

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/00/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 10304

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Wednesday, July 23, 1997

2190-0774-S
rs3364

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Chron.

—

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/00/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 10304

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Wednesday, July 23, 1997

2190-0774-S

rs3364

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

JANE E. HENNEY FOR COMMISSIONER OF FDA

BORN:

(b)(6)

HOMETOWN: Woodburn, Indiana

CURRENT POSITION: Professor of Medicine and Vice President
for Health Sciences, University of New Mexico

EDUCATION:

Manchester College -- North Manchester, Indiana, B.S. Degree 1969

Indiana University School of Medicine M.D. Degree 1973;

Medical Internship, St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis 1973-1974

Resident in Internal Medicine, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, 1974-1975

Fellow in Medical Oncology, M.D. Anderson
Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston, 1975-1976

Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program, National Cancer Institute, 1976-1977

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

May 15, 1994 - Present
Vice President for Health Sciences, University of New Mexico

January 6, 1992 - March 31, 1994
Deputy Commissioner for Operations, FDA

December 15, 1988 - December 1991
Vice Chancellor for Health Programs and Policy, Kansas University

September 1, 1985 - December 15, 1988
Associate Vice Chancellor, Kansas University

December 15, 1987 - January 15, 1989
Interim Dean, University of Kansas School of Medicine

September 1, 1985 - April 1, 1991
Acting Director, University of Kansas Mid-America Cancer Center.

January 1, 1980 - June 30, 1985
Deputy Director, National Cancer Institute

September 1978 - December 1980
Special Assistant for Clinical Affairs, Division of Cancer
Treatment, National Cancer Institute

July 1977 - August 1978
Senior Investigator, National Cancer Institute

*copied
Nash
Podesta
COS*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-22-97

PRESIDENT CLINTON -- JANE HENNEY FOR FDA COMMISSIONER

As you get closer to a final decision on the next FDA Commissioner, I hope you'll take a close look at Jane Henney. She's Vice President for Health Sciences at the University of New Mexico.

Before that, she spent two years at FDA as David Kessler's deputy, and did a great job. She's an M.D. who knows the agency, and she'd hit the ground running.

She was also Deputy Director of the National Cancer Institute for five years during the Reagan Administration.

She'd be the first woman to head the FDA.

I understand she's on the short list. Pete Domenici thinks highly of her too, so confirmation problems are unlikely.

Rebecca [redacted] [redacted]
See [redacted]'s
case. for [redacted]
led in [redacted] —
[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: w/incoming
Bob Nash
cc VP
should seriously
considering OK

July 22, 1997

Copied
VP
Nash

Christopher C. Gallagher
Gallagher, Callahan & Gartrell
Post Office Box 1415
Concord, New Hampshire 03302

Dear Chris:

Thanks for your letter recommending Larry Connell for the FDIC. I always appreciate your insight and will make sure Bob Nash is aware of your suggestion.

It was great to see you, and you're right about my feeling better now. Playing golf does wonders for my health.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN & GARTRELL
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
214 NORTH MAIN STREET
P. O. Box 1415
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03302-1415

TELEPHONE
800-528-1181
603-228-1181

FAX
603-224-7588
603-226-3477

CHRISTOPHER C. GALLAGHER
MICHAEL R. CALLAHAN
DONALD E. GARTRELL
JOHN B. PENDLETON
EDWARD E. SHUMAKER, III
W. JOHN FUNK
MICHAEL D. RUEDIG
JAMES L. KRUSE
ANNE G. SCHEER
DENTIS J. MALONEY
DAVID A. GARFUNKEL

DONALD J. PFUNDSTEIN
ANDREW B. EILLS
DONALD R. SAXON
EDWARD B. MULLIGAN, IV
SUSAN B. HOLLINGER
ANDREA K. JOHNSTONE
BRIAN C. GOUDAS
DODD S. GRIFFITH
DANIEL E. LYFORD
ROSE M. JOLY

ROBERT E. KIRBY (1961-1996)

June 24, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Lawrence Connell

Dear Mr. President:

I greatly enjoyed visiting with you following the AmeriCorps event at the "Summit" in Philadelphia. Although you were cheerful enough, you looked as if your knee might have been more painful than you chose to let on. Appearances at the "Summit of Eight" in Denver would seem to indicate that now you are more comfortable. And with respect to the focus of the more recent "Summit," you certainly have every right to be pleased. You should be proud of our economy, especially in light of where we were when you took office. The situation with banking and the availability of credit has also turned around completely, particularly here in New Hampshire.

As you know, I believe that Gene Ludwig at OCC has been one of your finest appointments. He was the right choice for the job, as banking history will surely note. The banking world was slow to catch on, but now even they have noticed. Executing your vision with great skill, he continues to strengthen banking by expanding its products and powers, while at the same time keeping credit available to leverage growth in our economy and opportunity for those to whom five years ago credit was only a dream. The present health of our banking system confirms that the positions you adopted during the New Hampshire primary concerning the critical economic and social importance of a sound, pro-active banking system were right on target. You deserve great credit for delivering so solidly on the commitments you made, and for selecting him.

The Honorable William J. Clinton

June 24, 1997

Page Two

Now that Chairman Helfer of the FDIC has resigned, you have the opportunity to fill another key banking position. Emboldened by the confidence you showed in me four years ago, I am writing now to recommend her replacement. I do so not because Jerry Hawke at Treasury needs my help, but because I believe I know the kind of person you would want, and have particular knowledge regarding the character and qualifications of an individual now under consideration for the job. He is a respected banking figure well-known to Gene Ludwig and Jerry Hawke. As it happens, I have known him well even longer as a friend, colleague, and one-time client.

Lawrence Connell, a fervent Democrat, has served in his banking career with great distinction as a lawyer, a banker, and a state and federal regulator. His resume, reputation, and experience all mark him as eminently qualified and confirmable. All I can contribute to your selection process is my own unique perspective, hoping that it might add to your knowledge should his name appear on any "short list" placed before you. Otherwise I would not presume upon your valuable time.

I have known Larry and his family for more than forty years. He is honest, hardworking, and intelligent. He has, in fact, performed with great distinction in the many different positions his resume outlines. They have prepared him well for this assignment. More important, Larry "gets it."

While serving as CEO of New Hampshire Savings Bank, an institution that was "troubled" long before he was called in, Larry, more than any other individual, helped to engineer the so-called "soft landing" of New Hampshire's crippled banking industry. More than anyone, Larry helped to build the banking base from which our state has now returned to health. He understands what you understood so well in 1991; that credit is more than an abstract financial concept. It is a necessary rung in the economic ladder needed to close the gap both between the "haves" and the "have-nots," and more generally, between yesterday's and tomorrow's economic success.

Our long relationship as friends, my close observation of his work in New Hampshire and our work together since have convinced me that he is the kind of Chairman you need, not only to complete the restructuring of the FDIC, but also to

The Honorable William J. Clinton
June 24, 1997
Page Three

behave appropriately when and if our economy ever turns the other way. In those unfortunate circumstances, he has the kind of wisdom and experience you would want in place. Larry has been through it. He understands. Serving as Chairman of the FDIC, he would serve his President, his party, and his country very well.

Sincerely and with best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher C. Gallagher". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "C" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Christopher C. Gallagher

CCG/jlb

cc: Robert Nash

*Brody may
be working
Darcy*

*cc. wincoming:
Stephanie Greet
scheduling*

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1997

*Copied
Scheduling*

Walter H. Shorenstein
Shorenstein Company, L.P.
555 California Street
San Francisco, California 94104

Dear Walter:

Thanks for letting me know about Andy Grove's
and your strong support for my attending the
Asian Pacific Information Technology Summit.
While I'm not yet sure what November's schedule
will hold, I appreciate your recommendation and
your suggestion about the Stanford-Cal game.

Hillary sends her best, as always.

Sincerely,

Bill

Thank

S H O R E N S T E I N

July 7, 1997

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Walter H. Shorenstein
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Shorenstein Company, L.P.
555 California Street
San Francisco, California 94104
415-772-7001

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to give you some advance notice of a letter that will be sent to you next week from Intel Chairman Andy Grove and myself. That letter is intended as our formal endorsement of the invitation you have received from the U.S. National Committee on Pacific Economic Cooperation to deliver the concluding address at the upcoming Asia-Pacific Information Technology Summit on November 21 in San Francisco. This gathering was inspired by your initiative at the last APEC summit and I hope you will have an opportunity to give this invitation your full consideration.

I have been asked to play a lead role in this Summit as Chairman for arrangements in San Francisco, similar to the role I played in the United Nations 50th Anniversary commemoration. This unprecedented gathering will bring together heads of state and senior ministers of trade and technology along with over 600 leading executives and policy makers in information technology from the APEC economies. Given the United States' position as the global leader in this rapidly expanding field, it is essential that your administration takes the lead in defining policies and standards that will guide future development. I feel strongly that the Summit represents a unique opportunity to expand upon the leadership you have demonstrated in this area.

It is important to note that this event has been timed just prior to the APEC Leaders meeting in Vancouver that begins on November 22nd. I also want to point out that on Saturday, November 22nd the 100th Anniversary "Big Game" between Stanford and Berkeley will be played at Stanford, should you wish to attend with Chelsea. If it serves your purpose, I would like to invite you and the First Lady to stay at my home in Portola Valley, which you visited during the UN50 celebration. It is only a short distance from Stanford.

I hope you will have an opportunity to review this matter. I look forward to receiving your favorable reply. As our rapidly changing world speeds towards the millennium, this Summit is an ideal venue for you to spell out the significance of technological change as an engine of peace and prosperity for the billions of people living in the APEC nations. As always, I stand ready to offer any assistance necessary.

With very best wishes to you and Hillary.

Sincerely,



Walter H. Shorenstein

SHORENSTEIN

*Maureen
Kegley
cc: Scheduling*

FAX TRANSMISSIONTo: Mr. William Jefferson ClintonDate: July 11, 1997President of the United States
Company: Attn: Ms. Nancy BernreidhFax: 202-456-2883From: Walter H. Shorenstein

Re: _____

Tel: 415-772-7001No. of Pages: 2 (Including cover sheet)

=====

Comments:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1997

TO:

Cheryl Mills

FROM:

Phil Caplan

Cheryl -
\$7 to send to
the defense fund
and a copy for
your files.
Phil

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

If you remember, Meghan Johnson, a 12-year-old girl from Kentucky, recently sent you a letter and a copy of a very funny speech she wrote -- "A Fish and a Friend named Bill" -- recounting how she met you last year on the bus trip after the Convention.

