

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa J. Macecevic (CN=Lisa J. Macecevic/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-FEB-2000 12:05:14.00

SUBJECT: Post story: Unions Reverse on Illegal Immigrants

TO: Wendy L. Patten (CN=Wendy L. Patten/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debra J. Bond (CN=Debra J. Bond/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine J. Lindsey (CN=Christine J. Lindsey/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian V. Kennedy (CN=Brian V. Kennedy/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard E. Green (CN=Richard E. Green/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph G. Pipan (CN=Joseph G. Pipan/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ingrid M. Schroeder (CN=Ingrid M. Schroeder/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven M. Mertens (CN=Steven M. Mertens/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Unions Reverse on Illegal Immigrants

By Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday , February 17, 2000 ; A01

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16 □)□) In a significant policy shift, organized labor today called for amnesty for an estimated 6 million illegal immigrants and repealing current law that imposes sanctions on employers that hire them.

Labor helped enact the original sanctions program 15 years ago as part of the last major amnesty under the federal immigration act, and business lobbyists reacted favorably today to the policy resolution, which was approved unanimously by the AFL-CIO executive council.

The AFL-CIO's announcement coincides with an extremely tight job market, with labor unions finding that their best chance to boost union membership is among recent immigrants. An estimated 40 percent of the population growth in the 1990s has been the result of immigration, the bulk of it legal. Other estimates indicate as many as 20 percent of the entrants to the work force last year were immigrants, in occupations as diverse as meatpacking, construction and computer science.

The AFL-CIO said it would continue its opposition to the proliferation of guest-worker programs that have allowed a variety of corporations to bring skilled workers into the country, particularly in high-tech industries. Officials said they want fewer guest-worker programs and greater scrutiny of claims by corporations that they can not find appropriate workers in the United States.

Still, the broader policy shift represents a remarkable turnaround for the American labor movement and points it back toward its roots, when the sons and daughters of turn-of-the-century immigrants became the leaders of the nation's industrial union drive in the 1930s.

"I think we've really come full circle," said John Wilhelm, president of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union, where 75 percent of the 250,000-strong membership are immigrants. "The labor movement is on the side of immigration in this country. The goal is to make it clear which side the labor movement is on."

Business lobbyists called the labor plan a positive step.

"It's a welcome embrace of amnesty from an employer's perspective, since we do have a shortage of workers in this country and will continue to have a shortage of workers for several decades," said Bruce Josten, executive vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Congress. Josten and Ali Cleveland, the chamber's manager of labor policy, said concerns about a shortage of high-tech workers have spread to industries such as the hotel and restaurant business.

Lee Culpepper, senior vice president of the National Restaurant Association, said he was encouraged that labor "recognizes that there are problems with the current system" and said, "I think that the AFL-CIO position is significant, but it is just one step toward what should be broader reform."

On Capitol Hill, though, at least one key member of Congress on immigration issues, Rep. Lamar S. Smith (R-Tex.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on immigration, called labor's announcement a cynical ploy.

"What a betrayal of American workers," Smith said. "Apparently union bosses are so distraught about declining enrollments they will stoop to exploiting illegal workers."

Union leaders, who plan to hold public forums starting in April to build support for the plan, were quick to stress today that they were not advocating a new open-border policy. Instead, they said, they were trying to fix an immigration policy that clearly wasn't working.

The labor proposal outlined today has three basic components: an end to the "I-9 Employers Sanctions" program, which penalizes employers who hire illegal immigrants; amnesty for illegal immigrants now living in the United States; and the granting of full workplace rights to prevent intimidation and exploitation of illegal workers.

The AFL-CIO would leave the business of tracking down illegal immigrants to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. But

it said it would not not take employers completely off the hook.

In exchange for taking the onus off employers for enforcing the immigration laws, the labor federation would impose criminal penalties against employers that knowingly hired an illegal immigrant and then used the worker's legal status with the INS as a weapon for imposing substandard wages or working conditions.

Once the proposed amnesty program expires--the AFL-CIO did not propose a time frame--new illegal immigrants would be on their own in the workplace. If they were caught by the INS they would be deported, under labor's plan. But those same workers could get amnesty if they blow the whistle on an employer hiring illegal immigrants and imposing substandard or sweatshop conditions.

Although the plan calls for eventual amnesty for as many 6 million people, the AFL-CIO proposed immediate amnesty for the half-million Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Hondurans and Haitians who fled their countries in the 1980s and early 1990s and have been denied refugee status. In addition, the unions want immediate amnesty for 350,000 long-term resident immigrants they claim were denied legal status because of INS improprieties in the last amnesty program. Labor also wants immediate amnesty for 10,000 Liberians who fled to this country during the civil war in their homeland.

Staff writer Martha Hamilton contributed to this report.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAR-2000 17:18:46.00

SUBJECT: 03/03/00 Ask the White House responses. Please note: The White House has n

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen E. Olcott (CN=Ellen E. Olcott/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gilbert S. Gonzalez (CN=Gilbert S. Gonzalez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James R. Fallin (CN=James R. Fallin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matt Gobush (CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Denver R. Peacock (CN=Denver R. Peacock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David C. Leavy (CN=David C. Leavy/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (CN=Dorinda A. Salcido/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer I. Hoelzer (CN=Jennifer I. Hoelzer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark J. Bernstein (CN=Mark J. Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen Mellody (CN=Ellen Mellody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Key C. German (CN=Key C. German/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark C. Sheppard (CN=Mark C. Sheppard/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen C. Burchard (CN=Karen C. Burchard/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

"ASK THE WHITE HOUSE"

March 3, 2000

SUBJECT: BUDGET SURPLUS PROJECTIONS:

QUESTION:

What is this surplus all the candidates are talking about? How much is it? Where does it come from? Where can I be guided to learn more about this? Thank you!

ANSWER:

When President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office in 1993, their greatest priority was to get the economy moving again and, in turn, restore prosperity and purpose to the Nation. To reach that goal, it was essential to reverse the unrestrained growth of the Federal budget deficit. A deficit occurs when spending is greater than receipts.

