger's fashion company. SHINE has agreed to run its operation under the rubric of the National Campaign.

November: The Campaign will be fully operational. It will have selected a complete Board of Directors, filled out its roster of Task Forces, begun raising money, and published a formal prospectus to guide the work and work product of the Task Forces.

March 2000: At your suggestion, students from Colorado and across the nation are now planning a March on Washington. The Campaign can use this opportunity to unveil its Index of Youth Safety and to hold numerous town halls and focus groups with young people.

Now through August 2000: Over the next twelve months we will work with the campaign on a series of events – including additional commitments from the entertainment industry and other sectors, as well as conferences on "Giving Parents the Tools They Need" and "What Works."

September 2000: The Campaign will publish – on the Web and in print form – a Best Practices Guide for parents and practitioners.

8-30-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

*copied memo
w/pp. 1-2 of
cover to
Berger
NSC WW Desk
Podesta*

I am forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Summers memo on potential risks to the global economy** -- Larry raises one topic not covered in your August 11th meeting: the recent deterioration of markets for corporate bonds, interest rate swaps, mortgages and asset-backed securities. He reports that spreads are nearing fall '98 levels -- in some cases have surpassed them -- due to several factors. Though high, the spreads don't appear to pose major risks to the financial system; of more concern is the impact on the real economy caused by higher absolute borrowing costs that result from widening spreads and higher yields on Treasury securities. *Larry also includes several articles for your review.*

(B) **Sperling/Matthews memo on debt redemption under GOP tax cut** -- In response to your inquiry about the implications of the GOP tax cut for debt redemption, Sylvia and Gene compare your Mid-Session Review policy (debt repaid in FY '15) with their estimate of debt levels with the GOP tax cut and an appropriate level of funding for core government. If the GOP tax cut were allowed to sunset in FY '09, debt reduction would be slower than under Mid-Session Review assumptions, with debt redemption in FY '17. If the cut did not sunset in FY '09, debt would decline slowly (to around \$2.2 trillion in FY '14) and would never be repaid. *Table with comparisons attached.*

(C) **Reed/Liu memo on National Campaign Against Youth Violence** -- outlines recommendations for the campaign's goals, structure, and timetable for action. Goals include: raising awareness; serving as a clearinghouse for solutions; securing pledges for action; spurring the creation of forums for parent/child discussion; keeping guns away from kids; and devising a new "Index of Youth Safety." The proposed structure is decentralized, with an Executive Director (Jeff Bleich), Board of Directors and Task Forces. The organization is intended to be a "social spark plug" not a legislative advocate. The Campaign's San Francisco office will open in late August, hold a formal kickoff in late September, and be fully operational in November.

(D) **Berger memo on President Carter's OpEd on hunger/food security** -- In response to your inquiry about options re: food security, especially in Africa, Sandy reports on Glickman's recent unveiling of the U.S. Action Plan on Food Security, which augments

existing support for food production and technology transfer programs, many in Africa. We also lead the world in food donations. Although we now know that food security requires investment in long-term programs, funding for those programs has been reduced; many Members, though willing to support humanitarian relief and emergency food aid, do not support funding for longer-term development. As you said to the VFW, proposed foreign aid legislation for FY '00 would underfund our international affairs programs and jeopardize programs like a \$45 million Africa Food Security Initiative. Unless we can increase overall funding levels, "our bark will be greater than our bite." *Sandy attaches President Carter's OpEd piece.*

(E) **Publication on Africa Initiatives (via Berger)** -- Sandy forwards the first edition of "Building the U.S.-Africa Partnership: Hand-in-Hand in the 21st Century" -- a publication highlighting your Africa initiatives and the work of each agency active in Africa. A product of the NSC Africa Directorate's outreach effort, it will be sent to our African constituency, the Cabinet and Members of Congress.

(F) **Memo from Riley re: Education Programs** -- In response to Senator Nickles' NGA remarks where he referred repeatedly to "760+ education programs," Riley submits actual figures on existing and terminated education programs. In 1993, Education had 240 programs. You have proposed the elimination of 129 programs; 68 have been terminated; 170 remain. *He is concerned similar comments may become part of the GOP message and believes we need a ready response. He attaches charts summarizing terminated programs and those wrongly included in the 760 figure.*

(G) **Letter from Riley re: LIFE article on schools** -- thanks you for sending October, 1950 LIFE magazine re: schools, and forwards the September, 1999 issue that revisits many school issues, including support for federal aid to church schools vs. public schools (p.42); hostility toward religion in schools (p.42); and the need for quality teachers (p.47). Education is preparing a kit for schools re: religion issues and will host a summit of college and university presidents in mid-September to highlight the need for quality teachers in higher education. *Riley attaches a recent public opinion poll showing education as the nation's top priority and a press release announcing test score increases in 1999. He also sends birthday greetings.*

(H) **Matthews/Holstein memo on Devils Lake** -- Sylvia and Elgie update you on efforts to address rising water levels in Devils Lake, ND. There is concern that, at current rates, the Lake will soon overflow. Given the \$100 million cost of building an outlet for the Lake, the Corps currently plans to monitor water levels and defer construction of an outlet. The ND delegation is concerned that further delay will risk greater losses. In response to the delegation, you requested \$10 million in FY '00 to construct an outlet, but neither the House nor the Senate provided any new funds. \$10 million in carryover funds exist, but language in the last two Energy and Water bills (and the current Senate bill) would require the Secretary of the Army to declare an emergency and would impose other statutory criteria/reporting requirements. Near-term funding would require you to use emergency authorities, bypassing Congress' process; your administration rejected this

We need to send this to every Gov & St. Ed. Head

8-30-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 AUG 18 PM9:39

August 18, 1999

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Comments on Former President Carter's Op-Ed

After reading an op-ed by former President Carter in the International Herald Tribune entitled "First Step Toward Peace Is Eradicating Hunger," you indicated that we should look at our options, especially in Africa.

While the causal link between food scarcity and conflict is not quite as demonstrable as President Carter suggests, he is correct in asserting that improvements in food security are critical to encourage long-term political stability. For this reason, we -- in cooperation with other governments at the World Food Summit in Rome in 1996 -- set an ambitious goal of reducing the number of undernourished people to half the present level by 2015.

USG Implementation Plan: In the spring, Dan Glickman unveiled the U.S. Action Plan on Food Security, which will augment existing U.S. support for programs that bolster local food production and enhance technology transfers. Many of these efforts are focused on Africa. For example, we helped quadruple production of maize and beans in Uganda by supplying improved seed varieties; we helped establish a market information system that helps inform farmers and traders in Mali on the best regional and international markets for their produce; and we have strengthened research coordination between African institutions, international research centers, and U.S. universities.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

By directing our development aid funds to governments that are committed to reform, we are also encouraging economic policies that provide incentives for farmers, such as Bangladesh's plan to reorient its large public food system away from competition with the private sector and towards helping the poor with safety net food programs. Meanwhile, we continue to lead the world in donated food, providing over eight million metric tons this year (due to your initiative to buy surplus wheat for donation abroad).

Significant Challenges: We now know that to encourage food security, we must focus on capacity-building, rational economic policies, and investments in education and other social development programs.

Unfortunately, our growth in knowledge has outpaced the growth of our financial commitment to support food security through our foreign aid program. In fact, we have reduced funding for agricultural research, technology and training in recent years, and have only limited resources to provide economic incentives to those governments that are willing to reform their policies. While Congress is prepared to generously support humanitarian relief and emergency food aid that is made available by large domestic surpluses, many Members are not supportive of funding for longer-term development. As you pointed out to the VFW, proposed foreign aid legislation for FY00 would under-fund our request for international affairs programs by some \$2 billion, putting in jeopardy programs like a \$45 million Africa Food Security Initiative we proposed to increase our efforts on the continent.

The result is that food security programs are now competing with other high priority development activities (such as family planning, environment, and child health) for increasingly scarce resources.

As you know, we have made clear to the Congress that the present overall spending levels are unacceptable; unless we can increase overall funding levels in any "end game," our bark will be greater than our bite.

Attachment

Tab A Op-Ed by President Carter

We should look at our options here esp. in Africa BC

We should look at our options here esp. in Africa BC

First Step Toward Peace Is Eradicating Hunger

By Jimmy Carter

WASHINGTON — When the Cold War ended 10 years ago, we expected an era of peace. What we got instead was a decade of war.

The conflict in Kosovo is only the latest to embroil the international community. Conflicts have raged in Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia in the 1990s, often involving the entire international community in costly relief operations and peacekeeping missions, frequently under hostile conditions. These conflicts — mostly civil wars — have been extraordinarily brutal, with most victims being children, women and the elderly.

Why has peace been so elusive? A recent report sponsored by Future Harvest and generated by the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo examines conflicts around the world and finds that — unlike that in Kosovo — most of today's wars are fueled by poverty, not by ideology.

The devastation occurs primarily in countries whose economies depend on agriculture but lack the means to make their farmland productive. These are developing countries such as Sudan, Congo, Colombia, Liberia, Peru, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka — places with poor rural areas where malnutrition and hunger are widespread. The report found that poorly functioning agriculture in these countries heightens poverty, which in turn sparks conflict.

This suggests an obvious but often overlooked path to peace: Raise the standard of living of the millions of rural people who live in poverty by increasing agricultural productivity. Not only does agriculture put food on the table, but it also provides jobs, both on and off the farm, that raise incomes. Thriving agriculture is the engine that fuels broader economic growth and development, thus paving the way for prosperity and peace.

The economies of Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan were built on strong agriculture. But many developing countries have shifted their priorities away from farming in favor of urbanization, or they have reduced investments in agriculture, because of budget shortages. At the same time, industrialized countries continue to cut their foreign aid budgets, which fund vital

scientific research and extension work to improve farming in developing countries.

Unfortunately, much of the farming technology developed in industrialized nations does not transfer to the climates and soils of developing nations. It is not a priority for agricultural giants in affluent nations to focus on the poor regions of the world or to share basic research advances with scientists from poor nations.

This neglect should end. Leaders of developing nations must make food security a priority. In the name of peace, it is critical that both developed and developing countries support cultural research and improved farming practices, particularly in nations often hit with drought and famine.

For example, the report finds that India, one of the world's largest and poorest nations, has managed to escape widespread violence in large measure because the Indian government made food security a priority.

Beginning in the 1960s, farmers in India were given the means to increase their agricultural output with technology packages that included improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and training. Today India no longer experiences famines as it did in the first half of this century. India's food security contributes to its relative political stability.

While food is taken for granted in industrialized countries, many parts of the world — sub-Saharan Africa and large parts of Asia, for example — suffer serious food shortages. Today, per capita food production in sub-Saharan Africa is less than it was at the end of the 1950s. The report concludes that new wars will erupt if the underlying conditions that cause them are not improved.

The message is clear: There can be no peace until people have enough to eat. Hungry people are not peaceful people. The Future Harvest report is a reminder that investments in agricultural research today can cultivate peace tomorrow.

Former President Carter is chairman of the nonprofit Carter Center, which seeks to advance peace and health around the world. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Copied
Sparkling
Barger
NSC WW Asst
Podesta



About

The Cologne that debt of trans condition in sayin policies program with de policies hance right in relief in goals. T Fund is to that e How suggest grams t expend case. (not cut grams real pe cation cent a The that if t through ment a trialize develo it to b and op s

The

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: August 30, 1999

NOTE FOR: **Secretary Richard Riley**
Department of Education

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

8/31/99

Sean -

Should we send
to Todd?

Yes
no



—

C

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

existing support for food production and technology transfer programs, many in Africa. We also lead the world in food donations. Although we now know that food security requires investment in long-term programs, funding for those programs has been reduced; many Members, though willing to support humanitarian relief and emergency food aid, do not support funding for longer-term development. As you said to the VFW, proposed foreign aid legislation for FY '00 would underfund our international affairs programs and jeopardize programs like a \$45 million Africa Food Security Initiative. Unless we can increase overall funding levels, "our bark will be greater than our bite." Sandy attaches President Carter's OpEd piece.

(E)

Publication on Africa Initiatives (via Berger) -- Sandy forwards the first edition of "Building the U.S.-Africa Partnership: Hand-in-Hand in the 21st Century" -- a publication highlighting your Africa initiatives and the work of each agency active in Africa. A product of the NSC Africa Directorate's outreach effort, it will be sent to our African constituency, the Cabinet and Members of Congress.

Memo from Riley re: Education Programs -- In response to Senator Nickles' NGA remarks where he referred repeatedly to "760+ education programs," Riley submits actual figures on existing and terminated education programs. In 1993, Education had 240 programs. You have proposed the elimination of 129 programs; 68 have been terminated; 170 remain. *He is concerned similar comments may become part of the GOP message and believes we need a ready response. He attaches charts summarizing terminated programs and those wrongly included in the 760 figure.*

Copied memo
w/ p. 2 of cover
to Riley
Podesta

(G)

Letter from Riley re: LIFE article on schools -- thanks you for sending October, 1950 LIFE magazine re: schools, and forwards the September, 1999 issue that revisits many school issues, including support for federal aid to church schools vs. public schools (p.42); hostility toward religion in schools (p.42); and the need for quality teachers (p.47). Education is preparing a kit for schools re: religion issues and will host a summit of college and university presidents in mid-September to highlight the need for quality teachers in higher education. *Riley attaches a recent public opinion poll showing education as the nation's top priority and a press release announcing test score increases in 1999. He also sends birthday greetings.*

(H)

Matthews/Holstein memo on Devils Lake -- Sylvia and Elgie update you on efforts to address rising water levels in Devils Lake, ND. There is concern that, at current rates, the Lake will soon overflow. Given the \$100 million cost of building an outlet for the Lake, the Corps currently plans to monitor water levels and defer construction of an outlet. The ND delegation is concerned that further delay will risk greater losses. In response to the delegation, you requested \$10 million in FY '00 to construct an outlet, but neither the House nor the Senate provided any new funds. \$10 million in carryover funds exist, but language in the last two Energy and Water bills (and the current Senate bill) would require the Secretary of the Army to declare an emergency and would impose other statutory criteria/reporting requirements. Near-term funding would require you to use emergency authorities, bypassing Congress' process; your administration rejected this

We need
to send Riley
to see Gov
+ St. Ed. Head



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

August 13, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

CC: THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD W. RILEY

SUBJECT: EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Dick Riley

Should send letter on this to all Govs and St Ed Heads

'99 AUG 13 PM5:34

Should send letter on this to all Govs and St Ed Heads

As you know, Senator Don Nickles (R-OK), spoke immediately before you at this year's NGA conference. In his remarks, Nickles referred numerous times to "760+" education programs and associated our administration with this outlandish number. This is not the first time we've heard this outrageous figure but it appears now that it might become a part of the GOP message for the next several months.

When we came into office in 1993, the Department had 240 real education programs; still too many but far less than the "760+" figure. During our six and one-half years here, we have proposed (through those years) the elimination of 129 programs and 68 have actually been terminated (Attachment A). We, therefore, now have about 170 programs.

It is further interesting to note that of the "760+" programs Nickles' refers to, nearly one-fourth are no longer authorized or funded. The vast majority of the "760+" are not even real education programs. Attachment B lists some of the programs which are ridiculously referred to as education programs (e.g., Donations/Loans of Obsolete DOD Property, a DOD program).

Finally, as we have previously discussed, the Department has eliminated approximately two-thirds of the regulations in our elementary and secondary programs and, of course, we had *no* regulations for Goals 2000, School to Work, and other major initiatives. We have an excellent record of attempting to eliminate unnecessary programs, consolidate others, and otherwise help relieve state and local governments of unnecessary federal bureaucracy.

I think it is important that we have ready a 2-3 sentence answer to this old but stubborn charge which captures the wrongfulness of using such misleading information to do harm to legitimate and critical education programs.

Attachments

SUMMARY of PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

	Total Number of Terminations	Proposed by the President/ Accepted by Congress	Proposed by Congress ^{/1}
Program Terminations in 1994 Appropriations	4	24/ 2	2
Program Terminations in 1995 Appropriations	14	34/12	2
Program Terminations in 1995 Rescissions	25	15/10	15
Program Terminations in 1996 Omnibus Appropriations	21	19/11	10
Program Terminations in 1997 Omnibus Appropriations	0	16/ 0	0
Program Terminations in 1998 Appropriations	0	10/ 0	0
Program Terminations in 1999 Appropriations	4	11/ 4	0
Total	68	129/39	29
Program Terminations in 2000 President's Budget	7		

/1 Reflects Conference action on appropriations bills.

01-Feb-99

Program Terminations and New Programs in the FY 2000 President's Request

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>FY 1999 Appropriation</u>	<u>President's Request</u>
<u>7 PROGRAM TERMINATIONS</u>		
Capital Expenses for Private School Children	\$24,000	0
Impact Aid--Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts	70,000	0
Impact Aid--Payments for Federal Property	28,000	0
Innovative Education Program Strategies		
State Grants	375,000	0
Ellender Fellowships	1,500	0
Urban Community Service	4,637	0
Web-based Education Commission	450	0
Total	<u>503,587</u>	<u>0</u>
 <u>10 NEW PROGRAMS</u>		
Educational Technology		
Middle School Teacher Training	0	\$30,000
Software Development Initiatives	0	5,000
SDFS--Project SERV	0	12,000
Special Education--Primary Education Intervention	0	50,000
Rehabilitation--Alternative Financing Program	0	15,000
NTID--Construction	0	2,651
Gallaudet University--Construction	0	2,500
Preparing for College	0	15,000
College Completion Challenge Grants	0	35,000
D.C. Resident Tuition Support	0	17,000
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>184,151</u>

**Examples of Programs from Other Agencies
on the Hoekstra's List of "760" Federal Programs**

The list includes programs that support research in areas of national concern, such as the environment, energy, and biomedical research, or provide broad assistance in areas like food and nutrition, road-building, or services to disabled persons. Often these are programs at colleges or universities where a professor must be the chief investigator and which employ a student. Examples include:

- Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program (Agriculture)
- Appalachian Loan Access Roads (ARC)
- Aquaculture Program (Commerce)
- University Coal Research (Energy)
- Cancer Biology Research (HHS)
- Cell Biology and Biophysics Research (HHS)

The list includes programs that may have an educational benefit, such providing job training or distribution of books, but are not educational programs, per se. Examples include:

- Donations/Loans of Obsolete DOD Property (DOD)
- Military Construction, National Guard (DOD)
- Government Publication Sales and Distribution (GPO)
- NIEHS Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training (HHS)
- National Register of Historic Places (Interior)
- Law Enforcement Assistance: FBI Advanced Police Training (Justice)
- Local Veterans Employment Representative Program (Labor)
- Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (Library of Congress)
- Financial Assistance for Nuclear Regulatory Commission Local Public Documents Rooms (NRC)

'99 AUG 20 PM4:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

THROUGH: BRUCE REED

FROM: LYNN CUTLER
MARY SMITH

CC: JOHN PODESTA
MARIA ECHAVESTE
JACK LEW
THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
GENE SPERLING

*Copied
Cutler
Smith
Podesta
p.l. to Burkhardt
for reply*

SUBJECT: Follow up From May 12 Meeting With Northern Plains Tribes

On Wednesday, May 12, you met with about 20 Northern Plains Tribes from Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Senators Daschle (D-SD), Baucus (D-MT), Conrad (D-ND), Dorgan (D-ND), and Johnson (D-SD) attended, as well as Representative Pomeroy (D-ND), Secretaries Babbitt, Cuomo, and Riley.

The main topics discussed at the meeting were health care, education, and housing. At the meeting you asked that the agencies prepare pilot projects that would benefit the Northern Plains tribes in particular and Indian Country in general. Since that time, we have convened several meetings in order to develop these projects. We have also met with Congressional staff to keep them apprised of our efforts.

Below is a listing of ongoing projects and other initiatives that will benefit Indian Country:

USDA

USDA and HUD have begun efforts to plan a community center at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. These agencies have had an outreach meeting with President Salway at Pine Ridge. The current thinking would expand the existing Boys and Girls Club Center to include programs for youth and to provide one-stop shopping for other federal programs. USDA and HUD plan to have a formal proposal for this center in 60 days.

*good -
do
thank you*

We should have all service branches look at this in our New Markets areas -- e.g., the Delta, Appalachia, inner cities

we should have all service branches look at this in our New Markets areas -- e.g., the Delta, Appalachia, inner cities

DOD

DoD is working to increase contracting opportunities for Native American firms. The Air Force has launched the Air Force Montana/Wyoming Small Business Native American Initiative, a joint effort with the Native American Development Corporation (NADC) of Montana and Wyoming, aimed at increasing use of Native American firms in Air Force contract awards. This project has an initial goal of awarding \$50 million in contracts for FY99 in Montana and Wyoming. In subsequent years, the Air Force hopes to expand this initiative to other areas. On January 13, 1999, the Air Force awarded the first contract, estimated in the amount of \$45 million over 5 years, under this initiative to S&K Electronics, Inc., a tribally-owned firm located in Ronan, Montana. This contract is for technical order support for digitization and sustainment of F-15 foreign military sale country standard technical orders. DoD is working on sending out a letter within DoD to encourage all branches of the military to support contracting opportunities for Native Americans.

EDUCATION

Comprehensive Research Agenda on Indian Education. Pursuant to your executive order on Indian education, the Department of Education is developing a comprehensive research agenda on Indian education. This research agenda will include: the establishment of baseline data on academic achievement of American Indian and Alaska Native students; the evaluation of promising practices in Indian education; and analysis of the role of native language and culture in the development of educational strategies. In addition, Education is currently working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on a new Memorandum of Agreement on joint research, technical assistance, and professional development priorities.

Regional Partnership Forums. In addition, Education will hold a series of Regional Partnership Forums to improve the coordination of federal, state, local, and tribal governments in Indian education. The forum for the Northern Plains will be held the week of September 20 in Rapid City, South Dakota.

ENERGY

Funding of the Montana Tribal Consortium. The Department of Energy will provide over \$300,000 for the consortium consisting of Fort Peck Community College, Little Big Horn College, and Salish-Kootenai College. The mission of the Montana Tribal Consortium is to increase the number of American Indians who study science, mathematics, and technology

Indian Energy Study. The Department of Energy will prepare a report on (1) the electricity use and needs of Indian households and tribes; (2) the comparative electricity rates that Indian households are paying; and (3) the potential for renewable resources development on Indian

yes - huge potential - also for housing. see eg HUD grant to Catawba Nation.

Yes--Huge potential--also for Housing--see, e.g., on HUD grant to Catawba Natives

lands, including wind and solar energy. This could be a significant economic development opportunity if the tribes could export and sell energy.

"Town Hall" Meetings in Indian Country. The Secretary of Energy has hosted a town hall meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, and will host one more meeting in Indian Country on: (1) the effects of electricity deregulation, (2) the development of tribal energy resources, or (3) solutions to the lack of electricity on Indian reservations.

Implementation of "Indian 101s": Energy will ask LaDonna Harris, a nationally-recognized tribal leader, to present a background course on American Indian sovereignty, culture, history, and basic legal principles.

FCC

Promoting Universal Service on Tribal Lands. On August 5, the FCC announced that it would seek comment on unserved and underserved areas, particularly in Indian Country. While nearly 95 percent of all households in the United States have telephone service today, Indians living on reservations and on tribal lands have significantly lower rates of telephone subscribership. The goal of this initiative is to ensure that the country does not become divided into information "haves" and "have-nots" and that consumers have access to the services supported by federal universal service support mechanisms.

Extending Wireless Services to Tribal Lands. Also on August 5, the FCC began exploring a number of possible terrestrial and satellite wireless policy initiatives to promote greater access to telecommunications services for individuals living on tribal lands. The FCC is seeking comment on the ways that wireless and satellite technology can be used to provide basic telephone service and other telecommunications services to tribal lands, particularly in remote areas where wireless alternatives could be significantly less expensive than wireline service.

HHS

Deregulation of Electricity. The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) within HHS is planning a new three-year competitive grant announcement for FY 2000 in order to assist Tribes in planning and implementing strategies with regard to the electricity industry. Open competition, as a result of the de-regulation of electricity, is setting the stage for Tribes to develop their own utility companies or inter-tribal cooperatives in order to sell electricity at more affordable rates. Grants for the first year will focus on information dissemination and getting the Tribes up to speed on what is involved in electricity industry competition. Second and third year grants will be for development grants to form electricity companies/cooperatives.

New Tribal Organization. ANA has begun negotiations with the Montana Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council concerning the formation of a new organization – *the Northern Plains Leadership Council*. This organization is needed to fully represent the elected leadership of the Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska Tribes. The new organization will deal mainly with policy issues and will have a main office probably located in the Dakotas

and possibly one office in the Washington, D.C., area. ANA will commit funds for three years through an interagency agreement.

HUD

Cooperation Agreements Technical Assistance and Training. Some federal Native American housing grant recipients have expressed difficulty in obtaining required cooperation agreements and exemption from taxation. HUD will hold quarterly conference calls with these recipients, Senior Community Builders, and other interested parties to discuss and implement strategies for resolving the problem. HUD's Office of General Counsel for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity will also offer a training session, in conjunction with the next scheduled United Native American Housing Association meeting, on these issues. A meeting on this issue is being held August 24 in Pulson, Montana.

Tribal Legal Code Project. HUD has worked closely with tribes nationwide to compile reference materials for developing tribal legal codes related to housing, construction, and economic development. The goal of this initiative is to develop a useful tool for tribal lawyers, judges, and planners. Materials will soon be distributed, including: (1) a user-friendly CD ROM which will allow individuals to use the housing code information to find sample code language in many areas and for a variety of circumstances; (2) a revised and updated version of the model Tribal Housing Code; (3) a discussion of the basic elements of the legal infrastructure necessary for housing and community development in Indian Country; and (4) an identification and brief analysis of sample tribal land use and planning, zoning, building, corporations, environmental review, and probate codes.

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). HUD staff will meet or video-teleconference with state LIHTC funding agencies to educate them on the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA)(now called the Indian Housing Block Grant Program).. Through this communication and education, HUD will enhance the successful use of LIHTCs and NAHASDA funds to provide much needed housing on Indian reservations.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Partnership. HUD staff are working with the Regional Administrator of FEMA to select an Indian tribe in North or South Dakota for FEMA's Project Impact. The purpose of Project Impact is to prevent or reduce the impact of future natural and man-made disasters on Indian communities.

INTERIOR

Y2K Computers. With \$14 million of additional appropriations, Interior will be able to distribute 6,000 Y2K-compliant computers to tribes that run their own federal programs. This effort should result in all tribes running federal programs to be Y2K-compliant by the end of this year.

New Visitor Center in Badlands National Park in South Dakota. At your visit to Pine Ridge in July, you announced that the Department of the Interior is working on replacing the White River

Visitor Center on the South Unit of Badlands National Park in South Dakota. The current visitor center is housed in a trailer. This new visitors' center could serve as a link between Mount Rushmore and Wind Cave National Park. Interior will begin the design phase for the Visitor's Center in FY2001, and actual construction will begin in FY2002.

Road to Visitor's Center. In addition to replacing the visitors' center, Interior is exploring partnering with the Departments of Labor, Defense, and Transportation to help build and repair roads leading to this visitor center. Finally, these agencies are also looking into providing job training to the Tribe in the area of construction not only to help with the visitors' center and roads but also to build capacity over the long term.

DOJ

Improving the Mental Health of Native American Youth. As the first follow-up project to your May 12 meeting with the Northern Plains tribes, you announced this initiative at the White House Conference on Mental Health. This \$5 million inter-agency initiative will develop innovative strategies to address the mental health, behavioral, and substance abuse needs of Native American young people in approximately 10 Native American communities over a three-year period. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the tribes will be able to apply for competitive funds, contingent on appropriations, through this coordinated grant process

Should
involve
Ron
Dozoretz'
operation

CIRCLE PROJECT (Consortium of Indian Reservations Cooperating in Law Enforcement). DOJ has begun a demonstration project that will take a comprehensive and coordinated approach to law enforcement and public safety in Indian Country. DOJ has begun providing enhanced technical assistance to three Indian communities: the Oglala Sioux in South Dakota; the Zuni Pueblo in New Mexico; and the Northern Cheyenne in Montana. Recently, DOJ met with each of these tribes in Denver to provide hands-on assistance in the development of their strategic plans, and, to date, all of the tribes have received funding to hire a full-time coordinator to guide the strategic planning. Applications, which will permit the tribes to access seven different grant programs through a single form, were due August 16.

SBA

HUBZone Fix. One of the big issues raised by tribes at the May 12 meeting there exclusion from full participation in SBA's HUBZone program, which provides federal contracting opportunities for qualified small businesses located in distressed areas. Pursuant to the HUBZone Act, a person that owns and controls a HUBZone entity must also be a United States citizen. Native American tribes are not specifically defined as United States citizens by federal statute. As we recently told you, SBA has finally resolved the issue, ruling that tribally-owned business are eligible to participate in the program. SBA is making every effort to get the word out to all of Indian Country.

What about HUD
subsidized housing
for Indian law
enforcement officials
who live on
reservations -- a la
HUD housing sales to
officers in cities
at cut rates --

What about HUD subsidized housing
for Indian law enforcement officials
who live on reservation -- ala
HUD housing sales to officers in
cities at cut rates



GUY V. MOLINARI
STATEN ISLAND BOROUGH PRESIDENT
Borough Hall, Staten Island, New York 10301

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 718 816-2200
FAX NUMBER: 718 816-2026

Fax

TO: HONORABLE WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ORGANIZATION: PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

FAX: 202-456-6210

PHONE: 202-456-2580

FROM: BOROUGH PRESIDENT GUY V. MOLINARI

DATE: AUGUST 27, 1999

SUBJECT:

PAGES: 2 (INCLUDING FAX COVER PAGE)

COMMENTS:

8-30-99
Send to Bush/Clinton?
Yes ☒
No ☐



CITY OF NEW YORK
PRESIDENT
OF THE
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND

GUY V. MOLINARI
PRESIDENT

BOROUGH HALL, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10301

August 27, 1999

Honorable William J. Clinton
President
United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

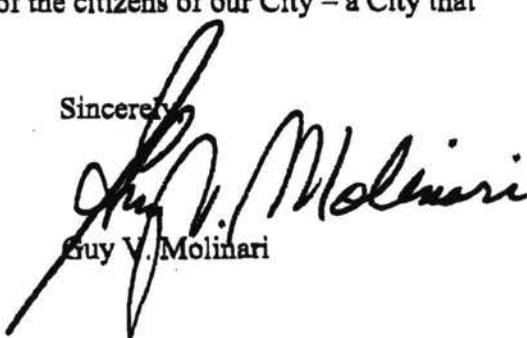
Dear President Clinton:

I communicate with you by telegram because I believe that your recent offer of clemency to the FALN terrorists must be rescinded by your immediate action.

It is my understanding that an offer of Executive Clemency may be withdrawn up until the time that it is accepted. In view of the reluctance of these FALN members to renounce violence as a condition of their release, it is now imperative that you rescind your offer immediately.

This request is made in the interest of the safety of the citizens of our City – a City that was subjected to numerous bombings by the FALN.

Sincerely,


Guy V. Molinari

GVM/djm



FEMINIST MAJORITY FOUNDATION

Working for Women's Equality

'99 AUG 27 PM4:31

Eleanor Smeal
President

Peg Yorkin
Chair of the Board

Katherine Spillar
National Coordinator

August 27, 1999

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

■ Washington D.C. Office
1600 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 801
Arlington, VA 22209
703 522 2214
703 522 2219 fx

□ West Coast Office
8105 West Third Street
Los Angeles, CA 90048
213 651 0495
213 653 2689 fx

Web Site:
<http://www.feminist.org>

E-mail:
femmaj@feminist.org

Dear President Clinton,

We recently have become aware of the upcoming United Nations Security Council discussions and vote on Russia's proposal to impose international sanctions on the Taliban. Because gender apartheid in Afghanistan is a human rights initiative.

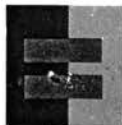
While we struggle to restore the rights of women, sanctions are conditions that come to power in Afghanistan human rights and the international law, UN Resolutions, and all human rights. We believe that Osama bin Laden and human rights principles, the Taliban's human rights international sanctions

NSC
Send to Bushhand
Yes ☒
No ☐
Coordinate w/NSC
Yes ☒
No ☐

We have commended the U.S. Executive Order blocking property and prohibiting commercial transactions with the Taliban. However, we also urged that the sanctions should include U.S. opposition to gender apartheid and that sanctions should not be removed until the rights of Afghan women and girls to education, to health care, to employment, and to mobility are restored fully and permanently.