She also sent you \$7 cash for your defense fund. As a general policy, the WH returns cash to the sender with instructions on where to properly send it; defense fund contributions in particular are returned with instructions on how the money can be sent directly to the fund. However, I have spoken with Cheryl Mills, and we can make an exception and accept Meghan's contribution. Cheryl will forward it to the defense fund, which will acknowledge her donation.

I have attached a response for your signature that thanks for her letter, the speech and the blue ribbon she won for delivering it.

Phil Caplan *Phm*

cc: Cheryl Mills

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1997

Meghan Johnson
Post Office Box 967
Richmond, Kentucky 40476

Dear Meghan:

Thank you for your wonderful letter and for sharing your blue ribbon with me. You certainly deserved it for your speech -- I loved "A Fish and a Friend Named Bill!"

I wish I'd have known that you and your family were coming to Washington. Next time you're planning a trip here, please be sure to call Rebecca Cameron in my office at (202)456-6610 to try to set up a visit.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Thanks for your
support! You're a
fine young lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1997

THE PRESIDENT
6-25-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *PLM*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Executive Order on IRS Management Board.** Secretary Rubin proposed that you establish this permanent board to support his oversight of IRS operations. The board will include primarily senior Treasury officials and representatives from OMB and the Vice President's office. *All relevant senior staff signed-off on the board and we will have the EO executed on your behalf.* Creation of the board will be announced tomorrow, in advance of Sen. Kerrey's IRS commission releasing its recommendations on Wednesday.

(B) **Ruff/Chirwa/Weiner memo on DOJ filing in Adarand.** This past Friday, DOJ filed a motion for clarification and/or reconsideration of the district court order on remand. *Background:* The Adarand order enjoined DOT from further use of its subcontracting compensation program (SCC) on the grounds that the program is unconstitutional. Further, the court provided the plaintiff with declaratory relief by holding DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program (DBE) also unconstitutional. The SCC program at issue in the case is distinct from the DBE program, but the court has linked them procedurally. Therefore, it is not entirely clear whether use of the DBE program is enjoined by this decision, or whether the court could properly sweep a program not in controversy before it within the ambit of its order. *Motion:* In its filing, DOJ argued that the district court's order should be confined to the SCC program, and that DOT will continue to award funds to Colorado under the DBE program.

(C) **Dellinger article on Brown v. Board.** Walter forwards a 1994 piece he wrote for the Washington Post (and reprinted in the Duke Law Magazine) about the impact of the case entitled "A White Southerner Remembers Brown."

(D) **Letter from Meghan Johnson, 12 yrs old, of Richmond, Kentucky.** Forwarded by Rep. Scotty Baesler. Meghan sends you a copy of a very funny speech she wrote -- "A Fish and a Friend named Bill" -- recounting how she met you last year on the bus trip after the Convention. She also sent you \$7 (which will be returned to her) and the blue ribbon she won in her 4-H speech contest (presumably for the speech about you.) You corresponded with Meghan last year after you met her and invited her to the Inaugural, which she attended.

Do nice reply to her

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-25-97

Ph...
...
...
...
...

U GA

Read this letter

Why should we send him back
he'll be hurt —

Will I sign reply? —

• It's priceless!

Meghan Johnson

P. O. Box 967
Richmond, KY 40476
United States
Email kjohnson@iclub.org

June 1, 1997

President Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

Thank you for the great tickets to your inauguration. I just knew you would send them, even when Jason said, "fat chance." I am sending you something, too. First, I hope you will take my donation for your defense fund. My money for the campaign was sent back because I was too young. But now I am 12 and think I should be able to do whatever I want with my own money. I don't understand why people are making so many headaches for you on purpose. Maybe they are just jealous or sore losers. They need to go to Time-out like Jason.

I hope this will help and that you won't be too broken up after you aren't President anymore. My papaw in Florida has stocks and makes lots of money from them. Maybe you could get a few tips from him if things don't get better.

The next thing I have for you is my blue ribbon that I won for first place in my district in the 4-H Speech contest. I wrote about the day we met in Ashland, Ky. and how I named my fish, Bill, after you. I want you to have the ribbon and speech for your library. You are the best President for schools and kids and our environment. So, I know you'll get a library. We are going to see the White House this week if my dad can get up early enough to get in line. Do you know what? I heard him tell my mom that life would be easier if Mr. Dole had won! NO WAY!! He just hates long lines. We are staying in One Washington Circle hotel. I hope someday you also have your very own hotel, like President Washington. Good luck with your job.

Sincerely,

Meghan Johnson

Meghan Johnson

A Fish and A Friend Named, Bill

I have never had good luck with fish. I win them, they die. I get them as gifts, they die. I buy them, they die. Except for Bill. You might say that Bill is one extraordinary fish. In this case make that one **lucky** fish. Shakespeare once wrote, "What's in a name?" You too might wonder what's so special about a fish named, Bill? And that's where my story really begins.

On February 21, 1996, Mrs. Hillary Clinton visited Lexington's Jo-Beth Bookstore. I had made a special sweat towel for the President because when I saw him jogging on, CNN he was always sweating so much. When it was my turn to greet Mrs. Clinton I gave her the towel and she laughed and promised she'd give it to the President. Even the serious looking Secret Service agents smiled. Several weeks later when I received a thank you letter from President Clinton, I felt like one **lucky** girl. I had met a first lady **and** got a letter from the President! **Nothing** could top that — or so I thought.

On Sunday, August 25, 1996 President Clinton chose me out of a crowd of 15,000 people in Ashland, Ky. to meet him! We had driven to Ashland so I could see the President and Chelsea in person, even if it would be from a far distance. We arrived at 9 am. and went through special metal detectors. **Finally**, at 3 p.m. the 21st Century Express came rolling into Riverfront Park to a cheering crowd. My excitement grew with each cheer! I couldn't believe we were only 30 feet from the President's podium! . As the President reached the stage he spotted my sign. It was a **big red** stop sign and it said, "I'm a kid for Clinton-STOP-here Mr. President, PLEASE." He really laughed when he read the sign, and started motioning for me to come and join him. The people standing around us were shouting, "He's pointing to **you**!" Before we could move anywhere a special aide to the President, Steve Goodin, came and got us and took us behind the podium to wait. *"Am I dreaming this -- is this a heat stroke -- what am I going to say -- will my knees ever stop shaking?"* After the speech we waited with Mr. Goodin and the Secret Service agents for the President. My knees were **really** knocking now! All of a sudden I looked up and there he was! *The President of the United States!*

A Fish and A Friend Named, Bill

Hello, are you, Meghan? (nod yes) It is very nice to meet you. (nod yes) I understand that you live in, Richmond and got up very early to get here today. (nod yes) Did you make that really great sign? (nod yes) Well, thanks for your support and let's get a picture with that sign, ok? (nod yes) I'm glad we got to meet today, Bye, Meghan. Bye, Mr. President! It was the best day of my life!

Several weeks later a big envelope came from the White House. I hurried to open it and inside was a letter, from the President!

(PAUSE)

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 21, 1996

Dear Meghan,

Thank you for your nice letter and for your continued support and faith in me. I am very honored to serve as your President and hope that the American people will give me the opportunity to continue our work here. If all goes well in November, I would love for you to be able to join us in Washington for the inaugural festivities. I have asked my staff to be sure you are invited. Clearly, you are a very talented young person--I really like the towel you made for me and was impressed by your computer skills. Good luck in school. Learn a lot.

Sincerely, Your friend,
Bill Clinton

I'll never forget, August 25, 1996. Every morning when I wake up for school, the first thing I see is my picture with The President. Then I walk over to my dresser and feed my fish. Yes, indeed, you just might say that I am a lucky girl to have, A Fish and a Friend named, Bill!!

MONEY MAIL

Rec'd. By: Anche Monroel

Date: 6/5/97

From: Major Johnson
(Name)

P.O. Box 967

Richmond, Ky. 40426
(City) (State) (Zip)

Cash Amount: \$ 7.00

Ser. No.: 15.00 - F59854582 B

12.00 - A584802946 *

B 58201301 C

Check Amount: _____

Check No.: _____

Pay to Order: _____

Date of Check: _____

Money Order Amount: _____

Money Order No.: _____

Pay to Order: _____

Date of Money Order: _____

Other: _____

Samuel
Ry

Be

Copied
Berg
COS

GAO Finds Inconsistent Security Standards at Overseas Military Sites

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Staff Writer

A congressional probe has found lapses in security at some overseas military installations and concluded that the Pentagon should establish common security standards for its facilities.

The findings by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, emerged from inspections this spring of 30 overseas military sites. The GAO's report cited significant progress in safeguarding U.S. forces in the Middle East, but stated that the absence of common standards for evaluating anti-terrorism defenses and constructing or modifying military facilities

to withstand attack has left some U.S. defense installations still vulnerable to terrorists.

The report pointed to the State Department's physical security standards as an example for the Defense Department in developing detailed, descriptive requirements for such aspects as perimeter wall heights, entry controls, parking area locations and "stand-off" distances between military facilities and public property.

But the Pentagon took issue with the recommendation, saying the wide variety of overseas military installations precludes a one-size-fits-all approach to security, and instead argues for giving field commanders the flexibility to devise site-specific measures.

"We have to protect airfields, we have to protect staging areas, we have to protect hospitals, we have to protect headquarters—a much wider variety of installations than the State Department has to protect," Pentagon spokesman Ken Bacon told reporters yesterday.

He added that "prescriptive standards may be more harmful than helpful. We have already issued a whole series of standards for commanders that involve setbacks, building standards, installation protection standards, guarding standards, sentry standards, et cetera. But basically it's the commander that has to look at all these standards, look at the intelligence, look at the installation he or she is responsible for, and decide

what best to do to protect those installations in the face of whatever intelligence threats the commander sees."