In 1992, the Federal deficit was \$290 billion, the largest in the Nation's history, and was projected to grow to \$455 billion by 2000. Thanks to the hard work of the American people and the leadership of the Clinton-Gore Administration, we now have a projected \$167 billion surplus, the third one in a row. Over 10 years, the surplus is projected to be \$2.5 trillion dollars.

The President and Vice President have proposed to use some of this surplus to extend the life of the Social Security and Medicare programs, to provide a targeted, affordable tax cut and to pay off the Nation's debt. The budget proposes to pay off the debt held by the public by 2013, the first time America will have been debt free since 1835.

If you have further questions, you can find the Administration's Budget, including the Citizen's Guide to the Federal Budget on-line at: www.whitehouse.gov/OMB.

SUBJECT: EDUCATION & JOB TRAINING GRANTS:

QUESTION:

What are the current avenues for people seeking advance education and or job training at the federal level?

ANSWER:

Education and training have been a cornerstone of the Clinton-Gore Administration's agenda since 1993. The President's initiatives have helped to provide students with the educational opportunities they need to reach high standards, made college more affordable for all Americans, and offered lifetime education and training opportunities to those in need. The President's FY2001 budget builds on these efforts and offers new initiatives to improve the educational and training opportunities needed for a strong economy and healthy communities.

One of the many initiatives to helping promote higher education is the College Opportunity Tax. This tax cut allows families the option of taking a tax deduction or a 28 percent tax credit on tuition and fees to pay for college and other higher education. Also, the FY2001 budget includes a nearly \$1 billion boost in investments to make college more affordable for economically disadvantaged students.

In the area of job training, the President's FY2001 budget expands successful training programs and implements new ones focused on providing needed training for young people, displaced workers, and individuals with disabilities. The President has proposed an increase of \$181 million to assist in the training of almost 1 million dislocated workers. In an effort to end the "digital divide" the budget proposes \$2 billion over 10 years in tax incentives to encourage private sector donation of computers, sponsorship of community technology centers, and technology training for workers.

These proposals, and others which have been set forth by President Clinton, would provide tax relief annually to help American families pay for college, graduate work, or courses taken to improve job skills.

To find more information on these issues please visit the web sites for The Department of Labor, The Department of Education, or The Office of Management and Budget.

www.ed.gov
www.do.gov
www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/

SUBJECT: MINIMUM WAGE

QUESTION:

What is being done in our legislation about overseas sweatshops?

ANSWER:

When President Clinton addressed the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva last year, he told the world: "Globalization is not a proposal or a policy choice, it is a fact. We must put a human face on the global economy, giving working people everywhere a stake in its success."

The President's commitment to this issue is not merely rhetorical. Included in his 2001 budget proposal are:

- ú \$40 million to help countries trying to implement core labor standards, which include: freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; the abolition of child labor; and the elimination of discrimination in the workplace.

- ú \$5 million to fund various innovative efforts to help eliminate sweatshops around the world.

- ú \$110 million to help eliminate abusive child labor worldwide.

The government has a major role in the fight to eliminate sweatshops. But government alone cannot solve the problem. There should be no market for goods produced under sweatshop conditions. We must awaken the conscience of American consumers if we are to make it attractive to manufacturers to adhere to moral codes of conduct and accept independent monitoring.

SUBJECT: PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS:

QUESTION:

What course of action can a person take when their Health Insurance Provider denies that person (who has met with all required criteria, and 3

Doctors have proved medical necessity for the procedure) the right to have and cover medical treatment?

ANSWER:

It is difficult to comment on your situation without knowing the specifics of your case. Options vary depending on the state in which you reside and who provides your health care coverage. Most plans offer an appeals process or you may be able to seek redress through state sponsored resources. However, more needs to be done and the Clinton/Gore Administration is committed to providing Americans with a strong Patient's Bill of Rights.

This past Thursday, President Clinton urged Congress to act in a bipartisan fashion and deliver a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. The President underscored his belief that the Norwood-Dingell bill provides a strong basis for an effective law. It is endorsed by over 200 health care providers and consumer advocacy groups, and is the only bipartisan proposal currently being considered.

The Norwood-Dingell bill:

- ú Guaranteed access to needed health care specialists;
- ú Access to emergency room services when and where the need arises;
- ú Continuity of care protection so that patients will not have an abrupt transition in care if their providers are dropped;
- ú Access to a fair, unbiased and timely internal and independent external appeals process to address health plan grievances;
- ú Assurance that doctors and patients can openly discuss treatment options; and
- ú An enforcement mechanism that ensures recourse for patients who have been harmed as a result of a health plan's actions.

President Clinton has made it clear that he will not enact legislation that does not provide strong patient protection for all Americans with health care coverage and include meaningful enforcement mechanisms. To date, there is no legislation other than the Norwood-Dingell bill that meets the Administration's fundamental criteria: that patient protections be real and court enforced remedies be accessible and meaningful.

President Clinton hopes Congress will now act to pass a strong patients' bill of rights that provides protections for all Americans in health plans and holds health plans accountable for decisions that harm patients.

SUBJECT: FOOD STAMP CAR POLICY

QUESTION:

When can one expect the policy to relax the amount a car can be worth in determining Food Stamp eligibility to be recognized by each state? How long before one can apply using the standards?

ANSWER:

Under current food stamp policy, a family is generally ineligible if they own a car worth more than \$4,650, even if the family needs the car to get to work and has only a small fraction of the car's value in equity.