With both the U.S. sanctions and the proposed United Nations sanctions, we are concerned that if the Taliban turns over bin Laden that the sanctions would be removed and that the ability of the U.S. and the international community to pressure the Taliban to restore women's human rights would be severely diminished.

We urge the United States and other member states of the Security Council to expand these proposed sanctions in some way to include the human rights atrocities and gender apartheid policies of the Taliban as one of their main concerns. In addition, these sanctions should not be removed until Afghan women and girls, and the ethnic minorities of Afghanistan have their basic human rights permanently restored. We also support the exemption of humanitarian aid from the sanctions.



FEMINIST MAJORITY FOUNDATION

Working for Women's Equality

'99 AUG 27 PM4:31

Eleanor Smeal
President

Peg Yorkin
Chair of the Board

Katherine Spillar
National Coordinator

August 27, 1999

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

■ Washington D.C. Office
1600 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 801
Arlington, VA 22209
703 522 2214
703 522 2219 fx

Dear President Clinton,

We recently have become aware of the upcoming United Nations Security Council discussions and vote on Russia's proposal to impose international sanctions on the Taliban. Because we know that you share our deep commitment to ending gender apartheid in Afghanistan, we wanted to share with you our position on this initiative.

□ West Coast Office
8105 West Third Street
Los Angeles, CA 90048
213 651 0495
213 653 2689 fx

Web Site:
<http://www.feminist.org>

E-mail:
femmaj@feminist.org

While we strongly support subjecting the Taliban to international sanctions, we are extremely concerned that the proposed sanctions do not go far enough to help restore the rights of Afghan women and girls. We understand that the proposed sanctions are conditioned only on Osama bin Laden and terrorism. Since they have come to power in Afghanistan, the Taliban has violated all standards of behavior on human rights and the rights of women and girls, including recognized principles of international law, United Nations Charter, General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions, and all standards outlined in the International Declaration of Human Rights. We believe that the Taliban militia should be isolated not only because of Osama bin Laden and terrorism, but also because of their violations of international human rights principles and laws and their abhorrent treatment of women and girls. In fact, the Taliban's human rights and women's rights violations alone deserve international sanctions.

We have commended the U.S. Executive Order blocking property and prohibiting commercial transactions with the Taliban. However, we also urged that the sanctions should include U.S. opposition to gender apartheid and that sanctions should not be removed until the rights of Afghan women and girls to education, to health care, to employment, and to mobility are restored fully and permanently.

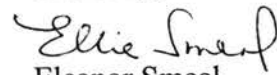
With both the U.S. sanctions and the proposed United Nations sanctions, we are concerned that if the Taliban turns over bin Laden that the sanctions would be removed and that the ability of the U.S. and the international community to pressure the Taliban to restore women's human rights would be severely diminished.

We urge the United States and other member states of the Security Council to expand these proposed sanctions in some way to include the human rights atrocities and gender apartheid policies of the Taliban as one of their main concerns. In addition, these sanctions should not be removed until Afghan women and girls, and the ethnic minorities of Afghanistan have their basic human rights permanently restored. We also support the exemption of humanitarian aid from the sanctions.

We greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet at length with you about the plight of women and girls in Afghanistan. Your continued commitment not to recognize the Taliban and your statements condemning the Taliban's treatment of women and girls in Afghanistan have given hope to women in Afghanistan and to American women. We also applaud the recent actions of the Department of State to increase the number of Afghan refugees admitted to the United States. We firmly believe that United Nations sanctions against the Taliban are imperative for the restoration of the rights of Afghan women and girls.

Thank you for your consideration of our recommendations. Your leadership in the world community is critical to ending the suffering of women and girls under the Taliban's brutal gender apartheid regime.

Sincerely,


Ellie Smead
President



**MOREHOUSE
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

Office of the President

*Robert C. Jennings
F. B. Murray, Jr.
Bee*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-30-99

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Jennings
Podesta*

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

720 Westview Drive, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30310-1495



MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Office of the President

August 18, 1999

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

Dear President Clinton:

Thank you for your administration's commitment to solving the problem of health status disparities which exist among the nation's ethnic minorities and individuals living in medically underserved communities.

In an effort to combat the persistent problem of health status disparities in America, Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr., has introduced H.R. 2391, the National Center for Research on Domestic Health Disparities Act. This important legislation would elevate the Office of Research on Minority Health at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to a National Center. This increased authority would enable the new center to play a stronger leadership role in promoting minority health research at NIH. This bipartisan measure is being co-sponsored by over 75 House members.

Given your well known initiative to reduce health status disparities, I wanted to bring H.R. 2391 to your attention and ask that you and the Department of Health and Human Services support this much-needed legislation. I would deeply appreciate it if you would review the bill and advise me of your position at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Louis W. Sullivan, MD
President

**THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ENDORSED H.R. 2391, THE NATIONAL
CENTER FOR DOMESTIC HEALTH DISPARITIES ACT:**

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS

CONGRESSIONAL ASIAN PACIFIC CAUCUS

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS

BLACKS IN GOVERNMENT; NIH CHAPTER

ASSOCIATION OF MINORITY HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HISPANIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC SERVING HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS

RESEARCH! AMERICA

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NURSE-MIDWIVES

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS

NATIONAL MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

U.S. SURGEON GENERAL DR. DAVID SATCHER

FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DR. LOUIS W. SULLIVAN

HISPANIC HEALTH COALITION

NATIONAL COALITION OF HISPANIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCED ON JUNE 30TH WITH 69 ORIGINAL COSPONSORS,
THERE ARE 75 CONGRESSIONAL COSPONSORS TO H.R. 2391;
68 DEMOCRATS, 1 INDEPENDENT, AND 6 REPUBLICANS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

DALE P. DIRKS (202) 544-7499

RONNY B. LANCASTER, M.B.A., J.D. (404) 752-1760



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 9, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

America is only as healthy as her communities are at a crossroads. We face a new century with an unprecedented reduction in crime and improved communities. This moment for the Federal government jurisdictions to make a corollary practices we know can result in healthy communities, and healthy,

Under your leadership, I have implemented several significant Zones and Enterprise Communities and the New Markets Initiative. These have had considerable success. Comprehensive Strategies programs have established various partnerships with the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, EPA and HUD, and worked in coordination with other agencies, as well.

There is more progress to be made. It cannot be done by Departments working alone. While partnerships to date between two and, more rarely, three agencies have improved our effectiveness, broader efforts will increase our success exponentially.

Broader efforts require not only your leadership and support, but the ongoing, active involvement of the White House. To best accomplish the objectives described below, the Domestic Policy Council should serve the coordinating function. Housing these proposed initiatives in the White House will both raise their profile and indicate to communities that they are receiving this Administration's highest level of commitment.

I would very much like to work with you in two specific areas that I believe are critical to the health of our communities and the well-being of all Americans. In the area of healthy building blocks for child development, I believe we have

B. Reed / Gene S.
Need to decide how to respond - she has some good ideas
Advise — *BS*

B. Reed / Gene S.
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 9, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

America is only as healthy as its communities, and our communities are at a crossroads. As the year 2000 draws near, we face a new century with an opportunity to demonstrate significant reductions in crime and improve outcomes for children, families and communities. This moment in time provides a unique occasion for the Federal government in partnership with State and local jurisdictions to make a concerted commitment to the effective practices we know can result in safer streets, stronger communities, and healthy, law-abiding children and families.

Under your leadership, this Administration has developed and implemented several significant efforts, including Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, the Livable Communities Agenda, and the New Markets Initiative. At the Justice Department, we have had considerable success with Weed & Seed and our Comprehensive Strategies program, to name but a few. We have established various partnerships with the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, EPA and HUD, and worked in coordination with other agencies, as well.

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Adrian — *BS*

made great strides, and I am recommending several additional steps we might take to institutionalize our approach. A second, very compelling area that is less well developed pertains to the reentry into society of persons completing prison terms, a large number of whom are between the ages of 18 and 35. Our handling of this issue will have tremendous impact on public safety and the criminal justice system in the next century. I urge you to consider the following proposals:

Safe Schools/Healthy Children/Strong Communities

Since 1992, this Administration has learned an extraordinary amount about how the federal government can best assist communities, families, and children. Building on decades of prior experience in federal support for communities, we have finally learned critical lessons about how best to provide to communities the tools they need to support safe, healthy, and prosperous citizens. I believe there are six pillars, or building blocks of a safe and healthy community for children:

- 1) strengthening parents;
- 2) ensuring adequate health care;
- 3) improving education and job preparation;
- 4) getting adults more involved in the lives of kids;
- 5) safeguarding children's environments; and
- 6) providing public safety.

During the last year we have taken a major step toward funding comprehensive community-building strategies by bringing together the resources of three agencies to combat youth violence. The FY99 **Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS)** program will provide 50 communities with \$380 million over three years to execute comprehensive safe school strategies. The strategies must include partnerships between the school district, local law enforcement, and the local mental health authorities. Collaboration is also required with community-based organizations, parents and others. For the purpose of this program, a comprehensive strategy must include the following six elements:

- 1) a secure school environment;
- 2) prevention and early intervention;
- 3) mental health assessment and services;
- 4) early childhood development;
- 5) education reform; and
- 6) safe school policies.

This first-ever effort to channel support from three Cabinet agencies into one funding stream has received a strong response: more than 470 applications were received, of which 340 passed the

first two levels of review. The grants are scheduled to be awarded at the end of August, and I hope you will join the Departments in making the announcement.

Grant Expansion

We can build on the initial success of this effort. I propose that we expand this grant to encompass, even more comprehensively, elements that create safe and healthy growing environments for children. The next three areas for expansion that seem most logical are **job preparation** (Department of Labor), **nutrition** (USDA) and **physical health** (HHS). There are a number of ways to accomplish this, but I would recommend one of the following alternatives:

- (1) Create a second round of 50 grants that would engage all five agencies (with an added contribution from HHS on the physical health side). This would require an additional expenditure of \$400 - \$450 million over three years. By doing this, we would meet the obvious need and interest of a larger number of communities, but the expense is significant. Currently, the agency contributions for year one of SS/HS are: DOJ: \$95 million (\$15 million from OJJDP and \$80 million from COPS); DOE: \$60 million from the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program; and HHS: \$25 million from the Center for Mental Health Services. Additional agency contributions should be no less than \$15-20 million per year to make their participation worthwhile.
- (2) A less costly alternative would be to hold a limited competition among the successful FY99 applicants to broaden their grants for the second and third years in the areas described above. This would have the benefit of reaching communities that we have already determined to be most prepared to plan comprehensively and execute those plans, and deepening our impact in those communities.

There may be other agencies, such as HUD or Transportation, that can contribute in relevant program areas. The Treasury Secretary has also expressed his interest in the project to me.

Federal Healthy Parenting Collaborative

Our interagency collaboration should not end with joint grant making. Our work in early childhood development has led us to understand the importance of, and the need to, equip parents, particularly parents of children who experience significant risk factors, with the knowledge and skills to raise their children in a safe and healthy environment. Secretary Riley has frequently said that the most important element in preventing youth from

becoming violent is the presence of a warm, caring adult with whom the youth has a strong, individual connection. Most experts believe that the best connections are between children and their parents.

A number of Cabinet-level agencies make significant investments in programs targeted at parents. Some of these programs are directly focused on healthy parenting and some are aimed at the target population but have a different focus (e.g., Welfare-to-work, WIC, etc.). Several months ago, my staff met with staff from the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services to get an overview of their primary programs in this area. They found many possible areas for knowledge sharing, cooperation and collaboration. However, there is little or no current coordination on this issue among the relevant agencies, although we do work together on related issues such as neglected and abused children and children exposed to violence.

I propose that you create a Federal Healthy Parenting Collaborative. Senior officials at the Departments of Justice, Education, HHS, HUD, Labor, Agriculture, Interior, Defense and others would participate in a working group with the goal of coordinating and enhancing our efforts within the government and with the private, foundation, and non-profit sectors. Information and knowledge sharing would enable the agencies to enhance and cross-fertilize our programs. A Department of Education parenting effort that is housed in their adult literacy program could provide us with materials for work that the Department of Justice does in prisons and vice versa. Several agencies have fatherhood initiatives that are not currently coordinated. Without a formal mechanism for sharing information government-wide, we will miss out on important opportunities.

After sharing information and knowledge among ourselves, the Collaborative would collectively engage in outreach with experts in academia, the private sector, state and local government, the foundation world and the non-profit sector, culminating in a "White House Conference on Healthy Parenting in the 21st Century" that you would host in early 2000. The Conference would be the occasion to set a national agenda with goals and commitments by all the relevant players. The Healthy Parenting Collaborative would be an effective vehicle for federal government cooperation with the non-profit organization you announced at the May 10 summit meeting following the Columbine tragedy and for various other initiatives such as the Ad Council/Kaiser Foundation "Talk to your Kids" campaign.

Everywhere I travel, people ask for easier, more convenient access to information about grants and programs of the Federal government. The information available from each agency is balkanized, but the concerns and interests of the public are not isolated by agency. An important component of this Safe Schools/Healthy Students/Strong Communities Initiative should be to provide centralized, seamless information about available programs and ongoing activities.

Over the past 18 months, the Justice Department has developed a page on our web site called, "Building Blocks for Safe and Healthy Communities." This page contains information about all of our programs and grants, divided by topic. The five primary topics are employment, health, shelter, education and public safety. Each topic is further divided, depending on the developmental stage of life covered by the program: infancy to preschool, K-12, or post-high school. This enables every user to quickly identify what they are interested in by subject area and age level.

I would like to see every Cabinet-level agency organize information about its programs in a similar format. One entity should then have the responsibility to package all of this information and make it available over the Internet.

This might have been impossible to do before the Internet, but as more and more people have access to the Web, it becomes inexcusable not to harness the technology to put government at their fingertips. I know there are costs involved in this project, but I do not think they would be too significant if every agency absorbed their share. My staff has already had some promising discussions about this with other agencies and OMB.

Reentry

We have spent considerable time in this country focusing on increasing prison bed space, and little time making community corrections viable and effective. Various sentencing reforms have propelled prison populations from 320,000 inmates in 1980 to roughly 1.2 million in 1998. The costs of confinement in the same period rose from about \$5 billion to \$22 billion (1996). At the same time, we now have approximately 3.9 million men and women on probation and parole in this country. That is almost 4 times as many offenders out in the community as there are in prison.

Public debate has been focused on record prison growth, but the obvious consequence -- record prison releases -- has been almost entirely ignored. Some 500,000 inmates will leave prison this year. They will return mainly to urban areas and will

return in disproportionate numbers to certain urban neighborhoods. For example, exploratory work conducted at the National Institute of Justice found that 80 percent of the inmates returning to Baltimore last year returned to 5 percent of the city's zip codes. We have not done a lot to get either the offenders or our communities ready for this. To protect our communities and continue the reduction in crime, we need to do more.

We must confront the potential danger that returning inmates present to communities. One quarter of the entire paroled population, some 173,000 parolees, returned to state prisons in 1997. Previous studies by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that some 65 percent of all inmates will be returned to custody within 3 years of release. These returns are a significant drain on state resources: states now admit one revocation to prison with every two new commitments. Thus, while the primary concern is public safety, the primary solution is not likely to be increased parole revocation.

The volume of returning inmates introduces new social phenomena that must be considered:

- ▶ In areas of concentrated reentry, inmates pose not just individual safety concerns but community safety threats;
- ▶ Abolition of parole in many states and reductions in other state community release program resources exacerbate the social adjustment task for individuals and communities alike; and
- ▶ The basic demographics of prison populations - males aged 18 to 35 - offers American industry the single largest untapped labor pool in the domestic economy.

We need to reorient our approach to this segment of the community, the 18-35 year old, who has gotten on the wrong side of the criminal justice system, or who is at-risk of doing so. We cannot become a society that treats these individuals only as threats to be contained, and not as resources to be nurtured. Community corrections and supervision programs that include drug testing, drug treatment and other transitional services, such as job training and placement assistance, are critical to restoring hope to the individuals involved, and to minority communities decimated by the high percentage of men in prison, on probation or on parole.

Our strategies must simultaneously keep communities safe; minimize returns to prison; and maximize contributions to state and local economies. Policy makers must devise strategies that balance surveillance and sanctions against long term human

resource investments. We must transform this danger into opportunity.

We have been considering two basic strategies: Reentry Courts and Reentry Partnerships. Reentry courts build from the drug court concept of judicial supervision in order to improve the offender's long-term behavior. Judges would assume oversight of parole and other conditional release functions in order to monitor performance and channel human resources. Reentry partnerships build from police/corrections partnerships. Institutional and community corrections agencies would team with local police and urban services to monitor offenders in the community but also target job, housing, family support, and counseling resources. The Department of Justice is continuing to develop both of these concepts.

While the Department of Justice has expertise in sanctions, it needs the support of other Federal agencies to help develop the human resources components of these programs. We have identified a number of agencies as potential partners in reentry programs:

- ▶ HUD (reentry and long-term housing);
- ▶ HHS (welfare assistance eligibility to provide transitional income), Administration on Children and Families (support for absentee fathers -- a third of all inmates have children), SAMSHA (CMHS for mental health and CSAT for drug treatment services);
- ▶ DOL (jobs and training programs);
- ▶ USDA Food and Nutrition Service (food stamp; WIC); and
- ▶ ED (adult literacy; training programs).

I propose that you issue a directive creating a new working group composed of these agencies. The purpose of this working group would be to develop an integrated team approach to dealing with these issues, create opportunities for communities to develop their own comprehensive strategies and remove any existing unnecessary barriers. I am willing to spend whatever time necessary and work closely with the DPC.

Over the next year, I hope that we can both use the bully pulpit to create a public discussion of these issues.

The magnitude of the reentry problem is a very recent discovery. No one yet has a firm grasp on what to do or how to do it. What has surprised officials so far is the diversity of audiences that resonate with the issue and the willingness of

The President
Page 8

state and local agencies to participate in experiments even though no promises of financial aid have been made. Perhaps policy makers see returning offenders as an identifiable safety threat. Possibly officials see chances to integrate human resources in new and more effective ways. I believe we can have a significant impact on this issue during the next fifteen months.

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I realize these proposals are ambitious. But I believe we owe the American people nothing less. I hope you will seriously consider implementing some or all of these projects. If you choose to do so, I pledge to do everything within my power to make them a success.

I look forward to talking with you further about these ideas and any other relevant proposals that you might be entertaining. Thank you for your consideration and for your leadership in this important area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno".

Janet Reno

8-30-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
August 10, 1999

*Sent to
The President*

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MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN PODESTA
DOUG SOSNIK

FROM: NEAL LANE *Neal Lane*

SUBJECT: Woods Hole event

You asked me to suggest what the opportunities might be for the President in Woods Hole in the days ahead. Woods Hole is home to many of the world's leading scientific experts and research institutions on climate change, oceanography, and marine biology. During the month of August, there are several major conferences on related subjects in Woods Hole, so it would not be difficult to organize a science roundtable/briefing, an informative tour (of the Oceanographic Institute, the Marine Biological Lab), or a message event, if his schedule permits. Additionally, we could take the opportunity to highlight the lack of Congressional funding for the President's budget requests in the areas of science, R&D, and climate change. We could also organize some deliverables based on the recent PCAST study on international energy development. My staff (Holly Gwin [6-6014] and Rosina Bierbaum [6-6077]) would be glad to work with you, Roger Ballantine, George Frampton and the Climate Change Task force to organize an event.

Below is a description of how we might combine environmental and climate science and the PCAST report into one event that can lead to deliverables and a strong comment on Congressional budget actions. Because the President is so interested in energy technologies, this combination appears to make the most sense, and would clearly be the simplest to develop on short notice.

EVENT OPTION: The President hosts a briefing on advances in climate change science and new recommendations on energy technologies to address the problem, based on the new PCAST report. The President announces that his 2001 budget will incorporate recommendations to capture the enormous emerging worldwide energy technology markets estimated at \$10 trillion over the next 2 decades and appoint an interagency group to develop a strategic plan to do so. (Elgie Holstein is comfortable with the FY2001 statement; the agencies are already working on such a plan.)

PURPOSE: This briefing would provide the President with the latest scientific and technological analyses on environmental and climate science, and allow him to engage in a dialogue with leading researchers about the implications of such new findings for U.S. and international policy making, while bolstering support for his R&D budget.

LOCATION: The Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) at Woods Hole, or the National Academy of Sciences Building at Woods Hole, or the Woods Hole Oceanographic Research Institution (WHOI).

PARTICIPANTS: The President; John Holdren, PCAST member; Larry Papay, Bechtel VP; former Hewlett-Packard CEO and PCAST member, John Young; Lilian Wu, IBM; Jerry Melillo, (MBL); John Hobbie, MBL; Bob Gagosian, WHOI; Doug Martinson, Columbia University; Pam Matson, Stanford University; Michael Bender, Princeton University; Michael MacCracken, USGCRP; Michael Mann, University of Virginia.

BACKGROUND: New information that advances the science of climate change can be discussed by leading scientists followed by discussion of the PCAST energy report. Four major areas of climate science research could be highlighted:

- New information on temperatures and greenhouse gas concentrations showing 1998 was probably the warmest year in the past 1000 years, and that carbon dioxide levels are higher than at any time in the last 420,000 years.
- Several recent articles show that we are already witnessing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity today, as ranges of various species (grasses, butterflies, birds, frogs) are changing.
- New studies show that forests and soils can store a lot of carbon for decades, but may also release it during droughts or El Ninos.
- There is new evidence that some areas of the world are warming faster than the global average; sea ice is disappearing in the Arctic, and Alaska is warming very quickly.

The President then receives his new PCAST report "Powerful Partnerships" from John Holdren and the industry VPs.

- Three years ago, the first PCAST energy report showed how increased investments in clean energy R&D would help clean the air and reduce greenhouse gas emissions while growing the economy. The Administration responded with the Climate Change Technology Initiative in FY99 and FY00, including significant increases for clean energy technology research and development.
- The new PCAST report shows that there is a huge economic opportunity for U.S. companies to export these clean energy technologies. Projected energy technology markets over the next twenty years could total \$10 trillion -- more than 80% of which will be outside the United States.

- PCAST also recommends a number of steps to ensure that U.S. companies have full access to global markets, and to ensure that clean energy development meets other national and international environmental goals. Clean energy development, both domestic and international, is good for the environment and for U.S. business. The industry leaders on the PCAST panel (e.g., the VPs of Bechtel Corporation and Enron) are ready to stand up with the President and deliver the same message.

The President can note:

- In contrast to the recommendations of the stakeholder panel comprising broad industrial representation, Congress is slashing the Administration's budget for Climate Change Technology Initiative and the international cooperative program that could promote clean energy development. For example, both the House and the Senate cut the Administration's request for DOE's solar and renewable energy programs by about 25%. The Senate and House mark for the Global Environment Facility is down 80% from the Administration request to \$25 million from \$143 million. Administration tax credits for efficiency and renewables demolished.
- Congress' anti-environmental and anti-business budget is not only out of sync with the Administration's request and the PCAST recommendations, but also with the business community, not to mention the majority of the American people. Recently, the Business Round Table issued a report, endorsed by Senator Murkowski and Representative Dingell, that emphasized the importance of investment in advanced clean energy technologies -- largely in-line with the Administration's proposals.

MESSAGE: Together, these developments offer an excellent opportunity for the President to assert the science of climate change is ever stronger. Further, he can reaffirm the Administration's support for strong domestic and international programs to develop and promote clean energy technology, and to contrast that support with the anti-environment and anti-business actions of the Congress. He should challenge the Congress to restore the CCTI and funding for the Global Environment Facility. Additionally, he can announce steps to implement PCAST's recommendations -- such as creating a "Strategic Energy Cooperation Committee" (an interagency group with private sector advice -- we can do the interagency committee instantly under NSTC) to help U.S. companies capture the burgeoning global energy market.

DATE & TIME: TBD

DURATION: 1 hour, additional time TBD depending on the President's plans and scheduling needs.

STAFF CONTACT: Rosina Bierbaum, Associate Director for Environment, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Ext: 6-6077

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1999

8-30-99

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MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Race Book

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Attached is a draft memo on the race book that flags several specific areas of policy dispute as well as several tone and message concerns that various advisors have raised. What I have not included in this draft memo are the more fundamental concerns that several people have raised. These concerns raise the question of whether the book is going to fall flat because it doesn't do enough, say enough, address the question in a thought-provoking enough manner. I didn't think it appropriate to include this kind of concern in the memo to the President, but I did want you to know about it. If you'd like to discuss, let me know.

For your information, I've included a quick overview of the book.

Basic layout of the book

The general argument of the book is that, despite the progress that has been made, discrimination is still alive and well in America; there are intolerable disparities in achievement and treatment in areas such as education, economic development, crime, health care and the environment; and we all need to take action to eliminate these disparities by providing greater opportunity and looking into our own hearts to root out discrimination and advance racial reconciliation. There is not much emphasis on the responsibility side of the Clinton equation; not much frank talk to the minority community itself (a la the Memphis speech, for example) about the ways it needs to shape up. The overwhelming emphasis is on the need for the majority community to provide greater opportunity and assistance to minorities.

Here's a brief synopsis:

Introduction: briefly lays out some of book's motivation and vision.

Part I – The America We See: discusses facts of demographics, discrimination, disparities, and intergroup relations.

Part II – The America We Want: This chapter is supposed to set forth a vision, but it doesn't do a lot of that. After a short bit on opportunity, responsibility, community and "heart," it moves to consideration of several vexing questions, through dissection of hypothetical cases -- an encounter of a white customer in an airport shop with employees who are speaking Spanish, the relationship of a white girl with a minority boyfriend, and African-Americans eating together in a college dining room. There is then an odd look at the issue of Native American sacred sites and a discussion about whether to apologize over slavery.

Part III – The Opportunity We Deserve (policy): In the first three policy chapters – education, economic development and crime – the focus is on disparities and how to eliminate them. The approach is a mix between discussing what the President has already done (although generally not in a very robust manner), advancing new federal policy ideas, and exhorting others (e.g., people at large, communities, or state and local governments). The policy discussion is often in the nature of saying there's no silver bullet, we need more Head Start, adult literacy, parent involvement in their kids' schools, financial aid for college; we shouldn't use tracking inappropriately; lawsuits challenging school financing are good things, etc. Where there is a larger idea – we should establish a federal financing system for economic development akin to what we've done on the housing front via Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, etc.; or we should establish a Compact for Equal Opportunity in Education to make federal funding contingent on the successful elimination of racial disparities – it tends to suffer from being vague and/or being arguably inconsistent with the approach the President is in fact taking.

The Civil Rights chapter, starts out saying we've got to focus on our traditional enforcement agenda -- clearing up EEOC backlog, passing hate crimes legislation, extending anti-discrimination laws to retail establishments, mending, not ending, affirmative action. It then says we need to define a new civil rights agenda by combating discrimination in K-12, worker exploitation, discrimination in health care, and ensuring environmental justice. The suggestion in the K-12 part is that we should go after "resource discrimination," though we don't come right out with a clear position. (This is a contentious area – see the school funding paragraph in my draft POTUS memo.) The worker exploitation part says we need to expand federal law to pick up cases of involuntary servitude, which is fine, but pretty far off the beaten path. The health care part is ok, but the main idea is to say that the President has (already) asked the Surgeon General to work on eliminating disparities in six areas by 2010, so there's not much new. The environmental justice section has a lot of rhetoric and a robust view of his Executive Order. There is also a section on the census, which is so short term that it probably doesn't belong in this book, and a rump section on reducing racial tensions.

The fifth chapter of Part III, Native Americans, is weak. Even if stronger, it would fit rather uneasily in a Part that otherwise focuses entirely on policy issues – education, jobs, crime, civil rights – not on the plight of any one racial/ethnic group. Chris says they struggled with this and

that the broad consensus was to do a separate chapter rather than just folding Native Americans into other chapters. But it doesn't work very well.

Part IV – Community: This chapter stresses the need for civic engagement of all kinds and discusses some of the goals that we should pursue with regard to racial dialogue, educating on racial issues, etc.

Part V – Leadership: After lamenting the fact that the President's generation failed to pick up the torch from Martin Luther King (a lament also issued in Part II), this chapter says we need leadership in three areas: community, sectoral (faith, higher education, legal, corporate, media, social science), and federal (revive Civil Rights Commission, make federal government model enterprise, WH involvement).

DRAFT

May 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Race Book

Attached is a new draft of the race book. Maria and I circulated the previous draft to a relatively small number of your advisors, and in this new draft Chris has incorporated some, but by no means all, of their substantive comments. There continue to be several areas of disagreement between Chris and some of your advisors, with respect both to policy and tone. This memo doesn't present these disagreements in option form for your decision, as that doesn't seem appropriate at this time. But, it is intended to help inform your review of the new draft so that you can provide guidance on how you want these matters handled.

POLICY DISPUTES

Education (chapter III.1)

The Compact. The principal dispute is over the new Compact for Equal Opportunity in Education, which Chris has proposed. The Compact is framed as a program designed to close the racial gap in achievement, which the chapter describes as our number one goal in education. Chris sees your ESEA proposals as helpful, but still overly top-down in their prescription of the means for achieving good results, while not tough enough in demanding that good results be achieved.

In order to address the racial gap in achievement, the Compact would act as a kind of results-based block grant. A separate funding stream would be established and the federal government could provide (1) some new funding and (2) broad flexibility in existing federal grant programs to school systems that adopt measurable goals, with a strategy and timetable for meeting those goals. The awarding of grants and flexibility would depend upon a judgment by experts that the school systems' proposed strategy was likely to succeed. School systems that failed to produce results – reducing racial disparities in achievement – would face the loss of at least some funding and flexibility and would have to work with experts to reform their strategies, including through shock therapy and new management if necessary.

Bruce and Elena argue that this Compact could undermine your ESEA proposals by giving ammunition to Republicans who favor block grants (without Chris's insistence on results) and who will be only too pleased to point to your book as support for their position. Bruce and Elena also dispute Chris's characterization of your ESEA proposals as too soft, arguing that these proposals are sweeping in their range and fundamental to closing the educational opportunity gap by ensuring qualified teachers, smaller class rooms, sound discipline, high expectations and

consequences for schools that fail. They contend that your ESEA proposals are given short shrift in the book.

Social promotion. Chris is skeptical about the objective of ending social promotion, concerned that the use of standards and tests can only be legitimate if we give students a full and fair opportunity to meet the standards and pass the tests. As he said in an earlier memo to you, "I and others fear that it is politically easy for some state or local official to say he's for tough standards and then show it by flunking poor colored kids." Bruce and Elena's view is that we're for high standards now, not at some future time when all aspects of unequal funding have been addressed. They argue that the best way to address the concerns of the civil rights community is to couple no-social-promotion policies with steps to strengthen learning opportunities for kids, such as providing extra help for students who need it and extended learning time.

Economic development (chapter III.2)

Gene is concerned that this chapter fails to give adequate credit to what you've done over the past six years in terms of directing investment to poor communities and is too heavily focussed on the example of the federal financing system for housing. He is working on edits, but has not completed them yet.

Crime -- Racial Profiling (chapter III.3)

An interagency group including DPC, White House Counsel, Justice and Treasury (Customs), among others, has been working for some time on a draft executive order on racial profiling. You will be receiving a memo on this matter in due course. The consensus of this group, in a nutshell, is that the Order should begin with a forceful statement about the undesirability of racial profiling, and should then direct the relevant agencies (1) to report on their actual policies and practices, and (2) to undertake a serious data collection effort in order to inform your ultimate decision-making. Chris believes the Order should include a flat ban on profiling with an escape valve for extraordinary showings – e.g., by INS in certain situations on the southwest border – as presented in the current draft of the book. The consensus of the group (other than Chris) is that an Order including an exception will be portrayed as your *acceptance* of racial profiling (and thus be criticized by civil rights groups), while a flat ban isn't feasible at this time without greater understanding of the extent to which Customs and INS make use of the practice.