The Pentagon undertook a series of improved security measures in the Middle East following two terrorist bombings in Saudi Arabia, one in Riyadh in November 1995 that killed five American military advisers, and another in Dhahran in June last year that left 19 U.S. airmen dead and hundreds injured. A Defense Department task force determined that the military chain of command had failed to pay sufficient attention to warnings of terrorist attack and neglected to provide adequate guidance or resources for safeguarding U.S. forces.

But much of the effort on bol-

stering U.S. security in the region has been concentrated in a few countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Turkey—which host the largest number of American personnel and where the likelihood of terrorist attack is considered greater than in the neighboring Persian Gulf states of Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Moreover, in some places, U.S. authorities have had to settle for narrower buffer zones or freer access than they would prefer because of limited relocation options, host country sensitivities, constrained budgets or other considerations.

The GAO report noted that commanders "at all levels were placing

more emphasis on the anti-terrorism program than they had prior to" the Dhahran bombing. But the report added that the Pentagon's "failure to impose a comprehensive approach to combating terrorism," as envisioned in last year's task force study, "has resulted in a program that still lacks consistency and coordination."

"A lack of prescriptive, measureable standards leaves commanders without an objective basis for determining whether their anti-terrorism measures are sufficient," the report said. Further, it means the Pentagon "lacks assurance that the anti-terrorism programs implemented by local commanders meet a consistent minimum standard for all overseas personnel."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

~~CTC~~
~~FR - Goral~~
~~126~~

copied
Smith
COS

July 18, 1997

RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL

ALAN JACOBSEN (D)

Omaha, Nebraska

Spouse: Lori

This call has been advanced.

Call recommended by Maurice Daniel and Mona Pasquil.

Briefing prepared by Mona Pasquil

Charge to DNC credit card.

CONTACT INFORMATION

- 402.476.7905 #Office

Contact Person: Lori Jacobsen

PURPOSE OF CALL

- To discuss with Alan his recent decision to switch to the Democratic Party.

BACKGROUND

- Last week, a press conference was held with Alan and Democratic officials, including Gov. Nelson, Lt. Gov. Robak, former Gov. Frank Morrison and Democratic State Chairperson Deb Hardin Quick, joined Jacobson on the steps of the state capitol in Lincoln for his announcement on July 9, 1997. Alan, a Lincoln businessman and owner of A & J Roofing), resigned as the Nebraska Christian Coalition Chairman in 1996. Previously he ran for the Republican nomination for governor in 1994, but lost in the primary to Gene Spence. He also served as the Lancaster County GOP (Lincoln) chairman.
- Alan stated that there were major reasons why he was leaving the Nebraska GOP: 1) The State GOP campaign tactics and the Nebraska Republican Party's close association with the Nebraska Christian Coalition, an alliance he said has politicized the church for partisan gain; 2) He was unhappy with the confrontational politics and personal attack tactics of the GOP on state Democratic officials and their families, including criticism of Lt. Gov. Robak; and 3) He was upset with Omaha Mayor Hal Daub (R) playing the race card in his recent election for mayor and Republican Party's unwillingness to embrace diversity. Daub ran against City Councilwoman Brenda Council, an African American, who he narrowly defeated Council 49.8% for Daul and 49.5% for Council. The turn out was the largest in history for an Omaha mayoral race.
- Speculation began immediately following his change in political affiliation that he might seek the Democratic nomination for governor for the seat currently being vacated by Ben Nelson (D) who is term limited in 1998. In early June, Lt. Gov. Kim Robak (D), announced she would not seek the Democratic nomination for governor and no other Democrats have announced an intention of running for the 1998 nomination.
- Alan has also stated that the Republican Party finalized his decision to switch parties for

him when the state central committee passed a resolution which refused to accept any diversity of thought on issues such as demonstrating any consideration for people of color or expressing empathy for the racial stile that exists in Omaha.

- Nebraska GOP chairman Chuck Sigerson has been harsh in challenged Alan to raise his concerns about the Democratic Party in the same manner that he expressed them about the GOP.
- The President is sending a note to Alan regarding his political party change last week.

TALKING POINTS

- Hi Alan, how are things in Nebraska?
- Welcome to the Democratic Party!
- I understand you held a press conference on July 9 with Governor Nelson (D) and Lieutenant Governor Robak (D). How did that go?
- I hear one of the reasons you switched parties was because of a resolution which refused to accept any diversity of thought. Tell me about that.
- Do you have any advice for President or me?
- Again, congratulations on your decision, Alan!

Gen S/Kat/llcs
Part of manuscript
for Greenhorn
Garcilaso
Bo

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

Qatar's Treasure-Trove of Gas

Tiny Gulf Emirate May Have a 200-Year Supply

By DOUGLAS JEHL

RAS LAFFAN, Qatar — Beneath the warm and shallow waters of the Persian Gulf, in a vast pool that extends northeast from here, lies a prize almost beyond measure.

It is not oil, the blessing that vaulted Qatar and its gulf neighbors from poverty to wealth in the second half of the century. It is natural gas, once burned at the source simply to get at greater oil riches. But now, the gas here is about to transform Qatar (pronounced gutter) into a nation that within a decade may well have the highest per-capita income in the world.

First discovered in 1971, the sprawling supply of gas buried deep under the seabed in Qatar's northern waters is believed to be the largest reservoir in the world, putting tiny Qatar behind only Russia and Iran in total gas reserves. But it is only now, after six years of intense development, that the prize appears within reach.

Ras Laffan, a barren point once visited only by fishermen and the occasional stray camel, has been transformed into one of the largest liquefied natural gas exporting complexes anywhere. The first deliveries to the Far East started eight months ago, but that is just the beginning. Experts believe that the North Field holds so much gas that it can be tapped in huge quantities for at least 200 years, giving Qatar a powerful form of insurance at a time when its more modest oil supply is starting to run dry.

"When the era of the hydrocarbon ends," a Western diplomat here said, "there will still be gas in Qatar."

Before it can begin to reap the rewards of the new gas revenue, though, Qatar will have to pay off the heavy debts that the project has accumulated. Officials here say they intend to use the gas bonanza to open Qatar further to the outside world. A stock exchange started trading in May, while a law now being drafted would allow foreigners to hold majority stakes in enterprises operated in partnership with Qatari investors.

To diversify its economy and avoid overdependence on gas alone, Qatar wants to attract more investments from abroad — in the petrochemical industry but also in banking, insurance and other

"Normally, wealth makes jealousy," the Emir said in an interview. "And if you ask whether money could bring problems, yes, it could bring problems."

In conversations with associates, the Emir has also indicated that he is aware of the risks of blurring the lines between government and commerce that are so common in the gulf region. Qatar's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim al-Thani, for example, is also one of the country's most visible businessmen. One of the first steps the new Emir took, officials said, was to reduce the privileges enjoyed by the royal family and to prohibit officials from traveling abroad on Government money unless the trip was official business.

The obstacles to transforming Qatar's gas into wealth have been monumental, and for years the previous Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, was hesitant about borrowing heavily abroad to finance the project. While Sheikh Khalifa was on the throne when the project was belatedly begun, the current Emir, Sheikh Hamad, who ran the Government's day-to-day affairs for three years before taking supreme power, has been the driving force behind the gas project, according to Western diplomats and industry officials.

To establish Ras Laffan, 50 miles north of the capital, Doha, and to dredge an enormous port from the shallow coastal waters, Qatar has already spent nearly \$18 billion, far in excess of its relatively modest \$3.6 billion in revenue last year, on oil production.

With total costs expected to exceed \$20 billion, Qatar will be paying off its banks and other creditors for at least the next five years. But if all goes as planned, the financial squeeze should ease around 2002, experts and Qatari officials say. By then, Qatar should net at least \$7 billion from energy products, most of it from natural gas, a relatively clean fuel for which world demand is expected to double in the decade ahead.

While not practical for most transportation needs, natural gas can be adapted to nearly every other industrial use with far less environmental damage than that caused by burning coal or oil. The main obstacle to its wider use has been that it is generally much harder than oil to move from where it is produced to where it is needed.

"This country took some big risks, but right now it's looking as if they will pay off," an international banker here said.

With the deliveries that have already begun, Qatar has become the third-largest supplier (behind Indonesia and Malaysia) of liquefied natural gas to Japan, the world's biggest consumer.

In a separate project, where deliveries are expected to start in 1999, agreement has been reached with South Korea on a contract that will establish Qatar as its second-largest supplier after Indonesia. And officials of the Government-backed Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, the majority shareholder in both enterprises, have been aggressive in courting further customers, which could include Turkey and Thailand.

By the end of the decade, their target is for Qatar to export 12 million metric tons of gas a year; in the longer term, the North Field is capa-

ble of as much as 30 million tons a year for export.

But there are risks ahead. Europe, now the world's most lucrative market for natural gas, is amply supplied by pipelines that more conveniently deliver gas directly from Algeria, Russia and the North Sea. In Asia, which is expected to become the fastest-growing market for gas, only Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have the means to handle ships carrying liquefied gas. So to win new customers, Qatar will not only have to battle longtime producers like Indonesia and Malaysia but also persuade other countries to build the costly import facilities. And if the price of gas plunges, Qatar could have a hard time paying off its debts.

Still, Qatar seems to be sitting pretty. To understand just how big the North Field is, oil experts say, people might remember the excitement over the discovery of what were then considered to be huge gas fields off the coast of Indonesia two decades ago.

Those are believed to hold 15 trillion to 16 trillion metric tons of natu-

just 160 feet of water. The gas itself lies 8,000 to 12,000 feet farther down, but from deep beneath the seabed it is piped directly to a liquefaction plant on shore through a single 32-inch line.

To establish itself in the world's natural gas market, Qatar had to borrow heavily from international and local banks, and it won the backing from American investment and insurance companies for a \$1.2 billion bond offering that was the largest ever in the Middle East.

And it sought out the main bonding agencies, and was most recently given an investment grade of BBB+ by Standard & Poor's.

It is also in partnership with Mobil, which holds a 10 percent stake in the project now under way, which is known as Qatargas. Other foreign companies with substantial shares in the project are the French oil concern Total, with 10 percent, and the Japanese trading companies Mitsui and Marubeni, with 7.5 percent each.

Mobil holds a stake of nearly 30 percent in a second project, Ras Laffan LNG, known as Rasgas, where production is to begin in 1999. Until single-digit stakes were recently sold to South Korean investors, Mobil was the Qatari gas company's sole partner. Under the 25-year contracts already signed, Qatargas is to provide its customers — Japanese utilities — with six million metric tons of natural gas annually. The Rasgas project is committed to supplying South Korean customers with 4.8 million metric tons a year, beginning in 1999.