This past Thursday President Clinton proposed a new regulation which will

Clinton Presidential Records Automated Records Management System [EMAIL]

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: f_e7040235_nsc.html

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D64]ARMS25320407F.046

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Whitaker, Elizabeth" <WhitakerE@state.gov> ("Whitaker, Elizabeth" <WhitakerE@state.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-MAR-2000 23:15:58.00

SUBJECT: STATE 48155 Routine FY 2000 ALLOCATION AND FY 2001 REQUE ST FOR FOREIGN

TO: "'L.McClenny@hq.nato.int'" <L.McClenny@hq.nato.int> ("'L.McClenny@hq.nato.int'" <L.McClenny@hq.nato.int> [UN
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Ming, Lili'" <mingl@ewc.hawaii.edu> ("'Ming, Lili'" <mingl@ewc.hawaii.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'william h. courtney'" <courtneywmh@compuserve.com> ("'william h. courtney'" <courtneywmh@compuserve.com> [UN
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Peggy Blackford' <Pblackford@gc.cuny.edu> ('Peggy Blackford' <Pblackford@gc.cuny.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'David Shinn' <shinn@sppsrucla.edu> ('David Shinn' <shinn@sppsrucla.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Chris Filostrat' <cfilostat@howard.edu> ('Chris Filostrat' <cfilostat@howard.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Warren Littrel' <littrelw@aol.com> ('Warren Littrel' <littrelw@aol.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Paul Jones' <cpjones1@earthlink.net> ('Paul Jones' <cpjones1@earthlink.net> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'james williams' <williamsja@ndu.edu> ('james williams' <williamsja@ndu.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald A. Camp (CN=Donald A. Camp/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'rpringle' <pringler@mail.ndu.edu> ('rpringle' <pringler@mail.ndu.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'ravic huso' <r_bhuso@gowebway.com> ('ravic huso' <r_bhuso@gowebway.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'m. norman'" <NormanML@aol.com> ("'m. norman'" <NormanML@aol.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jack D. Segal (CN=Jack D. Segal/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'john hamilton' <jhamilton@uschamber.com> ('john hamilton' <jhamilton@uschamber.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Ginaaw@aol.com'" <Ginaaw@aol.com> ("'Ginaaw@aol.com'" <Ginaaw@aol.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'ed goff' <ehgoff@hotmail.com> ('ed goff' <ehgoff@hotmail.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'norm@olsenglobal.com'" <norm@olsenglobal.com> ("'norm@olsenglobal.com'" <norm@olsenglobal.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'larry.moody@osd.pentagon.mil'" <larry.moody@osd.pentagon.mil'> ("'larry.moody@osd.pentagon.mil'" <larry.m
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'fritz maerkle' <maerkle@cfia.harvard.edu> ('fritz maerkle' <maerkle@cfia.harvard.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Katherine Inez Lee' <klee2@spelman.edu> ('Katherine Inez Lee' <klee2@spelman.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Dan Turnquist' <danturn@umich.edu> ('Dan Turnquist' <danturn@umich.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Joseph F. Becelia'" <Joseph.Becelia@colorado.edu> ("'Joseph F. Becelia'" <Joseph.Becelia@colorado.edu> [UN
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'dellyp' <dellyp@afscmail.afsc.edu> ('dellyp' <dellyp@afscmail.afsc.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Robert A. Sorenson'" <Sorenson@hoover.stanford.edu> ("'Robert A. Sorenson'" <Sorenson@hoover.stanford.edu>
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Al Perez' <al_perez@usmcoc.org> ('Al Perez' <al_perez@usmcoc.org> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'rusty hughes' <Mnhughesjr@email.msn.com> ('rusty hughes' <Mnhughesjr@email.msn.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'rcekuta' <rcekuta@ustr.gov> ('rcekuta' <rcekuta@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'mary ann silva' <Mary_Ann_T._Silva@nsc.eop.gov> ('mary ann silva' <Mary_Ann_T._Silva@nsc.eop.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'ken parent' <cseoffice@compuserve.com> ('ken parent' <cseoffice@compuserve.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'jfcuadrado' <cuadradojf@hotmail.com> ('jfcuadrado' <cuadradojf@hotmail.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'eleanor savage' <savageew@uts.cc.utexas.edu> ('eleanor savage' <savageew@uts.cc.utexas.edu> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'al curley' <al.curley@gsa.gov> ('al curley' <al.curley@gsa.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Note: Some recipients have been dropped due to syntax errors. Please refer to the "\$AdditionalHeaders" item for the
R 150324Z MAR 00

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO ALL DIPLOMATIC POSTS

INFO JOINT STAFF WASHDC//J-5/// 0000

SECDEF WASHDC//USDP/ISA/DSCA// 0000

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI

USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FL

USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE

USCINCSO MIAMI FL

CIA WASHDC 0000

DIRNSA FT GEO G MEADE MD

NSC WASHDC 0000

TREASURY DEPT WASHDC 0000

USDOC WASHDC 0000

US CUSTOMS SERVICE WASHDC

UNCLAS STATE 048155

INFORM CONSULS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: MASS, EAID, AORC, PREL, MARR, MCAP, AFIN

SUBJECT: FY 2000 ALLOCATION AND FY 2001 REQUEST FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS - ESF, PKO, FMF, NADR, IMET

1. SUMMARY. THIS CABLE PROVIDES POSTS WITH THE SECRETARY'S FY 2000 ALLOCATION, AND THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST, FOR THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS FUNDED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION 150 BUDGET: ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS (ESF); PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO); FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF), INCLUDING FUNDING FOR THE ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES INITIATIVE (EIPC); SMALL ARMS DESTRUCTION PROGRAMS FUNDED BY NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR); AND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET). END SUMMARY.

2. INCLUDED ARE FY 1999 ACTUAL AND FY 2001 REQUESTED LEVELS, AS THEY APPEAR IN THE FY 2001 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION. FY 2000 FUNDS WILL BE RELEASED FOR OBLIGATION THROUGH NORMAL DEPARTMENT AND DOD PROCEDURES. LEVELS REPRESENT BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

3. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS (ESF)

	FY 1999 ACTUAL	FY 2000 ALLOC	FY 2001 REQUEST
AFRICA			
ANGOLA	-	-	5.000
NIGERIA	1.000	20.000	25.000
SIERRA LEONE	3.300	1.500	-
EMERGENCY SUPP - KENYA	37.000	-	-
EMERGENCY SUPP - TANZANIA	9.231	-	-
SADC INITIATIVE	2.000	1.000	1.000
SAFE SKIES	-	2.000	2.000
OAU	-	-	2.000
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	1.000
GOVERNMENTS IN TRANSITION	-	10.000	20.000
EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY	10.000	10.000	15.000
GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE	25.000	10.000	10.000
PRESIDENTIAL ECON GROWTH OPPORTUNITY	-	2.000	2.000