Civil Rights -- School funding (chapter III.4)

The draft chapter on civil rights includes what Chris describes as a fairly muscular endorsement of disparate impact analysis in the area of allocating resources among schools. This is consistent with a number of references in the education chapter that express disapproval with the use of local property taxes to fund schools. ("In recent years, there have been over a dozen law suits brought under state constitutional provisions, challenging the school finance systems established by state laws. These have met with some success. I hope much more change of this sort is on the way.") Chuck Ruff notes that there are differing views on resource allocation among DOJ,

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

SUBJECT: Back to School Strategy

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Over the next six weeks, we will continue the Administration-wide push to highlight our education agenda as students go back to school. In addition to your two events this week on school safety and the Baby Boom Echo report, we are planning: (1) Secretary Riley's three-day school bus tour through the South from August 30 to September 2; (2) a sustained, four-day Education Week from September 4 to 7 in which you announce \$300 million in school safety grants, lead a school construction event with organized labor on Labor Day, and sit in on an elementary school class with one of the new teachers hired under our class size reduction program; and (3) a major, forward-looking speech in late September to mark the 10th anniversary of the Charlottesville summit, perhaps at Achieve's meeting in the Palisades on Sept. 30.

I. Riley's Bus Tour and Administration-Wide Activities

As you know, Secretary Riley will tour the South in a school bus from August 30 to September 2. He will stop in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. At some of his 15 stops, Education is expecting rallies of several thousand people. With four Democratic governors joining him along the way, Riley will send a consistent message that Democrats are leading the way on education.

Throughout the months of August-October, Cabinet Affairs has arranged for nearly all of your Cabinet; heads of non-Cabinet agencies such as the Peace Corps, NASA, the Smithsonian, and NEH; sub-Cabinet officials; and the Regional Administrators to fan out around the country to highlight the back to school messages. NPR has also scheduled *Federal Community Fairs* that will focus on how the federal government can support after school and youth programs.

In addition to your August 19th event on the Baby Boom Echo report, we hope to make at least one more Presidential announcement on education in late August. Ideally, you could use the August 28th radio address to announce \$95 million dollars in charter school grants for start-up funding as well as -- for the first time -- new funding the Administration secured last year to help successful charter schools share their successes with other public schools (and share their expertise with others who want to start charter schools).

II. Education Week, September 4-7

Because of time constraints, we could not pull off a full-fledged "education tour" on the scale of your New Markets tour. However, we are planning a concerted, four-day push in early September to put education at the center of the budget debate as Congress returns and students go back to school.

In your radio address on Saturday, September 4, you are scheduled to announce \$300 million in grants to 50 communities that will have won a nationwide competition to develop youth safety partnerships between schools and community, health, and law enforcement agencies. With so many winners and so much interest in the school safety, this announcement is a tremendous opportunity for regional press. Justice, Education, and HHS are planning extensive regional press briefings. You also can announce \$32 million in grants for anti-drug middle school coordinators. In addition, we are preparing an executive order to improve coordination of federal school safety efforts. We will look to highlight the back to school message by having AG Reno, Deputy AG Holder, Secretaries Riley and Shalala blanket the morning shows on September 5.

On Labor Day, September 6, in Norfolk, Virginia you will do an event combining labor and education to highlight your school construction proposal. (We will also try to give you an opportunity to "work" at the site, as you requested.) The National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers and various labor unions are planning complementary events at schools throughout the country.

On Tuesday, September 7, you will highlight your class size reduction initiative by sitting in on an elementary school class with a new teacher who has been hired with the first installment of federal funds to reduce class size, and giving a speech to an assembly of parents. If we can find a site in the Washington area (Montgomery County may work), the First Lady may join you for the event. We are looking for alternative sites outside the Beltway, including in Rhode Island. This event will be a chance to frame the budget debate the day before Congress returns. You also can announce \$75 million in teacher quality grants.

The Vice President will also do some back-to-school events, but has not settled on any dates yet. Bill Bradley is tentatively scheduled to announce his candidacy on Wednesday, September 8.

III. Tenth Anniversary of Charlottesville

You have expressed some interest in using the 10th anniversary of the Charlottesville summit to reflect on what the country has and has not achieved over the past decade. No formal events are planned to commemorate that anniversary, which is September 26-27. But Governors Thompson and Hunt and Lou Gerstner have invited you to address Achieve's 1999 National Education Summit in Palisades, NY on September 30 and October 1. You are scheduled to leave for California on October 1, but we are looking into whether you could speak to the summit on September 30. If that doesn't work out, we will look for another opportunity for you to commemorate the Charlottesville summit anniversary.

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In a separate interview, Gore planted himself firmly on the opposite side. He expressed puzzlement about Bradley's objection to the law's two-year work requirement by noting that both partners now work in "7 of 10 American families with two parents" and that few of them are given two years of maternity leave. And he responded with an unequivocal "yes" when asked if he would maintain the time limits. Those limits, Gore said, are "important as a signal that (welfare) is a way station, not a way of life. And there are sufficient exceptions for the cases where really the time limit is not appropriate."

While the spectacular decline in the welfare caseload (down 40 percent since 1996) has attracted justified applause, the early studies of the law's impact do raise some warning signs. In the Urban Institute study, surprisingly few former recipients were receiving the Medicaid and food stamps for which they remain eligible; as Bob Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, points out, that highlights the need for more effort by states to sign up all working poor adults eligible for that aid. Likewise, evidence suggesting that the poorest single-mother families may be growing even poorer since 1995 shows the need for states to target more of their mounting welfare block grant surpluses toward training and wage support for those with the fewest skills.

The debate ahead for Democrats may be whether these problems demand a basic reconsideration of the welfare law. There's clearly a liberal constituency still hostile to the reform. But proposing to loosen the work requirements or time limits could be risky for Bradley even in a Democratic primary (to say nothing of a general election); in one poll last year, 74 percent of Democrats said they wanted the next president to maintain the welfare time limits.

The larger question for Bradley is whether a frontal assault on the welfare law could threaten his broader cause of assembling a "great coalition" to attack poverty. Without moving more families from welfare to work, it will be difficult to significantly reduce poverty (in no state is the welfare grant large enough to lift a family over the poverty line). It's reasonable to ask government to do more for families that work hard for low wages. But if Democrats retreat from the principle that anyone who can work has a responsibility to work, they could find it much tougher to argue that government itself must shoulder more responsibility to uplift the poor.

How to Avoid Another Kosovo in South Asia

By Mike Clough

Special to The Los Angeles Times

Indonesia could become the next big test of the international community's ability to meet the challenge of separatism. If the United States and other international actors can prevent this deeply fractured nation of 210 million people and more than 13,000 islands from following the bloody path of the Balkans, they could create a precedent for dealing with what is likely to be the greatest threat to international peace and security in the coming decade. If they fail, however, there is little hope that the world will be able to develop the approaches necessary to control separatism and reduce the risk of conflicts like those over Dagestan in Russia, Tibet in China, Kurdistan in Turkey and Kashmir in India.

The immediate focus in Indonesia is East Timor. On Aug. 30, voters in the former Portuguese colony, which forcibly was annexed by Indonesia in 1976, will decide whether their territory should become independent. The U.N.-supervised referendum is expected to favor independence, but there are fears that anti-independence militias in the province will attempt to use violence to block a transition to independence. Last week, these fears were forcefully

expressed by former President Carter. The risk is sufficiently real to have prompted U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to propose doubling the size of the U.N. force that will oversee the transition in East Timor. According to some reports, the United States is developing contingency plans for the deployment of an international peacekeeping force.

While the Indonesian government has pledged to accept the results of the referendum in East Timor, it is determined to prevent two other rebellious provinces, Aceh on the island of Sumatra and Irian Jaya on the island of New Guinea, from breaking away. In addition, it must deal with violence between Muslims and Christians, which has resulted in at least 84 deaths in the last few weeks in Kota Ambon, the provincial capital of the fabled "Spice Islands," now known as Maluku.

Indonesia offers a good opportunity to experiment with new approaches to separatism, for several reasons. The country is in the midst of an important political transition. In May 1998, the Asian financial crisis and popular protest forced President Suharto, who had ruled Indonesia since seizing power in a coup in 1966, to resign. His handpicked successor, B.J. Habibie, has opened up the political system in many ways. In August 1998, he agreed to the referendum in East Timor and ended a decadelong anti-insurgency campaign in Aceh. More important, he oversaw, in June, the first free and open national parliamentary elections in more than 40 years.

The elections, part of a long and extremely complicated presidential-selection process, were won by the country's leading reform party, the Indonesian Democratic Party in Struggle. The party, led by Megawati Sukarnoputri, daughter of Sukarno, Indonesia's first president and the father of modern Indonesian nationalism, received nearly 34 percent of the vote. Golkar, the ruling government party led by Habibie, finished second with almost 22 percent, with most of the remaining votes divided among three Islamic parties. Although Megawati is expected to become president when the selection process is completed in November, the formulas used to create the 700-member electoral assembly that will make the final selection give Habibie a chance to put together a coalition to keep himself in office.

The forces of Suharto's regime, especially the military, could still attempt to thwart the reformers in Indonesia, either by staging a coup or, much more likely, by working behind the scenes to influence the selection of the next president. But given the growing strength and determination of pro-democracy groups, especially students, such an effort would almost certainly lead to popular protest.

The international community can make it clear that financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund and other sources will stop flowing if Indonesia does not continue down the reform path. As important, Washington and others should use their leverage to encourage the next Indonesian government to consider new approaches to its problem of separatism.

Megawati and her party, whose strongest support is on the island of Java, are as committed as Habibie and Golkar to preventing Aceh and Irian Jaya from seceding. Even with respect to East Timor, Megawati has suggested that Habibie may have been wrong to agree to hold the referendum, although she has vowed to accept its results.

The message Indonesia's leaders need to hear is that the costs of backtracking on East Timor or attempting to defeat separatism elsewhere militarily will be high. The conditions that allowed Indonesia and other governments to suppress separatist movements in the post-World War II era have changed in at least three ways:

First, as evidenced in Yugoslavia, the principle of national sovereignty is no longer sacrosanct. While most governments, including that of the United States, still pay lip service to this principle, the reality is that they are becoming much more willing to disregard it when it conflicts with other principles such as human rights, democracy and self-determination.

In addition, the growing power of the human rights movement, both around the world and in countries such as Indonesia, coupled with the development of international mechanisms such as the war crimes tribunal to investigate and punish gross human rights abuses, are placing constraints on the ability of governments to use force to put down rebellions. The collapse of the Soviet Union has removed another card from these governments' hands: They can no longer exploit superpower rivalries to extract the military support and political quiescence necessary to crush and isolate rebel groups.

Finally, as a result of the globalization of financial markets and the decline in unconditional foreign aid, countries afflicted by continuing violence and political instability pay a much greater price in terms of capital flight, currency depreciation and lost economic opportunities.

For all these reasons, the next government in Indonesia has a strong incentive to find better ways to deal with its restive provinces. One answer lies in devising new formulas for governance that grant regions greater autonomy. In the best case, these would allow regions to exercise cultural and political self-determination, and to gain a greater degree of control over their economic futures, without creating a new batch of poor, weak and highly dependent countries posing as nation-states. Put another way, if the cultural, economic and political rights of the citizens of East Timor, Irian Jaya and Aceh were guaranteed, they would be much better off being part of Indonesia than being separate states.

The Logic in Yeltsin's Madness

By Steven Merritt Miner

Special to The Los Angeles Times

Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin has again tossed a political hand grenade before darting back behind the Kremlin's walls, leaving observers to wonder at his increasingly inexplicable behavior. With Yeltsin's firing of Prime Minister Sergei V. Stepashin last week, and his appointment of the virtually unknown Vladimir V. Putin as his successor, a total of four people have served in that position during the past 18 months. In the Western media, commentators struggling to explain the string of firings have concentrated on Yeltsin's poor health, in many cases linking his frailty to his concern to secure his legacy: a more democratic Russia, set on the path of market reforms, increasingly linked with the West and free from the menace of a Communist resurgence.

The Russian media have a much more jaded view of Yeltsin's record and motives. Seen up close, the president's legacy seems much less impressive and scarcely worth defending. Russian politics are increasingly corrupt, opaque and authoritarian, thanks in part to Yeltsin's own constitution, which invests enormous powers in the president. Following last August's economic collapse, market reforms have lost much of the luster they once seemed to have. The ruble has lost 75 percent of its value this year alone, and millions of Russians find it hard to make ends meet, even if they are fortunate enough to receive a paycheck. Relations with Western countries have gone from bad, with NATO expansion, to worse, with the East-West rift over Kosovo. Finally, despite Stepashin's assurances to the contrary when he visited Washington last month, Russian communism is far from being a spent political force. The

Communist Party controls the largest bloc of seats in the lower house of the Russian parliament, the Duma, and it looks set to gain from an anti-Yeltsin political backlash in the parliamentary elections set for December. All segments of the Russian public are heartily tired of Yeltsin, whose public approval rating hovers at the statistically insignificant 7 percent level.

Much commentary, especially outside Russia, has neglected an important element of the current political situation, which might go a long way toward explaining Yeltsin's moves. The Russian Federation is threatening to come apart at the seams. Since the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the underlying forces of Russian political and social life have been centrifugal, drawing power away from Moscow, where it always lay during the highly centralized Soviet years, to the provinces and autonomous republics. While the world's attention has been focused on the political dust storms and instability in the Russian capital, regional power bosses have steadily undercut the center's claims. Yeltsin and the Duma may issue decrees, but local bosses enforce the rules as they see fit. Most important, financial power has ebbed away from the Kremlin, as regional authorities withhold payment of tax revenues.

Among many political failures as president, one of Yeltsin's most serious has been his inability, even his unwillingness, to create a political party that would unite his supporters and create a countrywide organization that could reach beyond Moscow into the provinces. Yeltsin seems to have feared that a party might slip beyond his control and, like Ross Perot, he would find that his creation could live on without him. Lacking the presidential imprimatur, supporters of political liberalization, westernization and market economics have been forced to form their own microparties, which war with one another and split the reform vote. Meantime, the president's rivals have slowly built up party structures that pervade the vast hinterlands of Russia, where Yeltsin's political authority hangs in midair, with no local roots. The Communist Party, which has large-scale regional organizations left over from the Soviet era, has been the principal beneficiary of Yeltsin's shortsighted and politically self-centered approach.

Politically ambitious people who did not want to join the Communist Party or the various nationalist and right-wing groups, such as Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's misnamed Liberal Democratic Party, have faced two choices during the Yeltsin years. First, they could work within the Moscow-based apparatus, advancing by playing the Byzantine game of Kremlin politics, hoping to catch the presidential eye or the patronage of one of the capital's financial or political power barons to climb the slippery political pole. This is the route chosen by most of Yeltsin's prime ministers, including Putin. Putin has no experience in the world of electoral politics, and he has no ready constituency within Russia at large or in the legislature. A colonel of the old Soviet KGB, he made the leap to the Kremlin big leagues by befriending Anatoly B. Chubais, Yeltsin's one-time champion of economic privatization. Once ensconced within the Kremlin power elite, Putin rose steadily, coming to command the Federal Security Service, successor to his old employer, the KGB. Yeltsin has explicitly endorsed him as his own successor in the presidential elections scheduled for next June.

That endorsement might be the kiss of death, leaving an electorally inexperienced Putin to campaign with the full weight of Yeltsin-era corruption on his back. Other ambitious reformists hoping to capture the noncommunist reform mantle foresaw this dilemma and have chosen the alternate route to political power. Politicians such as Moscow Mayor Yuri M. Luzhkov and another of Yeltsin's former prime ministers, Yevgeny M. Primakov, have chosen to distance themselves from the corruption and cronyism of

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Issue	The Vice President	Governor Bush	Current Law
Private Funding for Faith-Based Organizations	The Vice President has called upon corporations to match contributions to faith-based organizations just as they do other charities. <i>Didn't sign a bill on this</i> <i>Didn't sign a bill on this</i>	Governor Bush has proposed to encourage increased private giving by 1) providing a state tax credit to corporations that donate to charities dedicated to fighting poverty; 2) increasing the amount of charitable donations companies can deduct to 15 percent of the company's taxable income; and 3) <u>limiting the civil liability of companies that donate equipment, facilities, vehicles, or aircraft to charitable organizations, except in cases of gross negligence.</u>	States currently have the authority to provide credits against state taxes. Governor Bush does not appear to have enacted such a law in Texas. Under current law, companies can deduct charitable contributions until their value exceeds 10 percent of the company's taxable income. Current law already limits the liability of companies that donate food, and individuals who volunteer for charitable organizations.
Increasing the Influence of Faith Based Organizations	The Vice President has said that faith-based organizations will be integral to the policies set forth in his Administration, as they should be at the state and local level, and that he would work to "scale up" the efforts of faith-based organizations to bring their leadership into all levels. <i>not bad</i> <i>Not bad</i>	Governor Bush has said he would establish an "Office of Faith-Based Action" in the Executive Office of the President, and would encourage similar state offices. He also would establish a Compassion Capital Fund to fund research on best practices among charitable organizations, support technical training in those practices, and provide start-up capital to qualified charitable organizations that wish to expand or emulate model programs. He would challenge the private sector to match federal funding of this effort.	Through the Justice Department, the Administration has awarded "values-based" grants to faith-based organizations for crime prevention.

Issue	The Vice President	Governor Bush	Current Law
Federal Funding for Faith-Based Organizations	The Vice President has proposed to extend the welfare law's "charitable choice" provision to new areas such as drug treatment, homelessness, and <u>youth violence prevention</u> , so long as individuals have secular alternatives and no one is required to participate in religious observances as a condition of receiving services.	Governor Bush has proposed to expand "charitable choice" to all federal laws that authorize the government to use non-governmental entities to provide services to beneficiaries with federal dollars. Faith-based organizations should provide secular alternatives, and fund inherently religious activities through private funds. He promised to launch initiatives involving faith-based organizations to: 1) <u>help children of prisoners</u> ; 2) <u>fund after-school programs with vouchers and open the entire 21st Century Program to competition by faith-based groups (only 10 percent is awarded by competition now, the rest goes to schools)</u> ; 3) <u>launch performance-based drug treatment programs</u> ; 4) <u>fund pilot pre-release prison programs</u> ; 5) <u>fund second-chance homes for teenage mothers through a block grant to states</u> ; and 6) <u>make permanent the current \$5,000 adoption tax credit, which expires in 2001.</u>	The welfare law's charitable choice provision, which also applies to the Community Services Block Grant and the formula funds in DOL's Welfare-to-Work program, allows states to use the TANF block grant to administer services through contracts with charitable or religious organizations. Organizations receiving such funds may not expend them for sectarian worship, instruction, or proselytizing, and cannot be required to alter their practices or internal governance, or to remove religious symbols in order to qualify. The state must provide individuals who object to being served by a religious organization with an alternate provider. The Supreme Court has held that religiously affiliated groups may receive government funds so long as they do not use them to fund religious activities, but the government cannot fund "pervasively sectarian" groups. <u>The Administration has long supported second-chance homes (which were authorized by the welfare law) and the adoption tax credit (which was enacted in 1996).</u>

Waitley Phipps program -- someone should see him on VP's behalf, endorse it -- I should have

Mayor Daley already gives after-school to church schools -- should check it out and endorse

VP should be for this -- could give a family, family ramification speech including 1, 5, 6 --

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But what have we done to promote them? Maybe I could highlight this as a way to increase their visibility and number

But what have we done to promote them? Maybe I could highlight this as a way to increase their visibility and number

8-30-99

Issue	The Vice President	Governor Bush	Current Law
Expand the Federal Charitable Deduction		Governor Bush has proposed to allow all taxpayers the ability to itemize their charitable donations, at an estimated cost of \$8 billion a year.	Currently, only individuals who itemize can claim a deduction for charitable contributions.
Promote a Charitable State Tax Credit		Governor Bush said he would support legislation to provide a credit against individual state taxes for contributions to charities addressing poverty. States could use TANF funds to pay for this credit.	Currently, TANF funds can only be used to provide tax credits in very limited circumstances, such as funding a refundable state Earned Income Tax Credit paid to needy families.
Permit Charitable Contributions from IRAs	N/A	Governor Bush said he would propose legislation to allow people over age 59 to make charitable contributions with IRA funds without paying income tax.	Under current law, individuals pay income tax on distributions to the extent they represent pre-tax contributions.

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 VP perhaps should adopt it

B Reed

Is this a good idea

Sounds good

What would it cost

VP perhaps should adopt it

8-30-99

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

February 3, 1999

THE AMBASSADOR

Gene S - For files

BC

Dear Mr. President:

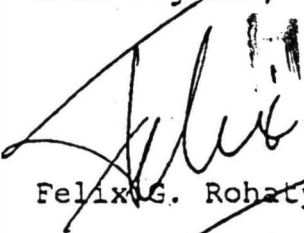
Attached is a memo containing elaboration on some ideas we discussed last month about the global financial situation. It is meant as an illustration of a different approach more than a hard and fast model that would neatly solve the world's economic crises. I am sure there are many ways we can try to do this, if we can agree to reverse the basic thrust of some existing policies. Incidentally, this issue, more than any other, is the one that Chirac will be pushing when he meets with you on the 19th.

On Russia, I have had some talks with Strobe and some CEO's involved with Russia, and we may come up with some ideas after further discussions later this month.

By the way, I believe the Brazilians' appointment of someone from George Soros' firm to be Governor of their Central Bank is, to say the least, a bizarre signal for a country to send out about the soundness of its policies.

I enjoyed seeing you and Hillary, and hope this charade in the Senate will be over soon.

Kind regards,


Felix G. Rohatyn
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The President
William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

THE AMBASSADOR

February 3, 1999

TO: The President

FROM: Felix G. Rohatyn

SUBJECT: A Response to the Global Financial Crisis

When I had the opportunity of meeting with you in Washington a couple of weeks ago you suggested that I might put on paper some of the ideas that I raised with you.

As I indicated to you then, I am concerned about the basic thrust of the IMF-driven restructuring programs currently in force in Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and now Brazil, as well as the suspended program in Russia. Even though Korea, Thailand and Indonesia are all essentially due to private sector failures, while Brazil represents a public sector failure, the IMF programs are all based on similar premises:

1. Repayment of Western banks;
2. Raising interest rates to protect the currency;
3. Budget austerity to stabilize capital flows; and
4. Increased exports and lower imports to reverse balance of payments.

It is essentially an austerity-based policy whereby a net liquidation of domestic assets and a lowering of the standard of living is used to repay creditors in the short-run. The combination of austerity and net exports in one country after another is creating a serious imbalance in the global trading system whereby the U.S. becomes the only major net importer. This is not sustainable politically or financially. Our growing trade deficit and foreign debt, if they coincide with a break in the U.S. stock market, could start a run on the dollar which could only be controlled by steep increases in U.S. interest rates. The result would be a serious drop in the markets and, at the very least, a painful recession in the U.S. It could be much worse.

My experience with New York City was an example of the opposite approach, one based on recovery through growth and new investment. In 1975, the City could not finance its short-term debt and had a deficit of almost 20% of its

controllable expense budget; its economy was in deep recession. We took the following actions:

1. We stretched out the short-term debt by replacing it with long-term debt; it required the New York State legislature passing a moratorium for the last 10% or so of the short-term debt;
2. We provided for reasonable interest rates on the new debt (8-10%) to give the city breathing room; it helped us to be able to borrow from the public employee pension funds; most of the financing obtained in the first 2-3 years was through private placements; a sky-high interest rate of 25-30% would have put the city into bankruptcy.
3. We created a new state entity, the Municipal Assistance Corp. (MAC) to provide financing for the city with long-term bonds backed by the NYC Sales Tax;
4. We had a 4-year plan to balance the budget which had the support of the unions and the banks;
5. Simultaneously with the start of the budget balancing plan, we began an aggressive program of new infrastructure investment to improve the quality of life and stimulate employment in the city. Our public investment program grew from practically nothing to \$5 billion per annum 10 years later.
6. This enabled the city's economy to participate in the economic recovery of the late 1970's and early 1980's and generated the revenues required to balance the budget in 4 years. The growth in revenues was critical since all our cuts only managed to keep expenses flat over this period. We could not have gone further without triggering serious social problems. We balanced the budget on schedule;
7. The City regained full market access for its own bonds within 5 years; MAC had an investment grade credit rating throughout.

Is this approach applicable to an IMF-sponsored program such as Brazil? I believe the answer is yes; I also believe that there is no really practical alternative. Unless the

emphasis of these programs is shifted from austerity and exports to investment and internal growth, the global financial and trading system will become completely unbalanced and an inevitable crisis will occur. A growth and investment approach to a case like Brazil might have the following characteristics:

1. Tough, credible multi-year budget plan coming into balance in, say, 4 years;
2. Letting the currency float;
3. Stretching out the short-term debt either by negotiation, or by forced exchange or by moratorium;
4. Lowering interest rates instead of raising them;
5. Setting up a massive IMF standby-credit (\$75-80 billion or more) to be used from time to time for market intervention to maintain a "reasonable" economic exchange rate for the real. That rate would not be fixed in advance, but would be based on the judgment of the Brazilian Monetary authorities, together with the IMF.

A program with growth as its objective, a tough budgetary program and massive standby credits available to the Central Bank, has a better chance of limiting currency depreciation, despite lower interest rates, as opposed to a high-interest rate austerity program which guarantees steep recession.

Internal growth is a necessity in these countries in order to maintain reasonable levels of imports with which to keep the global trading system from tipping over. They also need growth to maintain living standards and minimize social costs which are considerable in any case.

There are a number of different technical initiatives being discussed now which would clearly be positive (i.e., enhanced credit oversight; accounting transparency; early warning of credit deterioration, etc.) and some which sound plausible but don't really work (i.e., short-term credit controls; foreign exchange target zones, etc.). None of these really deal with what I see as the fundamental flaws in the whole system, namely the commitment to austerity and high interest rates instead of growth and low rates. The international community has committed \$180 billion through

the IMF and we are facing recession in 40% of the world and a rising level of social strife. Thailand and South Korea are showing faint signs of recovery but it is not nearly enough. One has to stop and think about continuing on this path.

What I am suggesting is difficult and risky. A fundamental problem in this approach is the basic requirement to compel the stretch out of short-term debt. This might be done with new bond covenants or by legally giving the IMF the right to impose the equivalent of a moratorium. It might be done by an international convention. It is totally fundamental to any growth-oriented recovery program. It is the equivalent of what Bob Rubin calls "bailing the banks in."

Private sector restructurings, such as those in Korea or Indonesia, should have the same objectives, namely growth instead of austerity, with different mechanisms. The model of Roosevelt's Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) would be appropriate. This would be a domestic development bank, managed by a mix of local and foreign reputable bankers and managers, in charge of the restructuring plan agreed upon between the IMF and the government. Financing for the local RFC would be provided by the IMF. The RFC would then negotiate appropriate restructuring plans with local banks and enterprises as well as social protection programs which could be financed by the World Bank. Politically, I believe a domestic RFC, with professional management, would create significantly less hostility to the West than direct IMF authority. The IMF would finance the RFC, but would be further removed from the local politics. The hostility to the IMF and to the U.S. in these countries must be taken into account.

The case of Russia seems to me an entirely separate problem requiring quite a different approach.

In a conversation we had last summer, you asked whether I could be in favor of a new Bretton Woods Conference. I told you emphatically yes and I am even more of that view now. A large part of the world, both developed and in development, is demanding a new look at the global system. President Chirac has called for a summit meeting later this year and is likely to find considerable support in Europe, in Japan, and elsewhere. We can either oppose the whole idea in the face of a lot of international pressure to go forward, or we can seize the initiative for ourselves. You could call for a Bretton Woods II conference, *at Bretton Woods*, under your leadership and make reforming the

international financial system the overseas counterpart of your "saving social security" initiative. That combination would be a great legacy for your Presidency.

There are some broad issues to be discussed at a New Bretton Woods. First, the whole issue of growth vs austerity and how to achieve it; second, the broad issue of fixed vs floating rates for developing countries; third, the possibility of single currencies for regional groups (i.e., Latin America); fourth, a real division of roles between World Bank and IMF, in addition to the technical questions now under discussion.

I realize that what I am suggesting is both very sketchy and extremely difficult technically, as well as risky conceptually. I am quite convinced, however, that we should at least look at alternative approaches because the path we are on is likely to lead to a crisis which might not be controllable. As that time, there might be no viable alternative to turn to.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

Podesta
we have to be
careful w/ this
BC

Podesta
we have to be
careful w/ this
BC

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✓ Podesta

New Questions Plague Nuclear Waste Storage Plan

By JON CHRISTENSEN

AMARGOSA VALLEY, Nev. — For more than 20 years, scientists have been trying to figure out if Yucca Mountain, a barren desert ridge in southern Nevada, is a suitable burial ground for the nation's deadliest radioactive waste.

After years of analysis, debate and political maneuvering, they now say the answer may lie inside tiny crystals glittering in finger-wide crevices and football-sized cavities that pockmark the walls of the mountain's dusty tunnels. It is here, if the Department of Energy gets its way, that canisters would be sealed forever.

Some scientists believe the crystals were formed by hot water welling up from under the mountain in the last half-million years. That would mean hot underground water has invaded the mountain and might again in the time when radioactive waste would still be extremely dangerous. The results would be catastrophic. Hot water would rapidly corrode the canisters and dissolve the water. Radioactive steam would vent from the mountain and contaminated water would spread underground.

Other scientists believe the crystals were formed when the volcanic ash that makes

Though the site is in a desert, water flow is the crucial factor.

up Yucca Mountain was laid down millions of years ago, and that the crystals continued to grow as rainwater carried minerals like calcium carbonate and opal through fractures in the rocks. In this view, hot water would be unlikely to invade the mountain again. Rainwater might still percolate through it, but the water could be shunted around the waste for as long as necessary.

It is no coincidence that the first group, which says the calcite crystals prove that Yucca Mountain is a poor place to store atomic waste, works for the state of Nevada, which opposes the project. The scientists who say that the crystals pose no problem for a waste repository work for the Energy Department.

Scientists have been searching for a place to bury the waste since 1954, when the Atomic Energy Act allowed commercial nuclear reactors to generate electricity and assigned responsibility for the spent nuclear fuel to the Federal Government. Over the years, as radioactive waste accumulated in holding tanks at nuclear power plants around the country, the search for a site became a political hot potato and a difficult scientific question.

In 1982, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act required that two sites be selected, one in the East and one in the West. But five years later, Congress told the Energy Department to study only Yucca Mountain.

From above, Yucca Mountain looks like a wave breaking over Amargosa Valley, about 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nev. In cross section, the mountain looks like a slightly tilted layer cake, with some layers of compacted ash that are as soft as sandstone, and other layers of welded ash as hard as granite. The layers were formed by massive volcanic eruptions 12 million to 15 million years ago.

About 4 to 10 inches of rain falls on Yucca Mountain each year, barely enough to support a thin cover of grass and the creosote

Continued on Page 4

Continued From First Science Page

push, but it is the water that will make or break the proposed repository.

Opponents of the Yucca Mountain waste site have seized on the crystals as evidence that could disqualify the site. A geologist from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas has been asked to determine the age of the crystals and to analyze microscopic bubbles of air and water that were trapped inside some of them. This should help to determine whether they formed in hot or cool water, that is, whether they are evidence of a relatively recent invasion of hot water.

But other questions about the mountain's suitability as a storage site for radioactive waste will not be as easy to answer; some may never be resolved, although advocates hope to obtain enough information to satisfy Federal regulators.

In February, a scientific peer review panel convened by the Energy Department produced what it called a "highly critical" report on the department's own assessment of Yucca Mountain, especially its computer model of what would happen to the waste once it was stored. The review panel said the model had so many uncertainties — like the corrosion rates of the waste containers, the area's vulnerability to earthquakes and how climate changes would affect rainfall — that its reliability was limited.

In fact, the review panel concluded, predicting how radioactive waste would behave once it is stored in the mountain "may be beyond the analytical capabilities of any scientific and engineering team."

Still, advocates of using Yucca Mountain for the storage project are confident they can persuade the En-

ergy Secretary, the President, Congress and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to approve the site. Their optimism was bolstered last week by a draft environmental impact statement by the Energy Department that suggested disposal at Yucca Mountain would be safer, in the long run, than leaving waste at the 77 sites around the country where

1/2

it is now stored.

As a result, the Energy Department is moving ahead on repository designs to submit to the Energy Secretary in 2001 and licensing hearings before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission beginning in 2002. Construction of the repository would begin around 2005 and it would begin accepting waste in 2010. The cost is expected to be about \$43 billion over the next century. It would be financed by a tax on nuclear power.

The Federal Government has already spent \$3 billion, making this desolate ridge one of the most intensely studied spots on Earth. "We think we can handle the uncertainty," said Dr. Michael D. Voegele, the senior engineer in charge of licensing and regulation for the project. "This is technically an awesome site. The picture fits together very well at Yucca Mountain."

But in the last year major changes have been made in the proposed design of the repository. Just last year project scientists favored a so-called hot design in which waste canisters in closely spaced tunnels would heat the entire repository area above boiling temperature and drive water away from the waste for thousands of years.