But until it can bank money from those sales, Qatar is looking to its dwindling supply of oil to keep its economy afloat. The country produced 500,000 barrels of oil a day last year, exceeding its OPEC quota of 368,000. But officials say they intend to try to produce 700,000 barrels a day by the year 2000, a stance that may anger other exporters of oil.

By the latest World Bank estimate, the per-capita gross national product of Qatar in 1995 was only about \$11,600, far below top-ranked Luxembourg, at \$41,210. By comparison, the per-capita G.N.P. of the United States was \$26,980. The statistics for Qatar include a large number of foreign contract workers, so the per-capita income for Qatari nationals is far higher.

But while Qatari officials, including Youssef Hussein Kamal, Under Secretary of Finance, Economy and Trade, say that the need to repay creditors may cause strains in the years ahead, Qatar could well leap to the top of the class within a decade. Mr. Kamal also serves as deputy chairman of the Qatari gas company.

Such prospective wealth will come at an opportune time. Qatar's proven oil reserves are about 3.3 billion barrels, enough perhaps to last 25 years.

With its gas coming on stream, Qatar is already in a much more comfortable position than countries like Bahrain, whose oil has nearly run dry and which has no gas of its own. And its future may be brighter than those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait or the United Arab Emirates, where oil revenue in recent years has failed to keep pace with population growth.

Still, Qatari officials are reluctant to brag just yet.

"By 2005," said Mr. Kamal, the Under Secretary for Finance, "we will be more relaxed than we are today."

Most Dependent

The countries that imported the most natural gas in 1995. Figures include gas shipped by pipeline and by ship.

	Trillions of cubic feet
United States	2.82
Germany	2.45
Japan	2.04
Italy	1.25
France	1.21
Czech Republic/Slovakia	0.53
Belgium	0.45
South Korea	0.33
Spain	0.30
Poland	0.25

Source: American Petroleum Institute

The New York Times

ral gas, and they remain the main sources of the gas shipped each year to Japan. By comparison, the North Field off Qatar's coast is believed to hold 350 trillion metric tons of recoverable gas, none of it associated with oil deposits. (That's enough gas to meet the heating needs of all the homes in the United States for 60 years.) The deposits extend north into Iranian waters, where the field is called South Pars.

Both Russia and Iran have reservoirs of gas larger than the North Field, but they are associated with oilfields — something regarded by most producers as less desirable because it can make gas production more costly and complicated.

And while experts say that a good North American natural gas well might deliver 10 million cubic feet a day, the wells already in production off the Qatari coast are delivering 100 million cubic feet, a production rate so powerful that it further reduces costs by limiting the need to drill large numbers of wells. The single offshore platform where production is already under way lies in

Continued on Page 6

Continued From First Business Page

services. Once there is money to spare, the country's new Emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, has indicated that one of his top priorities will be to create a high-quality university for this nation of less than 600,000 people.

The Emir — who pushed aside his father in June 1995 — and his advisers have made clear that they hope to learn from the mistakes of other rich Persian Gulf nations. They want to avoid becoming another Saudi Arabia, which has had to contend with a backlash bred by internal resentment as many of its citizens have watched their living standards shrink even as their leaders have acquired more palaces and weapons.

Copied
Spelling
Mc Ginty
COS

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1997

Immigration Angst

By Alan Wolfe

Long before gays in the military became a political issue, Americans had adopted a "don't ask, don't tell" approach to illegal immigration. Immigrants did not tell because they did not want to be noticed. And the rest of us didn't ask because we knew the details of their passage would turn our stomachs. Some illegal immigrants would eventually realize the American dream, and then their story could be celebrated. But the American dream was not supposed to include forced labor.

The tales emerging out of New York of Mexican immigrants held in virtual bondage force us to confront realities of illegal immigration we would rather avoid. But now that we know what illegal immigration can mean, what exactly should we do?

Those who have always had their doubts about immigration will surely find in the news from Queens confirmation of their fears that immigrants undermine the American way of life. Ask those who hold this view what the American way of life actually means and they will often respond that it involves speaking English, working hard and believing in God. To this can be added living in freedom. That immigration has brought to our shores the kind of peonage abolished in this country long ago would seem to confirm the belief that allowing indiscriminate entry into the United States would corrupt our most fundamental values.

For defenders of immigration, by contrast, it was only a matter of time before someone, seeing the profits to be made by employing illegals as gardeners or shopping-bag packers, got the idea of making money by forcing them to peddle trinkets in the subways. To people who maintain this perspective, those who smuggled the Mexicans to New York City are different from agribusiness companies that employ illegal immigrants only in degree; both thrive by finding the cheapest workers they can. And workers cannot come cheaper than the truly desperate: deaf mutes, already cut off from the hearing world around them, condemned to obedience in a land not their own.

From this viewpoint, the lesson to be learned from Queens is that illegal immigrants are especially vulnerable to exploitation, which can be remedied only by allowing all immigrants to remain in the country legally.

Stories contrasting the wealth and opportunity of the United States with the downtrodden struggling against odds to make it here touch a nerve among Americans. Before the Mexicans there was the Golden Venture,

the ship smuggling Chinese immigrants that ran aground off Queens four years ago.

But the very emotional power of these tales suggests why we should avoid drawing too many conclusions from them. Immigration policy is too important to the politics, economics and culture of the United States to be made by anecdote.

Moved by the plight of people barely capable of communicating their distress, we might decide that the nation has a humanitarian duty to help the vulnerable, especially those attracted to this country by the opportunities it offers. That would be a wrong conclusion. This was not, after all, a tale of wealthy Americans exploiting helpless immigrants, but of one group of immigrants exploiting another in a country to which neither belonged. Headlines in Mexican newspapers screamed about slavery in New York, ignoring the fact that their bosses were just as Mexican as the peons.

But even more important, sainthood is for saints, not policy makers. Just because people suffered greatly to get here, and then suffered even more after they arrived, is not by itself reason to allow them to stay. A society that extends its obligations to everyone extends them to no one. So long as some of our fellow citizens are in need — and who can doubt that some of them are? — they must have first claim on our conscience. Sympathy has to be rationed. As much as our hearts go out to people as vulnerable and exploited as the Mexican trinket sellers, our heads must insist that they be returned to their country.

Yet we would also be wrong to conclude from the events in Queens that we ought to be hard-nosed realists and close our borders. Immigrants have rejuvenated the American work ethic. Many of them are deeply religious, and they have reinvigorated American religious life. And they have brought vitality to many American cities. Several new American citizens were born to the deaf illegal immigrants in Queens. They may wind up being the fortunate in this unrelenting tale of misfortune.

At least in this country, conditions so alien to freedom do not survive once exposed to the light of day. Yet what happened in New York City is not a parable of evil or compassion. It is not a parable of anything. The very aspects of the story that make it newsworthy also make it atypical. We would be wise to allow the gut-wrenching emotional impact of these recent events to pass before deciding whether to tighten or further open our borders.

Alan Wolfe is a professor of sociology and political science at Boston University and author of the forthcoming "One Nation, After All," about middle-class morality.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

What Price Aubergine?

PASADENA, Calif.

ABC executives have poured millions into research to figure out how to save their network, now reeling from an identity crisis, a management crisis and a creativity crisis.

And here's what they came up with: yellow. Their official new color for logos and ads is yellow. Is it a coincidence that, with the black trim, they've hit on the same colors as a smiley face? I don't think so.

"One of the things we found out in our research about yellow is that people tend to notice it faster, but also they tend to like it," Alan Cohen, the executive vice president for marketing at ABC, told a meeting of TV writers at the Ritz-Carlton, sitting on stage with the obligatory ferns and designer water. "And it's a color that is more soothing and people tend to think that — you know, I think that when you see it, it's so distinctive that the idea is — there are a lot of channels out there and if we can break through, that's great."

Even Paddy Chayefsky, who wrote about the tube as mass madness, might not believe this one. ABC paid the Venice, Calif., ad agency TBWA Chiat/Day \$40 million to come up with yellow. (In hues ranging from lemon to a nasty, mustardy shade.) It is boggling to consider what a more subtle color, like aubergine, would have cost. Or a trendy color, like Martha Stewart Digitalis Mauve. Eighty mil?

Lee Clow, the chairman of TBWA Chiat/Day, whose résumé says he is an "artist, who happens to be in the advertising business," was on hand to elaborate: "What do we call this yellow — we call this yellow color 'yellow.' ... It seemed to have kind of an urgency, but also a fun to it. Yet it was — it just seemed like a different color than you kind of expect from a big network launching a season. When we approached the whole problem, it was kind of like, well, let's try not to look like every network has looked every year, and we came up with yellow."

There has been a lot of sturm und drang of late about the networks declining. As a supermodel and Proustian novelist who happens to be in the newspaper business, I say: Let 'em fall. You need only read the ABC blurbs about its prime-time schedule to know the networks deserve to die.

There is a "new" show called "Genie": "While shopping for a carpet, self-sufficient Gillian Apple unwittingly releases a genie from a rug in

which he's been trapped for 2,000 years." Or consider "Total Security," with James Belushi: "A colorful, new ensemble drama exploring the intense world of high-tech security." Not to mention "Dharma and Greg," about "the children of free-spirited hippies and conservative blue-bloods who find love and matrimony after one spontaneous date."

ABC's generic, yellow promotional campaign (the \$40 mil doesn't cover the cost of all airtime) is called "TV is Good." It was developed after

TV Is Good?

members of focus groups said they watched a lot of TV but felt bad about it. Instead of taking that as a 911 to spend more money on original writing and exceptional talent, ABC decided to pour a fortune into convincing viewers they should feel good about watching derivative junk.

"Right now," says one ad, "you could be reading a magazine, listening to a symphony, visiting a museum or even exercising. But you're not. You're watching TV." Others say: "It's a beautiful day. What are you doing outside?" and "Don't worry, you've got billions of brain cells." One shows elegant foreigners — a Chinese family doing tai chi, a French family painting and reading, a Japanese family teaching a tot flower arranging, a Russian grandfather instructing a girl at the piano. The American family is on the couch, watching TV. America, the ad says, has "the most innovative, most productive people on the planet. Coincidence? No."