AFRICA REGIONAL	14.000	6.000	15.000
TOTAL, AFRICA	101.531	62.500	98.000
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
BURMA	3.500	3.500	3.500
CAMBODIA	10.000	10.000	20.000
INDONESIA	5.300	23.000	50.000
PHILIPPINES	-	-	5.000
MONGOLIA	-	6.000	12.000
REGIONAL DEMOCRACY	0.175	2.000	5.000
ACCELERATE ECON RECOVERY	5.000	5.000	8.000
ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM	0.250	0.250	0.250
CHINA NGO (TIBET CULTURE)	-	1.000	-
CHINESE COMPENSATION	-	-	28.000
EAP ENVIRONMENT INIT.	3.825	3.500	6.000
EAST TIMOR	6.500	25.000	10.000
REGIONAL WOMEN'S ISSUES	-	2.500	4.000
SOUTH PACIFIC FISHERIES	14.000	14.000	14.000
TOTAL, EAP	48.550	95.750	165.750
EUROPE			
ALBANIA	12.000	-	-
BOSNIA	12.000	-	-
BULGARIA	25.000	-	-
FRYOM	22.000	-	-
ROMANIA	14.000		
CYPRUS	15.000	14.950	15.000
IRELAND	19.600	19.525	19.600
IRISH VISA PROGRAM	-	4.000	5.000
FRY	15.000	-	-
KOSOVO	9.900		
EUROPE REGIONAL (KOSOVO)	-	21.139	-
TOTAL, EUROPE	144.500	59.614	39.600
NEAR EAST ASIA			
EGYPT	775.000	727.267	695.000
ISRAEL	1,080.000	949.056	840.000
JORDAN	150.000	149.500	150.000
- WYE SUPPLEMENTAL	50.000	50.000	-
LEBANON	12.000	15.000	12.000
YEMEN	-	-	4.000

WEST BANK / GAZA	75.000	85.000	100.000
- WYE SUPPLEMENTAL	-	400.000	-
IRAQ OPPOSITION	3.000	10.000	10.000
MIDDLE EAST DEMOCRACY	2.500	6.000	4.000
MIDDLE EAST MULTILATERALS	3.000	4.000	4.000
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	6.000	10.000	5.000
U.S.-NORTH AFRICA PARTNER	-	5.000	4.000
TOTAL, NEAR EAST ASIA	2,156.500	2,410.823	1,828.000

SOUTH ASIA			
INDIA	-	-	5.000
SOUTH ASIA (SA) DEMOCRACY	2.750	8.000	5.000
SA REGIONAL	-	3.000	-
SA ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT	-	-	4.000
SA REGIONAL STABILITY	-	-	1.000
WOMEN & CHILDREN FUND	-	-	5.000
TOTAL, SOUTH ASIA	2.750	11.000	20.000

WESTERN HEMISPHERE			
GUATEMALA	25.000	20.000	20.000
HAITI	70.000	60.000	50.000
ADMIN OF JUSTICE/ICITAP	6.775	6.500	10.000
PERU/ECUADOR PEACE	-	11.000	10.000
WEST HEMISPHERE REGIONAL	18.225	27.000	43.650
TOTAL, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	120.000	124.500	133.650

GLOBAL			
HUMAN RIGHTS & DEMOCRACY	9.000	9.000	18.000
HOLOCAUST VICTIMS TRUST	10.000	11.000	-
PARTNERSHIPS TO ELIMINATE SWEATSHOPS	-	4.000	5.000
ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY	-	4.000	5.000
TOTAL, GLOBAL	19.000	28.000	28.000

RESCISSION	1.500	22.913	-
TOTAL, ESF	2,594.331	2,815.100	2,313.000

4. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

-	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
	ACTUAL	ALLOC	REQUEST

AFRICA REGIONAL	9.157	13.000	15.000
ACRI	12.500	20.000	20.000
HAITI	2.000	6.750	4.000
ISRAEL-LEBANON MONITOR GRP	0.996	1.000	1.000
MULTINATIONAL FORCE OBSRVS	15.596	16.000	16.000
OAS (HAITI)	1.531	-	-
OSCE (BOSNIA)*	14.470	39.800	21.000
OSCE (KOSOVO)	11.619	40.000	29.000
OSCE REGIONAL**	6.231	7.368	10.000
EAST TIMOR	-	8.500	18.000
PERU	2.400	-	-
RESCISSION	-	0.582	-
TOTAL PKO	76.500	153.000	134.000

*FOR FY 1999 AND FY 2000, INCLUDES FUNDING FOR OSCE ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS, CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE NIS, EXCEPT KOSOVO. FOR FY 2001, INCLUDES FUNDING ONLY FOR OSCE ACTIVITIES IN BOSNIA.

**NEW IN FY 2001, THE OSCE REGIONAL PROGRAM INCLUDES FUNDING FOR OSCE ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE BOSNIA AND KOSOVO.

5. FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

-	FY 1999 ACTUAL	FY 2000 ALLOC	FY 2001 REQUEST
AFRICA			
ACRI	5.000	-	-
E.AF REGIONAL - ETHIOPIA	2.900	2.034	-
AFRICA REGIONAL STABILITY	-	-	18.000
NIGERIA	-	10.000	-
TOTAL, AFRICA	7.900	12.034	18.000
NEAR EAST ASIA			
EGYPT	1,300.000	1,300.000	1,300.000
EGYPT SUPPLEMENTAL	-	25.000	-
ISRAEL	1,860.000	1,920.000	1,980.000
ISRAEL WYE	-	1,200.000	-
JORDAN	45.000	74.715	75.000
JORDAN WYE	50.000	150.000	-
MOROCCO	4.000	1.500	2.500
TUNISIA	2.000	3.000	2.500
TOTAL, NEAR EAST ASIA	3,261.000	4,674.215	3,360.000