But when some scientists voiced uncertainty about what would happen to water that might collect above the repository, the design was scrapped in favor of tunnels spaced farther apart — 81 meters rather than 20 meters — so the boiling regions around each tunnel would not overlap and water could drain between them. The change also simpli-

At \$3 billion so far, one of the most intensely studied spots on Earth.

fied the construction of computer models: Scientists can now model each tunnel independently.

"Those design changes take a lot of the larger uncertainties off the table," said Dr. Chris Whipple, the chairman of the critical peer review panel.

Water has always been the major uncertainty at Yucca Mountain. Different estimates of the amount of water that could seep through the mountain have led to calculations for radiation release "that vary by several orders of magnitude," a report released in June by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shows.

A five-mile tunnel drilled into Yucca Mountain to test its suitability was dry and dusty. But water is locked in tiny pores and is flowing through fractures in the rock. Scientists are conducting the first full-scale test of heated mock radioactive waste casks to see how the heat affects water in the rock. Hot water poured from a bore hole when scientists took samples in July.

Scientists have been examining Yucca Mountain for two decades, but they continue to be surprised by the water. Originally, the volcanic ash where the waste would be buried, 800 feet below the surface and 1,000 feet above the water table, was thought to be so tightly compressed that water would not flow through.

But as they dug into the mountain, scientists found that the compressed ash was riddled by 15 to 30 fractures per meter, fractures through which water could flow. They thought the water would move slowly through the fractures because there is so little rainfall in the desert. But last year scientists found Chlorine-36, a chemical isotope left by atmospheric atomic bomb testing in the 1950's, had trickled down fractures to the repository level. That meant rainwater had percolated halfway through

the mountain in just 50 years.

And at the nearby Nevada Test Site, scientists found that plutonium from underground bomb tests had hitched a ride on microscopic specks of clay suspended in ground water and had traveled 1.3 kilometers in 30 years, much faster than they had expected.

All of these variables go into the model that predicts whether the repository can contain radioactive waste long enough so it does not pose a health risk for people when radioactive particles eventually do leak from corroded canisters into the groundwater. Project scientists predict that most of the 10,039 radioactive waste containers in Yucca Mountain would survive for about 10,000 years.

The scientists assume that at least one canister would fail within 1,000 years because of manufacturing defects, and that all of the canisters would corrode after 10,000 years. During the first 10,000 years the most potent radioactive emitters, cesium and strontium, would have decayed. Plutonium, neptunium, iodine and technetium decay much more slowly and are not strong emitters. The major harm to humans would come from ingesting the particles.

During the hundreds of thousands of years the radioactive waste inside Yucca Mountain would remain dangerous, scientists expect that climate changes would leave this desert somewhat more lush and green, with trees covering the now bare flanks of Yucca Mountain and lakes forming in the arid valleys below. Then, more water would move through the mountain, washing radioactive waste into the groundwater, thus diluting it.

"In some sense it's science fiction to project out 300,000 years," said Abraham E. Van Luik, policy adviser for performance assessment. "It gets more and more difficult to defend your assumptions as you move into the future. But our modeling is over-conservative. Absolutely nobody is going to get hurt by this repository for hundreds of thousands of years."

If there are farmers then in the Amargosa Valley, about 20 miles away, as there are now, they would be the first to drink contaminated water and use it on their crops. At 10,000 years, project scientists predict, people in the valley would be exposed to an additional 0.007 millirems of radioactivity a year, well below the 25 millirem maximum limit suggested by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in proposed regulations for the repository. It would take 310,000 years to reach the 25 millirem dose, the scientists say, as more contaminated water leaked.

The peak dose of 85 millirems a year would come in 620,000 years, the scientists predict. Most people are exposed to background radiation of about 300 millirems a year, half of that from natural sources like the sun, and the other half from sources like medical procedures and radon that collects in buildings.

These predictions are not necessarily reassuring in Nevada. "Yucca Mountain does not provide geologic isolation," said Steven A. Frishman, a geologist and technical adviser to the Nevada Nuclear Waste Project Office. "Yucca Mountain is not capable of keeping it where you put it. It's not a question of will it be contained, but how fast will it leak out."

If the Energy Department goes ahead and recommends Yucca Mountain in 2001 and the President approves, Gov. Kenny Guinn of Nevada has vowed to formally object. In that case, Congress could override the state with a majority vote in both the House and the Senate.

Some scientists believe that even though Yucca Mountain has been debated for 20 years, the process is moving too fast for a decision that would have consequences for many millennia.

"We shouldn't be rushing the process," said Dr. Allison Macfarlane, a science fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government

who is studying Yucca Mountain. "We should make sure we get it right. This is a really complex project, maybe more complex than the Manhattan Project. You're trying to predict geologic processes over geologic time lines. That's really difficult."

The Energy Department concedes that the project may not be operating by 2010, as it now plans. "There is

certainly science left to do and being done," said Dr. Ernest Moniz, the Under Secretary of Energy who oversees scientific research at Yucca Mountain. But he added: "One way or another we've got to advance toward geological disposal. We're pushing it hard. The science case is building up nicely. If we have to delay in the end we'll delay. But I see no reason not to push forward."

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99 AUG 27 PM 1:12

Robert B. Shapiro
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Staff Secretary*

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August 16, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us during your recent trip to Chicago.

During our discussion, you asked if approval of biotech products would benefit the Brazilian farmer and farm economy. We believe it will.

Biotechnology allows farmers to plant crops that are protected from specific pests or diseases, or which can be used in conjunction with more effective weed control and pest management practices. The result is increased yields due to better pest management, reduced costs for the farmer, increased flexibility in farming methods and reduced burden on the environment. For example, farmers in the United States have reduced their weed control costs by approximately 15 % since 1995, as a result of the use of Roundup Ready soybeans. An agricultural economist from the University of Missouri, has estimated that this product alone will deliver on-farm value of up to \$1 billion dollars by the end of 1999. Similar value is being realized through other crop applications of biotechnology in the United States, and these same benefits can be realized by Brazilian farmers.

With regard to Europe, we want to work with your administration to find both short-term and long-term solutions, which satisfy legitimate European needs, while allowing for approval of the American products which meet rigorous scientific standards. President Prodi will be essential in reaching such an agreement. As you know, no agricultural biotech products have been approved by the EU since April 1998. Even more troubling was a recent statement at a European Council of Environmental Ministers meeting stating that no biotech product would receive approval for two to three years. To resolve this impasse, and resume the orderly and timely functioning of the European regulatory system, we support whatever steps your administration decides are appropriate to meet legitimate European concerns.

8-27-99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

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Mr. President
August 16, 1999
Page 2

Finally, I have taken the liberty of attaching some information on the Monarch butterfly research which we discussed.

Mr. President, thank you again. Please let me know if there is any information that you or any one else in your Administration needs regarding these issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

Monarch Butterfly Researchers Urge Caution In Over-interpreting Results; Academic Researchers And Industry Associations Agree Reports On Bt Crop Impact On Monarch Butterflies Overblown

Source: Biotechnology Industry Organization, www.bio.org

Contact: Libby Mikesell of BIO, 202-776-0615

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1999

Several academic experts have urged caution when interpreting the results of a preliminary laboratory study at Cornell University on the effect of Bt corn pollen on the Monarch butterfly that was published as a letter in the journal *Nature* (5/20/99). These university researchers stressed that the monarch study did not represent natural conditions and that extensive environmental research has confirmed the safety of Bt corn on non-target insects, such as the ladybird beetle, honeybee and the green lacewing, in the natural environment.

Dr. John Losey, the Cornell University entomology professor who conducted the research said, "Our study was conducted in the laboratory and, while it raises an important issue, it would be inappropriate to draw any conclusions about the risk to monarch populations in the field based solely on these initial results."

In a response letter published in *Nature* (6/3/99), Dr. John Beringer, professor at the University of Bristol's School of Biological Science in the United Kingdom and chairman of the U.K. Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment, wrote, "There is a need for scientific rigour in the presentation of the information to ensure that it is not misrepresented.... preliminary observations should not be over-interpreted."

"We want to make sure that the monarch is protected, and we want to verify the belief of numerous scientists that Bt pollen is not putting the monarchs at significant risk," said Dr. L. Val Giddings, vice president for food and agriculture, Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO).

Factors in field reduce likelihood of monarch exposure to corn pollen

By design, the Cornell researchers did not match the conditions that would be present in a natural setting. In the laboratory, the caterpillars were given no choice but to feed on one treatment, in this case leaves dusted with corn pollen. In the field, the caterpillars may move about and may avoid ingesting pollen.

Under natural conditions, monarch larvae feed primarily on milkweed. Most researchers consider it likely that most milkweed does not grow close enough to corn fields to be exposed to significant amounts of corn pollen.

Further, the majority of monarch larvae feed on milkweed when corn pollen is not present. Corn plants produce or "shed" pollen for a short period of time (typically most pollen is produced in a given field over a five to 10 day period.) Based on known migration behavior, even in those regions in which corn and monarchs co-habitate, only a small portion of the monarch population will be present when corn is shedding pollen.

Even if exposed to corn pollen, monarch caterpillars should have no trouble avoiding small amounts of windblown pollen and most likely would do so, as the Nature study suggests. Milkweed has many large leaves, and it tends to grow in clumps. If upper leaves were coated with pollen, the caterpillars would most likely move to lower, protected leaves or to another plant, according to Dr. Warren Stevens, senior curator of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

As Stevens wrote in the Des Moines Register, "Timing is all important. For any harm to occur, the monarch larvae have to be emerging and feeding at the same time corn is pollinating, a narrow period of seven to 10 days. Pollen has to be on a particular leaf that the caterpillar is feeding on. And the caterpillar has to consume the pollen before rain or dew washes it away. The caterpillar also has to keep eating, not spit it out and move to another leaf, as the Cornell study suggests will happen in nature."

For these reasons, it is likely that the vast majority of monarch larvae throughout their range over a growing season are never exposed to corn pollen in nature at all.

Bt Corn Benefits Non-target Insects

The Bt corn crops that are currently on the market were developed to control the European Corn Borer. Prior to the introduction of Bt corn, farmers controlled European Corn Borer with conventional insecticide sprays that are toxic to monarch butterfly larvae and other desirable, non-target species. By reducing the use of these insecticides, Bt corn reduces the potential to harm non-target species, and reduces impacts of agricultural inputs on the environment in general.

"I still think the proven benefits of Bt corn outweigh the potential risks," stated Dr. Losey. "We can't forget that Bt corn and other transgenic crops have a huge potential for reducing pesticide use and increasing yields."

Dr. Chris DiFonzo, Michigan State University Field Crops Entomologist & Pesticide Education Coordinator, said "Bt corn is a much safer method of pest management, and has less detrimental impact on all aspects of the environment -- monarchs included -- than the use of broad-spectrum insecticides."

"When you consider the monarch butterflies in context with the widely recognized benefits of Bt crops, it's clear that trends in agriculture will only help the monarchs and the environment overall," said BIO's Val Giddings. "For example, Bt crops preserve beneficial insects that prey on harmful insect pests, thus limiting the need for additional insecticide sprays. Growers planting Bt crops have dramatically reduced the damage done by harmful pests and have reduced handling and exposure of insecticides on the farm."

"As conservation groups have noted, the primary threat to the monarch butterfly is the loss of crucial winter habitat in southern California and central Mexico," Giddings added. "Other threats come from habitat degradation along butterfly migratory routes, pesticides, and other human activities. It's not an exaggeration to say more monarchs succumb to high-velocity collisions with car windshields than ever encounter corn pollen."

In addition to the extensive number of field studies that have been conducted to determine the effect of Bt crops on beneficial insects, BIO and the American Crop Protection Association are working along with industry partners to address and evaluate these issues further. The available information strongly supports the advantages of Bt crops on beneficial insect population relative to the use of insecticides.

For further information on this subject, contact the following independent experts:

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99 AUG 25 PM 3:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA *JLP*

SUBJECT: Daily Report

8-30-99

Copied p. 1
Podesta
Charre

White House Offices are tracking the following issues:

IGA

Puerto Rican Prisoners' Clemency – Today, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) said you should rescind your conditional commutations of the long prison terms of individuals who committed crimes in the early 1980s in the name of Puerto Rican independence because the prisoners had not yet made the required renunciations of violence. The prisoners' lawyer began a trip late Monday to the 11 prisons that house the prisoners to discuss the grant terms with them.

Vieques Bombing Practice – Recent news stories are reporting that the Governor of Puerto Rico, at a news conference following his meeting with the Vice President, said that the Vice President told you that the Navy should find alternatives to bombing practice on the Puerto Rican island municipality of Vieques. Leaders of national Hispanic organizations met to plan a campaign for an end to the military maneuvers. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Warner (R-VA), however, said the Navy should not leave the island. Meanwhile, the Defense Department panel you created to independently consider the issues hopes to complete its work after a meeting with Secretary Cohen shortly after Labor Day.

CABAFF

Successful loan sales by SBA – During the week of August 16th, SBA held its first sale of performing and non-performing loans. SBA sold 4,000 loans for a total of \$190M (approximately \$90M above the expected sale).

Tropical Storms – 1) **Cindy** is located 1,030 miles east of the Leeward Islands and moving to the northwest at 15 mph; expected to maintain this track for the next 24-48 hours; current winds are 65 mph, 8 mph below Category I hurricane level; forecast to become a Category I hurricane within 24 hours; within 72 hours, expected to reach 98 mph, a weak Category II hurricane; 2) **Dennis** is located 335 miles east-southeast of Nassau, the Bahamas, and is nearly stationary; maximum sustained winds are 45 mph; forecast to be a Category I hurricane in 36 hours and a Category II hurricane in 72 hours; may continue toward the U.S. East Coast; 3) **Emily** is located 305 miles east of Barbados, moving northwest at 6 mph; maximum sustained winds are 45 mph;

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*Must
find a
way to
stop him*



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 24, 1999

99 AUG 24 PM 5:14

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Sylvia M. Mathews
Gene Sperling

SUBJECT: Sequester Mechanism

8-30-99

Copied
Mathews
Sperling
Padesta

This is in response to your questions on how the sequester mechanism works.

Sequester (across-the-board cuts) was first enacted in 1985 in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act and was subsequently modified in various laws, particularly the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The objective of sequester is to increase budget discipline by forcing cuts when legislation is not paid for. Sequestration offsets legislative changes that would reduce the surplus or increase the deficit (such as the Republican tax cut). The sequester mechanism is not designed to enforce targets for the overall budget surplus or deficit.

Under current law, there are two types of sequester: (1) a pay-as-you-go sequester of certain mandatory programs if changes in entitlement or tax legislation result in a net cost in the budget year; and, (2) a sequester of discretionary programs if appropriations exceed the discretionary spending limits, or caps, for budget authority or outlays. This memo will focus on the pay-as-you-go sequester, the type that would occur if the Republican tax cut were enacted.

A pay-as-you-go sequester occurs when, in a given year, there is an increase in the deficit or reduction in the surplus on the pay-as-you-go scorecard (the sum of the effects of all entitlement and tax legislation). The pay-as-you-go scorecard is not dependent on the overall surplus, but instead is related to the impact on revenues and spending of enacted legislation. The Republican tax cut would result in a sequester if signed into law, because there are no offsetting revenue increases and mandatory spending is not decreased. Once you veto the tax cut, the threat of sequestration will be eliminated.

The Budget Enforcement Act specifies the procedures that OMB must follow to determine whether across-the-board cuts, or sequesters, are required. There is no discretion as to whether a sequester is to be taken. If the OMB final sequestration report (issued 15 days after Congress adjourns) shows that the pay-as-you-go limits have been exceeded, the President is required to issue an order, effective immediately, to implement, without change, ".... a sequestration to offset the amount of any net deficit increase caused by all direct spending and receipts legislation enacted before October 1, 2002...."

The reductions are calculated according to a formula specified in the Budget Enforcement Act. Most mandatory programs, including all retirement benefits and virtually all means-tested programs, are exempt from sequestration. Medicare is subject to sequester, but the cuts are limited to four percent. There are special rules for student loans that raise fees by half a percentage point (\$0.2 billion in FY 2000) in lieu of cutting benefits. Special rules also call for cuts totaling \$32 million in vocational rehabilitation and foster care. The remaining mandatory outlays, which total only \$19 billion in FY 2000, are subject to unlimited sequester cuts. The major programs in this category are veterans readjustment benefits, CCC farm programs, and crop insurance and social services block grants.

By law, OMB issues three status reports on sequestration each year (and separate reports as each bill is enacted): one that is submitted with your budget; a second that is submitted to you and to the Congress in August; and a third at the end of each session of Congress. You and the Congress will receive the August report tomorrow and Jack will be handling press on this report. The sequester report will include the cumulative effect of enacted legislation on FYs 2000-2004. Based on enacted legislation to date, legislative action has yielded savings of \$2.9 billion through FY 2000. You have proposed to remove this balance from the pay-as-you-go scorecard and use the savings to offset defense spending. By contrast, the Republican tax cut would reduce the FY 2000 surplus by \$7.7 billion, consuming the entire balance on the scorecard and forcing a \$4.8 billion sequester at the end of this session of Congress, assuming no other legislation affects mandatory spending or receipts. Of this amount, \$4.2 billion would come from Medicare. An updated fact sheet attached provides more information on the sequester impact of the tax bill.

The law would require OMB to put the effects of the tax cut in FY 2001-2004 on the pay-as-you-go scorecard for future sequester calculations. Even with sequester, only a portion of the five year tax cut is offset. As shown in the table below, the reduction in the surplus from the Republican tax cut exceeds the maximum that can be sequestered.

Effect of Republican tax cut on pay-as-you-go scorecard.
(In billions of dollars)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2000-2004</u>
Tax cut.....	7.7	9.1	36.0	57.2	58.0	161.9
Paygo balance.....	<u>-2.9</u>	<u>-9</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-5.0</u>
needs.....	4.8	8.2	35.8	50.0	58.0	156.9
Sequester.....	4.8	8.2	28.2	28.5	29.5	99.3
Excess above sequester.....	0.0	0.0	7.6	21.5	28.5	57.6

We assume that a successful negotiation incorporating the parts of the Administration's framework proposals that would alter the projections of the surplus, such as increases in discretionary spending, USA's, and some Medicare reforms, would include wiping the pay-as-you-go scorecard clean (e.g. no sequester) for the limited purposes of this deal.

Attachment

August 24, 1999

Sequester Impact of Tax Bill

- If the Conference Agreement on the Republican Tax bill were to be enacted in its present form, it would result in a sequester of mandatory programs in each year beginning in 2000. Mandatory spending would be cut by \$99 billion over 5 years. Beginning in 2002, Medicare would be cut by 4% each year. Mandatory programs subject to a full sequester would be eliminated, including CCC, child support enforcement, social services block grants, immigration support, crop insurance, mineral leasing payments and veterans education and readjustment benefits.
- The costs of the tax bill in 2002 and subsequent years exceed the savings that could be achieved by a sequester of mandatory programs. The sequester would offset only \$99 billion of the \$162 billion five year cost of the tax bill. Over 10 years, the sequester would offset only 13 percent of the tax bill.

Medicare

- Medicare spending would be cut by \$41 billion over 5 years. Medicare payments to all providers (e.g., hospitals, physicians, home health agencies, skilled nursing facilities) would be reduced proportionally by the sequester.
- Any reduction in current Medicare spending will increase the pressure to "undo" the BBA and increase Medicare spending. It also will make it difficult to garner support for the reforms included in the President's Medicare reform plan, which includes important new initiatives (e.g., the prescription drug benefit) as well as justifiable reductions in spending.

Veterans Readjustment Benefits

- The Readjustment Benefits account provides education benefits and training to more than 450,000 veterans, reservists, and dependents through the Montgomery GI Bill and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Programs.
- The elimination of Readjustment Benefits in FY 2002 would mean that these veterans, reservists, and dependents would lose entitlement to the education and training programs many were promised (and paid into) when they enlisted. Programs like the GI Bill are the most potent recruitment and retention tools the military services have. Further, service members transitioning to civilian life would no longer be afforded re-training through college programs, work-study, or on-the-job training.
- If eliminated, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling program, which helps 50,000 disabled veterans overcome employment handicaps sustained on active duty, would no longer assist veterans in finding jobs and becoming productive members of society again.

CCC Farm Programs and Crop Insurance

- The Senate has just passed a bill that provides over \$7 billion in FY 2000 emergency assistance to the Nation's farmers and ranchers, to help them through these times of nationwide low commodity prices and regional droughts that are withering crops and livestock. Simultaneously, this bill would cut assistance to farmers funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation, through a small FY 2000 sequester, at a time when many farmers are hurting.
- The effect on farm programs in the outyears starting in FY 2002 would be catastrophic, and cause thousands of farmers and ranchers to go out of business. Farm income and price support programs would be devastated, and if today's commodity prices were to continue into the outyears, the "family farm" would become a historic relic. In addition, with U.S. agriculture heavily dependent on exports, such an outyear sequester would end USDA's export credit programs that guarantee billions of dollars of farm exports a year.
- Starting in FY 2002, the Agriculture Department's crop insurance program would shut down, and without insurance most farmers and ranchers could not secure the financing from banks needed to operate their farms and ranches.

Student Loans

- Guaranteed and Direct Student Loan Program borrowers would have their origination fees increased by one-half of a percentage point beginning in 2000.
- The average student loan borrower would pay an additional \$28 in origination fees. A graduate student taking out the maximum \$18,500 loan would pay an additional \$93 in fees. A college junior or senior taking out the maximum \$10,500 loan would pay an additional \$53 in fees.
- Over 5.5 million beneficiaries would be affected.

Child Support Enforcement

- New Federal funding for Child Support Enforcement would be eliminated beginning in 2002 and many States would no longer be able to continue this critical program. In FY 1998 this program collected \$14.3 billion on behalf of children and families, and helped many low-income families move from welfare to work.

Social Services Block Grants (SSBG)

- Beginning in FY 2002, SSBG would be eliminated. SSBG provides funding to States to support a wide range of programs including child protection and child welfare, child care, as well as services focused on the needs of the elderly and handicapped. The inherent flexibility of this grant permits States to best target funds to meet the specific needs in their

communities.

Immigration Support

- Mandatory funding for immigration programs pays for the costs of administering laws related to admission, exclusion, deportation and naturalization of aliens. These costs are funded principally from fees paid by aliens. Sequestering this entire amount in FY 2002 and subsequent years would bring the immigration services program to a halt, leaving millions of legal aliens stranded in the immigration process and stopping all new immigration actions. This untenable situation would have the further effect of stopping all new fee revenue collections, thereby increasing overall mandatory spending.

Mineral Leasing Act Payments

- The impact of a 100-percent outyear sequester starting in FY 2002 on Mineral Act Leasing payments would be devastating to many States. Under current law, these payments are made by the Interior Department to States as a percentage of Federal receipts received from the leasing and development of mineral resources (oil, gas, coal,) on Federal lands in those States. Most of the payments are made to the western States and to Alaska. The States, in turn, generally use these payments to help finance local elementary and secondary schools. Some of the lowest-income States would have outyear funding to schools substantially reduced as a result of such a large sequester.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-30-99

Summary
This is a good piece
interesting possibility
at end + [signature]

Copied
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Podesta

Kashmir a Crushed Jewel Caught in a Vise of Hatred

AI

By BARRY BEARAK

SRINAGAR, Kashmir — Sadly, alarmingly, endlessly, there is trouble in paradise. The Vale of Kashmir, once exalted for the lotus blooms in its lakes and the yellow tapestry of its mustard fields, has become a valley of despair — a place haunted by senseless murder and hideous torture, wherever the famously sweet winds blow.

For a half century, India and Pakistan have fought over this land, sustaining a hatred so venomous as to rival any in the world. For each, possessing Kashmir is a matter of life and death, with both persistently willing to forsake the former for the latter.

A macabre carnival of killing has come to mock a once-storied serenity as India suppresses a Pakistani-supported insurgency: people blown apart, ambushed, caught in a crossfire, snatched and disappeared. During the past decade, 24,000 have died by the Indian Government's official count. Others say 40,000 is a better estimate. Others, 70,000.

Here in Srinagar, the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir's summer capital, life has assumed a quality of war-weary numbness and morbid fatalism. "If only we could turn back the clock," said

Irfan Maqsood, a 21-year-old student, in a typical lament. "The fighting goes on and on, and for what? We belong to India, and India will never let us go."

People have grown used to the street's stern accouterments. Heavily armed soldiers or policemen are always within sight. Bunkers are maintained every few blocks, their sandbags covered with blue tarpaulin, rifle barrels peeping out of rectangular slits. The police conduct dozens of "cordon and search" operations each day, surrounding a small area and then entering homes and shops, rousting out the men and taking away suspects.

Kashmir is caught in one of the world's violent loops, death begetting death. A grenade is flung into the courtyard of a police station. An hour later, in a crowded, airless hospital ward, Mohammad Yusuf Mir, a wounded policeman strung to an IV, is coupling his moans with an oath: "Whoever did this, I hate them. I curse them. I'll kill them."

The rebellion itself began 10 years ago. Weapons flooded in,

tourists scurried out. At first, the insurgency was home-grown. Kashmiri youth, shouting azadi, or freedom, became guerrillas, trying to send India packing with a few well-placed bombs and high-profile kidnappings. Shopkeepers gave them cash. Mothers made them sandwiches.

To New Delhi, this was a threat to its nationhood, to Islamabad an opportunity to wage war by proxy. India has since tried to stamp out the revolt with all the fury of an enraged elephant, while Pakistan has tried to provoke the uprising further and arm it and bend it to its will.

Today, what is left in the valley is a populace stunned with confusion and sorrow, unwilling to give up the dream of independence and yet unprepared to endure more killing. People feel betwixt and between, their fate out of their hands. A common complaint is that India and Pakistan seem pitted against each other in a fight to the death of the last Kashmiri.

"We want to stand up and say to them both, 'Thank you for loving us, but spare us the honor of being your battleground,'" said Muzafar Baig, a prominent lawyer.

Life seems forever transformed. A valley whose culture was once identified with the gentle teachings of Sufi mystics is now overwhelmed by the culture of the gun and the morality of the mercenary. Insurgency and counterinsurgency have bled into one another. Kashmir has become a place of double-crosses and extortion and vaporous truths.

Some days back, "Papa Kishtwari," a man with hard eyes and strong opinions, sat in his house sipping tea as a dozen or so supplicants waited outside to tell him their troubles. His real name is Ghulam Hassan Lone and he is one of the leaders of the so-called "friendlies," onetime insurgents who surrendered and then switched sides, becoming India's eyes and ears against the insurgents and sometimes its fists.

He recalled his days as an anti-India militant. According to him, Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence agency gave him money, guns and marching orders. "They told us what positions to hit," he said. "They gave us a list of people to be shot dead."

Then he changed allegiance. The money was still good, the work similar, he said. He would identify militants for the Indian security forces. "There is a policy of extra-judicial killings," he said, something India denies. "This is done to impress New Delhi."

But the days of the "friendlies" appear to be over. India has changed tactics and relies more on its own intelligence units to ferret out militants. "Pakistan used us, then India used us," Papa Kishtwari said bitterly. "This is what they do in Kashmir — use us."

The History

Since '47, a Puzzle Without a Solution

Kashmir is one of the world's most confounding morasses, a 52-year-old custody battle where the contesting parties disagree on the details of every scrap of their common history.

The very term Kashmir is ambiguous. Most often, it is used as shorthand for the entire Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, which has about eight million people.

But the state has several distinct regions, of which the fabled valley, with slightly more than half of the population, is but one. Only there do people speak Kashmiri — and only there do people have a distinct feeling of being a separate nation. Jammu is roughly two-thirds Hindu, though there are districts with a large Muslim majority. Sparsely populated Ladakh is half Buddhist and half Muslim.

Once a princely state ruled by a maharajah, Jammu and Kashmir had even broader boundaries, including territory now claimed by Pakistan and China. In 1947, the year that India and Pakistan were born, the departing British colonial masters demanded that the subcontinent's 562 landed maharajahs opt to belong to one infant nation or the other.

Hari Singh, the state's Hindu maharajah, dithered past the deadline, but then, as tribesmen from Pakistan's northern frontier aided a local rebellion, he decided to cast the lot of his predominantly Muslim domain with predominantly Hindu India.

To many Muslims, it seemed the land had fallen under the thumb of the infidel. War broke out between India and Pakistan, and an ensuing cease-fire left about one-third of the densely populated part of the state with Pakistan, where it remains today.

Jammu and Kashmir, while never happily a part of India, nevertheless lived in relative peace until the rebellion. Statewide, between Jan. 1, 1990, and July 15, 1999, the state police recorded 7,922 attacks with explosives, 9,393 random firings, 12,460 "cross firings," 3,553 abductions, 619 rocket attacks. The years 1993 through 1996 were the worst.

During the past few years, the mayhem had actually moderated. Death tolls were nearly halved, curfews in Srinagar were lifted. Indeed, this spring some 100,000 tourists — mostly Indians — visited Kashmir. Dal Lake was again busy with colorful boats, the oarsmen gently paddling while visitors delighted in the graceful swoop of a kingfisher.

But then in late May came "Kargil," the convenient term given to 10 weeks of fighting along snow-capped peaks in Kashmir. Pakistani-supported militants — New Delhi contends they were mostly Pakistani soldiers — sneaked into India and seized the high ground above a vital supply route. India responded with air power and a vast deployment, with both sides finally braking at the brink of what would have been their fourth all-out war.

As the Kargil battleground, named for a town in central Kashmir, calmed down, hit-and-run tactics picked up throughout the entire state. More than 1,000 militants have recently crossed into Kashmir, making a total force of about 3,500 insurgents, Indian officials say. "The new ones are better-armed and better-trained than we're used to," said Gurbachan Jagat, the state police chief. "They're professionals, with good radios and heavy explosives."

The character of the insurgency has been steadily changing.

According to Indian military observers, about 40 percent of the militants are now

foreigners — mostly Pakistanis but also Afghans. They belong to various groups — with varying political and religious beliefs — but a few of the most powerful, like Lashkar-e-Taiba, are Islamic fundamentalists who have come to Kashmir on a holy war.

While the Vale of Kashmir is overwhelmingly Muslim, a less dogmatic version of the faith is commonly practiced here, and Kashmiri nationalism has never been equated with religion. To some then, it seems the fight for independence has taken odd turns and attracted strange confederates.

Yasin Malik, a chain-smoking, gangling 33-year-old, is head of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, the most important group among the rebels. Since 1994, it has abided by a self-proclaimed cease-fire, but it does not condemn anti-India violence by others, anything to keep the pot stirring. Still, Mr. Malik has regrets: "It is too bad that when Lashkar-e-Taiba speaks, people believe this is the voice of the Kashmiri people."

The active guerrilla groups are not united in any single military strategy, though they now often avoid the concentration of Indian security forces in the valley and operate in the thick forests and isolated villages of Jammu. One tactic is to massacre Hindu innocents, hoping to set off communal violence. Another is political assassination. Another involves bold rocket attacks against army installations.

New Delhi continues to use a heavy club to fight back, something that has repeatedly drawn condemnations from international human rights groups. From the Indian Government's vantage point, however, the nation deserves to be commended for restraint.

"We've kept our response low-key and measured," said Gov. Girish Saxena, New Delhi's man in Srinagar. "We did not use tanks and armed personnel carriers. We have generally confined our response to small arms, and that has made an impression on people that we are trying to deal with the situation in a civilized way."

India maintains about 200,000 regular army troops in Kashmir, most of them warily guarding against a Pakistani attack. Fighting the guerrillas is now largely left to 125,000 others from paramilitary units and the state police, Governor Saxena said. Additionally, the state has armed 18,000 villagers — mostly Hindus in Jammu — to defend themselves. They call them village defense committees.

That is a lot of firepower — and the reproach of rights groups continues. Indeed, it is not difficult to locate men with convincing tales of recent torture, ugly engravings on their skin, a palette of black and blue on their limbs. Parents wait by the gates of army camps and police stations, holding photos of sons who have been taken into custody and never seen again.

Bystanders are too often mistaken for perpe-

trators, said Raja Banoo, whose 16-year-old son has been gone for 28 months. "Before the army took him, they beat him right in front of me and dug a hole and said, 'We'll bury your son alive,'" she said.

The state government opened its own human rights commission in August 1997, but it is widely regarded as toothless.