Mr. Clow says the concept is simple yet bold. "Nobody has been willing to step out and say, 'Hey, we're a good thing,'" he said. Jim Vescera, an ABC vice president, agreed: "They'll get us the buzz we're looking for." Mr. Cohen said, "This is really designed to create an attitude and a personality."

ABC wants to be post-modern and ironic and hip. But the yellow should caution viewers that watching TV is too often a waste of time, and that it would be better to go outside or read the newspaper or do something cool with your kids.

Maybe it's not too late to stuff the genie back under the carpet. □

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1997

Ralim
You should make contact with him, get his book

Copied
Emanuel
COS

Mr. President,

I thought you would want to see the attached three articles from this week's press.

1. David Rothkopf (who was at Commerce in first term and now works for Kissinger & Associates) on the L.A. Times Op-ed page, writing about the kind of racism towards Asians reflected in the current scandals and how it can create problems for us in our China policy.
2. Matt Miller (formerly at OMB and now writing for U.S. News) writing about how we should view this moment -- in which the goal of a balanced budget is a finally achieved -- not as an end to government, but as the beginning of a new era of effective government aggressively targeted at making more Americans prepared to meet the challenges of a new time.
3. A Business Week interview with a Georgia public school teacher which shows the great potential of technology and the difficulties that still exist in efforts to harness its benefits for more students.

Taken together, these provide some great thoughts for building on your achievements.

Don Baer



Monday, July 21, 1997

PERSPECTIVE ON ASIA

'Yellow Peril' Fever Strikes Again

■ The campaign donations scandals reflect the post-WWII U.S. shift toward confrontation with the East.

By DAVID J. ROTHIKOPF

PREV STORY

NEXT STORY

In the current campaign finance scandals, the idea that there is something shocking and surprising about foreign governments or special interests attempting to influence political outcomes abroad is disingenuous to say the least.

They do it here all the time, and we do it, too, covertly and overtly. But are we outraged when groups like the America Israel Public Affairs Committee aggressively advocate pro-Israeli positions, regularly fund-raising at dinners attended by Israeli leaders? Have we noticed the millions Taiwan is spending every year to sway U.S. opinion? Are we offended when European leaders exhort Americans of European descent to promote their position on NATO expansion or other issues? Don't we just take for granted the highly funded, very visible lobbying efforts of foreign business groups like auto makers? Why do we think foreign governments have embassies in Washington? Ad campaigns in our publications? Parties for legislators and lobbyists?

Would it be a bad thing if John Huang had compromised his security clearance or broken campaign finance laws? You bet. If he did, he should go to jail. Would it be a blow to U.S.-China relations if we could prove that Beijing was trying to sway the U.S. electorate? Well, it didn't help us much with the Chileans when we helped toss out Allende.

But there is a greater threat than the pernicious influence of the unquestioning, shock-obsessed yellow journalism and self-righteous accusations of senators. It is the underlying fears on which they are playing. Something very dangerous has happened in America. Indeed, a shift in American outlook has taken place that is of historic implications.

It is fair to speculate that this particular set of campaign finance scandals has won greater prominence than the string of such scandals that have come before it because the protagonists have Asian names.

Matters are made worse still by the fact that the government in question is China, the country that has brought together the extreme right and the extreme left in a chorus of high-pitched scaremongering.

The root of all this is not simply racism, although that certainly is part of it.

*Rotkopf
FUT-PC*

*Copied
Judith Winston
(Dog Ed)
COS*

Rather, the real issue is the deep shift in American perceptions about the world, our place in it and the threats to our nation. When this country was settled, the threat was within, from nature and the natives who fought to retain the lands we were seizing from them. During the first 100 years of our nation, the threats were from England and factions within our still fragile union. In the early decades of this century, the primary threats were from conflict in Europe. But during World War II, stunned by the attack from Japan, we began a shift in the focus of our concerns.

Despite all the Cold War rhetoric and real fear, we never faced the Soviet Union in battle. However, during the last half-century, we have fought wars in or against troops from Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

To what degree do our actions derive from a fear of the rise of Asia? To what degree do they derive from cultural and ideological gaps? To what degree are our views given license by racism?

Consider our rhetoric. The Europeans regularly infuriate us on trade issues, but our trade wars have been with Japan. The Russians have been training ICBMs at us for four decades, but when they say they want a break, we give it to them, looking the other way when they machine-gun refugees from Grozny or sell weapons of mass destruction, even as we lambaste the Chinese for similar or lesser offenses. We are outraged by human rights abuses in Asia, but ignore similar violations in Latin America or the Middle East.

The second half of the 20th century can be seen to mark a shift in U.S. foreign policy toward a fundamental, ongoing confrontation between the world's dominant power, the U.S., and the rising powers of Asia.

The escalation of tension between the U.S. and China is an ominous sign of the state of this relationship. The manufactured hysteria over China in the campaign finance hearings is another. The coming conflicts over growing trade imbalances will be another. Residual tension over issues like human rights and nonproliferation will exacerbate the problem.

These are easy enemies. They look different. Their lives and values are hard to understand. So, in the next few months or years when China's neuralgic relationship with Taiwan reaches the crisis point, or some other flash point flares, it will be relatively easy to imagine the exhortations to get involved. Unfortunately, the other lesson of this era of conflict with Asia is that the costs of involvement are high and only a total commitment to win at any cost can succeed.

Thus, it behooves us to ask whether our historical tilt against Asia is in our interest, or whether we must work to eliminate the sources of such conflict, instead recognizing the positive implications of the fact that we too are a Pacific nation?

- - -

David J. Rothkopf is an International Affairs Consultant in New York and an Adjunct Professor of International Affairs at Columbia University and at Georgetown's School of Foreign Service

203 (Rahm/Gun/Onnel
This is good

Copied
Rahm Emanuel
Spierling
Reed
COS

ON POLITICS

BY MATTHEW MILLER



Life after the deficit

The deficit is dead. For the first time since 1981, when Ronald Reagan and pliant Democrats agreed to cut taxes while boosting spending, the budget gap that has dominated Washington debate soon won't. This means we're on the cusp of a historic moment that could transform our politics. Amazingly, as early as next month, officials (and the 80 million voters under 40 who have never known a world without red ink) will have the first chance in a generation to worry about something new.

How did this happen? Thanks to President Clinton's 1993 budget package, a push from Republicans who forced Clinton to finish the job, and other lucky factors that have kept the economy humming, the deficit has shrunk from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$45 billion. (Full disclosure: I was an aide in the White House budget office when the 1993 deal passed.) If, as seems certain, the most reckless of this year's proposed tax breaks are dropped in final talks, budget balance looks imminent. Whether continued growth kills the deficit next year or the new budget package lets it expire quietly over several, it's time to change the subject.

How will the two parties fill the void?

Republicans will say balancing the budget is only half the battle; the ultimate goal is enlarging individual freedom. That means cutting taxes and "big government" further. Good idea or not, this will be a hard sell. A government that spends 19 percent of gross domestic product (the level the new budget blueprint calls for) is already \$250 billion a year smaller than the 22 percent average of the "conservative" Reagan-Bush years. That a Democratic president agreed to "balance down" this way is the most unsung conservative triumph in Washington. Majority Leader Richard Armey says he'd like Uncle Sam slimmed down to 11 percent, but won't offer details. There's a reason: It mathematically requires privatizing or scrapping nearly half of what's left. When voters learn that may mean living without national parks, student loans, the FBI, or Social Security, they may find it a bit rash.

Was Moynihan right? The classic GOP case for tax cuts to spur the economy, meanwhile, is less convincing seven years into an expansion—especially one that included a major tax increase. Toss in the fact that even some Republicans say further tax cuts are unwise this close to the baby boom's costly retirement, and we see why Newt Gingrich's recent call to end

capital-gains and estate levies is unlikely to go anywhere.

No, the real beneficiaries of this moment are Democrats. We'll never know if Daniel Patrick Moynihan was right that Republicans sought insolvency by design to make new federal initiatives impossible. But when Clinton argues privately that he's made the world safe for talk of progressive governance again, he has a point. In the past, every time someone found an appealing source of funds (more cigarette taxes, less "corporate welfare") to fund a worthy goal (health care for uninsured kids), budget hawks could fairly say, "We need that money to cut the deficit." But with the budget near balance or headed

that way, the deficit, for now, is taken care of. Armed with spending cuts, coalitions of Democrats and centrist Republicans can fund a more ambitious agenda.

What might this be? Twelve million Americans dwell in poverty despite living in homes headed by a full-time worker. Instead of last year's minimum-wage hike—which leaves the wage worth less than it was in the 1960s—we could, for example, subsidize employers to pay such lower-skilled workers a living wage. On schools, we've tinkered at the edges with voucher plans that affect only a handful of students. But if Republican Gov. Pete Wilson of California can spend big to shrink class sizes from 30 to 20 students, why can't the feds do the same?

The end of deficits may also mean the end of timidity about Social Security and Medicare's long-term woes. Until now, Mutually Assured Demagoguery left each party afraid to act, lest the

other accuse it of balancing the books on the backs of America's most motivated voters, the elderly. Now life is different. A senior White House official says Clinton wants to push reform legislation on one of these programs before the 1998 election. The president's recent rhetoric suggests he might ask well-off seniors to give up benefits they don't need so that low-income kids get a boost.

This moment of opportunity may not last beyond the next recession. And since the budget gap has bred in our leaders a related gap between rhetoric and reality, there's no guarantee they'll be up to it. Is the habit of only pretending to solve problems so ingrained now that both parties lack the ability to offer substantive ideas? We'll soon see. If not, there's a chance these next few years could bring the most productive burst of public problem solving in decades.



Did Ronald Reagan bloat the deficit to foil liberals?

A balanced budget could usher in an era where politicians once again think big about solving problems.

RO VP - Fgh BO

copied
VP
COS

Technology & You

A CLASS ACT ON THE NET

A Georgia teacher tells how she got her students on the Web—and wild about science

For the past seven years, Rhonda Toon has been an elementary-school teacher in Lamar County, Ga. In response to the June 9 column "Readin', Writin', and the Internet," she wrote this account of her struggle to get her students onto the Internet. For more from the front lines of education, check out www.businessweek.com/tocs/teched.htm.