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
MONGOLIA	-	-	2.000
PHILIPPINES	1.000	1.000	2.000
TOTAL, EAST ASIA / PACIFIC	1.000	1.000	4.000
EUROPE			
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE	44.900	33.400	62.000
ALBANIA	4.000	1.600	4.500
BULGARIA	8.500	4.800	8.500
ESTONIA	4.700	4.000	6.350
LATVIA	4.700	4.000	5.350
LITHUANIA	4.700	4.400	6.500
MACEDONIA	6.000	4.000	7.900
ROMANIA	6.500	6.000	11.000
SLOVAKIA	3.200	2.600	8.400
SLOVENIA	2.600	2.000	3.500
BOSNIA	4.000	-	3.000
MALTA	0,300	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	7.100	6.000	9.000
HUNGARY	7.100	6.000	9.000
POLAND	6.600	8.000	12.300
TOTAL, EUROPE	70.000	53.400	95.300
INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION			
PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE	18.900	12.350	16.900
GEORGIA	7.950	3.000	4.500
KAZAKHSTAN	1.800	1.500	1.900
KYRGYSTAN	1.550	1.000	1.600
MOLDOVA	1.250	1.250	1.500
RUSSIA	-	0.500	1.000
TURKMENISTAN	0.600	0.600	0.700
UKRAINE	4.100	3.000	4.000
UZBEKISTAN	1.650	1.500	1.700
TOTAL, INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION	18.900	12.350	16.900
WESTERN HEMISPHERE			
ARGENTINA	0.850	-	1.000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1.700	1.700	2.450

BAHAMAS	0.130	0.100	0.140
BELIZE	0.100	0.100	0.200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.370	0.400	0.650
GUYANA	0.100	0.100	0.125
HAITI	0.300	0.300	0.450
JAMAICA	0.475	0.475	0.585
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0.225	0.225	0.300
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	1.300	1.300	1.550
PANAMA	0.590	-	-
TOTAL, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	4.440	3.000	5.000

OTHER

EIPC*	7.000	2.500	6.000
ARGENTINA	1.000	-	-
BANGLADESH	0.800	-	-
BOLIVIA	-	0.250	-
BULGARIA	0.900	0.200	-
CHILE	0.400	-	-
FIJI	0.500	0.350	-
JORDAN	0.900	0.200	-
LITHUANIA	-	0.200	-
MONGOLIA	-	0.350	-
NEPAL	0.500	-	-
ROMANIA	-	0.200	-
SLOVAKIA	-	0.200	-
SOUTH AFRICA	0.300	0.250	-
UKRAINE	0.900	-	-
URUGUAY	0.800	0.300	-
FMF ADMIN COSTS (DSCA)	29.910	30.495	33.000
TOTAL, OTHER	36.910	32.995	39.000

RESCISSION	-	6.006	-
TOTAL, FMF GRANTS	3,400.150	4,795.000	3,538.200

*FY 2001 EIPC ALLOCATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED IN SEPTTEL.

6. NON-PROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS* - SMALL ARMS DESTRUCTION

	FY 1999 ACTUAL	FY 2000 ALLOC	FY 2001 REQUEST
SMALL ARMS DESTRUCTION	-	-	2.000
ALBANIA		-	0.400

BULGARIA	-	-	0.325
GUINEA-BISSAU		-	0.125
MACEDONIA	-	-	0.325
MOLDOVA	-	-	0.325
SIERRA LEONE		-	0.175
UKRAINE		-	0.400
TOTAL, SMALL ARMS			2.000

* INDIVIDUAL FUNDING LEVELS FOR OTHER NADR PROGRAMS WILL BE PROVIDED IN SEPTTEL.

7. INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

-	FY 1999 ACTUAL	FY 2000 ALLOC	FY 2001 REQUEST
AFRICA			
ANGOLA	-	0.050	0.050
BENIN	0.372	0.350	0.350
BOTSWANA	0.562	0.450	0.500
BURKINA FASO	-	-	0.070
BURUNDI	-	-	0.070
CAMEROON	0.184	0.150	0.160
CAPE VERDE	0.070	0.100	0.100
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.101	0.090	0.100
CHAD	0.087	0.050	0.075
COMOROS	0.014	-	-
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	-	-	0.075
CONGO (KINSHASA)	-	0.040	0.075
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.189	0.150	0.100
DJIBOUTI	0.123	0.100	0.125
ERITREA	0.439	0.305	0.345
ETHIOPIA	0.516	0.385	0.400
GABON	-	0.050	0.075
GHANA	0.391	0.400	0.425
GUINEA	0.167	0.150	0.175
GUINEA-BISSAU	-	0.050	0.050
KENYA	0.462	0.400	0.425
LESOTHO	0.074	0.075	0.085
LIBERIA	-	-	0.075
MADAGASCAR	0.115	0.100	0.125
MALAWI	0.343	0.335	0.350
MALI	0.374	0.280	0.300

MAURITANIA	-	-	0.075
MAURITIUS	0.095	0.050	0.060
MOZAMBIQUE	0.184	0.180	0.200
NAMIBIA	0.145	0.175	0.195
NIGER	-	-	0.060
NIGERIA	0.090	0.600	0.650
RWANDA	0.314	0.235	0.250
SAO TOME	0.086	0.075	0.085
SENEGAL	0.846	0.735	0.750
SEYCHELLES	0.103	0.075	0.060
SIERRA LEONE	-	0.050	0.100
SOUTH AFRICA	1.022	0.800	0.825
SWAZILAND	0.091	0.075	0.085
TANZANIA	0.181	0.150	0.175
TOGO	-	-	0.050
UGANDA	0.305	0.370	0.385
ZAMBIA	0.150	0.150	0.160
ZIMBABWE	0.299	0.300	0.325
TOTAL, AFRICA	8.494	8.080	9.170
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC			
CAMBODIA	-	-	0.100
FIJI	0.015	0.150	0.160
INDONESIA	0.486	-	0.400
LAOS	-	-	0.050
MALAYSIA	0.713	0.700	0.700
MONGOLIA	0.429	0.500	0.525
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0.156	0.175	0.180
PHILIPPINES	1.348	1.400	1.400
SAMOA	0.105	0.100	0.120
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0.157	0.150	0.150
THAILAND	1.703	1.600	1.560
TONGA	0.099	0.100	0.100
VANUATU	0.087	0.100	0.100
VIETNAM	-	-	0.050
TOTAL, EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	5.298	4.975	5.595
EUROPE			
ALBANIA	0.650	0.600	0.800
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	0.632	0.600	0.800
BULGARIA	0.974	1.000	1.100
CROATIA	0.435	0.500	0.525
CZECH REPUBLIC	1.227	1.500	1.700