By and large, the state police have been entrusted to look into rights abuses. Their records show a total of 3,197 complaints, including allegations of 1,105 "custodial deaths," 1,248 "innocent killings" and 512 "disappearances."

Of these cases, barely 3 to 4 percent seem to "merit any follow-up," said R. Tikoo, the assistant director general of the central intelligence division.

The rest, he said confidently, are exaggerations or outright lies.

The Future

Could Clinton Act As Peacemaker?

A common sentiment heard in Kashmir comes out as a question: Why isn't the world paying more attention? And if there is a silver lining to the Kargil episode, it is that for a time the world did — and may still. With India and Pakistan now nuclear powers, hostilities between them have apocalyptic potential. A turning point in the crisis came after Pakistan's Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, met with President Clinton in Washington on July 4.

This may be grasping at straws, but many here are putting considerable hope in a two-word pledge issued after the Clinton-Sharif meeting. The President agreed to take a "personal interest" in urging the resumption of Indian-Pakistani peace talks.

How personally he will be involved, and how interested he truly is, is uncertain. America's position remains that Kashmir is a disputed territory, and a solution is best left to bilateral talks between the two nations. That would be fine with India, which considers Kashmir to be an open-and-shut case and officially refuses to acknowledge that a dispute even exists.

Still, Kashmiris are encouraged. Shahid-ul-Islam, a former guerrilla commander from the group Hezbollah Mujahedeen, said: "We take a positive sign from Kosovo. We had thought Mr. Clinton was anti-Muslim, but now we believe he may be an angel for peace."

Prof. Abdul Ghani Bhat, head of the Muslim Conference political party, said: "The President of America wants to go down in the annals of history as a peacemaker. That is why he said 'personal interest.' He will force India to nego-

tiates."

President Clinton hopes to visit the subcontinent early next year — and certainly the issue of Kashmir will come up. It has poisoned the relations between two poor countries with a combined population of 1.1 billion — nearly a fifth of all humanity.

But if the President forcefully enters the Kashmir fray, he will find himself wandering within that 52-year-old morass, which has so defiantly resisted solutions.

Twice, back in 1948 and 1949, India committed itself to a United Nations-sponsored plebiscite, allowing the state's people to decide whether to be part of it or Pakistan. This vote, however, was made to be contingent on a pullback of armed forces by both sides, an exercise requiring trust. The vote has yet to occur.

"That referendum must be held and we would abide by the decision, but the choices must include independence," said Mr. Malik of the Liberation Front.

But the results of any statewide vote — even one with three choices — is likely to leave as many people dissatisfied as there are now. Ladakh and parts of Jammu would want to stay with India, parts of Jammu would prefer Pakistan.

To deal with that prospect, a half century of thinking has yielded any number of options, including joint sovereignty arrangements and ways of dividing up the state between India and Pakistan and allowing the valley to become independent. Regional plebiscites, instead of a statewide one, is another suggestion frequently made.

But nothing will happen unless all parties are willing to negotiate and compromise. "President Clinton could get everyone to talk, don't you think?" said Abdul Majid Wani, a retired engineer who was walking in a cemetery called Martyr's Graveyard.

His son is buried there. Ashfaq Majeed Wani, one of the first young men to take up arms against India, was killed on March 30, 1990. He was 23, and when his father identified the body, he counted 21 bullet holes. Ashfaq was also missing several fingers, and the elder Mr. Wani proudly speculated that his son died with a grenade in hand.

There are more than 1,000 simple graves in the cemetery, which is beside a soccer field. Mr. Wani conducted a brief tour, pausing at one marker or another to describe more death. At the end of one row rested a 4-year-old, Master Shaheed Yawar, killed in a crossfire. Mr. Wani did not want the poetries on a nearby sign to be missed.

It said: "Do not shun the gun, my dear younger ones. The war for freedom is yet to be won."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1999

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Senator Tom Harkin

DATE: As soon as possible

RECOMMENDED BY: Charles F.C. Ruff, Mark Childress

PURPOSE: To discuss your commitment to nominate Bonnie Campbell for a vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and to secure his agreement not to block Campbell's nomination.

BACKGROUND: Harkin opposes Campbell for the Eighth Circuit for personal reasons, and supports U.S. District Judge Robert Pratt, whom you appointed in 1997. Senator Grassley, while unlikely to actively support Campbell, is strongly opposed to Pratt. Campbell is highly qualified, her appointment would add diversity to the circuit, and she has been a loyal supporter.

- TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:
1. I would like to nominate Bonnie Campbell for the vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.
 2. I understand that you support Judge Pratt, but I feel very strongly about Bonnie.
 3. Her appointment would add diversity to the court, and I don't want to miss this opportunity to put another Iowan on the Eighth Circuit.
 4. If you cannot actively support her nomination, I hope you will not block her from moving through the process. This means a great deal to me personally, and I hope you can work with me on this.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): JoDee Winterhos, Chief of Staff, 224-3254
Karl Eckhart, Scheduler, 224-3254

DATE OF SUBMISSION: June 30, 1999

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are we on this*
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Nolan
Childress
Padesta*

ACTION:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

TOM W. RYAN

144 Willowleaf Dr.

Littleton, CO 80127

303-973-5077 (Fax) 303-932-6010

ryandenvier@msn.com

B Reed
- another copy
- need to get
back to this guy
BC

July 19, 1999

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

I will see you this
Saturday 7-24-99
in Aspen at Sen.
Diane Feinstein's
home. I'll be wearing
my Bronco's T-shirt!

B Reed
- another
copy
- need to
get back
to this guy
BC

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to meet with you for 30 minutes at the White House to discuss with you an idea first proposed by Thomas Jefferson to forge a public consensus for public policy by creating a mechanism for a national advisory referendum. Jefferson's plan for direct democracy was first proposed in 1816 in a letter to Sam Kercheval, but has been lost in history for over 180 years.

copied
Reed
Podesta

You can make history by building a bridge from Jefferson to the 21st century. You can become a man for the next millenium by being the bridge builder who has the vision to merge Jefferson's ideas of democratic participation in policy formation with the technology of today.

To meet your goals of unifying this country, the President needs a new power—the power to go directly to the people for an advisory vote either to build support for legislation prior to its introduction or to spur a reluctant Congress entangled by special interests to take action in the public interest (See enclosed draft of legislation).

I found Jefferson's idea to reform the democracy he helped create by reading a book of Jefferson's letters. Moreover, you and I have discussed Jefferson's ideas 5 times in 1996 at Democratic fundraisers in St. Louis for Congressman Richard Gephardt, in Denver for Tom Strickland for Senate, and at public rallies at Red Rocks, the Courthouse in Pueblo, Colorado, and the Denver Coliseum.

However, the advent of the Internet makes the need for a 30 minute meeting even more compelling today than in 1996.

- 1) You can make history by being the first President to hold a National Advisory Referendum--with or without Congressional support. You can box the Republicans into an corner—if they support giving people a direct voice, you and Al Gore win by creating the first National Advisory Referendum for the year 2000. If they oppose your plan, you can show the electorate that the Republicans blocked your move to give people a direct say in shaping public policy. You can then hold the first-ever National Advisory Referendum on the Internet for the 2000 elections where over 100 million Americans now have access to the Internet.**

For those without computers, publicly funded libraries and schools can be called upon to open their doors for the taxpaying voters to participate in our nation coming together in the first National Advisory Referendum.

Moreover, you can propose placing “voting kiosks” in federal buildings all across America where citizens access public services, such as Social Security offices. My brother, Kevin Ryan, has designed a prototype “voting kiosk” which could be placed throughout the United States. A person would be able to vote electronically on national referenda by using their Social Security number as their federal “voter ID” just as people have e-mail addresses.

You can move forward to implement Jefferson’s ideas for expanding public participation in policy formation with or without Congress passing a National Advisory Referendum bill.

You can create the model today.

How do you think people voting in the first National Advisory Referendum will react to the Republican Party if they block the Clinton/Gore plan in Congress to implement Jefferson's ideas to give people a direct say on the issues through an advisory vote?

The Republicans will find themselves in a democratic catch-22.

You can't lose. It's a win-win strategy.

- 2) You can turn the Republican derision of Gore's Internet remarks upside down by making Gore the co-architect of the Jefferson-Clinton plan for a National Advisory Referendum. If Congress fails to act, you and Gore will champion a National Advisory Referendum on the Internet. Vice President Gore can then take credit for merging technology with democracy to give people a greater voice in government.

It's a win-win strategy for Al Gore.

- 3) This idea can help Hillary win a Senate seat in New York. There is no better way to listen to the people than to take Jefferson's idea to give people a direct say on the issues and make a structural change in our democracy to give people an advisory vote as he envisioned in 1816.

Hillary wins by giving people a greater voice!

When you visited Monticello January 17, 1993, you talked about Jefferson's vision saying Jefferson believed "people should be able to participate by voting every day or in small groups."

Early in 1996 Senator Bill Bradley forwarded you a letter I wrote outlining Jefferson's proposal for a National Advisory Referendum. You responded saying you would try to have your scheduling office set up a meeting. However, your schedulers didn't see the

importance and told me “no” for a private meeting at the White House.

Since then, you and I have met 5 times at Democratic campaign fundraisers, private receptions, and public rallies. When we met at a Tom Strickland for Senate fundraiser in at the Inverness Country Club in Denver, you remembered me from our previous meetings. We briefly talked about Jefferson’s proposal for direct democracy. At one point I said, “Mr. President, just think of the National Advisory Referendum as an extension of your concept of community.” You paused in reflection and then said, “I agree.”

Now that the events of the past two years are behind us, the time to move forward on Jefferson’s idea has come. The need to meet is even more compelling today than in 1996.

The advent of the Internet gives you the power to implement a National Advisory Referendum for the year 2000 elections without waiting on Congress to act. While passing legislation giving you the power to put three advisory issues on the ballot in every state would be ideal, Congress can’t defeat you. Either the Congress passes the “Jefferson-Clinton Plan for Direct Democracy,” or you can hold the National Advisory Referendum on the Internet as President.

According to Nielsen/NetRatings, over 101 million people have Internet access. Sometime early in the next century technology and democracy will merge to create a National Town Meeting where people will participate directly in shaping public policy on a regular basis.

But today you have the opportunity to share the vision for the future where everyone can participate in shaping public policy much like when President John Kennedy promised to send a man to the moon. His vision is burned in our minds as the architect of our greatest technology quest as a nation.

You can become the visionary to vault our democracy into the next millenium. You can dust off Jefferson's plans. You can build the bridge. You can lead the way.

You can send the enclosed legislative proposal to the Congress to give the President the power to hold a National Advisory Referendum on 3 selected issues every general election starting with the 2000 general election, but if the Republican controlled Congress fails to act, you can hold the referendum on the Internet for 101 million Americans. Moreover, USA Today reported that half of all registered voters 18 or older say they have accessed the Internet using schools or libraries. For voters without home computers, public libraries and schools can be their portals to participate in a National Advisory Referendum. In addition, AT&T has "tele-voting" technology that can allow people to vote over the telephone.

Let's look at three issues you can propose for a National Advisory Referendum for the 2000 elections:

- 1) Any one of your gun control measures submitted to Congress in the aftermath of the Columbine High School shootings which Congress fails to pass;
- 2) Any one of your Medicare or other health care reforms Congress fails to pass; and
- 3) Any one of your most important endeavors since you became President which Congress failed to pass;

The idea to create a mechanism for direct participation by the people on shaping public by casting advisory votes at each general election was proposed by Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Samuel Kercheval and has been lost in history for over 180 years.

The time has come to dust off the plans of democracy's greatest architect—Thomas Jefferson—and fulfill your promise as President to build a bridge to the 21st century.

You should call it—

“The Jefferson-Clinton Plan for Direct Democracy.”

This powerful idea—developed by Jefferson himself—can crown your presidential legacy with the most important advance in democracy since Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence. In addition, giving new life to Jefferson’s idea can help elect Vice President Al Gore as your successor to carry on your important work and help elect Hillary to become the next Senator from New York. What better way to listen to the people than to hold a National Advisory Referendum whereby “the voice of the whole people would be thus fairly, fully and peaceably expressed, discussed and decided by the common reason of society,” as Jefferson himself said about his plan for a national advisory referendum process modeled after the New England Town Meeting concept of self-government common to the early days of our democracy.

In 1996 we met 5 times at Democratic campaign functions in St. Louis, Denver(3 times), and Pueblo, Colorado where we talked briefly about Jefferson’s idea to create a national advisory referendum process to forge a public consensus for public policy so that the “voice of the whole people would be thus fairly, fully and peaceably expressed, discussed, and decided by the common reason of society.”

Prior to meeting you in St. Louis at a private reception for Congressman Richard Gephardt, Senator Bill Bradley sent you a copy of my proposal to give life to Thomas Jefferson’s ideas by establishing a National Advisory Referendum at each general election to create a new mechanism to forge a public consensus for public policy.

You sent me the enclosed letter expressing openness to the idea. I would like to meet with you for 30 minutes to show you how you can bring about the greatest structural change in our democracy to empower people since Thomas Jefferson first penned the Declaration of Independence.

You yourself recently said at a speech at Georgetown University, "Politics at its best is about values, ideas and action." This idea to open the doors of public policy to the people themselves can become one of the cornerstones of your legacy—creating the structural change that will forever bring this nation together. You have sought throughout your presidency to unify this nation. A structural change in our democracy is necessary to accomplish your long-sought goals. Few presidents have grasped the need for structural change as instinctively as Jefferson.

Since receiving your letter, you and I have met 5 times and talked briefly about Jefferson's long lost idea on 3 of those occasions. Here is a summary of where we have met to jog your memory:

- 1) In April 1996 at a private fundraiser for Congressman Richard Gephardt prior to a Democratic rally at the TWA Dome in St. Louis where we talked briefly about Jefferson's idea;
- 2) On the ropes at a 1996 campaign rally in Pueblo, Colorado in front of the County Courthouse where we talked briefly about Jefferson's idea;
- 3) On the ropes at Red Rocks for a 1996 campaign rally with my son on my shoulders;
- 4) At a private fundraiser for Democratic Senate candidate Tom Strickland at Inverness Country Club where we talked briefly about Jefferson's idea;
- 5) On the ropes at a campaign rally at the Denver Coliseum (stock show arena) with my daughter.

You still have time to build your most important democratic bridge for the 21st century—a bridge that will span the time of Jefferson into the next Millenium.

You are Jefferson's namesake and share his democratic vision.

You have a unique opportunity in history to take Jefferson's democratic idea for direct participation in decision-making and vault it into the next millenium

You have the opportunity to become one of the greatest "democratic" visionary presidents in our nation's history by giving life to one of Jefferson's long lost ideas buried for nearly two centuries.

Today people are already voting on the Internet to choose which shows classic sports shows are going to be broadcast on ESPN and which biographies are going to be shown on A&E's "Biography" program. News web sites like MSNBC are opening the public polling process to everyone who surfs the net with real time polls on the topics of the day.

Today's technology has opened the window for the future where people will participate directly in shaping more and more decisions which affect their lives.

The time has come for you as President to open the democratic door to our future by building on the solid foundation of Jefferson's ideas for a national referendum "where the voice of the whole people would be thus fairly, fully and peaceably expressed, discussed and decided by the common reason of society."

While you still have your strong hand on the door handle to the White House, you have the opportunity to turn that handle and cross the threshold into a new tomorrow for all Americans where democracy and technology will merge to create a stronger bond between citizen and government. Over 180 years ago Thomas Jefferson envisioned a new democratic era of direct public participation in shaping public policy where "the whole is cemented by giving every citizen, personally, a part of the administration of the public affairs."

In setting forth a new democratic vision for America, you can set forth a new democratic vision for all the world. Once we establish a National Advisory Referendum, we will be just a digital vision away from holding a World Vote to bring together our global village on issues relating to the environment, health, trade and ultimately, war

and peace. Television and internet technology will create for the world a new mechanism for peace and prosperity.

You are a visionary.

You have the power to lead this nation across the threshold to an era of democratic decision-making that one day will become the democratic model for all the world.

All I ask is for 30 minutes to make my case for a man who can no longer speak his words—Thomas Jefferson. We have met 5 times in crowded rooms and crowded campaign lines.

I ask for one private meeting to share with you an idea which is so powerful that if we succeed it will forever empower people throughout the world,

History awaits your decision.

Important decisions in law are not made by the courts without time for oral argument. You are the Supreme Court of democratic reform. You have seen the brief for the “Jefferson-Clinton Plan for Direct Democracy.”

I respectfully request a 30 minute meeting to discuss with you these important ideas and make the case for Thomas Jefferson’s last important writings on reforming our democracy to include people directly in public policy decision-making. I will meet with you anywhere, anytime, at the White House or on the road.

Jefferson’s ideas deserve your attention. You share his name. You now have the chance to share the same ideas and be forever linked in history as the architect and the builder of the democratic bridge to the 21st century.

This is a decision you alone can make.

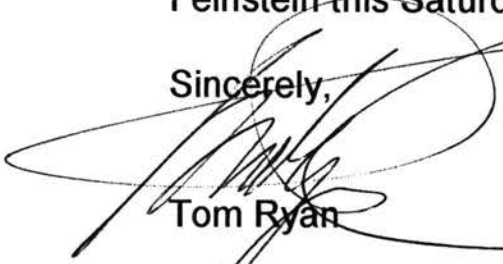
Mr. President, with this idea for a National Advisory Referendum to forge a public consensus for public policy, you can share Jefferson's legacy for all of history.

All I ask, after 3 years and several meetings at campaign and fundraising events, can we meet for 30 minutes at the White House to discuss this important idea.

We are both standing on the threshold of history. Just give me a "yes" or a "no" whether I can come in to represent one of Thomas Jefferson's greatest ideas to improve our democracy.

I look forward to seeing you in Aspen at the home of Senator Diane Feinstein this Saturday July 24.

Sincerely,



Tom Ryan

P.S. Just last month John F. Kennedy, Jr. set forth a new vision of our future to expand participation by merging Jefferson's democratic ideas for public decision-making with today's emerging technology by proposing voting on the Internet, calling it "convenient, appealing, and relevant." Kennedy went on to say, "It's hard to kiss rituals goodbye, but if the result is greater participation, it's a worthwhile sacrifice. We need to develop dramatic steps to revitalize our democracy." (Denver Post, 6-10-99)

**Proposed Legislation
to Give the President of the United States the
Power to Refer to the People up to Three
Issues for a National Advisory Referendum to
Give People a Greater Voice in Government
and to Forge a Common Consensus on
Matters of Public Policy.**

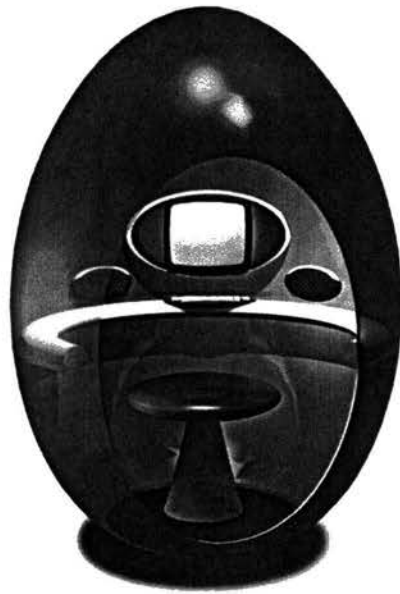
Section 1. The President of the United States may at his sole discretion submit to the voters of the United States one, two or three issues for a non-binding advisory vote of the people to be held at any general election for the Congress of the United States.

Section 2. The purpose of the advisory referendum is to give people a greater voice in shaping national policy by directly participating in a vote on issues referred to the people by the President of the United States. Issues submitted by the President may include proposed federal legislation, regulations or executive branch policies. Any issue referred to the voters of the United States shall be written in such a way that a "yes" or "no" vote may be taken.

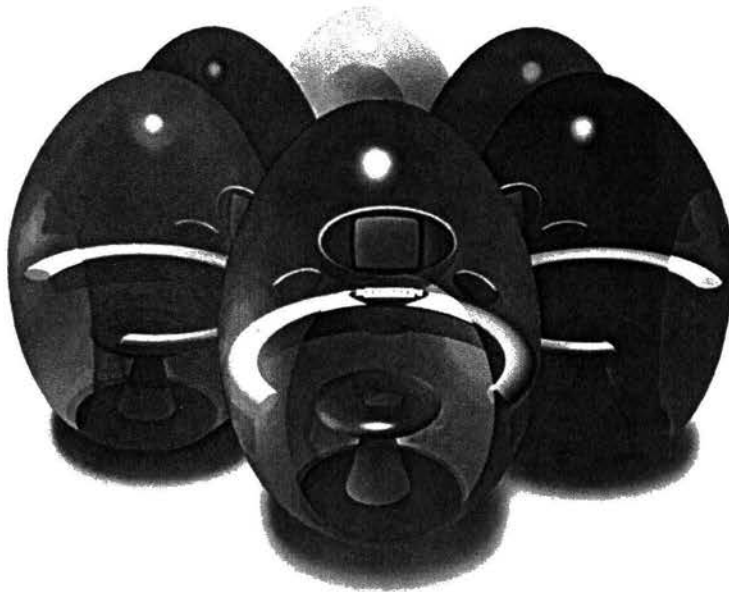
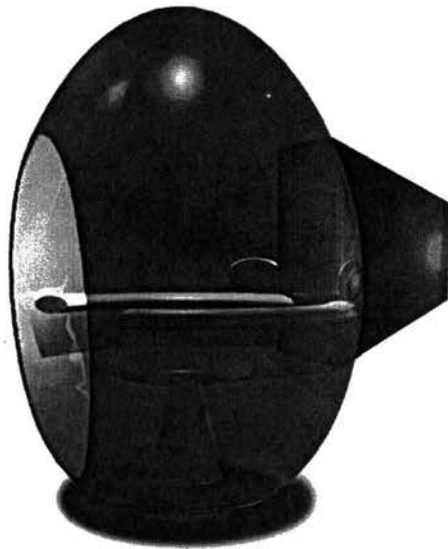
Section 3. The President shall submit to the election authorities of the several states the issues for the advisory vote of the people no later than 120 days prior to the general election. The issues submitted by the President shall appear on the ballot in close proximity to the election of the Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Section 4. Any state receiving federal funds shall participate in any referendum referred to the several states by the President of the United States as a condition for the continued receipt of federal moneys.

Section 5. Enforcement of this act shall be by a writ of mandamus in federal district court.



A Voting
Kiosk
For
Internet
Voting
at
Public
Places



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

Mr. Tom W. Ryan
144 Willowleaf Drive
Littleton, Colorado 80127

Dear Tom:

Senator Bradley recently sent me your letter explaining your proposal to create a National Advisory Referendum. I appreciate your long-standing interest in this issue, and I'm glad to know of your deep commitment to strengthening our democracy. I have shared your letter with my Office of Scheduling to determine whether the meeting you requested will be possible.

I'm glad you took the time to write.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

U. S. SENATOR...



JOHN F. KENNEDY
FOR PRESIDENT



HEADQUARTERS · 1106 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W. · WASHINGTON, D. C. · DISTRICT 7-1717

November 2, 1960

Mr. Tommy Ryan
114 North Elizabeth
Fergusson 35, Montana

Dear Tommy:

I was delighted to receive your thoughtful letter.

I am indeed pleased to know of your interest in the affairs of our country, and I am especially pleased that you are "in my corner" in this election.

I am proud to number you among my supporters.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PROPOSAL TO REFORM REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT WITH ADVISORY VOTES OF THE PEOPLE (Proposed "WORLD VOTE 2000")

On July 12, 1816, Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Samuel Kercheval, laid out the plans to reform representative government with regular public advisory votes patterned after the New England Town Meeting concept of democratic participation. In commenting on the New England Town Meetings, Jefferson said,

"These wards, called townships in New England, are the vital principle of their governments, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government, and for its preservation. ...And the whole is cemented by giving to every citizen, personally, a part in the administration of the public affairs."

Jefferson put forward a plan whereby counties would be divided into wards or townships "of such size as that every citizen can attend, when called on, and act in person. . ." Today such a system would be impractical. However, through the use of advisory referendums at every general election, we can create the participatory democracy which Jefferson envisioned.

"The mayor of every ward, on a question like the present, would call his ward together, take the simple yea or nay of its members, convey these to the county court, who would hand on those of all its wards to the proper general authority; and the voice of the whole people would be thus fairly, fully and peaceably expressed, discussed, and decided by the common reason of society."

With the development of the Internet, we do not have to wait for Congress to act to implement Jefferson's ideas to expand public participation in policy formulation. We can create for the 1998 elections a model National Advisory Referendum on the Internet so that the "voice of the whole people" can be heard on the issues as Jefferson envisioned over 180 years ago. This can become a model for a "World Vote 2000."



Inc.
500

INTERNATIONAL PROFIT ASSOCIATES

Management Consultants

1250 Barclay Boulevard
Buffalo Grove, Illinois 60089
847-808-5590
Fax# 847-808-5599

July 19, 1999

President William Jefferson Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

International Profit Associates is the fastest growing management consulting company in North America. Last year President Gerald Ford spoke at our annual meeting in Las Vegas and in December of this year President George Bush will speak at our meeting in Chicago.

I would like to invite you to speak at a future annual meeting for IPA. I recognize that with your responsibilities as President you may not be able to accept this invitation until after you return to your private life.

However, I want to be the first in line to thank you for all that you have done for America. The last 6 years have been the best this country has ever experienced. The American people and the press do not give you enough credit for what you have done. You have shown that we can have a vibrant economy without giving up on our cherished values of civil rights, health care, environmental quality and consumer protection.

It is because of you, Mr. President, and your strong leadership on the economy, that IPA has been given the opportunity to become the fastest growing management consulting company in the history of American business and the 8th and 9th fastest growing privately-held company overall, according to INC. magazine. In 1991, we started out doing \$100,000 a month in revenue and next year we will pass the \$100 million annual mark in total revenues.

But more importantly, you have shown everyone the character of what it takes to be a winner. The character of a man is not judged by whether he ever gets knocked down, but whether he has the determination to get back up to keep fighting for what he believes.

You have been a personal inspiration to me. You have an open invitation to speak at our company meeting. It would be an honor for me to pay whatever fee is appropriate for your attendance.

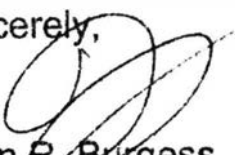
Tom Ryan, who is the Director of Marketing Development and built the West for IPA, and whom you have met at Congressman Richard Gephardt's fundraiser in St. Louis in April of 1996 and at Tom Strickland's fundraiser at the Inverness Country Club in Littleton, Colorado later that year, will be representing IPA at the DNC fundraiser you will be attending at the Aspen home of Senator Diane Feinstein this Saturday July 24.

I salute all that you have done for America.

You are truly a great President.

I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,



John R. Burgess
Managing Director

P.S. I would like to help in any way I can to get Hillary elected to the U.S. Senate. Please feel free to call on me.

Do Ty - Sullivan



Commissioner Robert A. Watson
National Commander

The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 269 • 615 Slaters Lane
Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Office: (703) 684-5501

Fax: (703) 548-7135

E-mail: robert_watson@usn.salvationarmy.org

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

Do Ty - Sullivan



Commissioner Robert A. Watson
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

MR. PRESIDENT

8/11/99

I PRAY FOR YOU, HILLARY AND
CHELSEA EACH MORNING. LET ME
ENCOURAGE YOU TO TAKE COMFORT
AND COUNSEL IN PROVERBS 3: 5-6.
THANKS FOR RECEIVING ME AT
THE WHITE HOUSE.

MAY GOD BLESS YOU.

ROB WATSON

8-30-99

To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are the following weekly reports:

- (A) **Update on Global Markets/Interest Rates and Stock Prices**
- (B) **CEQ**
- (C) **Intergovernmental**
- (D) **Cabinet Affairs**
- (E) **Communications**
- (F) **Public Liaison**
- (G) **Race Initiative**
- (H) **Special Envoy for the Americas**
- (I) **Political Affairs**

Lisel Loy 

Tab B - Copied Frampton, Podesta

Tab D - Copied Marshall, Balderston, Podesta

Tab F - Copied Cahill, Podesta
p.2 to Podesta

Tab G - Copied Ahn, Johnson, Podesta
p.2 to Cutler

Tab H - Copied MacKay, Podesta

Tab I - Copied Moore, Podesta



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

'99 AUG 20 PM 6:35

August 20, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *DZ FOR*
Acting Chair

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

*Copied
Frampton
Podesta*

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Northwest Forest Plan/Roadless Protection

In response to Judge Dwyer's recent decision faulting federal agencies for failing to conduct wildlife surveys before selling timber, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are working on an administrative approach to correct the problem as quickly as possible. Because the agencies recognize that some of the requirements that were set out in the original Forest Plan are impracticable, they will propose changes to the original requirements. Meanwhile, the Department of Justice is exploring the possibility of a settlement with the plaintiffs (environmental groups). We are keeping members of the Northwest Congressional delegation informed of our progress and they are interested in working with us.

Earlier this week, a New York Times editorial (attached) discussed Judge Dwyer's decision and criticized Congress for including a rider in the Senate Interior appropriations bill that would scale back the Forest Service's current requirement to conduct wildlife surveys prior to selling timber. The Administration strongly opposes the "survey" rider, as well as proposed cuts in the Forest Service's budget to conduct wildlife surveys. To protect additional timber stands, the Times editorial also recommended that the Forest Service extend roadless protections to the Pacific Northwest, which is currently not included in the current interim moratorium on roadbuilding. We expect that the Forest Service's proposal for roadless protection next month will include the Northwest.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

Following the establishment of the National Monument, the Utah Association of Counties and others filed suit in Utah Association of Counties v. Clinton alleging violations of the Antiquities Act, the Wilderness Act, NEPA and the APA. Since 1996, however, Congress passed the Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act to authorize a land exchange with the State of Utah, in addition to legislation adjusting the Monument's boundaries and appropriating funding for management

and planning. Based on these actions, in November 1998, the federal government filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit, arguing that Congress had ratified the creation of the Monument through legislation.

This past week, a federal district court judge in Utah denied the federal government's motion to dismiss the suit on the grounds that Congress ratified the Monument. Therefore, we will proceed with discovery and argument on our motion for summary judgment based on jurisdictional, reviewability and constitutional arguments. Although we disagree with the court's analysis in general, we are disturbed by the tenor of the court's 40-page decision. The decision cites Congressional Committee reports that opine that the designation was politically motivated and purposefully kept secret, and includes lands not in need of protection. Further, the decision quotes the Congressional reports to state that the purpose of the designation was merely to overcome Congressional involvement and evade NEPA. We are working with the Justice Department, White House Counsel's office and the Interior Department on appeal options.

Peregrine Falcon

Today, the Administration celebrated another major success of the Endangered Species Act. The Department of the Interior announced the final de-listing of the peregrine falcon at an event in Boise, Idaho. In 1970, there were only 39 nesting pairs but today are over 1,300 nesting pairs in the United States. The banning of DDT, habitat protections and captive breeding contributed to the recovery of the world's fastest bird. This announcement received significant media coverage including the Washington Post, USA Today, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe and other papers.

We have to
appeal this
all the way

8-17-99

Return of the Timber Wars

For the past two years, Mike Dombeck, the chief of the United States Forest Service, has struggled to change the culture of a notoriously stubborn agency that has long favored the harvesting of timber in the national forests at the expense of wildlife protection and other environmental values. But old habits die hard at the Forest Service, no matter who is in charge. That is the unhappy subtext of Federal District Judge William Dwyer's recent ruling that the Forest Service has been violating a landmark 1994 plan to protect the spotted owl in the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, mainly by failing to conduct wildlife surveys on Federal land before approving logging contracts. The decision, which also faulted the Bureau of Land Management, could halt logging on more than a half-million acres of Federal land.

Judge Dwyer thought he had straightened out the Forest Service eight years ago. In 1991, ruling on a lawsuit brought by environmentalists, he found that the Reagan and Bush Administrations had systematically failed to honor their obligations under various Federal laws to protect the habitat of the spotted owl in the old-growth forests in northern California, Washington and Oregon. Judge Dwyer's ruling effectively shut down the logging business until 1994, when the Clinton Administration brokered a compromise. Under the plan, the timber industry's annual cut in the region was set at 1.1 billion board feet, greatly reduced from its mid-1980's high of 5 billion board feet. Some old-growth trees would be cut to meet that target, but about two-thirds of them would be preserved. The plan included other protections, including the survey requirement. In exchange, the Administra-

tion provided job retraining for displaced loggers.