At my rural Georgia school, over 60% of the students receive free or reduced-price lunch, and many of them know little of the world beyond our county. Textiles still play a part in the local economy, but mill closings have devastated many families.

My task as a teacher is enormous. How do I expose these children to the wonders and opportunities available to them? How do I keep bright, talented children focused on education?

One way has been to use technology. For six years, I have had the Internet in my classroom. I have never received any formal computer training. I did what many people do: I purchased a home computer and began to see the classroom applications it could have. But to get the Internet to my classroom, I had to write grant proposals, beg, and borrow. My first grant was \$500 from BellSouth. I thought it could wire my room, buy the modem, and pay for telephone and Internet service. I will never forget pleading with the customer-service representative who said I would have to pay the more expensive business rate. I offered—seriously—to sleep in my classroom several nights per week.

I scaled down my plans, the school put up some money, and I went ahead with my first project: Fourth-graders solicited questions from students and submitted them to researchers at Georgia Tech. My students retrieved the answers and aired them over the school's closed-circuit TV system.

DAILY DRILL. A BellSouth grant kept this exchange going for three years. Then my modem was stolen. I won a state award for the Georgia Tech program, and the prize money kept me funded a little longer. A grant from Vice-President Al Gore's Global Learning Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) paid for a new, faster modem and Internet service. Now I could reach the World Wide Web, and a door of opportunity opened.

My students began to use the Internet like an encyclopedia. I knew the Net had become part of the daily routine when

bad weather threatened a field trip and a student suggested we check the National Weather Service on the Internet. At a planetarium, Megan, one of my girls, interrupted the talk on downloading images to ask: "Is that ProComm Plus you are using?" When the surprised speaker answered "yes," Megan said, "I use that at school." He invited her to demonstrate, and Megan easily downloaded an image from a remote observatory. I was so proud.

The program that has brought the most change in my classroom is Passport to Knowledge (PTK), sponsored by NASA and the National Science Foundation. Kids get to know working researchers. They read their journals online, have their questions answered, and watch researchers on closed-circuit TV from such places as Antarctica, aboard aircraft flying in the stratosphere, or at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

PTK includes hands-on student activities. My students have constructed aircraft to hold eggs and dropped them from cherry-pickers to simulate the work of NASA engineers. They have submersed their hands in icy water to study the effects of the cold at the South Pole. The PTK crew has helped me to

become a better teacher. But most important, they have helped me show rural kids in Georgia that they can become scientists.

It has caused me much pain that such access is not available to all the students at my school. Last year, I decided I had to do something. I wrote letters, made calls, and attended Net-Day meetings. With the sponsorship of BellSouth, all the teachers will soon have Internet access in their classrooms, and every child will be able to go on electronic field trips to Mars or Antarctica. It concerns me that there are many school systems like my own where this is not available.

This past year, as my concern over the need for technology integration has grown, I have gone a step further, leaving the classroom to become regional coordinator of the Gordon Geor-



WORLD WIDE VIEW

My kids get to know working researchers—and take virtual field trips to Antarctica

AUTHOR TOON: NOW SHE'S TRAINING OTHER TEACHERS

gia Youth Science & Technology Center. I will train teachers to use technology in their lessons.

This country has plenty of willing and able teachers, but they need resources. I know what it is like to have kids come into my room and not be able to name a single scientist. And I have cried when I have had students—after participation in the PTK projects—list not only the names of the scientists they met through this program but their classmates as well. They now see themselves and each other as scientists.

America needs a scientifically literate populace. The use of technology can help us achieve this goal.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: (202) 456-7035

Friday, July 18, 1997

Remarks of the Vice President
(As Prepared for Delivery)
DLC National Conversation Speech
Watergate Hotel, Washington, DC
Friday, July 18, 1997

copied
Rahm Emanuel
Smith
Baer
COS

I want to begin by thanking Al From, the true guiding light of the DLC. Al has done an enormous amount to change the debate in our party, through the sheer force of his ideas, and through his tireless commitment to moving past the old labels and categories to find what really works in American government.

I'm also grateful to Will Marshall, who has served as a true conscience of the New Democratic movement, and who has made the Progressive Policy Institute one of the most vital centers of ideas and action in this country.

My fellow New Democrats: we hold this national conversation at a time of change and choices. Change because the world around us is being transformed faster than ever before in our history. Choices because we, as a party and as a nation, must now decide whether we will embrace that change, with all the promise and possibility it brings, or fight vainly against it.

This question may be new for our generation -- but it's one that our party and country have faced at every critical turning point in our history. And the Democratic Party has survived for more than two centuries because at almost all those crucial moments, we've had the courage to embrace change -- to meet new challenges in bold and creative ways, while staying true to the core values that have always sustained us, and given us hope and strength.

We are, and always will be, the party of Thomas Jefferson -- proclaiming that every person is equal in the eyes of our creator. We are, and always will be, the party of Franklin Roosevelt -- bringing hope, opportunity, and economic prosperity to the nation. We are, and always will be, the party of John Kennedy -- summoning new generations to service, and citizenship, and a deep responsibility to one another.

And thanks to many in this room, we are, and always will be, the party of William Jefferson Clinton -- giving people the tools to make the most of their own lives; balancing the rights of citizenship with its profound responsibilities; defending our oldest, deepest values of work, family, and community as we move into a new economy and century.

Make no mistake: to be a New Democrat is to stand in the broad sweep of our party's proudest history and best traditions. President Franklin Roosevelt said it best: "It shall be the task of our party to break with foolish traditions."

Starting in 1993, we broke with plenty of foolish traditions -- of the Republican Party, and of our own. In doing so, we began to forge strong and sensible new traditions -- and they are serving this nation well.

Today, we're not only a party of change, we're a changed party. Think back to the agenda we set out back in Cleveland six years ago -- a package of impossible dreams, on the brink of an unwinnable election. But now, those dreams have become reality for millions of Americans:

Cutting taxes through the Earned Income Tax Credit, to lift hard-working families out of poverty -- a DLC idea, now law. Creating AmeriCorps, to include service among the obligations of citizenship -- a DLC idea, now law. Making welfare a second chance, not a way of life -- a DLC idea, now law. The toughest child support enforcement ever, to demand the responsibility that comes with parenthood -- a DLC idea, now law. Community policing, so police officers become part of the neighborhood, and stop crime before it starts -- a DLC idea, now law. Family and Medical Leave, so parents can succeed both at home and at work -- a DLC idea, now law. More than 200 free and fair trade agreements, to give our workers more markets in which to shine. Reinventing Government so it works better and costs less. Both DLC ideas -- both making a powerful impact on our government and our economy. Together, we have turned this country around -- and made an enormous difference to our families and our future.

These ideas are changing not only America, but increasingly, nations around the world -- because these are ideas that don't just win at the polls, they work for the people. In Great Britain, Prime Minister Blair and New Labor have taken up the mantle of opportunity, responsibility, and community -- renewing their country, just as we renewed our own. Throughout Europe, and in many other parts of the world, progressive parties are embracing DLC ideas, and putting them into practice. Let there be no doubt: this isn't an interest group -- it's a movement.

As we all know, none of this happened overnight -- and none of it happened without a fight. For decades, this town was used to recycling tired old proposals, and then pointing fingers when they failed. Bill Clinton and I offered a new approach. Our message, crafted with your considerable help, was simple: let's take what works, junk what doesn't, and then get the job done. It was an approach worth fighting for.

Our first big fight was about the economy. We knew we couldn't even begin to prepare for the future until we'd cleaned up the economic mess created by previous administrations that passed the buck when they should have been passing tough, responsible budgets. They left us deficits of \$300 billion a year, a quadrupled national debt, and a triple-dip recession -- with rising unemployment and crime, and declining investment and hope for the future. We changed all that in 1993, despite powerful, organized opposition. Our economic plan, based on the thinking of many in this room, merged three elements that had never been combined before: real fiscal responsibility, targeted investments in our people, and an unprecedented push for free and fair trade.

Because we were willing to fight for our new ideas -- because Americans worked hard and shed old ways of thinking -- our economy is now the strongest in a generation, and a model for the rest of the world. Indeed, Fortune magazine says that it's not only the best economy in a generation, it's "stronger than it's ever been before." Whether that praise is justified or not, here are the facts: 12.5 million new jobs. The highest economic growth in a decade. The greatest consumer confidence in 28 years. Incomes that are finally increasing across the board, after a long and painful decline. A stock market that has increased 150%. More small businesses in each of the last four years than in any years in American history. The lowest African-American unemployment in history. Unemployment that has fallen to historic lows -- all without a single trace of inflation.

With this economic strategy, we've done much, much more than just clean up the mess of the previous 12 years. We've really laid the foundation for the new economy -- an economy that's not just better and stronger than the old one, but very different as well. It's an economy driven by information, research, and technology. The new economy values the productivity and creativity of our people above all else. The new economy is connected to the global marketplace, where we zap dollars, deutschemarks, and data around the world at the speed of light.

Of course, when we talk about this new economy, we're not just talking about high-speed data, or mind-boggling technology, or unprecedented opportunities to sell our wares on every continent. We're really talking about our children and our families, right here at home -- what will give them the best future, and the greatest chance to reach their potential and make the most of their lives. We're talking about renewing the American dream itself -- to make certain that the promise of America is always available to those willing to shoulder the responsibilities of Americans.

To strengthen those old values in a new economy, we once again need new thinking. From Jefferson to Jackson, from FDR to JFK, our party has always been at its best when it has met the challenge of change. That is the reason that we meet here today as the Democratic Leadership Council -- and not the Whig Leadership Council.

There are some who will fight us as we embrace change once again, just as they did when the agricultural age gave way to the industrial age. But today, on the eve of the new century, it is time to recognize that virtually all Americans -- whether they work on farms, or on factory floors, or in high-tech labs -- are, in one way or another, part of the new, knowledge economy, relying on new skills and technology to be more innovative and productive. That is why the critical task for our party is to make sure that in this new economy, everyone has the tools they need to succeed -- if they're willing to work for it.