ESTONIA	0.675	0.700	0.800
GREECE	0.025	0.025	0.025
HUNGARY	1.500	1.470	1.700
LATVIA	0.729	0.700	0.750
LITHUANIA	0.727	0.700	0.750
MACEDONIA	0.448	0.500	0.550
MALTA	0.109	0.100	0.100
POLAND	1.600	1.600	1.700
PORTUGAL	0.700	0.700	0.750
ROMANIA	1.111	1.100	1.300
SLOVAKIA	0.623	0.650	0.700
SLOVENIA	0.650	0.650	0.700
TURKEY	1.514	1.500	1.600
TOTAL, EUROPE	14.329	14.595	16.350
INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION			
GEORGIA	0.394	0.400	0.475
KAZAKHSTAN	0.383	0.550	0.600
KYRGYZSTAN	0.383	0.350	0.400
MOLDOVA	0.485	0.490	0.600
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	0.228	0.800	0.800
TURKMENISTAN	0.261	0.300	0.325
UKRAINE	1.304	1.300	1.500
UZBEKISTAN	0.526	0.500	0.550
TOTAL, INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION	3.964	4.690	5.250
WESTERN HEMISPHERE			
ARGENTINA	0.613	0.700	0.750
BAHAMAS	0.127	0.100	0.115
BELIZE	0.175	0.250	0.275
BOLIVIA	0.533	0.550	0.600
BRAZIL	0.206	0.225	0.250
CHILE	0.478	0.450	0.500
COLOMBIA	0.917	0.900	1.040
COSTA RICA	0.240	0.200	0.200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.493	0.450	0.450
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	0.444	0.500	0.560
ECUADOR	0.569	0.500	0.550
EL SALVADOR	0.491	0.500	0.525
GUATEMALA	0.253	0.225	0.250
GUYANA	0.216	0.175	0.195

HAITI	0.160	0.275	0.300
HONDURAS	0.560	0.500	0.525
JAMAICA	0.472	0.450	0.500
MEXICO	0.918	1.000	1.000
NICARAGUA	0.200	0.200	0.220
PACAMS	0.215	-	-
PANAMA	0.087	0.100	0.110
PARAGUAY	0.215	0.200	0.200
PERU	0.478	0.450	0.475
SURINAME	0.100	0.100	0.100
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0.148	0.125	0.125
URUGUAY	0.364	0.300	0.300
VENEZUELA	0.400	0.400	0.400
TOTAL, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	10.072	9.825	10.515
NEAR EAST			
ALGERIA	0.124	0.125	0.125
BAHRAIN	0.228	0.225	0.235
EGYPT	1.040	1.000	1.100
JORDAN	1.654	1.600	1.700
LEBANON	0.554	0.550	0.575
MOROCCO	0.927	0.900	0.955
OMAN	0.233	0.225	0.250
TUNISIA	0.937	0.900	0.955
YEMEN	0.122	0.125	0.135
TOTAL, NEAR EAST	5.819	5.650	6.030
SOUTH ASIA			
BANGLADESH	0.394	0.450	0.460
INDIA	0.241	0.450	0.475
MALDIVES	0.094	0.100	0.110
NEPAL	0.189	0.175	0.200
SRI LANKA	0.230	0.225	0.245
TOTAL, SOUTH ASIA	1.148	1.400	1.490
NON-REGIONAL			
GENERAL COSTS	0.735	0.595	0.600
CARRYFORWARD	0.100	-	-
RESCISSION	0.041	0.190	-
TOTAL, IMET	50.000	50.000	55.000

8. FMF: THERE HAS BEEN A REVISION OF U.S. POLICY REGARDING PROVISION OF FMF TO NEW NATO MEMBERS. THE SECRETARY HAS APPROVED THE RECOMMENDATION THAT NEW NATO MEMBERS, AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE PARTNERS UPON ACCESSION INTO NATO, MAY USE FMF GRANTS TO PURCHASE LETHAL DEFENSE ARTICLES AND FMF GRANTS OR LOANS TO ACQUIRE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

9. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE FMF, PKO, AND IMET ACCOUNTS MAY BE DIRECTED TO PM/PPA MARIA RAPHAEL (202-647-5876) FOR THE EUROPEAN, INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, AND EAST ASIA REGIONS, AND TO CHRISTOPHER DUVALL (202-647-8554) FOR THE AFRICAN, NEAR EAST, WESTERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTH ASIA REGIONS. FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS, INQUIRIES MAY BE DIRECTED AS FOLLOWS: ESF - S/RPP, JOE BOWAB (202-647-4734); EIPC - PM/CPP, MARK SWEBERG (202-736-7414); NADR/SMALL ARMS DESTRUCTION - PM/PPA, GLEN CHAFETZ (202-736-7426).
ALBRIGHT

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: allan berg (allan berg <bergax@cs.jmu.edu> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-2000 19:27:57.00

SUBJECT: (ai) Anti-globalization protesters: Mass Arrests in D.C. (fwd)

TO: Undisclosed.recipients ("Undisclosed.recipients:;"@eop.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

Jeffrey A. Hunker (CN=Jeffrey A. Hunker/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Allan Berg

Director, INFOSEC Program Office

bergax@jmu.edu

O) 540.568.8773

F) 540.568.6023

WWW.INFOSEC.JMU.EDU

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2000 22:08:24 EDT

From: WILSONGI@aol.com

To: ACCESS@g2-forward.org

Subject: (ai) Anti-globalization protesters: Mass Arrests in D.C.