The revelation that the Forest Service — specifically, Mr. Dombeck's subordinates on the regional and local level — failed to honor a key part of this agreement is disturbing. Yet some good may yet come of it. For one thing, it may shock Mr. Dombeck into paying much closer attention to what his people on the ground are actually doing or, in this case, not doing. This is not the first time he has been blindsided. For another, it could focus Congressional attention on a pernicious rider to the Interior Appropriations bill that would in effect legalize the very behavior that Judge Dwyer found illegal. Slipped into the bill by pro-logging northwestern senators before the judge's decision, the rider would excuse Forest Service employees from their legal duty to conduct detailed wildlife surveys, not only in the Pacific Northwest but in all national forests.

Finally, the Dwyer ruling could usefully refocus the Administration's attention on the 1994 compromise plan, which needs strengthening. Officials at the Oregon Natural Resources Council, which brought the recent suit, have said that they can live with the 1994 plan if it is scrupulously followed. But the plan still presupposes the loss of up to a third of the old-growth trees. Mr. Dombeck might therefore begin thinking of ways to save those trees, perhaps by reducing the timber harvest, or by expanding his previously announced policy of banning new logging roads in the national forests to include those in the Pacific Northwest, which have so far been exempted from the ban.

Both moves would infuriate powerful senators who underwrite Mr. Dombeck's budget. But it would be a good way to atone for his agency's indifference.

must be
get the
letter

pg 6. missing

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

August 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
August 14 - 27, 1999

copied
Marshall
Balderston
Podesta

AMPLIFICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

- **America Goes Back to School:** This year's theme - "Challenge Our Students and They Will Soar" - kicks off the fifth year of the AGBTS initiative. On July 28, you sent a letter to all agency heads encouraging their participation in events throughout the nation. In addition to your radio address on September 4, where you will announce this year's AGBTS initiative, you are scheduled to participate in two days of events on September 6-7 and will sign a Proclamation announcing that America is going back to school. Additional activities confirmed thus far include: the Vice President's event with the NFL to highlight after school activities; Secretary Riley's bus tour which will cover TN, AL, GA, SC, and NC from August 30-September 2; Secretary Glickman's "Millennium Green Project" fulfilling the First Lady's commitment to plant 40 million trees and to commemorate students who have died as a result of school related violence; and OPIC President Munoz's visit to schools to donate surplus computers in TX and AL. Many other activities will be confirmed in the coming weeks.
- **Interagency Task Force on Drought and Heat:** On August 6, you announced that Deputy Chief of Staff Maria Echaveste would chair an Interagency Task Force to respond to the recent drought and heat that is impacting the country. In conjunction with Deputy Chief of Staff Echaveste, Cabinet Affairs continues to coordinate among the prime agencies responding to this weather phenomenon including: DOI, USDA, DOC, NOAA, DOL, HHS, Energy, EPA, SBA, FEMA, NEC, and CEA. USDA continues to declare additional states as agricultural disaster areas. To date, USDA has declared 19 states to provide low-interest emergency loans. In addition, we have compiled relevant federal agency Website links and posted them on the White House Web page. CEA has compiled impact data assessing the impact on states' agriculture throughout the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Money Services Businesses Regulation:** On August 17, Treasury's Office of Financial Crime Enforcement Network (FinCEN) issued a final regulation requiring money services businesses to register with Treasury in accordance with the Bank Secrecy Act. Money services businesses (MSBs) generally are businesses (other than banks, broker-dealers, and commodity futures merchants) engaged in transmitting money, issuing and redeeming money orders and similar instruments, cashing checks, and exchanging currency. The regulation initiates the effort to address the vulnerabilities of MSBs to money launderers, who have shifted their activities toward these less regulated businesses.
- **Korea:** On August 16, the creditors of Daewoo, the second largest conglomerate in Korea, announced a broad restructuring plan that includes selling off most of the company's subsidiaries, except for the automobile-related businesses. Daewoo employs approximately 90,000 people and has debts estimated at approximately \$50 billion.
- **Tax Treaties with Denmark and Italy:** On August 19, Assistant Secretary Lubick signed a new income tax treaty with Denmark, which, when ratified, will replace the U.S.'s existing treaty with Denmark, signed in 1948. A principal feature of the new treaty is the addition of an anti-treaty shopping provision, which has gained importance due to Denmark's new holding company regime enabling Danish non-residents to treaty-shop into the U.S. while incurring little Danish tax. On August 25, Treasury expects to sign a new income tax treaty with Italy. The new Italian treaty will modernize the existing treaty, signed in 1984, reduce withholding rates, address the effect on U.S. taxpayers of a significant new Italian regional tax and improve the mechanism for resolving tax disputes between the two countries.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **Juvenile Justice and Firearms Legislation:** On August 12, DOJ submitted a detailed views letter to the conferees who have been appointed to reconcile these bills.
- **COPS Grants:** On August 17, you announced approximately \$13 million in COPS grants to 123 agencies to fund innovative partnerships with schools and community groups to target specific problems of school crime and violence.
- **Violence Against Women Act:** On September 8, the Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to hold an oversight hearing on the Violence Against Women Act. Attorney General Reno has been asked to testify.

- **INS-Related Subpoena:** DOJ has reached a partial agreement with the House Judiciary Committee regarding a subpoena seeking INS data. The subpoena is split into two parts. The first seeks information on criminal aliens who have committed crimes subsequent to their release from INS custody. DOJ is negotiating the scope of this request and an appropriate deadline. The second part of the subpoena asks for information regarding the research, development, consideration, and drafting of two overdue Congressional reports on aliens in INS detention. DOJ has agreed to provide this information by August 25.
- **Brady Act Case:** On August 4, a MA defendant was charged with five counts of making false statements on gun purchase applications and one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm. His false statements were detected through the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The indictment alleges that on five separate occasions, the defendant tried to buy guns from licensed dealers, lying about his criminal record on the transaction forms.
- **Eleventh Circuit Holds That Cuban Telephone Company Is Not Liable:** On August 11, the Eleventh Circuit reversed garnishment judgments against U.S. telecommunications carriers and banks, which had ordered the payment of money owed to a Cuban telephone company. The district court entered these judgments to enforce \$187 million tort judgments against the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban Air Force in an underlying case concerning the Cuban military's 1996 shoot-down of two private airplanes over the Straits of FL. The garnishment proceedings have resulted in the disruption of direct telephone service between the U.S. and Cuba. The U.S. intervened in the case because the district court's decision would have allowed the attachment of foreign assets even where you had determined that the assets should be preserved, and because the garnishment proceedings resulted in the disruption of telephone service between the U.S. and Cuba.
- **School Security Publication:** In September, the National Institute of Justice and DOE plan to release *The Appropriate and Effective Use of Security Technology in U.S. Schools*. The publication describes information on products available to address video surveillance, weapon detection, entry control and duress alarms in a school setting. The report will be available in a general version appropriate for public release, as well as a more detailed version for limited distribution to law enforcement and school security officials.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- **Garment Retailers Lawsuit:** News reports indicate that four major garment retailers, including Nordstrom and J. Crew, have settled a federal class action lawsuit that claimed the stores were selling clothing made in sweatshops in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. As part of their settlement agreement, the retailers agreed to

establish a \$1.25 million fund to finance an independent monitoring program to ensure that U.S. labor laws are met in the factories. The remaining 13 retailers in the suit are also expected to settle in the near future.

- **North Cascades Glaciers and Global Climate Change:** Since the turn of the century, glaciers in North Cascades National Park have been shrinking rapidly, with retreat accelerating during the latter half of the 20th century. Since 1993, NPS has been monitoring the mass balance of four of the 318 glaciers in North Cascades, to document the rate and magnitude of glacial recession in the park. Data from this study are being used as part of a Global Change research program and by NPS in development of a long-term ecological monitoring program for aquatic ecosystems. The glaciers are important components of hydrologic systems and aquatic ecosystems, influence soil and vegetation patterns, and are unique indicators of climate change. Glaciers contribute as much as 50 percent of the total summer runoff in some watersheds, and three large hydroelectric projects depend on melt-water from the park's glaciers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Eastern Drought:** On August 17, Secretary Glickman designated all of RI and five additional VA counties as agricultural disaster due to continuing drought. From August 10-15, the Secretary had designated the entire states of CT, OH and PA, 13 AZ counties, 3 NY counties, 19 MD counties, 19 NJ counties, one NM county, and five VA counties agricultural disaster areas. These announcements bring the national disaster area total to 21 primary and contiguous states declared or named disaster areas since August 2.
- **Commodity Markets:** Cash and futures prices for wheat, corn, soybeans, and rice declined for the week. The fall in wheat prices is attributed largely to lower corn prices. Corn and soybean prices fell because of bearish production projections and news of the arrival of excellent weather - cooler temperatures and precipitation - in the Midwest. This favorable weather continued into the weekend, especially benefitting soybeans currently undergoing pod-setting and pod-filling. Rice futures declined for most of the week in anticipation of the bearish USDA crop report but rebounded strongly on Friday with the return of hot and dry weather in the South. In contrast to other crops, cotton prices averaged higher for the week. Live cattle prices were steady at about \$65 per cwt as retailers booked beef for Labor Day specials. Hog prices temporarily rose above \$40 per cwt at mid-week. Cheese prices hit record levels as demand remains strong.
- **Agricultural Trade Outlook:** On August 30, USDA will release its first projection for U.S. agricultural trade in FY2000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Defense Priorities and Allocation System (DPAS):** The week of August 9, the FBI requested that the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) use its DPAS authority to expedite antenna deliveries for the FBI's anti-terrorist Indicator/Hat Trick program. The same week, BXA completed its DPAS assistance to the U.S. Air Force, expediting delivery of needed parts and components from nine Boeing subcontractors for the final delivery of 1,320 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) "smart bombs" to replenish the Air Force supply after its extensive use of such smart bombs in Kosovo.
- **Boeing and Taiwan:** On August 9, Secretary Daley phoned Taiwan's Minister of Economic Affairs Wang Chih-kang to provide last-minute advocacy for Boeing's campaign to sell wide body B777s to China Airlines (CAL). The Minister advised the Secretary that CAL would split its passenger aircraft purchase and acquire five narrow-body 737s and several Airbus A340s. Apparently, the five B737s were under contract since 1997, but never built because Taiwan government authorities had not ratified the contract. Boeing announced on August 10 that CAL had placed an order for 13 747-400 freighters valued at \$2.5 billion. A complimentary order will go to the French consortium Airbus.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **Mine Rescue Competition:** From September 21-24, DOL will host the national mine rescue competition in Louisville, KY. This event dates back to 1911 when President Taft attended the first national competition. This year, along with the premier mine emergency response teams from across the nation, MSHA is sponsoring the first international mine rescue competition.
- **Dislocated Worker Grant (Arrow Automotive, AR):** By next week, DOL plans to award a Title III grant (\$2.2 million requested), to provide job training and other services to workers laid off from the Arrow Automotive Industries in Morrilton, AR.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Addiction Treatment: Investing in People for Business Success:** On August 20, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) transmitted to its members SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment new public service announcements developed in observance of the 10th National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month (September). The PSAs address substance abuse and its effects on the workplace such as lost productivity, absenteeism, safety, lower employee morale, and higher insurance costs.

applications. This funding includes eight grants from the Federal Transit Administration and seven from the Federal Highway Administration. These improvements will help reduce congestion and make transit systems more accessible for California residents.

- **Appalachia Summit:** On August 13, Secretary Slater joined Secretary Cuomo, Governor Patton, Representative Rahall and others at an Appalachia Summit in Huntington, WV. Secretary Slater discussed the importance of transportation in economic development, met with Governor Patton, and visited attendees at the 55th annual NAACP state convention, which was also being held in Huntington.
- **Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths:** DOT is working with White House Cabinet Affairs to plan an event to announce that traffic fatalities are down for the second year in a row for 1998. In addition, alcohol-related traffic fatalities are at a record low level, down again for 1998. The rate of alcohol-related crashes for youth ages 15-20 was the lowest since record keeping for alcohol-related crashes began in 1982. This information is based on the 1998 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) assessment conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- **High-Speed Passenger Locomotive:** On August 13, Secretary Slater announced the award of \$7 million in federal funding to continue the partnership between the Federal Railroad Administration and the Bombardier Transit Corporation in producing a prototype non-electric high-speed locomotive by the year 2000. This technology will make high-speed rail possible in many corridors where the costs and physical challenges of electrification are prohibitive.
- **Air Traffic Delays:** On August 12, the FAA announced a plan to ease this summer's large number of air traffic delays. The program includes using the FAA's Herndon, VA command center to coordinate traffic flows in bad weather to eliminate conflicts between local centers spread across the country.
- **Y2K:** On August 17, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) will select a consultant to assess the Y2K readiness of all four major American railroads.
- **New Satellite Technology:** On Aug. 14-15, the FAA, UPS, and Air Transport Association tested a system that ultimately could let aircraft land safely in any weather using satellite navigation technology. The test, which took place in Atlantic City, NJ, used a prototype of the Local Area Augmentation System, which increases the accuracy and availability of Global Positioning System satellite signals for approaches and landings at airports under virtually all weather conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Paducah Plant Safety and Health Concerns:** Following the investigative report published by the *Washington Post* August 8 on alleged past environment, safety and health abuses at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant site, including the claim that workers were unknowingly exposed to plutonium, Secretary Richardson has ordered a full investigation.
- **Millennium Contest for Young Artists:** In conjunction with the White House Millennium Council, DOE will rollout a Millennium Contest for Young Artists by the end of August. The contest asks children in grades four to eight to celebrate energy technology in the year 2000 with artwork that shows energy in the past or the future
- **Gasoline Prices Mixed, Stocks Up:** The third consecutive weekly report of a crude oil stock draw and a crude oil pipeline rupture in Texas provided the only significant upward pressure on petroleum spot prices. The rupture, which impacted deliveries to several Midwest refiners, will be repaired in two to four weeks according to company sources.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **School Safety Official at FBI Conference:** On September 8, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Director Bill Modzeleski will participate in a conference sponsored by the FBI entitled "School Violence: Investigative, Predictive, and Preventive Strategies for the 21st Century."
- **Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships Grants:** On August 23, DOEd expects to announce the Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships (LAAP) grants. LAAP grants will support distance learning and allow working adults to take advantage of lifetime learning. DOEd expects to award 25-30 grants ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000 per year, with a few grants totaling more than \$1 million over several years. Only the first year of funding will be obligated from FY99 funds; funding for subsequent years is dependent on congressional appropriations.
- **Teacher Technology Grants:** On August 24, in Union City, CA, Secretary Riley plans to announce the Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology Grants. This program supports teacher preparation programs in their efforts to develop well-qualified, technology-proficient teachers who are prepared to teach in 21st century schools. There are three types of grants: capacity building, implementation, and catalyst. A total of \$75 million will be distributed in grants ranging from \$40,000 to \$740,000 annually.

- **School Safety Grants:** In late August or early September, the Middle School Coordinator Grants and the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Grants are scheduled to be announced. The Middle School Coordinators initiative is a \$35 million program that will award up to 300 grants nationwide. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative is a \$300 million Federal interagency effort that will award 50 grants nationally.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

- **100th Annual Veterans of Foreign Wars' National Convention:** August 17, Secretary West addressed the 100th Annual Veterans of Foreign Wars' (VFW) National Convention in Kansas City, MO. The Secretary assured the delegates that VA will honor its commitments to veterans, in light of an additional \$1 billion included in the VA health-care FY2000 budget.
- **"Good" HDL Cholesterol Cuts Risk for Heart Disease and Stroke:** VA researchers conducted the first large-scale clinical trial to show that raising "good" HDL (high-density lipoprotein) cholesterol reduces the risk of heart disease and stroke.
- **Website for Health Education of Veterans and Caregivers:** A Website dedicated to the health education of veterans and their caregiver is coming soon to the Internet. The site, "VA Health Resource" was recently pilot-tested by VA, and VA plans to have it accessible to the public by this fall.
- **"Conversations with America" Initiative:** This month, at the Atlanta, GA, VA Regional Office, VA will conduct a training class for mortgage lenders concerning VA home loans, including appraisals, eligibility, processing, underwriting, and submission of the loan package to VA. The training will educate lenders on VA home loans to improve customer service to veterans and increase participation in the VA Home Loan Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Site:** This week, EPA planned to propose public health and safety standards for nuclear storage and disposal at Yucca Mountain, NV. DOE is investigating the Yucca Mountain site as a potential repository for nuclear waste from the nation's nuclear power plants. Before DOE can begin accepting waste at the site, DOE must demonstrate that the site complies with EPA's standards. EPA's proposed standards will set limits on potential radiation exposures to members of the public and will protect ground water in the vicinity of the site.
- **Roundtable on Environmental Justice on U.S.-Mexico Border:** On August 19-21, U.S. and Mexican citizens, officials, constituent groups, and stakeholders will participate in a roundtable concerning environmental justice on the U.S.-Mexico border in National

City, CA. The goal is to develop recommendations to address environmental justice issues in the border region which will be submitted to EPA.

- **Smog Levels Increase Due to Heat and Drought:** As a result of this summer's heat and the severe drought being experienced particularly throughout the Northeast, air pollution has been at much higher levels this year. EPA monitoring data on ozone (smog) levels show an increase in smog exceedances (levels above EPA's health safety standards) throughout the northeastern U.S.

UNITED NATIONS

- **Sierra Leone:** On August 12, members of the Security Council reached agreement on the text of a draft resolution on Sierra Leone that was adopted on August 20. The resolution will authorize the deployment to Sierra Leone of up to 140 additional UN military observers, in addition to the 70 previously mandated, plus additional medical and support personnel as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of July 30.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

- **Canada Lumber:** On August 17, USTR reached a preliminary agreement to resolve the pending arbitration case under the Softwood Lumber Agreement involving British Columbia's practice of selling timber acreage to the lumber industry at sub-market prices. The Softwood Lumber Agreement is the U.S.'s largest bilateral sectoral trade agreement with Canada, and this is the most significant issue to arise under the Agreement since its 1966 entry into force.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

- **Trip to South America:** From August 22-28, Director McCaffrey will lead an interagency delegation on a trip to Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina. The Delegation includes representatives from State, DEA, and SOUTHCOM. The Director will arrive in Brazil on August 22 and return to Washington, DC on August 28.
- **"America Goes Back to School":** On August 31, Director McCaffrey will hold a press conference to announce a series of "America Goes Back to School" initiatives of the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The Director will showcase several youth-focused educational programs, with computers setup to high light interactive projects. Projects to be unveiled at the press conference will include the Straight Scoop News Bureau and Journalism Contest, the National Student Leaders Essay Contest, the Cub Reporter Tour, the new America Online (AOL) Kids' site "Know the Deal", the Freevibe Teachers' Guide, Cable in the Classroom initiatives, and a Marvel Comics "Spiderman" four-part series.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- **Rural Outreach:** Mayor Victor Lopez and City Administrator Zacarias Gonzalez of Orange Cove, CA met with Administrator Alvarez last week to discuss SBA assistance to local businesses. The city of Orange Cove has been designated a Rural Enterprise Community and a HUBZone. Orange Cove is among the poorest rural communities in the nation with an average annual income of \$4,300.
- **Women's Business Center:** SBA announced the grand opening of Mi Casa, the SBA Women's Business Center in Colorado Springs, CO on August 18. SBA support allows the Center to expand services to Colorado Springs/Pueblo with a satellite program. The Mi Casa Resource Center for Women provides services to promote economic independence for low-income, predominantly Hispanic women and youth. Mi Casa offers training geared specifically toward women receiving public assistance.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- **Tornado Hits Salt Lake City:** Salt Lake City was hit by an F2 tornado (winds between 113 to 157 mph) on August 11. More than 100 people were injured. Joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessments started on August 12. On August 16, Director Witt announced federal disaster aid for UT had been ordered by you to supplement tornado recovery efforts Salt Lake City. The Director indicated that your action makes federal funding available to help meet the recovery needs of affected residents and business owners in Salt Lake County, including Salt Lake City.
- **WI Federal Disaster Funds:** Federal disaster funds were approved on August 16 to help communities in ten northern WI counties recover from the effects of storms and other extreme weather that struck the area last month. Director Witt said the aid was authorized under your major disaster declaration issued for the state because of damage to public property resulting from severe thunderstorms, straight-line winds and flooding that occurred over the period of July 4-31.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- **Child Care Proposal:** Both the House and Senate versions of the FY2000 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill contain an Administration-supported authorization for agencies to use appropriated funds to subsidize child care for low-income Federal workers.

- **DC Federal Summer Jobs Initiative Hiring Goal Surpassed:** Federal agencies have now surpassed their goal for Summer hires. Agencies have met well over 100 percent of the hiring commitment for the DC Federal Summer Jobs Initiative (797 hires out of 746 commitments).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

- **USIS-Beijing Wins Favorable Coverage:** An August 11 press event arranged by USIS Beijing to highlight the U.S. Government donation for China flood disaster relief received positive press coverage for the U.S. in leading papers, including the *People's Daily*, the *International Trade News*, and the *China Daily*.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

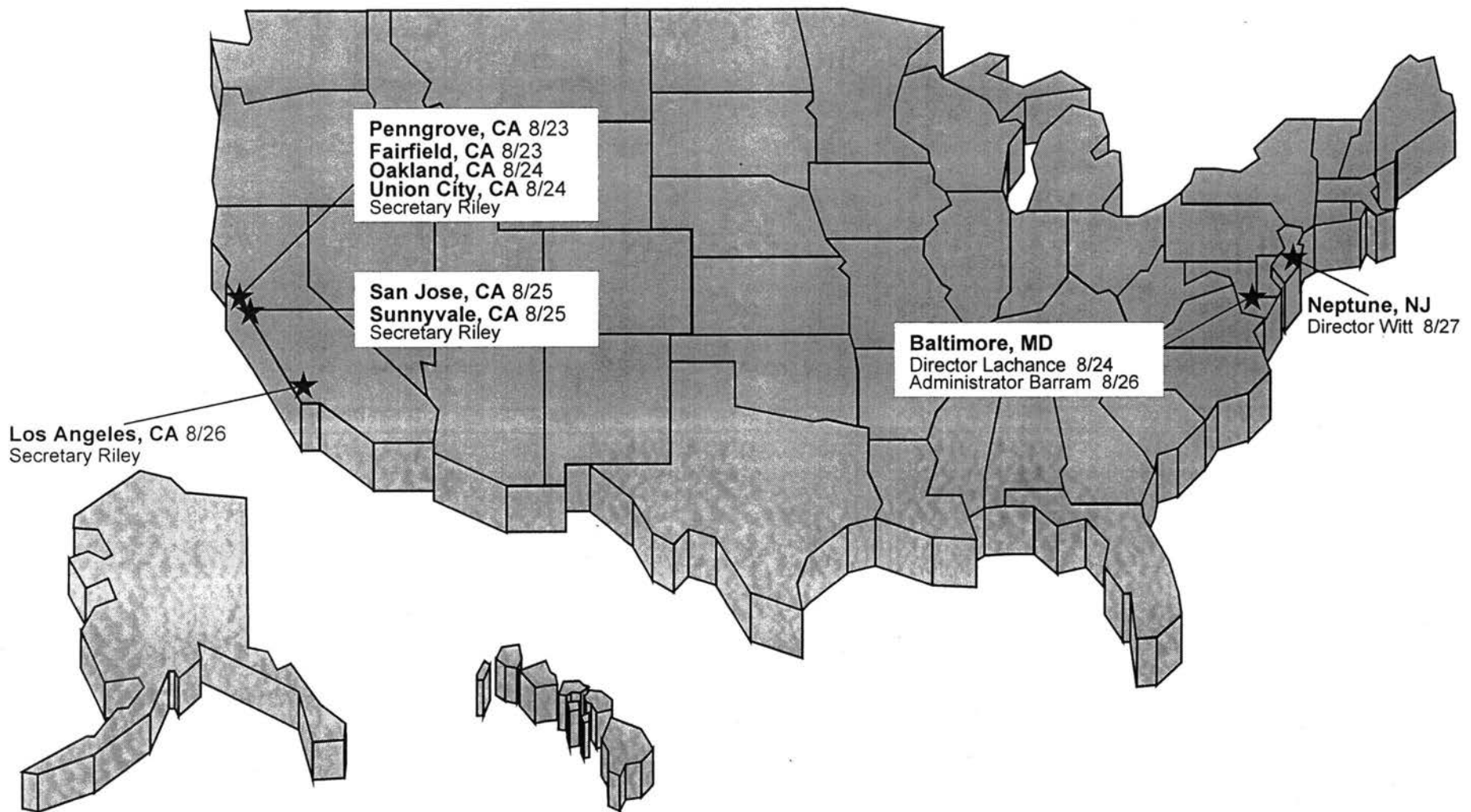
- **Public Signs for DC:** GSA is assisting the Downtown DC Business Improvement District by managing the design contract for a signage and wayfinding program. The goal of the project is to design, construct and manage a comprehensive public signage and wayfinding system to make it easy for drivers, public transportation users, and pedestrians to travel to – and find destinations throughout, downtown DC. Final approval from the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission is pending. Installation of the signs on city streets is anticipated in December 1999.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

- **OPIC-City Partnership:** On August 20th, President Muñoz signed a cooperative agreement with Representative Frost of TX and Fort Worth Mayor Kenneth Barr establishing an OPIC-City Partnership, the first of its kind. The agreement was unveiled at a press conference at Wesleyan University where Congressman Frost, Mayor Barr, and President Muñoz discussed ways to assist the Fort Worth international business community with respect to investing in emerging markets throughout the world. The program emphasized the importance of small business in international investment. The Fort Worth partnership has been designated a pilot program that OPIC hopes to replicate in other major international trade cities across the country.

Cabinet Travel

Monday, August 23 - Sunday, August 29, 1999



cc:

The Vice President

John Podesta

Sandy Berger

Sidney Blumenthal

Mary Beth Cahill

Maria Echaveste

George Frampton

Mickey Ibarra

Ben Johnson

Joel Johnson

Janis Kearney

Ron Klain

Neal Lane

Jack Lew

Ann Lewis

Joe Lockhart

Buddy MacKay

Sean Maloney

Minyon Moore

Bruce Reed

Steve Ricchetti

Doug Sosnik

Gene Sperling

Larry Stein

Loretta Ucelli

Melanne Verveer

8-30-99

ETHNIC OUTREACH

NSA Berger Briefs Arab Americans on New Possibilities in Mid East Peace Process. Berger reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to the Middle East peace process, stressed his confidence that Barak will be effective in implementing the Wye Accords, and characterized the upcoming 15 months as a period of great promise for negotiations with both Palestinians and Syrians. Led by Jim Zogby, Arab Americans remain concerned about: 1) the modest success record regarding the Wye Accords under the previous Israeli government Accords; and, 2) Barak's willingness to allow 40 hilltop settlements, established in the final months of the Netanyahu government, to remain.

Zogby Poll Shows Voters Support Shared Jerusalem. In the poll released this week, 39% of those surveyed preferred a "divided capital," while 20% want Jerusalem to remain entirely Israeli (the remaining 41% had no preference or no opinion). Moreover, 40% supported the Administration's opposition to moving the U.S. Embassy before the city's status is negotiated, while only 26% agreed with Congress.

RELIGIOUS OUTREACH

Justice Department Likely to Oppose Bonior Secret Evidence Bill. While not yet official, it appears that DOJ will use existing authority to issue new guidelines and regulations, which will strictly govern the use of secret evidence and require Main Justice approval before moving forward. This decision would be a serious blow to Muslim and Arab Americans who continue to make secret evidence a top priority. DOJ opposition is based primarily on the issue of stripping the Executive of its authority. They believe the government should be allowed to use classified evidence in rare circumstances and that the AG already possesses the authority necessary to reform current practice and procedure.

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We should discuss
I'm concerned about
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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August 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARY BETH CAHILL
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

mbc

SUBJECT: WEEKLY REPORT (August 14 to August 20)

*Copied
Cahill
Podesta
p. 2 to Podesta*

I. ACTIONS SUPPORTING PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES:

PATIENTS/ BILL OF RIGHTS

AMA Board Expected to Endorse the Norwood/Dingell Bipartisan PBOR legislation. With the AMA Board's support from this weekend's meeting, the bipartisan legislation (H.R. 2723) would have 12 major organizations publicly endorsing it. Moreover, beginning this weekend, the AMA, the American Dental Association, and other groups will begin running print ads in 40 targeted districts, which will counter the HMO industry ads.

II. CONSTITUENT OUTREACH AND OTHER ISSUES:

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN OUTREACH

Coalition of Asian Pacific American Organizations Ask Reno to Investigate Racial Profiling of Los Alamos Scientist. In the wake of recent statement made by Robert Vrooman, the former Chief of Counter-Intelligence at Los Alamos, that Dr. Lee was targeted because of his ethnicity, a coalition of six national Asian Pacific American community organizations sent a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno asking that she: 1) ensure that race is not a factor in DOJ decisions regarding the investigations or prosecutions involving security violations at the National Laboratories; and, 2) verify that no racial profiling occurred in the investigation of Mr. Lee.

DISABILITY OUTREACH

Disability Advocates Fear Fate of Work Incentives Improvement Act. The House Ways and Means Committee failed to take any action on the legislation prior to Congressional recess. Although Republicans rejected the Administration's offsets and have not offered any alternatives, Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-CT) is quoted as saying that the Administration, while verbally committed, is not being helpful (*CQ Daily Monitor*, August 16). Disability leaders are concerned that the work incentives bill will get lost in the final budget agreements, and that passage during an election year is highly unlikely. They encourage us to be aggressive in working with Congress to identify \$800 million for the bill's health provisions.

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*We have to
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8-30-99

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

August 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN AHN FOR BEN JOHNSON

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

*Copied
Ahn
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Padesta
p.2 to Cut*

ACTIONS

University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW): Ben was the keynote speaker at this year's UNCW Convocation ceremonies. He spoke at length about the Building One America portion of your FY 2000 budget, including your New Markets Initiative. The Convocation kicked off UNCW's campus-wide campaign to celebrate diversity that will run throughout the year with speakers, debates, forums and social events. The activities will explore the impact of diversity on various sectors of society and are sponsored by different college departments including English, Education, International Affairs and Philosophy/Religion.

CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY

Department of Commerce

Long **Tribal Fishing Industry:** The NOAA-funded Wisconsin Sea Grant, the University of Wisconsin's Great Lakes WATER Institute, and the Minneapolis office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs hosted members of the Red Lake Band and other MN and WI tribes at a three-day, intensive training session on state-of-the-art aquaculture techniques at the WATER Institute on August 17-20. After commercial fishing on MN's Upper and Lower Red Lakes was closed down in 1997, the tribe decided to turn to aquaculture to boost the local economy and to establish a model for fish farming for other tribes.

Department of Health and Human Services

Border Health Site Visit: On August 23-27, HRSA's Pacific West Cluster Field Office's Border Health Advisor Jacob Rueda will participate in a Medicaid on-site assessment of eligibility issues, including concerns surrounding the Balanced Budget Act's Section 4913, civil rights, immigration, and the implementation of welfare reform in Phoenix, Arizona. Similar forums are planned for other parts of the country.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Catawba Indian Nation: HUD will build the "Green Earth" residential community, 20 single family homes designed to be energy-efficient, taking advantage of various conservation measures and alternative forms of energy. Green Earth is planned to have minimum impact on the environment. The Catawba Nation won a grant of \$600,000 to build the homes, which are designated for low-income families. The Catawbas also received a second grant in the amount of \$250,000 to create a residential construction company specializing in the development of affordable housing opportunities for low to moderate-income families.

With this program, the Tribe plans to create eight new jobs initially, with an estimated 20 jobs being created in the long term. The funds also will be used to train Catawbas in fields such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring, roofing, masonry and business administration.

Department of Justice

Immigration Discrimination: On August 11, an Administrative Law Judge issued the largest award ever under the anti-discrimination provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act against Townsend Culinary, Inc., of Falls Church, VA. The judge ordered Townsend to pay civil penalties totaling \$367,000 for a pattern and practice of document abuse and citizenship status discrimination against employees and job applicants.

Race Relations Symposium: On September 17, the Community Relations Service will be sponsoring a race relations symposium in Washington, D.C. The symposium will showcase best practices around the country, with panels on resolving police-community conflicts, addressing hate crimes, and responding to racial conflicts in schools.