More and more, the women and men of this new economy understand and harness the power of technology for our nation's future. They're in Silicon Valley and the Research Triangle, of course. But they're also the unionized mechanics and engineers who work on the airplanes of the future. They're the nurses who rely on computers to monitor their patients. They're the bank tellers who use computer terminals to handle transactions. Their numbers are rising rapidly in every state. Take one example: in California, knowledge workers now comprise more than half the entire workforce.

The Institute for the New California and Morley Winograd, who is here today, have taught us even more about today's knowledge workers. They work in unstructured teams rather than top-down hierarchies. They are empowered to make crucial decisions for themselves. Powerful computers and new technology give them more freedom and flexibility on the job -- but these workers also show greater teamwork, and a greater sense of community -- because they are forced to solve new problems together, and work and think in new and creative ways.

There's an important lesson to be learned here. Just as the new workplace creates an environment where people can make the most of their own potential, we need a government that creates that same kind of opportunity, and embodies those same values: no heavy-handed, top-down solutions; more choice; more teamwork; more responsibility for oneself, and for others; more emphasis on giving people the tools to work together and solve their own problems.

This was the vision of government we set forth in 1993, the vision we fought to preserve in 1995. Today, the lines of battle are being drawn again. Listen carefully and you'll hear the huffing and puffing of out-of-shape and out-of-date dogmas trying to keep up with the dynamism of the new economy. The new economy has trumped old politics time and time again. And Americans are better off because of it.

Here are some of the steps we are taking to fulfill our vision, and build a 21st Century government. Balancing the budget is the first step -- not because it's a totem to worship, but because after decades of sheer fiscal recklessness, we Americans need to reaffirm our capacity for self-discipline, our competence in the art of self-government, our ability to control our own destiny and redeem the promise of representative democracy.

You think that's not an important signal to send? Forget the gold standard -- the new economy operates on the information standard. Financial markets around the world make decisions about a government's fiscal policies every day through millions of transactions. If investors think you're playing games with the budget, interest rates climb almost instantly. The future implications of policy changes are judged and acted upon in the present -- so reducing the deficit is the most potent way of keeping interest rates in check and freeing capital for new enterprises. Every year the budget is out of balance, our national debt increases. Every dollar we waste through the budget deficit is a dollar that could have been spent preparing this country for the 21st century. We can simply no longer afford policies based on second-hand smoke and rear-view mirrors.

Now, some say that the economy is so strong, we can just sit on our hands and let the budget balance itself -- or that "almost" should count for budgets as well as horseshoes. But let's not kid ourselves. If we're really serious about restoring people's basic faith in their government, and showing that we can get a job done -- if we are really serious about leading the nations of the world into an era of fiscal discipline and responsibility -- then we cannot be satisfied until the deficit is brought down to zero. Would we be satisfied if the Pathfinder had almost made it to Mars? This year, both parties must work to give America its first balanced budget in thirty years -- and this year, we have to go the distance.

We must also face up to the fact that without a balanced budget today, there may be no progressive, activist government tomorrow. If we don't rein in the runaway debt and rising interest rates that failure to balance the budget will surely bring -- if we allow the red ink to continue spilling right as the generational deficit threatens to engulf our budget in the first decade of the next century -- then how can we possibly afford to meet America's challenges in years to come? Balancing the budget isn't just the prudent thing to do -- it's really the progressive thing to do as well.

This administration has shown how America can have a budget that is both progressive and responsible. Because of the success of our 1993 economic strategy and all the growth that has followed -- because of all the money we've saved by slashing the deficit 77% and shredding red tape and bureaucracy all across the government -- we are in the fortunate position of being able to balance the budget while still investing in our people -- investing in more education, a cleaner environment, more jobs and opportunities for families, a strong national defense, and more safety and security all across America.

We're going to start with education -- our number-one priority. How can we be serious about preparing for the knowledge economy if we don't do more to expand the knowledge of all our people? Education is about equipping people for the high-paying jobs of the future, but it's also about our values. It's about the opportunity that has always been at the heart of the American dream. It's about bringing everyone to the starting gate of the new economy, and letting them rise as high as their hard work can carry them. That is why the President was so insistent that the balanced budget agreement include the largest education increase in three decades -- and the largest higher education increase since the G.I. Bill that gave birth to our vast middle class.

We are fighting for world-class standards for all our children -- but that does not mean cookie-cutter schools. We have to support the charter school movement and pioneers like Yvonne Chan from the Vaughn Next Century Learning Center, who is here today. We need to bring market forces to our school system by encouraging more public school choice.

In the area of higher education, the President's plan makes at least two years of college as universal as high school is today, with HOPE Scholarships to pay for those years and a tax deduction to pay for any kind of education and training. Because so many of today's jobs require workers to constantly upgrade their skills, our plan makes employer-provided education and training tax-free -- and we are pushing for our G.I. Bill for Workers, to collapse the confusing tangle of federal job training programs into a single skill grant that goes right into workers' hands.

We will balance the budget in a way that protects our environment -- to protect the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we put on the dining room table -- and to preserve our precious natural resources for our children, and our children's children. To me, the environment is about more than clean air and green spaces -- it's also about our sense of community -- realizing that we have an obligation to each other, and to future generations, to share and protect God's earth. And we now know that to protect the environment, we don't have to slow the economy; in fact, it's a way to keep the economy growing. We must continue to encourage environmental technology exports. Through Project XL, we have replaced environmental conflict with environmental cooperation. With our program of emissions trading, we have shown that government can replace the old model of command and control with new market-based strategies.

We will balance the budget and lift up our cities. That's why our tax plan includes incentives to clean up contaminated waste sites called brownfields. And it's why we must embrace metropolitan strategies that stop treating cities as islands and bring sustainable development -- eliminating subsidies that encourage duplication in cornfields and pastures of infrastructure cities already have, building links between businesses that need workers and people who need jobs, and eliminating the mindset that says for cities to win, suburbs must lose and replacing it with a mindset that makes everyone a winner. Our plan also calls for expanding Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities -- and creating new incentives for community development banks, which are bringing the new economy to our oldest neighborhoods.

We will balance the budget and continue to transform the federal government -- to create a government that reflects the choice, quality, and efficiency of the new knowledge economy. Today's government must focus on results, not red tape. All around America, employers and employees are moving beyond "business as usual." And in the past four years and a half years, this Administration has stopped doing "government as usual." We have cut 300,000 government employees from the federal workforce and are getting rid of 16,000 pages of unnecessary regulations. But even more importantly, we have changed the way government views its role. We're listening to federal employees and following their ideas. Once the focus was on filling out paperwork and making sure forms were done in triplicate -- today the focus is on serving the customer and offering them choices.

As some of you know, the money we saved by reinventing government went right into another critical DLC priority -- the 100,000 community police we fought for, and won, as part of our 1994 Crime Bill. Like our economic plan the year before, the Crime Bill was another stake in the heart of the tired old Washington orthodoxies. Unlike previous crime bills -- and there had been many -- this one combined everything that worked -- punishment and prevention; more prisons and the innovative new law enforcement strategy we call community policing. Like our economic plan, a lot of people didn't like that combination of approaches -- they didn't know how to react to a crime bill that was both tough and smart -- so they fought it, tooth and nail. But like our economic plan, we won and they lost -- and the American people have reaped enormous benefits these past three years.

Serious crime is down five years in a row, and we have just had the largest drop in violent crime in 35 years. And thanks to the Brady Law, we've kept 186,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers from buying handguns. But we know the job is not yet done. According to a report by the Justice Department's juvenile division, unless we act now, the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes will more than double by the year 2010. That means we must launch a full-scale assault on juvenile crime. Congress must pass our Juvenile Justice Act -- to target teen gangs, get guns out of the hands of violent juveniles, and do more to prevent crime before it starts.

It is especially important that we focus on positive alternatives to crime and drugs -- which means not only giving children something to say yes to, but also giving families the opportunities they need to build better futures. In fact, one of the ways we must finish balancing the budget is by continuing the dynamic relationship between more jobs, growth, and opportunity on one hand, and the deficit reduction that keeps our economy humming on the other. That's why we must create more opportunity for families -- and that's why we must make work pay.

One DLC idea that has been a central part of our economic strategy is the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, which has cut taxes for 15 million working families. Together with our minimum wage increase, it has ensured that no parent working full-time has to raise their children in poverty. How dare the Republicans describe the Earned Income Tax Credit as welfare.

We want to continue to cut taxes for working families, to help them raise their children -- and that is why we have pushed so hard for a \$500 per child tax credit. This is an idea that is very near and dear to me. It was at the Cleveland meeting of the DLC back in 1991 that I talked about honoring middle class families by giving them this kind of tax break.

And quite frankly, there is some concern about the fate of real, middle-class tax cuts for those who deserve them the most in this budget deal -- and it's not because of the Democrats. Democrats are united in the belief that we need tax cuts, and we need them for the middle class. We are united in our belief that those tax cuts must be focussed on families and on education. And we are united in our sincere hope that Republicans will join us in forging a bipartisan compromise to meet those critical needs.

As we make work pay, we are also making work and responsibility a way of life for those who had been on welfare. With your help and with the help of the states, we tore down the old welfare system. Thanks to a roaring economy and the state waivers we granted, the welfare rolls have dropped by 3.1 million in the past 4 ½ years -- more than they increased in the program's first quarter-century. Now comes the hardest part -- making sure the jobs are there so those who had been on welfare can become permanent members of the workforce. Our welfare-to-work tax credit will help by providing incentives for employers to hire people off welfare; many of America's leading companies have joined us in this effort. At the request of President Clinton, I am spearheading an effort by the federal government to hire 10,000 welfare recipients into available jobs in the next few years, even as we continue downsizing the government. But we all have to do our share.

Once we eliminate the budget deficit, we must address the generational deficit. We owe it to ourselves and we owe it to our parents and children to pass reforms in the entitlement system -- to make it work better, and to make sure it is solvent and secure for our children. The President has made it clear that we will not shrink from the tough but necessary choices when it comes to reforming entitlements.

And let there be no doubt -- neither will we turn away from expanding free and fair trade. That means President Clinton needs the same authority that every modern President has had to negotiate fast-track agreements. With 95% of the world's consumers living outside of our borders, how can we cut ourselves off from the world? We know that the future of American prosperity lies in free and fair trade. The trade deficit may rise and fall from month to month, but that shouldn't stop us from tearing down walls and building bridges -- and doing it in a way that protects the environment and workers' rights. Without fast track, the President's hands are tied behind his back. With it, we can create more jobs and opportunities in this country, and strengthen the democratic and free market movement that is sweeping the world, especially in South America. So I hope that you will all work with us to win the fast track vote. It's going to be another big fight -- but I believe it is a critical one.