Police Make Mass Arrests in D.C.

By LARRY MARGASAK

.c The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (April 15) - Anti-globalization protesters swarmed through the heart of the capital late Saturday and came face to face with lines of helmeted police in a tense show of will sparked by animosity toward international lending institutions.

Several hundred were arrested for parading without a permit and led peacefully away to at least seven yellow school buses as supporters shouted for police to let them go.

Police pulled the fake red nose off one protester dressed as a clown as he filed into the bus.

Riot-ready police made some 50 blocks off-limits around the World Bank headquarters, barring everyone from getting past metal barriers. Police clustered at every barricaded intersection.

'By the time we're finished I expect to have 500 arrests,' said Police Chief Charles Ramsey. He said they would be charged with 'parading without a permit and refusal to disperse, among other things.'

Ramsey said it would take several hours just to get the protesters, loaded, transported and processed at three locations in the city and that how long they remain in custody would depend, in part, on how cooperative they are.

'We have a right to be here and we also have a right to protest and we also have a right to walk away,' said protester Larry Holmes, complaining that police had penned demonstrators in a barricaded area to arrest them.

Protesters, pouring in by the busload all day for demonstrations meant to peak Sunday and Monday, took over an abandoned row house in a poor part of the city as neighbors shouted at police to do something - and stripped down to their underwear in an anti-sweatshop demonstration in trendy Georgetown.

But the mass of them congregated as close as they could get to the World Bank

and its sister lending institution, the International Monetary Fund, upset that police had shut down their protest headquarters early in the day, declaring it to be unsafe.

Protesters still holding their breakfast plates streamed out of their headquarters, an old warehouse where they were making signs, banners and puppets, and drifted 10 blocks away to another staging center.

There, they practiced hymns, street theater and passive resistance.

'This will not deter us,' said Molly McCarthy, 21, of Seattle, a protest organizer.

'We lost our food, and our cooking supplies, and we've got thousands of people to feed,' said another organizer, Antonia Jahasz, 29, of Washington.

'With one of the highest homicide rates in the country, D.C.'s finest are guarding our dangerous puppets.'

But as they moved through the first headquarters, authorities also found a plastic container with a rag stuffed inside to serve as a wick, said Terry Gainer, executive assistant police chief.

He said it 'looks like a Molotov cocktail.' Police also found soda bottles with the tops or bottoms cut off, Gainer said.

Protest leaders said police had merely come across art supplies.

'They found a plastic bottle that had rags in it that were being used to get paint off of people's hands,' said Adam Eiding, 26, of Washington.

Several hours after the raid - and well before the mass arrests at nightfall

- Ramsey said police did not intend 'to violate anyone's First Amendment rights' and allowed some protesters to retrieve the puppets.

'I don't expect hell to break out' during the protests,' he said. 'I expect a lot of people who want to express their opinions.'

In a light rain, with police sirens sounding almost constantly downtown, tourists who normally stroll to the gates of the White House to snap pictures were held behind barriers across the street.

At one key intersection, Gainer conferred with fellow officers as dozens of police stood by and an armored truck sat in the middle of the street.

In a poor section of northwest Washington, more than 100 protesters gathered by an abandoned row house and a few went on the roof and chained themselves there, holding signs saying, 'Stop the evictions,' and 'Housing for all.'

Police with nightsticks and armored gloves blocked off the area while neighbors loudly demanded that they move in and get the protesters out. 'They have no business being in our neighborhood like this,' said Leuns

Moore, 37.

Four hours after the protesters took over the house, police went on the roof, cut the protesters' chains and arrested nine for unlawful entry.

A protest outside a Gap clothing store in Georgetown turned into an impromptu striptease when police took a man wearing a grass skirt with nothing underneath into custody and made him put on underwear.

That prompted a dozen or so other men and women in the crowd of 200 to strip down to their skivvies.

Prior to Saturday, police had arrested a number of people for such things as possessing materials to set up blockades and had confiscated an undisclosed amount of ammunition in one raid.

Protesters accuse the World Bank and IMF of destroying the environment with dams and similar projects, allowing sweatshops and imposing harsh debt-repayment programs.

"International corporations are making the countries that have the poorest people even poorer," said David Rovics, 33, of Boston.

Friday night, police raided a house where they found an undisclosed amount of small-caliber ammunition and firebomb instructions, Gainer said. The raid

also produced a large supply of pipes and chicken wire used to make human blockades.

Demonstrators shouted: 'More world, less bank,' after police shut their first headquarters.

Officials said the building was a fire hazard, with a propane stove that was not up to code. 'We're simply concerned about their safety,' Ramsey said. Protesters said that was a pretext to throw them off stride.

'I think it's really just an escalation of tactics designed to keep us from being able to express ourselves,' said Han Shan of Baltimore, from a group called Mobilization for Social Justice.

*

* NOTE: In accordance with Title 17 <U.S.C.> Section 107, this material
* is distributed without profit or payment to those who have expressed a
* prior interest in receiving this information for non-profit research and
* educational purposes only. Provided by G2-Forward.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:28-APR-2000 10:26:06.00

SUBJECT: Remarks of Gene Sperling to the International Consultative Forum on Educat

TO: backup (backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aaron DeCamp (CN=Aaron DeCamp/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN ,