Department of Labor

Small Business Forum: On August 24, OSHA, in coordination with DOL's Wage & Hour Division and the SBA will sponsor a small business forum at the Gwinnett Justice & Administration Center in Lawrenceville, GA. The forum, focused toward small employers in the Atlanta Metropolitan Hispanic community, is receiving the support of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the Mexican Consulate, four Spanish radio stations, and the Southeastern Carpenter's Regional Council. Many of the OSHA and SBA presentations will be conducted in Spanish.

Small Business Administration

HUBZones: Administrator Alvarez was joined by D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes-Norton, Mayor Anthony Williams, and D.C. Councilwomen Charlene Drew-Jarvis and Sandra Allen on August 17th to launch a national effort to help distressed communities

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through the new government contracting initiative, the HUBZone Empowerment Contracting Program. Nationally, HUBZones are located in more than 7,000 urban census tracts, in 900 rural counties, and on every federally recognized Native American reservation. The goal of the HUBZone program is to reach 3% of all federal contracting by fiscal year 2003, or almost \$6 billion. That percentage will then remain fixed at that level.

Social Security Administration

Asian Pacific American Advisory Council: On September 2–4, SSA's Pacific Asian American Advisory Council will host its National Conference in Seattle, WA. The Pacific Asian American Advisory Council is made up of SSA employees who work to further the knowledge of the Pacific Asian American population regarding SSA programs and to advise the Commissioner on the concerns of Pacific Asian American employees. The conference will focus on encouraging and promoting equality in service to the public and promoting and stimulating recruitment, training, job development and upward mobility for SSA's Asian Pacific American employees.

Department of Transportation

Appalachian Summit: On August 13, Secretary Slater joined Secretary Cuomo, Governor Paul Patton, Representative Nick Rahall and others at an Appalachian Summit in Huntington, WV. Secretary Slater discussed the importance of transportation in economic development, met with Governor Patton, and visited attendees at the 55th annual NAACP state convention, which was also being held in Huntington. Media generated was positive, amplifying the Administration's efforts to develop New Markets throughout the country. Media reports reflected the Department's New Market message that transportation is about people and not merely about "concrete, asphalt, and steel."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

FROM: Kenneth H. MacKay, Jr. *df*

SUBJECT: Special Envoy for the Americas Weekly Report

✓
Caribbean Basin Initiative: Our office met with the Economic Counselors from Central America to discuss the Administration's support for CBI. In the weeks ahead, American businesses and trade associations will be weighing in with their support. With White House OPL and NEC we are working to build support through community outreach, congressional meetings, and meetings with Ambassadors from countries affected by both the CBI and Africa trade bills.

✓
El Salvador: El Salvador Foreign Minister Maria Avila, in town as part of a delegation to discuss law enforcement issues, met with me to review the status of CBI Enhancement. Avila noted that President Paco Flores and other Central American leaders plan to be in Washington at the end of September to make their case on CBI to key members of Congress. On immigration, she asked me to pass on President's Flores' gratitude for your submission of Immigration Parity legislation.

Can't we do this faster
Chile Trade: Last week, Chile's Foreign Minister Valdes proposed beginning preliminary, working level discussions that would sort out the scope of the issues both countries would need to address in a full scale negotiation. At the end of twelve to fifteen months, the assessments would be presented to the political leadership for a determination on beginning the bilateral negotiations. This allows us to engage in talks on trade topics, while consulting with the Congress, labor, and others and postponing the negotiation. Following this approach we can avoid false starts with Chile. This week, we met with NEC, NSC, USTR, and State to discuss the proposal and my upcoming trip to Chile. While in Chile, I will seek more information from Valdes and on prospects for addressing labor and environmental concerns in the body of an agreement. Based on these conversations, it will be important to have frank discussions with Congress leaders and others to seek support. I believe it is crucial to our relations with Chile and the hemisphere that the U.S. be prepared to engage in these working level discussions.

Trinidad and Tobago Pending Steel Case: I met with Mervyn Assam, Trinidad and Tobago's Minister of Trade and Industry, regarding its pending steel wire rod/201 case. During the course of the meeting, the Minister made a rather eloquent presentation in support of his country's efforts to secure an exemption. I conveyed that the USG is aware of the economic hardship that might result in Trinidad and Tobago if a remedy were to be applied but that the issue is also a sensitive one in the US. I further conveyed that various options are being reviewed by an interagency group in anticipation of making a recommendation to you sometime next month. I

*Copied
MacKay
Padesta*

intend to speak with Lael Brainard about this upon my return from the Southern Cone and Panama.

Brazil and Southern Cone: I am travelling to Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina next week to meet with regional leaders to establish a constructive working relationship. I will also be discussing bilateral and multilateral issues with cabinet officials and members of congress. Areas on concentration include economic integration, anti-corruption, democratic cooperation, human rights, intellectual property and agricultural issues. Mrs. MacKay will be travelling as part of my delegation. She will be focusing on Vital Voices follow-up in each of the countries.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. MacKay', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

copied
Reed
Podesta

CC : LEG Aff
TO COORDINATE
REPLY

PA



8-30-99

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 27, 1999

JAMES P. MCGOVERN
3RD DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mr. President -

I am strongly supporting
the Massachusetts Education Initiative forBilled
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-30-99

Pls Review -

Need reply to the Governor
This is a good thing
to do - If I can't
maybe VP, Tipper
or Sec. Riley could

B Reed

Pls review -

Need reply to McGovern

This is a good thing
to do - If I can't
maybe VP, Tipper
or Sec. Riley could

time to

exactly
on city and
state.

HEILS is on - BC
your

initiative (Executive Order 12900) to increase
opportunities for Hispanic Americans. We

have a vibrant and active Latino community
in Massachusetts - and your participation
in the upcoming program would strengthen



8-30-99

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 27, 1999

JAMES P. MCGOVERN
3RD DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mr. President -

I am strongly supporting the Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students (MEILS) - and would urge you to accept their invitation to once again visit Worcester. It was exactly one year ago today that you visited our city and we would be honored to have you back.

MEILS is an outgrowth of your initiative (Executive Order 12900) to increase opportunities for Hispanic Americans. We have a vibrant and active Latino community in Massachusetts - and your participation in the upcoming program would strengthen

These Clout and focus on Commonwealth's
agenda on issues that will make a
real difference.

Please consider their invitation. I
would be personally grateful.

With respect and friendship —
Jim

Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students Planning Committee Members

Steering Committee:

Antonia Jiménez, Judge Luis G. Pérez, Rev. Wesley Williams

Steering Committee

Name		Brief Description
1. Antonia Jiménez	Steering Committee	Antonia Jiménez is Special Assistant to Governor Cellucci. She is responsible for implementing the Affirmative Market Program. The goal of this program is to build capacity and enhance the participation of Minority- and Women-owned Businesses. Prior to joining the Office of the Governor, Antonia served as Chief Financial Officer for the Executive Office of Education and the Board of Higher Education. She serves on the Community Development Finance Board, the Latino Professional Network, Oficina Hispana and was a member of the WGBH Community Advisory Board. Ms. Jiménez has a B.S. in Biology from Emmanuel College.
2. Judge Luis G. Pérez	Steering Committee	Honorable Luis G. Pérez was born in the town of Aibonito, Puerto Rico. In 1960, his family became one of the firsts to settle in Worcester, Massachusetts and have resided in the area since. Judge Pérez received his B.A. from Assumption College and graduated from the Suffolk University School of Law. In addition, he has received honorary doctorate degrees from Worcester State College and the University of Massachusetts - Amherst. On April 20, 1987, Judge Pérez became the first Puerto Rican to be appointed to the bench in Massachusetts. Judge Pérez has been the recipient of many certificates and awards in recognition for his leadership and advocacy roles, not only from the Latino community, but from the Worcester community as well.
3. Reverend Wesley Williams	Steering Committee	The Rev. Wesley Williams currently serves as the Executive Director of United Methodist Urban Services, Inc. (UMUS), the urban ministry for the United Methodist Denomination. UMUS was created to serve the crying need of body and spirit in the Greater Boston area and throughout New England. He served as campus minister for two years at the University of Pennsylvania engaging students to work in the prisons. Rev. Williams received a Masters of Divinity (M.Div.) from Harvard University in 1976. UMUS has developed a community policing initiative with the Boston Police Department called Youth & Police In Partnership (YPP). This program puts youth and police together in a problem-solving methodology to solve problems in the neighborhood. UMUS is the lead agency in an ecumenical religious community project with the Boston Public Schools that involves community and families in children's learning. This program not only brings volunteers into the schools, but also teaches parents how to help their children and how to work with the school system to enhance their children's learning. In addition, UMUS is the lead agency for the Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students (MEILS).

Boston

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Linda Delgado	Higher Education	At Northeastern University, Ms. Delgado is the director of the Latino Student Cultural Center and is in close touch with their Latino student community. As a university administrator and faculty, she can help to disseminate information and gather data in a timely fashion. She is currently the co-chair for the CWEC (Citywide Education Coalition) in Boston and is also part of the Strategic Planning Task Force for the Lawrence Public School Systems.
2. Alicia Fuentes	Educator	Ms. Fuentes is a bilingual high school education teacher from the Boston public school system.
3. Brenda Tañon-Jackson	Educator	Ms. Tañon-Jackson is a special needs teacher in the Boston Public Schools. Formerly, she served as a Youth Development Director in the Boston inner city housing projects. Ms. Tañon-Jackson is a strong advocate for inner city youth.
4. Myriam Torres	Educator	Ms. Torres is a coordinator of Bilingual Education in Boston Public Schools system. She leads the community in the area of bilingual/multicultural education and works closely with school officials to constantly improve the learning experience of MA students. She serves as the vice-president of an organization named the Urban Ministries in Action and is heavily involved with other local religious groups.
5. William Morales	Youth	Mr. Morales is the Egelston Square Youth Center Executive Director in addition to leading the Youth Police Partnership. As a former gang leader, Mr. Morales comes with a depth of understanding and experience that many youths face. A noted speaker on youth violence issues, he has participated in forums for troubled teen throughout the nation. Recently, he was profiled in <i>Stone Soup for the World</i> , a 1997 anthology which profiles individuals life changing stories of kindness and courageous acts of service.
6. Reverend Luis Benavides	Religious Community	Rev. Benavides is currently residing over St. Andrew's United Methodist Church in Jamaica Plain. Prior to relocating to Massachusetts, Rev. Benavides and his family did extensive ministry work in Costa Rico and Mexico City.

Brockton

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Maria Quiros	School Department	For the past seventeen years, Ms. Quirós has been working as a Community Facilitator for the bilingual program of the Brockton Public Schools. Over the years she has come across many issues affecting the Latino students and their families. Ms. Quirós has always made it her mission to fight for their rights and she has become their advocate, although at times it has not been easy. The lack of Latino representation/role models in the school faculty motivated Ms. Quirós to pursue her bachelor's degree, and in the fall she is planning to attend U-Mass Boston to complete a Master's degree in counseling. And perhaps make a difference in many of these students' lives.
2. Henry Lopez	Educator	Mr. Lopez is a teacher for the Brockton public school system.

Cambridge

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		TBD

Chelsea

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Guillermo Quinteros	Community Based Organization	Guillermo Quinteros is the Community Organizing Director of Chelsea's Commission on Hispanic Affairs. He has worked on organizing parents on issues of education and to rally in defense of their rights. He also works with voter registration and political participation for Latinos. Mr. Quinteros has a Masters in City Planning degree from MIT. He has been teaching for a year in the Worcester Public schools. Mr. Quinteros has also worked in the South End in Boston on health and parenting education.
2. Christian Lara	Community Based Organization	Mr. Lara has been an active member of the Chelsea community since his arrival in 1987 from Costa Rica. Mr. Lara is currently the Assistant Director of ROCA, Inc., a family, youth and community development organization. ROCA offers classes, workshops and other training programs to parents and families of Chelsea and its surrounding communities.

Framingham

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Maricela Quintanilla	Parent	Ms. Quintanilla is an entrepreneur who for the past five years has owned and run a truck catering business. Ms. Quintanilla's has held a leadership role within the Latino community, school department and the Framingham Coalition, Hispanic-American Latino Advocacy Action team (HALA).
2. Argentina Arias	Community Based Organization	Having been an active member of the Framingham community for over 20 years, Ms. Arias has extensive experience in community outreach, organizing and planning. She was for ten years the executive director of a Latino/Hispanic agency, which means she is well connected and networked in the community. Currently, she is a community liaison who coordinates the Hispanic American Latino and the community connections action teams. She also serves on the Boards of: YMCA, DSS and the Tercentennial Committee and is an elected town meeting member.
3. Ester de Jong	Educator	Ms. de Jong came from the Netherlands ten years ago to pursue her doctorate at Boston University in Bilingual Education. She is currently the Assistant Director of Bilingual Education for the Framingham Public Schools. She is committed to providing quality education for all language minority students in public schools.

Holyoke

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		Community selecting Planning Committee Members

Lawrence

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. William Dávila	Higher Education	Before Mr. Dávila recently anchored as an admission counselor for Lesley College's Graduate and Adult Baccalaureate Programs, he directed a program aimed to retrain unemployed and underemployed citizens and another that operates Boy Scouts geared for the Latino community. While a student at UMass-Amherst, he participated in the Hispanic Outreach Program. The program promoted college education to inner city youth and initiated agreements between the University and the students. Students were encouraged to complete high school and guaranteed admission to the University.
2. Dr. Hector N. Torres	Higher Education	Dr. Torres is currently the Managing Director of Patent Law and Engineering Service. He is an Assistant Professor and Director of the College Prep Program at U-Mass Lowell. He is also an Adjunct Professor at Atlantic Union College. With his Puerto Rico origin, highly educated background, research done in the field of education law, and his involvement with the Kids at Risk summer program, Dr. Torres brings a well-rounded perspective to the committee.

Leominster/Fitchburg

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		TBD

Lowell

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Maria Vejar	Educator	Ms. Vejar teaches at Lowell High School. She is a co-chair of the Hispanic Advisory Council at the school. In addition, she is responsible for creating the First Annual Latino Student Awards Night. The event recognizes students for their success and achievements in all aspects of their lives. Ms. Vejar also has extensive involvement with the community in regards to education, health, employment as well as other issues.

Lynn

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		TBD

Milford

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Monserrate Quiñones	Parent	Ms. Quinones is an energetic, committed professional with over twenty years of experience in advocacy and case management. Her job requires her to connect with youths from the local community on a daily basis. She possesses highly effective communication skills in Spanish and English, along with a broad range of expertise in the Human Service Field.

2. Ana Soto	Community Based Organization	Ms. Soto has had extensive involvement with the prison population. She is currently the prison liaison for the South Middlesex Opportunity Council Agency and a substance abuse counselor for clients on probation. Ms. Soto serves as a link between the Latino inmate population and administrators. Her work with the Latino prison population has allowed her to gain an understanding of how education failed them and what how it could have been prevented.
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New Bedford

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		TBD

Somerville

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Herenia Hernandez	Parent	Ms. Hernandez is a mother of public schoolers in Somerville and has articulated concern regarding the educational status of Latino students in MA. She has some thoughtful perspective and explanations for the related barriers and issues. Ms. Hernandez is currently employed by the Somerville Public School System in the Bilingual Program. She continues to work the Latino community identifying the educational issues and needs that are unique to Latino students.
2. Ismael Vasquez	Community Based Organization	Mr. Vasquez is currently the Latino Peer Coordinator for the Community Action Agency of Somerville.

Springfield

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Isaias M. Rodriguez	Student	Born and raised in Springfield Massachusetts, Mr. Rodriguez is currently a student at UMASS Amherst where he is an undergraduate student pursuing a double major in Legal Studies and Sociology. Mr. Rodriguez is one of the founding fathers of the first Latino Fraternity at UMASS. This aspiring lawyer has also had the opportunity to participate in other community initiatives addressing the needs of the Latino Community in Springfield.

Waltham

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1.		TBD

Worcester

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Gladys Rodriguez-Parker	Congressman	Ms. Rodriguez is a representative from Congressman James McGovern's office.

2. John Lugo	Educator	Mr. Lugo has been a community activist for 20 years. He has taught in the Worcester Public Schools and is widely knowledgeable of the Massachusetts education system. He was the interim director of the Bilingual Program. He is presently the Coordinator of the Adult Education Outreach Program. Mr. Lugo is also involved with La Cumbre Latina. •
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Statewide

Name	Constituent	Brief Description
1. Richard Colon	Corporate	Public Affairs Director for Bell Atlantic. Mr. Colon is also Co-chair of the Latino Professional Network and Chairman of Oficina Hispana.
2. Rosa Minaya Duran	Higher Education	Ms. Minaya Duran has 14 years of experience working in Higher Education. She is currently employed at Lesley College where she is the Personnel Coordinator of Off-Campus Site Administration. In addition, she is also a Member of the Executive Committee for Diversity at the College. Ms. Minaya Duran is actively involved with the Latino community. She is a member of The Latino Professional Network, the Women's Industrial and Educational Union and also volunteers in Jamaica Plain to help Latinas who need guidance on issues of health, immigration, childcare and education.
3. Ivelissa Escalera	Community Organizer	A long-time Boston resident, the Puerto Rican-born Ms. Escalera has been extensively involved in the conceptualization, planning and implementation of community development initiatives that seek to empower vulnerable families and children. She is presently Executive Board Vice Chair of Action for Boston Community Development, Inc., and holds volunteer leadership positions with key organizations including the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR), and Latinas: Salud y Alternativas. Ms. Escalera spent several years with Boston Public Schools as both a teacher and an administrator. Ms. Escalera served as Director of the West Zone Parent Information Center, who serviced more than 22,000 students and parents in 56 district schools.
4. Dr. Nitza M. Hidalgo	Higher Education	Dr. Hidalgo is a Professor of Education at Westfield State College where she teaches courses in the history and philosophy of education, multicultural education and Latino studies. In the classroom, she aims to help students understand the importance of diverse cultural influences in schools, and the prevalence of institutional racism in society. Dr. Hidalgo has published in two areas: Latino parental involvement in schools and qualitative research. Dr. Hidalgo received her terminal degree from the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University. She is dedicated to the improvement of education for Latino students.
5. Adriana P. Isaza	Student	Ms. Isaza currently works in developing and fostering the process with Minority and Women businesses in state contracting for the Commonwealth. In addition, she is also a graduate student pursuing a degree in Management Communication and Public Policy at Emerson College. As an undergraduate student, Ms. Isaza was very involved with Northeastern University's Latin American Student Organization collaborating on different initiatives involving the Latino Student Cultural Center.

6. Elba Méndez	Parent	Ms. Méndez serves as the Telecommunications Equipment, Supplies and Services Procurement Manager for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. As part of her role in an oversight procurement position, Ms. Mendez has recently created opportunities for minority and women businesses (M/WBE) in the Commonwealth to foster new business relationships with large organizations such as Xerox Corporation and IKON Office Solutions, Inc. Ms. Mendez has volunteered her services in Latino Voter Registration projects and will serve as a volunteer in the Year 2000 Census project.
7. Jan Paschal	U.S. Dept. of Education	President William J. Clinton appointed Jan L. Paschal, a teacher from New Hampshire, to the Office of the Secretary's Regional Representative for the U.S. Department of Education in March 1994. As the Secretary's Regional Representative, Jan has visited school districts throughout New England promoting the initiatives and programs of the Secretary of Education. As the Secretary's Regional Representative for Region I (New England), Jan has held region-wide as well as state conferences for young women in high school; has brought educators from across the country to this area for conferences relating to many aspects of the educational processes.
8. Olga Pirela	U.S. Dept. of Education	Olga Pirela serves as Staff Assistant to the Secretary's Regional Representative in the immediate Office of the Secretary's Regional Representative. The Region I office is also responsible for overall leadership for the Department in engaging a wide variety of intergovernmental, interagency, community and public advocacy groups in the President's and Secretary's education agenda. Ms. Pirela is responsible for the preparation and planning of conferences and major events in Region I. She also performs a number of outreach and communications functions that occur regularly between the Office of the Secretary's Regional Representative and its constituents.
9. Hilda Ramirez	Corporate	Ms. Ramirez is an energetic and progressive activist for the Latino community and she advocates for more higher education opportunities for Latino/Hispanic youth. She will soon be pursuing a Master's from the Harvard Graduate School of Education and she plans to use this to work with the public school system and develop programs that would motivate the youth to further their education and eventually become leaders in their own communities.
10. Kathy Rodriguez	MA Dept. of Education	Ms. Rodriguez is the Coordinator of the Massachusetts Family Literacy Consortium, a statewide literacy initiative jointly funded by the Commonwealth of MA and the U.S. Department of Education. Her 25 years of experience in preschool, elementary, secondary, and adult education in New York City, Puerto Rico, and Boston have provided her with a deep understanding of the critical role of language and literacy as a foundation for the personal, social and economic success of individuals and families. She is responsible for the overall operations of the Consortium which include: interagency collaboration, data analysis, capacity building, public awareness and marketing, special events, grant writing, and policy analysis.

BOSTON

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
582,491	71,162	12.2

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
241,600	24,500	10.1

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Thomas Payzant	Boston Public Schools 26 Court Street, Boston, MA 02108	617-635-9050	617-635-9059	tpayzant@boston.k12.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	48.7	30,108	8.5
Asian	9.0	5,564	4.1
Hispanic	25.7	15,889	9.7
Native American	0.4	247	0.2
White	16.2	10,015	77.5
Total	100.0	61,823	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
21.8	13,477	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
70.0	43,276	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	36.9	22,813	53.4
Two-Year College	18.5	11,437	18.5
Work	9.6	5,935	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	8.4	5,193	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	8.1	5,008	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	1	11	66	22	227	11	20	46	24	232	3	31	45	21	232
Black	0	2	57	41	221	1	3	33	63	217	0	6	45	49	221
Hispanic	0	2	58	40	221	1	4	38	56	219	0	10	50	40	23
Native Amer.	0	0	53	47	220	1	4	25	71	216	0	5	45	51	220
White	1	10	64	25	227	7	15	42	36	227	4	26	46	24	231
Mixed	0	7	57	36	224	3	8	37	52	221	2	15	47	36	226
Total	0	4	56	39	222	2	6	34	57	219	1	11	44	44	223

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	2	46	35	18	234	12	31	26	32	233	0	22	27	51	220
Black	0	25	44	30	228	1	5	14	80	210	0	3	14	83	208
Hispanic	0	21	41	38	225	1	5	12	82	209	0	4	12	84	208
Native Amer.	0	7	36	58	218	0	2	13	84	206	0	2	4	93	204
White	4	55	28	14	238	11	26	24	39	230	0	28	29	42	225
Mixed	1	40	42	17	233	2	14	19	64	216	1	8	24	68	214
Total	1	29	37	32	228	3	11	15	71	214	0	9	16	75	211

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	1	31	30	37	226	8	24	25	43	226	0	14	36	50	221
Black	1	11	30	58	217	1	5	12	82	208	0	3	21	76	212
Hispanic	0	7	30	62	215	1	4	9	86	207	0	2	17	81	210
Native Amer.	0	3	23	74	209	0	8	5	87	206	0	0	23	77	208
White	7	48	22	23	235	10	28	22	40	228	0	24	41	34	226
Mixed	1	25	34	40	224	1	10	22	67	214	1	6	45	50	217
Total	1	17	24	57	218	3	10	13	76	211	0	6	22	71	213

BROCKTON

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
91,325	6,957	7.6

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
42,000	3,500	8.3

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Joseph Bage	Brockton Public Schools 43 Crescent Street, Brockton, MA 02301	508-580-7511	508-580-7513	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	36.3	5,672	8.5
Asian	3.2	500	4.1
Hispanic	12.4	1,938	9.7
Native American	0.6	94	0.2
White	47.5	7,422	77.5
Total	100.0	15,626	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
7.7	1,203	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
54.0	8,438	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	50.3	7,860	53.4
Two-Year College	26.8	4,188	18.5
Work	15.4	2,406	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	5.7	891	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	8.4	1,313	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	4	68	28	224	0	15	47	38	224	0	19	55	26	229
Black	0	2	59	39	222	1	6	39	54	220	1	11	58	30	226
Hispanic	0	2	53	45	221	2	4	37	57	219	0	11	54	36	223
Native Amer.	0	0	55	45	221	0	6	29	65	219	0	10	52	39	225
White	0	9	72	19	227	6	20	48	25	231	2	32	54	11	234
Mixed	0	8	71	22	226	9	12	50	29	228	1	29	47	23	231
Total	0	6	65	29	224	4	13	44	39	225	1	22	54	23	229

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	35	49	16	232	5	14	16	65	219	0	3	32	65	216
Black	0	24	48	27	228	0	4	12	84	208	0	3	18	78	211
Hispanic	0	24	44	32	226	1	3	17	80	209	0	5	20	75	211
Native Amer.	0	8	83	8	225	0	8	15	77	210	0	0	38	62	213
White	0	44	41	15	234	5	17	23	55	221	1	19	33	47	222
Mixed	0	35	49	16	233	3	13	18	67	215	0	10	35	55	219
Total	0	33	44	22	230	3	11	18	69	215	1	11	27	62	216

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	2	23	30	44	224	0	5	28	67	212	0	7	35	58	216
Black	0	10	36	54	218	0	2	8	90	206	0	2	21	76	212
Hispanic	0	14	33	53	220	0	2	10	88	206	0	2	22	76	213
Native Amer.															
White	4	33	39	24	231	2	10	30	58	218	0	13	51	36	223
Mixed	2	33	39	26	229	2	11	22	65	216	0	7	52	41	221
Total	2	20	33	45	223	1	6	17	76	211	0	7	33	60	216

CAMBRIDGE

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
99,772	7,766	7.8

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
41,500	2,300	5.5

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Bobbie D'Alessandro	Cambridge Public Schools 159 Thorndike Street, Cambridge, MA 02141	617-349-6494	617-349-6496	bobbie_dalessandro@cps.ci.cambridge.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	34.3	2,580	8.5
Asian	10.0	752	4.1
Hispanic	14.3	1,076	9.7
Native American	0.5	38	0.2
White	41.0	3,084	77.5
Total	100.1	7,530	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
6.0	451	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
31.2	2,347	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	63.4	4,770	53.4
Two-Year College	15.6	1,174	18.5
Work	10.4	782	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	2.0	150	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	4.2	316	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	32	62	6	233	28	30	25	17	243	11	51	19	19	240
Black	0	3	72	25	224	1	8	44	46	222	0	15	58	27	227
Hispanic	0	3	63	34	224	4	17	32	46	225	4	21	42	32	228
Native Amer.	0	0	85	15	226	8	8	54	31	228	0	15	62	23	229
White	2	21	67	10	232	19	26	40	15	239	12	42	35	11	240
Mixed	0	5	76	20	227	2	20	41	37	228	5	29	44	22	232
Total	1	13	67	19	228	12	19	39	31	231	7	30	41	21	233

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	4	60	28	8	241	12	40	32	16	238	8	36	32	24	234
Black	1	29	55	16	231	1	13	21	65	216	0	8	31	62	215
Hispanic	0	32	47	21	230	4	7	21	68	216	0	7	19	74	214
Native Amer.															
White	6	59	28	8	242	24	30	19	27	238	7	39	26	28	233
Mixed	3	51	34	11	237	7	26	27	40	226	1	27	24	47	223
Total	3	44	40	14	236	11	21	22	46	226	3	23	26	48	223

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	8	35	46	12	235	12	19	38	31	231	0	19	62	19	228
Black	0	20	43	36	224	1	6	23	71	213	0	7	39	54	218
Hispanic	3	19	47	31	227	0	9	28	63	214	0	9	47	44	220
Native Amer.															
White	7	53	26	15	239	20	25	24	21	234	2	39	36	22	232
Mixed	0	45	30	25	232	5	13	35	48	223	0	15	48	38	224
Total	3	34	33	29	230	9	13	24	54	221	1	19	38	41	223

CHELSEA

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
31,438	12,135	38.6

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
8,000	1,600	20.0

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Douglas Sears	Chelsea Public Schools 208 City Hall, Chelsea, MA 02150	617-889-8415	617-889-8361	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State %
African American	8.7	456	8.5
Asian	8.3	436	4.1
Hispanic	65.2	3,421	9.7
Native American	0.1	5	0.2
White	17.7	929	77.5
Total	100.0	5,247	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State %
24.5	1,286	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State %
65.8	3,453	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State %
Four-Year College	26.7	1,401	53.4
Two-Year College	34.4	1,805	18.5
Work	21.4	1,123	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State %
Annual Dropout	4.0	210	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	7.4	388	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	0	62	38	222	8	12	42	38	228	0	15	54	31	226
Black	0	5	50	45	222	5	3	40	53	221	0	13	55	33	225
Hispanic	0	1	60	39	221	3	12	47	39	225	0	11	55	34	225
Native Amer.	0	0	60	40	219	0	10	50	40	224	0	0	60	40	219
White	0	3	69	27	226	8	24	32	35	231	0	31	48	21	231
Mixed	0	3	53	44	221	3	11	36	50	224	0	8	61	31	224
Total	0	2	59	39	222	4	12	42	42	225	0	14	53	33	225

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	3	35	35	26	231	6	23	35	35	227	0	6	32	61	216	
Black	0	14	73	14	228	0	5	9	86	208	0	0	14	86	207	
Hispanic	0	22	47	31	226	0	4	24	72	212	0	4	8	88	209	
Native Amer.																
White	0	54	32	14	236	0	29	23	48	223	0	18	27	55	221	
Mixed	0	50	44	6	238	11	11	39	39	227	6	11	33	50	222	
Total	0	27	42	30	227	1	10	22	67	214	0	6	15	78	211	

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian																
Black	0	28	28	44	223	0	6	17	78	213	0	22	39	39	224	
Hispanic	0	0	22	78	210	0	0	3	97	203	0	0	14	86	208	
Native Amer.																
White	2	26	38	34	226	2	10	23	65	217	1	13	48	38	223	
Mixed	0	42	33	25	230	0	17	17	67	218	0	17	42	42	221	
Total	1	23	35	41	224	2	9	20	70	214	1	11	43	45	221	

FITCHBURG

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
41,194	3,957	9.6

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
17,150	1,100	6.4

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Philip M. Fallon	Fitchburg Public Schools 376 South Street, Fitchburg, MA 01420	978-345-3200	978-348-2305	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)			
	District %	District #	State
African American	6.6	362	8.5
Asian	9.6	526	4.1
Hispanic	24.9	1,365	9.7
Native American	0.1	5	0.2
White	58.8	3,223	77.5
Total	100.0	5,481	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
9.6	521	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
50.1	2,746	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	57.4	3,146	53.4
Two-Year College	19.8	1,085	18.5
Work	16.0	877	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	3.3	181	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	2.0	110	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	2	56	42	221	0	7	40	53	219	0	16	53	31	227
Black		0	0	60	40	220	0	3	23	74	215	0	11	43	46	223
Hispanic		0	2	42	57	219	0	1	26	73	215	0	15	48	37	224
Native Amer.																
White		0	8	75	17	227	4	13	51	32	227	3	41	45	11	236
Mixed		0	9	67	23	225	2	5	51	42	223	2	23	53	21	230
Total		0	6	65	30	224	2	9	41	48	222	2	29	46	23	231

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	35	49	16	231	0	14	24	62	215	0	5	22	73	212
Black		0	14	45	41	223	0	0	14	86	206	0	0	9	91	205
Hispanic		0	13	35	51	220	1	0	6	93	205	0	1	7	91	204
Native Amer.																
White		1	55	32	12	237	3	17	36	44	223	1	17	38	44	223
Mixed		3	34	43	20	231	0	11	20	69	213	0	9	31	60	216
Total		1	38	35	26	230	2	11	25	62	216	1	10	26	63	216

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	35	47	18	233	0	18	41	41	221	0	6	71	24	226
Black																
Hispanic		0	0	28	72	215	0	0	11	89	206	0	6		78	214
Native Amer.																
White		9	39	34	18	235	1	10	35	54	218	0	16	58	6	227
Mixed		0	20	40	40	223	10	0	20	70	215	0	10	50	40	222
Total		5	26	33	36	227	1	7	24	68	213	0	11	45	43	221

FRAMINGHAM

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
64,573	6,461	10.0

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
29,900	1,250	4.2

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Mark Smith	Framingham Public Schools 454 Water Street, Framingham, MA 01701	508-626-9117	508-626-9119	msmith@framingham.k12.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	9.1	694	8.5
Asian	5.0	381	4.1
Hispanic	15.5	1,182	9.7
Native American	0.1	8	0.2
White	70.3	5,361	77.5
Total	100.0	7,626	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
11.9	907	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
24.9	1,899	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	71.8	5,475	53.4
Two-Year College	12.6	961	18.5
Work	11.3	862	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	3.8	290	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	3.6	275	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	31	66	3	236	25	19	44	13	242	19	47	34	0	246
Black		0	6	68	26	225	2	13	62	23	227	2	21	64	13	231
Hispanic		0	4	63	33	223	3	7	54	36	225	2	13	60	25	227
Native Amer.																
White		0	34	61	5	236	19	34	36	12	241	8	57	30	5	243
Mixed		0	44	50	6	239	44	28	22	6	251	22	44	28	6	247
Total		0	27	61	12	233	16	26	41	18	237	7	45	38	10	239