As you can see, we've done a lot together -- but we have a lot more to do. We've won a lot of tough fights, but some of the toughest still lie ahead.

Together, we have created a new vision of government that works in a new economy. And now we must choose: do we move forward, or turn back? Our renewed and revitalized Democratic Party has won two Presidential elections after a long march through the desert of defeat. The middle class is coming home. People of all races are streaming into the party -- based not on an appeal to special interests but on what Franklin Roosevelt called the "concert of common interest." This is no time for us to give up, or give in, or turn back. The stakes are too high -- and the progress we've made is far too great.

The fact is, being a New Democrat is a journey, not a destination. Change and progress are battles that must be fought and won each and every day. We can't say whether today's approaches will be the right ones in our children's day, or in their children's day. But we know that to meet even today's challenges, we must continue to modernize and renew ourselves -- to constantly look for new paths to the oldest truths -- to find ways to meet the challenges of change without changing what is so fundamental in our party, in our families, and in ourselves.

Together, let's continue the journey of hope and progress that the Democratic Leadership Council has done so much to guide. Let's build a Democratic Party that does not live in the past, but builds on it -- that does not merely reside in history, but continues to make it.

Thank you for listening -- and thank you for doing so much for our party and country.

##

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-23-97

TO Gunn
Fk BC

Copied
Spurling
COS
Stern

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-23-97

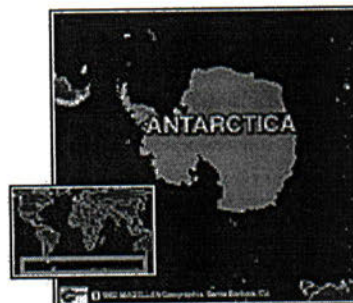
EARTH
S T O R Y P A G E**24**-hour fare updates
on your desktop
RESERVATION DESK

Researchers: Global warming will melt Antarctic ice shelves

July 22, 1997

Web posted at: 9:48 a.m. EDT (1348 GMT)

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) -- Global warming will continue for several centuries and melt most of the vast ice shelves girdling Antarctica, researchers predicted Tuesday.



Ice shelves border some 44 percent of Antarctica, covering 580,000 square miles (1.5 million square km). The two biggest are in the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea.

But new computer climate models of global warming trends predict that they are doomed, with significant degradation beginning in the 21st century and the near-total loss of the ice shelves within 500 years.

net.



The loss of this much ice, exposing vast new areas of sea to the air, could have as-yet unknown effects on the Antarctic ecosystem and ocean circulation, according to Bill Budd, a professor of meteorology at the Antarctic Cooperative Research Center, and his colleagues, Roland Warner and Brendan Coutts.

The water under the floating shelves of glacial ice is already almost at the freezing point, so even slight warming of the oceans can have a major effect, Warner said.

Previous research by the Antarctic Cooperative Research Center published earlier this year found that Indian Ocean waters warmed up to 1 degree Fahrenheit (0.5 Celsius) between 1962 and 1987.

The scientific consensus is that the world's average temperature will rise by 2 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit (1 to 3.5 Celsius) on the average in the next century.

Watch Earth Matters
on CNN and
CNN International.

In recent years, huge bergs have broken off the Larsen Ice Shelf attached to the Antarctic Peninsula, which is south of South America.

Over the past 50 years, the Antarctic Peninsula has experienced a sustained atmospheric warming of 4.5 degrees Fahrenheit (2.5 C), according to scientific reports.

"The pattern and magnitude of ice shelf retreat are consistent with atmospheric warming since the 1940s. Ice shelves are sensitive indicators of climate change," David Vaughan of the British Antarctic Survey said at a global warming conference earlier this month in Melbourne.

Continuing increases in carbon dioxide emissions from industry are expected to drive ocean warming for several centuries, Budd and his colleagues predicted.

The expansion of the ocean waters due to the increased warmth will cause the oceans to rise. Since the ice shelf floats on the southern ocean waters, it is already displacing its own weight in water and its breakup does not add to the volume of ocean water.

Budd and his colleagues presented their findings at a three-day conference in Hobart commemorating 50 years of Antarctic exploration by Australia.

*Copyright 1997 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.
This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.*

Related stories:

- Custom News: [Glacial lake causes panic in Nepal](#) - July 22, 1997
- [Antarctic krill populations decreasing](#) - July 6, 1997
- [Watery disaster looms without emissions curbs, leaders warn](#) - June 24, 1997
- [Global warming on back burner as summit ends](#) - June 22, 1997
- [Greenpeace: Antarctica melting, and fast](#) - February 8, 1997

Related sites:

Note: Pages will open in a new browser window

- [Antarctic Cooperative Research Center](#) - one of the largest research organisations in the world concerned with polar regions
- [British Antarctic Survey](#) - covers all aspects of science and exploits the unique natural laboratory conditions in the Antarctic to address problems of global and regional relevance.
- [National Snow and Ice Data Center](#) - a data and information resource for those studying snow and ice, and their importance to the Earth system
 - [Recent Events in the Northern Larson Ice Shelf and Their Importance](#)
- [The Breakup of the Antarctic Peninsula Ice Shelves](#) - report from the Greenpeace Antarctica Tour 1997

External sites are not endorsed by CNN Interactive.

Search for related CNN stories:

+global +warming

Seek [\[Help\]](#)

Tip: You can restrict your search to the title of a document.



Example: title:New Year's Resolutions

Sound off
on our
message
boards



Tell us what
you think!

You said it...



BACK TO TOP

© 1997 Cable News Network, Inc.
All Rights Reserved.

Terms under which this service is provided to you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: July 23, 1997

Judith Winston
Office of the General Counsel
NOTE FOR: Department of Education
600 Independence Ave. SW - Room 5400
Washington, DC 20202

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

do you
keep a
copy of
this note
in clear? yes

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

Monday, July 21, 1997

PERSPECTIVE ON ASIA

'Yellow Peril' Fever Strikes Again

■ The campaign donations scandals reflect the post-WWII U.S. shift toward confrontation with the East.

By DAVID J. ROTKOPF

PREV STORY

NEXT STORY

In the current campaign finance scandals, the idea that there is something shocking and surprising about foreign governments or special interests attempting to influence political outcomes abroad is disingenuous to say the least.

They do it here all the time, and we do it, too, covertly and overtly. But are we outraged when groups like the America Israel Public Affairs Committee aggressively advocate pro-Israeli positions, regularly fund-raising at dinners attended by Israeli leaders? Have we noticed the millions Taiwan is spending every year to sway U.S. opinion? Are we offended when European leaders exhort Americans of European descent to promote their position on NATO expansion or other issues? Don't we just take for granted the highly funded, very visible lobbying efforts of foreign business groups like auto makers? Why do we think foreign governments have embassies in Washington? Ad campaigns in our publications? Parties for legislators and lobbyists?

Would it be a bad thing if John Huang had compromised his security clearance or broken campaign finance laws? You bet. If he did, he should go to jail. Would it be a blow to U.S.-China relations if we could prove that Beijing was trying to sway the U.S. electorate? Well, it didn't help us much with the Chileans when we helped toss out Allende.

But there is a greater threat than the pernicious influence of the unquestioning, shock-obsessed yellow journalism and self-righteous accusations of senators. It is the underlying fears on which they are playing. Something very dangerous has happened in America. Indeed, a shift in American outlook has taken place that is of historic implications.

It is fair to speculate that this particular set of campaign finance scandals has won greater prominence than the string of such scandals that have come before it because the protagonists have Asian names.

Matters are made worse still by the fact that the government in question is China, the country that has brought together the extreme right and the extreme left in a chorus of high-pitched scaremongering.

The root of all this is not simply racism, although that certainly is part of it.

*Rotkopf
Fut
RC*

*Copied
Judith Winston
(Dog Ed)
COS*

Rather, the real issue is the deep shift in American perceptions about the world, our place in it and the threats to our nation. When this country was settled, the threat was within, from nature and the natives who fought to retain the lands we were seizing from them. During the first 100 years of our nation, the threats were from England and factions within our still fragile union. In the early decades of this century, the primary threats were from conflict in Europe. But during World War II, stunned by the attack from Japan, we began a shift in the focus of our concerns.

Despite all the Cold War rhetoric and real fear, we never faced the Soviet Union in battle. However, during the last half-century, we have fought wars in or against troops from Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

To what degree do our actions derive from a fear of the rise of Asia? To what degree do they derive from cultural and ideological gaps? To what degree are our views given license by racism?

Consider our rhetoric. The Europeans regularly infuriate us on trade issues, but our trade wars have been with Japan. The Russians have been training ICBMs at us for four decades, but when they say they want a break, we give it to them, looking the other way when they machine-gun refugees from Grozny or sell weapons of mass destruction, even as we lambaste the Chinese for similar or lesser offenses. We are outraged by human rights abuses in Asia, but ignore similar violations in Latin America or the Middle East.

The second half of the 20th century can be seen to mark a shift in U.S. foreign policy toward a fundamental, ongoing confrontation between the world's dominant power, the U.S., and the rising powers of Asia.

The escalation of tension between the U.S. and China is an ominous sign of the state of this relationship. The manufactured hysteria over China in the campaign finance hearings is another. The coming conflicts over growing trade imbalances will be another. Residual tension over issues like human rights and nonproliferation will exacerbate the problem.

These are easy enemies. They look different. Their lives and values are hard to understand. So, in the next few months or years when China's neuralgic relationship with Taiwan reaches the crisis point, or some other flash point flares, it will be relatively easy to imagine the exhortations to get involved. Unfortunately, the other lesson of this era of conflict with Asia is that the costs of involvement are high and only a total commitment to win at any cost can succeed.

Thus, it behooves us to ask whether our historical tilt against Asia is in our interest, or whether we must work to eliminate the sources of such conflict, instead recognizing the positive implications of the fact that we too are a Pacific nation?

David J. Rothkopf is an International Affairs Consultant in New York and an Adjunct Professor of International Affairs at Columbia University and at Georgetown's School of Foreign Service