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	69	24	7	240	14	38	31	17	239	0	38	38	24	232
Black		0	36	33	30	229	0	9	24	67	214	0	3	36	61	215
Hispanic		0	16	43	41	222	0	6	11	83	209	0	5	19	76	210
Native Amer.																
White		4	58	27	1	240	14	32	26	29	234	1	34	37	28	230
Mixed		0	44	34	22	231	3	25	19	53	222	0	25	31	44	223
Total		2	48	29	20	234	9	25	24	42	227	1	25	33	41	225

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	44	40	16	233	12	36	20	32	235	4	16	68	12	230
Black		0	10	48	41	221	3	3	14	79	210	0	7	34	59	219
Hispanic		0	12	50	38	224	0	12	15	73	213	0	8	42	50	218
Native Amer.																
White		3	57	29	11	238	7	36	31	26	233	2	33	50	15	233
Mixed		7	48	24	21	234	7	17	24	52	222	0	28	41	31	228
Total		3	44	31	22	233	6	27	25	42	226	2	25	46	28	228

HOLYOKE

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
42,198	15,529	36.8

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
19,100	4,400	23.3

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
James R. McDonnell, Jr.	Holyoke Public Schools 57 Suffolk Street, Holyoke, MA 01040	413-534-2005	413-534-2297	jmc@massed.net

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	3.6	270	8.5
Asian	0.6	45	4.1
Hispanic	68.7	5,144	9.7
Native American	0.1	7	0.2
White	27.0	2,021	77.5
Total	100.0	7,487	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
19.1	1,430	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
69.7	5,218	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	25.6	1,917	53.4
Two-Year College	31.7	2,373	18.5
Work	33.3	2,493	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	9.8	734	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	8.3	621	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian															
Black	0	0	17	83	214	0	4	17	78	213	0	0	48	52	216
Hispanic	0	1	45	54	219	0	2	26	72	214	0	6	43	51	220
Native Amer.	0	8	50	42	221	0	8	8	83	217	0	17	33	50	223
White	0	10	73	19	227	3	14	51	32	227	2	40	40	17	236
Mixed	0	0	67	33	222	0	11	36	53	222	0	25	47	28	228
Total	0	3	49	48	220	1	5	27	67	216	0	13	40	47	222

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian															
Black	0	17	29	44	220	0	6	6	89	209	0	6	6	89	206
Hispanic	0	7	42	51	219	0	1	6	93	204	0	0	9	91	205
Native Amer.															
White	1	44	41	14	234	4	20	19	56	220	1	23	33	43	223
Mixed	0	29	55	16	230	0	0	19	81	209	0	3	35	61	217
Total	0	17	41	41	223	1	5	9	85	208	0	6	15	80	210

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian															
Black															
Hispanic	0	3	22	75	211	0	2	3	95	204	0	2	12	36	209
Native Amer.															
White	3	31	43	23	230	1	12	33	55	218	1	13	51	35	224
Mixed	0	12	48	39	221	0	3	21	76	210	0	9	30	61	215
Total	1	15	33	51	219	0	6	16	78	210	0	6	28	66	215

LAWRENCE

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
69,712	33,772	48.4

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
23,305	7,450	32.0

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Mae E. Gaskins	Lawrence Public Schools 255 Essex Street, Lawrence, MA 01840	978-975-5900	978-975-5904	mgaskins@lawrence.k12.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	2.7	309	8.5
Asian	3.4	390	4.1
Hispanic	78.4	8,983	9.7
Native American	0.0	0	0.2
White	15.4	1,765	77.5
Total	99.9	11,447	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
30.7	3,518	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
73.0	8,364	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	41.8	4,789	53.4
Two-Year College	34.2	3,919	18.5
Work	16.3	1,868	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	10.4	1,192	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	8.6	985	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	7	59	33	225	7	11	41	41	226	0	33	33	33	228
Black		0	2	50	48	221	5	5	20	70	217	0	18	39	43	223
Hispanic		0	1	58	40	221	2	6	35	57	219	0	12	50	38	225
Native Amer.		0	0	50	50	219	0	0	33	67	214	0	0	50	50	220
White		0	7	69	25	225	1	13	43	43	224	2	29	48	21	231
Mixed		0	2	74	24	225	0	14	44	42	223	0	12	58	30	228
Total		0	2	60	38	222	2	7	34	57	219	0	15	48	37	225

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	53	30	17	233	13	20	27	40	231	0	27	27	47	223
Black		0	33	48	19	231	0	5	24	71	211	0	5	24	71	213
Hispanic		0	16	46	38	224	0	4	16	79	210	0	3	12	85	208
Native Amer.																
White		0	33	47	19	231	3	14	19	64	217	0	14	25	60	219
Mixed		2	37	43	18	232	0	6	27	67	214	0	4	24	71	214
Total		0	21	44	34	225	1	6	17	77	211	0	5	14	80	210

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		5	18	41	36	228	0	36	18	45	225	0	18	36	45	223
Black																
Hispanic		1	11	34	55	218	0	2	14	84	208	0	3	20	68	215
Native Amer.																
White		0	29	35	35	227	0	6	35	59	215	0	6	47	47	221
Mixed		0	14	43	43	220	0	0	21	79	208	0	7	43	50	216
Total		1	13	32	55	218	0	4	13	83	208	0	3	26	70	214

LEOMINSTER

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
41,844	3,766	9.0

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
20,610	1,265	4.2

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Joseph B. Rappa	Leominster Public Schools 24 Church Street, Leominster, MA 01453	978-534-7700	978-534-7775	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	3.9	232	8.5
Asian	3.3	196	4.1
Hispanic	15.1	898	9.7
Native American	0.2	12	0.2
White	77.4	4,604	77.5
Total	99.9	5,942	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
2.7	161	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
27.4	1,630	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	50.8	3,022	53.4
Two-Year College	20.7	1,231	18.5
Work	10.8	642	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	4.0	238	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	4.8	286	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	0	64	36	223	0	7	71	21	224	0	21	50	29	228
Black	0	0	56	44	222	0	0	39	61	219	0	11	72	17	227
Hispanic	0	0	56	44	220	0	4	42	53	219	0	11	60	29	224
Native Amer.															
White	0	20	69	11	231	9	22	49	19	233	3	51	39	7	239
Mixed	0	19	81	0	231	8	24	51	16	234	5	41	51	3	238
Total	0	16	68	15	229	7	20	49	24	231	3	43	44	10	237

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	6	12	57	35	227	6	24	18	53	224	0	18	41	41	221
Black	0	8	83	8	227	0	0	17	83	210	0	0	17	83	210
Hispanic	0	24	49	27	227	0	6	18	76	211	0	6	24	71	213
Native Amer.															
White	4	58	29	8	240	6	26	28	40	228	1	28	37	35	227
Mixed	0	52	37	11	237	7	7	33	52	220	0	22	41	37	225
Total	3	49	35	13	237	5	20	26	49	224	0	23	34	43	224

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	19	44	38	221	0	19	13	69	216	0	13	19	69	215
Black															
Hispanic	0	16	29	56	216	0	2	7	91	205	0	2	22	76	212
Native Amer.															
White	4	31	39	26	230	5	14	26	55	220	1	19	48	32	226
Mixed	0	45	20	35	226	0	20	15	65	217	0	20	35	45	220
Total	3	27	34	36	225	3	13	20	63	216	1	15	39	46	222

LOWELL

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
107,531	13,080	12.2

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
39,730	4,905	12.4

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
George N. Tsapatsaris	Lowell Public Schools 155 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852	978-937-7647	978-441-3761	gtsapatsaris@lowell.k12.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

Race	District %	District #	State
African American	3.5	555	8.5
Asian	30.5	4,834	4.1
Hispanic	21.8	3,455	9.7
Native American	0.1	16	0.2
White	44.2	7,006	77.5
Total	100.1	15,866	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
17.5	2,773	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
56.7	8,987	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	50.7	8,036	53.4
Two-Year College	27.1	4,295	18.5
Work	12.4	1,965	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	3.1	491	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	2.8	444	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	4	55	41	222	1	9	42	47	222	1	23	47	28	229
Black		0	2	58	40	222	0	7	37	56	219	0	25	53	23	229
Hispanic		0	0	50	50	219	1	4	36	59	219	1	16	50	33	226
Native Amer.		0	0	42	58	219	0	8	35	58	220	0	15	62	23	229
White		0	7	66	27	226	4	15	47	34	227	3	36	50	11	235
Mixed		0	9	62	29	224	0	13	36	51	221	2	29	55	15	233
Total		0	4	58	38	223	2	10	41	47	223	2	26	49	23	230

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	22	45	34	226	1	7	19	73	213	0	5	20	74	212
Black		0	22	43	35	225	0	0	13	87	206	0	4	13	83	208
Hispanic		0	12	44	44	221	0	1	12	88	206	0	1	12	87	207
Native Amer.																
White		1	42	40	17	233	1	13	27	59	218	1	14	30	55	220
Mixed		0	37	42	20	231	3	14	19	64	216	2	8	27	63	217
Total		0	27	41	32	227	1	8	19	72	213	0	8	22	71	213

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		1	15	48	36	223	1	11	22	67	215	0	8	43	50	219
Black		0	14	46	39	221	0	0	14	86	208	0	7	36	57	216
Hispanic		2	11	46	41	222	6	4	11	80	211	0	6	28	67	216
Native Amer.																
White		2	40	44	13	235	7	19	31	43	225	0	23	55	23	229
Mixed		0	29	64	7	233	7	7	21	64	216	0	29	50	21	227
Total		1	22	41	35	225	3	11	22	65	216	0	12	40	48	220

LYNN

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
81,932	10,296	12.6

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
37,845	2,270	6.0

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
James Mazareas	Lynn Public Schools 14 Central Avenue, Lynn, MA 01901	781-593-1680 ext. 153	781-477-7487	drmazare@massed.net

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	15.3	2,160	8.5
Asian	13.3	1,878	4.1
Hispanic	24.3	3,431	9.7
Native American	0.3	42	0.2
White	46.9	6,622	77.5
Total	100.1	14,133	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
5.5	777	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
58.2	8,217	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	32.4	4,575	53.4
Two-Year College	28.9	4,080	18.5
Work	24.9	3,516	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	4.3	607	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	7.1	1,002	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	1	66	33	222	2	3	51	44	222	0	14	58	28	227
Black	0	1	55	44	221	1	1	26	72	216	0	10	54	36	224
Hispanic	0	0	50	49	220	1	3	36	60	218	0	10	47	43	224
Native Amer.	0	0	48	52	221	0	4	22	74	216	0	13	43	43	225
White	0	8	71	21	227	2	16	42	40	225	2	27	57	14	232
Mixed	0	3	61	36	222	3	11	39	47	223	0	24	47	29	229
Total	0	4	62	34	223	2	9	38	51	221	1	19	53	28	228

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	32	49	19	230	2	13	22	63	217	0	11	22	67	215
Black	0	19	48	32	225	0	3	9	88	207	0	3	17	81	210
Hispanic	0	15	39	46	222	0	2	9	89	206	0	2	14	84	208
Native Amer.															
White	1	44	36	19	234	3	17	22	58	219	1	16	35	47	221
Mixed	0	49	37	15	234	2	12	15	71	214	0	7	24	68	214
Total	0	32	40	29	229	2	10	17	71	213	1	10	24	65	215

GRADE 10	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	1	18	57	24	227	4	18	19	58	220	1	17	39	43	223
Black	0	5	49	45	219	1	1	7	91	206	0	1	31	68	215
Hispanic	0	13	34	53	219	1	5	17	77	210	0	2	28	70	214
Native Amer.															
White	2	27	40	31	228	1	12	29	59	217	0	13	47	40	223
Mixed	0	13	44	44	221	0	5	15	79	211	0	0	54	46	217
Total	1	18	41	40	223	1	8	20	70	213	0	8	37	54	219

MILFORD

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
25,355	1,022	4.0

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
12,565		

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Robert J. Berardi	Milford Public Schools 31 West Fountain Street, Milford, MA 01757	508-478-1100 ext. 1102	508-478-1459	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	1.9	75	8.5
Asian	2.0	79	4.1
Hispanic	6.1	242	9.7
Native American	0.3	12	0.2
White	89.7	3,554	77.5
Total	100.0	3,962	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
2.7	107	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
17.5	693	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	74.5	2,952	53.4
Two-Year College	8.2	325	18.5
Work	10.8	428	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	2.8	111	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	3.2	127	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian																
Black																
Hispanic	0	0	57	43	222		0	7	36	57	218	0	0	50	50	220
Native Amer.																
White	0	22	74	4	233		8	28	48	16	234	5	46	45	4	240
Mixed	0	25	69	6	231		6	19	63	13	232	0	31	63	6	238
Total	0	20	73	7	232		8	26	49	19	233	5	43	45	8	238

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	64	27	9	237		0	36	55	9	234	0	36	55	9	234
Black																
Hispanic	0	18	59	24	225		0	6	12	82	212	0	0	29	71	213
Native Amer.																
White	3	56	34	7	239		10	28	32	30	232	3	35	36	26	231
Mixed	0	50	30	20	233		10	20	20	50	225	10	30	30	30	231
Total	3	53	35	9	237		9	25	30	36	230	3	31	36	30	229

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian																
Black																
Hispanic	0	15	46	38	222		0	8	15	77	208	0	0	54	46	218
Native Amer.																
White	7	44	38	10	238		6	29	29	36	229	3	32	49	17	233
Mixed	0	39	50	11	233		11	11	28	50	223	0	28	56	17	230
Total	6	41	39	14	236		5	25	28	42	226	3	28	48	22	230

NEW BEDFORD

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
99,088	7,496	7.6

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
50,125	18,750	37.4

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Joseph Silva, Jr.	New Bedford Public Schools 455 County Street, New Bedford, MA 02740	508-997-4511 ext. 3270	508-997-0298	jssilva@ nbps.newbedford.k12.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	14.5	2,079	8.5
Asian	0.8	115	4.1
Hispanic	14.0	2,007	9.7
Native American	0.2	29	0.2
White	70.5	10,107	77.5
Total	100.0	14,337	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
5.5	788	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
58.2	8,344	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	40.2	5,763	53.4
Two-Year College	21.7	3,111	18.5
Work	25.0	3,584	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	9.0	1,290	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	9.5	1,362	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian															
Black	0	5	68	27	224	2	7	43	48	222	1	21	60	18	230
Hispanic	0	2	52	47	220	1	8	38	53	220	0	16	47	38	224
Native Amer.	0	3	62	35	224	0	3	53	44	220	0	9	74	18	226
White	0	6	72	23	226	4	13	48	35	227	2	33	48	17	233
Mixed	0	4	62	35	223	2	7	38	54	221	4	15	54	27	228
Total	0	5	67	28	225	3	11	45	41	224	2	27	50	20	231

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian															
Black	0	22	54	24	228	0	6	16	79	209	0	4	17	80	211
Hispanic	0	15	33	52	220	1	3	12	84	208	0	5	7	88	207
Native Amer.	0	31	19	50	223	0	6	13	81	209	0	13	13	75	211
White	1	35	47	17	232	1	17	25	57	219	0	14	30	56	219
Mixed	0	35	43	22	232	0	12	24	64	216	0	11	27	62	216
Total	1	30	45	25	229	1	13	22	64	216	0	11	24	65	216

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	0	17	25	58	216	0	0	25	75	210	0	0	33	67	213	
Black	0	12	31	57	217	0	3	9	88	207	0	3	30	67	214	
Hispanic	0	4	25	70	212	1	0	9	90	205	0	3	15	82	210	
Native Amer.	0	8	38	54	219	0	0	15	85	207	0	0	46	54	215	
White	1	28	44	27	228	3	12	30	55	219	1	15	46	38	224	
Mixed	0	13	50	37	221	0	7	20	74	211	0	9	39	52	219	
Total	1	19	37	44	222	2	8	21	70	213	0	10	36	54	218	

SOMERVILLE

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
79,415	6,398	8.0

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
28,485	2,090	7.3

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Albert F. Argenziano	Somerville Public Schools 181 Washington Street, Somerville, MA 02143	617-625-6600 ext. 6005	617-625-4731	

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	15.3	862	8.5
Asian	5.6	315	4.1
Hispanic	18.3	1,031	9.7
Native American	0.1	6	0.2
White	60.7	3,419	77.5
Total	100.0	5,633	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
13.0	732	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
70.3	3,960	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	41.8	2,355	53.4
Two-Year College	19.1	1,076	18.5
Work	23.0	1,296	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	5.6	315	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	7.7	434	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	14	76	10	231	14	19	52	14	234	10	38	43	10	238
Black	0	2	78	21	224	2	10	59	29	227	0	21	60	19	230
Hispanic	0	2	68	30	223	2	14	48	36	226	2	20	57	20	231
Native Amer.															
White	0	9	74	17	228	5	17	53	25	230	3	35	54	8	235
Mixed	0	0	62	38	221	0	8	54	38	223	0	38	62	0	232
Total	0	7	73	19	227	4	15	53	28	229	3	30	56	11	234

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	5	47	37	11	240	11	32	11	47	229	0	21	32	47	222
Black	0	23	55	23	229	2	6	27	65	214	0	10	21	69	215
Hispanic	2	23	39	37	226	0	10	15	76	212	2	3	23	73	212
Native Amer.															
White	3	42	42	12	236	6	21	29	43	225	4	16	32	47	223
Mixed	0	44	31	25	232	6	6	31	56	219	6	6	19	69	216
Total	2	36	42	19	233	5	17	25	54	221	3	12	28	56	219

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	0	50	25	25	233	17	25	25	33	232	0	33	50	17	232	
Black	0	23	38	38	224	0	5	15	79	211	0	8	46	46	220	
Hispanic	0	16	43	41	222	0	7	20	73	211	0	7	38	56	218	
Native Amer.																
White	0	26	46	28	228	4	12	21	63	218	0	13	41	46	222	
Mixed	8	17	58	17	231	8	0	33	58	216	0	17	50	33	225	
Total	0	24	42	34	226	4	10	19	68	215	0	12	39	50	220	

SPRINGFIELD

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
155,778	30,861	19.8

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
68,900	11,360	16.5

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Peter Negroni	Springfield Public Schools 195 State Street, Box 1410, Springfield, MA 01102	413-787-7087		negronip@springfield.mec.edu

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	30.2	7,181	8.5
Asian	2.1	499	4.1
Hispanic	40.1	9,535	9.7
Native American	0.2	48	0.2
White	27.5	6,539	77.5
Total	100.1	23,802	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
11.5	2,734	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
76.2	18,119	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	26.7	6,349	53.4
Two-Year College	42.0	9,987	18.5
Work	19.5	4,637	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	5.0	1,189	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	11.6	2,758	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	5	68	28	225	3	15	58	25	227	10	23	45	23	232
Black	0	4	65	31	223	0	10	46	44	222	1	16	58	25	227
Hispanic	0	1	57	42	221	1	7	44	47	222	0	16	54	29	226
Native Amer.	0	2	51	47	220	0	9	36	55	220	0	13	55	32	225
White	0	18	65	17	229	10	24	45	21	234	5	38	45	12	237
Mixed	0	4	67	28	224	3	12	42	44	224	1	20	54	25	228
Total	0	7	62	31	224	3	12	43	42	224	2	21	51	26	229

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	0	32	59	9	233	2	23	34	41	225	0	9	27	64	217	
Black	0	21	57	23	228	0	3	15	82	209	0	3	15	83	209	
Hispanic	0	13	41	46	221	0	4	10	86	207	0	3	11	86	208	
Native Amer.	0	15	38	46	224	0	8	8	85	207	0	0	8	92	206	
White	0	42	41	16	234	4	19	23	54	221	0	20	31	49	222	
Mixed	2	33	44	21	231	1	8	21	70	214	1	10	22	67	215	
Total	0	24	43	32	226	1	8	15	76	211	0	8	17	75	212	

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	2	7	36	55	218	0	14	21	66	217	0	16	29	55	219	
Black	0	5	35	60	216	0	1	8	91	205	0	3	24	73	213	
Hispanic	0	2	26	72	210	0	1	5	94	204	0	2	17	82	209	
Native Amer.	0	13	19	69	214	0	0	13	88	208	0	6	31	63	214	
White	2	25	41	32	227	2	9	26	63	216	1	13	49	38	223	
Mixed	2	17	44	37	223	2	8	26	65	216	0	12	44	43	222	
Total	1	10	29	60	215	1	4	12	83	208	0	6	26	68	213	

WALTHAM

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
60,576	4,433	7.3

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
26,234	1,105	4.2

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Susan Parella	Waltham Public Schools 617 Lexington Street, Waltham, MA 02452	781-893-8050	781-647-9316	parrellas@k12.waltham.ma.us

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State %
African American	9.2	483	8.5
Asian	6.9	362	4.1
Hispanic	17.1	898	9.7
Native American	0.0	0	0.2
White	66.8	3,509	77.5
Total	100.0	5,252	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State %
4.7	247	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State %
28.3	1,487	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State %
Four-Year College	55.1	2,894	53.4
Two-Year College	18.7	982	18.5
Work	19.8	1,040	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State %
Annual Dropout	3.1	163	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	3.4	179	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	0	13	74	13	231	13	39	43	4	240	4	48	48	0	240	
Black	0	7	73	20	226	3	27	43	27	229	0	20	63	17	231	
Hispanic	0	7	73	20	226	3	8	62	27	227	0	30	55	15	231	
Native Amer.																
White	0	18	71	11	231	9	29	50	11	237	5	48	44	3	240	
Mixed	0	21	58	21	229	0	26	47	26	228	0	37	47	16	234	
Total	0	15	71	14	230	7	26	51	16	234	3	42	47	8	237	

GRADE 8	English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/ Ethnicity	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv.	Prof.	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian	0	64	35	0	242	9	35	43	13	235	4	13	57	26	228
Black	0	41	36	23	232	0	14	23	64	217	0	5	36	59	214
Hispanic	0	11	59	30	223	0	2	7	91	206	0	2	9	89	208
Native Amer.															
White	1	59	36	4	241	8	21	32	39	227	0	21	39	41	225
Mixed	0	42	25	33	228	8	0	33	58	217	0	33	8	58	221
Total	1	52	38	9	237	6	18	29	46	224	0	17	35	48	222

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp	Fail	Scaled Score	
Asian	4	29	50	17	231	0	17	25	58	220	0	13	67	21	227	
Black	0	23	42	35	225	0	4	23	73	211	0	4	46	50	218	
Hispanic	0	12	55	33	223	0	0	24	76	209	0	8	49	43	218	
Native Amer.																
White	3	46	38	13	236	8	20	32	40	227	2	26	52	21	230	
Mixed	0	46	46	8	235	0	23	23	54	222	0	23	38	38	228	
Total	2	35	41	21	231	5	15	28	52	221	1	19	50	29	226	

WORCESTER

I. General Population & Voter Information

Total Population	Number of Latinos	%
171,226	20,955	12.2

Total Registered Voters	Total Latino Voters	%
74,650	6,500	8.7

II. Superintendent Information

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
James L. Garvey	Worcester Public Schools 20 Irving Street, Worcester, MA 01609	508-799-3116	508-799-3119	millerj@massed.net

III. General School District Information

Race/Ethnicity, 1997-8 (%)

	District %	District #	State
African American	9.8	2,266	8.5
Asian	7.0	1,618	4.1
Hispanic	26.9	6,220	9.7
Native American	0.5	116	0.2
White	55.9	12,925	77.5
Total	100.1	23,145	100.0

Bilingual Education

District %	District #	State
7.0	1,618	4.8

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

District %	District #	State
45.7	10,566	25.9

Plans of High School Graduate

	District %	District #	State
Four-Year College	53.3	12,323	53.4
Two-Year College	28.9	6,682	18.5
Work	9.8	2,266	16.8

Drop-out Rate / Grade 9-12

	District %	District #	State
Annual Dropout	6.8	1,572	3.4
Dropouts 94-95	7.9	1,827	3.6

IV. 1998 Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System Results (MCAS)

GRADE 4		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		0	7	76	17	227	6	22	61	11	234	1	39	52	7	236
Black		0	2	65	33	224	3	8	55	34	226	1	24	53	22	230
Hispanic		0	2	58	40	222	1	10	48	41	223	1	22	53	25	229
Native Amer.		0	3	51	46	221	3	8	57	32	225	0	24	59	16	230
White		1	18	69	12	231	11	27	47	15	236	6	49	39	7	240
Mixed		0	8	72	19	227	6	15	48	30	229	6	28	48	17	234
Total		0	11	66	22	227	7	19	49	25	231	4	37	45	14	235

GRADE 8		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		1	41	38	20	232	6	23	34	37	226	1	16	20	62	219
Black		1	26	47	26	227	0	4	14	82	208	0	0	21	79	209
Hispanic		0	19	39	41	224	0	6	11	82	209	0	4	13	83	208
Native Amer.		0	7	53	40	221	0	0	13	87	205	0	7	7	87	208
White		2	54	32	12	237	5	20	27	49	223	0	21	29	49	222
Mixed		0	36	43	21	232	2	10	25	63	216	0	12	23	65	216
Total		1	39	35	24	231	3	14	21	62	217	0	13	22	64	216

GRADE 10		English Language Arts					Mathematics					Science & Technology				
Race/Ethnicity		Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score	Adv	Prof	Needs Imp.	Fail	Scaled Score
Asian		5	18	48	29	227	2	14	28	55	220	2	5	54	39	223
Black		0	12	44	44	220	0	2	12	86	207	0	5	26	68	215
Hispanic		1	8	35	56	216	2	2	10	86	207	1	2	21	77	212
Native Amer.		0	9	18	73	211	0	0	0	100	205	0	0	27	73	212
White		3	36	40	21	232	3	20	28	49	222	1	21	52	26	227
Mixed		2	22	54	22	228	0	7	22	72	214	0	15	41	43	223
Total		2	25	38	35	226	2	12	21	64	216	1	13	41	46	221



Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students Overview

BACKGROUND

In February of 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12900, **Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans**, specifically, "To advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the Nation's capacity to provide high-quality education, and to increase opportunities for Hispanic Americans to participate in and benefit from Federal education programs."

Because of the lack of attention given to adequate educational attainment to Latino children, the United Methodist Urban Services, Inc. (UMUS) has chosen to be the lead agency in implementing the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans in Massachusetts. UMUS focuses on family and community involvement in children's learning.

To that end, UMUS created a Steering Committee responsible for developing the framework and creating the Planning Committee. The Planning Committee will be responsible for implementing the Massachusetts Education Initiative. The Planning Committee will be comprised of: 1) representatives from the fifteen cities and towns who have a high concentration of Latinos; 2) community leaders; and 3) representatives from educational entities, parents, students, teachers, administrators, businesses, etc.

MISSION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

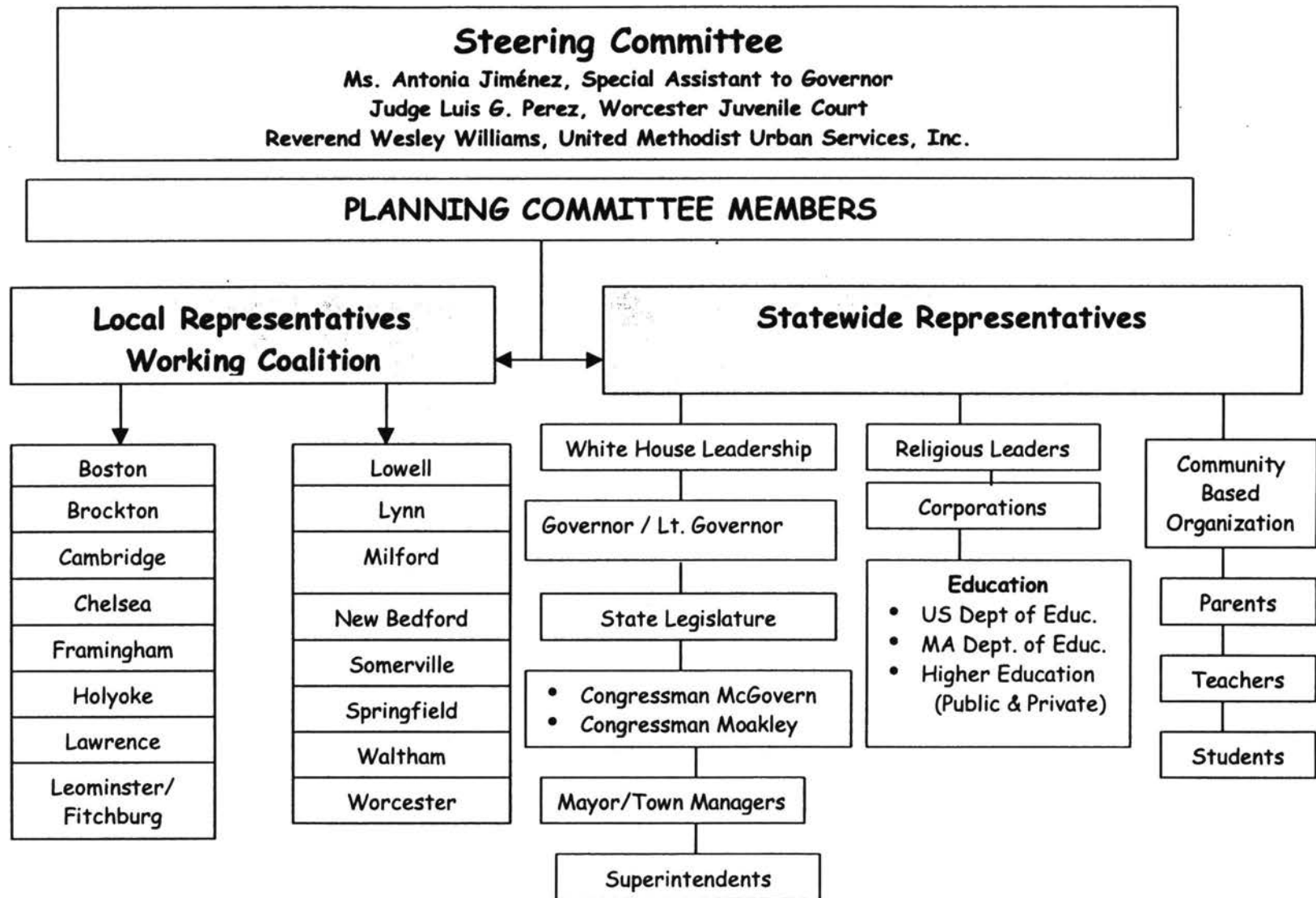
Mission Statement

The Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students (MEILS) brings together a diverse group of individuals interested in improving the quality of public education, while addressing the educational issues confronting Latinos.

The Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students (MEILS) will formulate partnership between the Latino community and state, federal and local government to ensure high-level educational achievements for Latino students, from preschoolers to lifelong learners. The goal of the MEILS is as follows:

- Develop a Statewide Latino Education Agenda;
- Create and implement local education agenda and strategies in cities and towns with high Latino concentrations;
- Collaborate with Federal, State, and Local Governments; and
- Inform the public on educational challenges facing Latinos.

Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students



Local Representatives

- The local representatives will work to establish a "Working Coalition" comprised of students, educators, administrators, business, community leaders, religious leaders, etc.
- The Working Coalition will work to survey their respective city or town in order to identify three to five goals with measurable objectives.

Town Meeting

Please join us as:

First Lady Hilary Clinton
discusses

“Hispanic Children & Youth”

Speak Up!

This impacts you!

Co- Moderators:

***Representative Jarrett T. Barrios &
Antonia Jiménez, Chair, Massachusetts Education Initiative for Latino Students***

This will be a non-interactive video conference with the First Lady from Washington, D.C.
The conference will be followed by a discussion surrounding Latino education as well as other Latino issues.

Date: Monday, August 2nd, 1999
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
Place: Federal Tip O'Neil Building
Tip O'Neil Auditorium
10 Causeway Street
Boston, MA 02133

To R.S.V.P and to obtain further information please contact Lily Fan at **(617) 727-2040.**