TO: Alberto O. Feraren (CN=Alberto O. Feraren/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ann o'leary (CN=Ann O'Leary/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bobby D. Conner (CN=Bobby D. Conner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: brian a. barreto (CN=Brian A. Barreto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bridger E. McGaw (CN=Bridger E. McGaw/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bridget T. Leininger (CN=Bridget T. Leininger/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carrie A. Street (CN=Carrie A. Street/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles H. Cole (CN=Charles H. Cole/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles J. Payson (CN=Charles J. Payson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher K. Scully (CN=Christopher K. Scully/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Courtney C. Crouch (CN=Courtney C. Crouch/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel E. OBrien (CN=Daniel E. O'Brien/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daphne Z. Stavropoulos (CN=Daphne Z. Stavropoulos/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Stockwell (CN=David B. Stockwell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David E. Kalbaugh (CN=David E. Kalbaugh/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah B. Mohile (CN=Deborah B. Mohile/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debra D. Alexander (CN=Debra D. Alexander/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debra S. Wood (CN=Debra S. Wood/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Delia A. Cohen (CN=Delia A. Cohen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Denver R. Peacock (CN=Denver R. Peacock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (CN=Dorinda A. Salcido/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas J. Band (CN=Douglas J. Band/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edwin R. Thomas III (CN=Edwin R. Thomas III/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringier (CN=Elliot J. Diringier/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fern Mechlowitz (CN=Fern Mechlowitz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: G. Timothy Saunders (CN=G. Timothy Saunders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George E. Lewis (CN=George E. Lewis/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jackson T. Dunn (CN=Jackson T. Dunn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey H. Oakman (CN=Jeffrey H. Oakman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (CN=Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Farrow (CN=Jeffrey L. Farrow/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer H. Smith (CN=Jennifer H. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John A. Wertman (CN=John A. Wertman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John H. Corcoran III (CN=John H. Corcoran III/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan M. Young (CN=Jonathan M. Young/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: joshua j. ackil (CN=Joshua J. Ackil/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen C. Burchard (CN=Karen C. Burchard/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberlin L. Love (CN=Kimberlin L. Love/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lana Dickey (CN=Lana Dickey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Efurd (CN=Laura Efurd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisel Loy (CN=Lisel Loy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria L. Haley (CN=Maria L. Haley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark J. Bernstein (CN=Mark J. Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marsha Scott (CN=Marsha Scott/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matt Gobush (CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maureen A. Hudson (CN=Maureen A. Hudson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: maureen t. shea (CN=Maureen T. Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mcgavock d. reed (CN=McGavock D. Reed/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan (CN=Michael J. Sullivan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael K. Gehrke (CN=Michael K. Gehrke/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Orson C. Porter (CN=Orson C. Porter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Salay (CN=Rebecca J. Salay/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee Sagiv (CN=Renee Sagiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rochelle G. Thompson (CN=Rochelle G. Thompson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rochester M. Johnson (CN=Rochester M. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Samir Afridi (CN=Samir Afridi/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah S. Knight (CN=Sarah S. Knight/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. OShea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shannon M. Hinderliter (CN=Shannon M. Hinderliter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sherman A. Williams (CN=Sherman A. Williams/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shivaun A. Cooney (CN=Shivaun A. Cooney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sondra L. Seba (CN=Sondra L. Seba/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sonya N. Hebert (CN=Sonya N. Hebert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tania I. Lopez (CN=Tania I. Lopez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Edmonds (CN=Terry Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Veronica DeLaGarza (CN=Veronica DeLaGarza/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William C. Haymes (CN=William C. Haymes/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William Hadley (CN=William Hadley/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William W. McCathran (CN=William W. McCathran/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Woyneab M. Wondwossen (CN=Woyneab M. Wondwossen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pubs_Distribution (Pubs_Distribution [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wh-outbox-distr (wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Remarks of the Honorable Gene B. Sperling
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy,
United States of America
International Consultative Forum on Education for All
Dakar, Senegal
April 28, 2000

Acknowledgements: Thank you Mr., Gustafusson. And I would also like to thank UNESCO Director-General [Koichiro] Matsuura; Chair of the EFA Strategy Committee [Knud] Mortenson; other distinguished organizers and participants of the International Consultative Forum on Education for All. My very generous host and the Ambassador to the United States Harriet Elam-Thomas.

I would especially like to recognize and thank our distinguished delegation, including [USAID Assistant Administrator] Thomas Fox, [Assistant Secretary of Education for Civil Rights] Norma Cantu, [Executive Director of the Council of Chief State School Officers] Gordon Ambach, [USAID Deputy Assistant Administrator] Emily Vargas-Baron and the other Americans here from government, civil society and private sector. They have done a terrific job of representing America at this vitally important gathering. We are also grateful to the Academy for Educational Development, which prepared the excellent US EFA Assessment in cooperation with our EFA National Commission.

A special thanks to the NGOs who so often serve as the foot soldiers in this battle, specifically but not limited to Oxfam, National Education Association, and the Global March Against Child Labor.

I would also like to express my gratitude to our Senegalese hosts. Over

the past decade, Senegal and the United States have become more than close allies. We have become true partners. Our security cooperation spans the globe. We have worked together to place peacekeeping troops on the ground from the Persian Gulf to Liberia, and Senegalese troops have consistently served with distinction. In other areas, such as economic reform and social development, Senegal has also made important strides in recent years. President Clinton personally asked me to convey to the people of Senegal his fond memories of his visit and most importantly that the peaceful and gracious transfer of power between former President Diouf and President Wade was an historic gain for democracy that would serve as a shining example for all of Africa and the world. The President wishes to congratulate President Wade and reaffirm our deep commitment to even further strengthen our partnership.

We have come together here in Dakar amidst heightened global discussion on the issue of globalization. Without question, one of the central challenges of our day is the need to broaden participation among and within nations in the benefits of today's rapid technological change and global economic integration.

Out of the vigorous discussions taking place around the world on this topic lies hope for a new consensus. That hope rests on our embracing two realities. First, openness is critically important because international trade and investment are indispensable engines of economic growth, and growth is, in turn, indispensable to poverty reduction. But, second, while openness is essential, it is necessary but not sufficient for developing countries. For this reason, industrialized countries must work harder with our developing country partners on more direct efforts to combat poverty and raise living standards, through increased cooperation and assistance on health, education, institutional capacity, and

infrastructure --- the fundamental building blocks of economic progress.

This new consensus must be anchored not in words, but in deeds. As some of our civil rights leaders say: not just by talking the talk, but by walking the walk. We believe that open trade lifts living standards, but we also believe that to raise living standards everywhere, we must seek a new consensus agenda that goes beyond trade to include a larger vision of globalization with a human face.

A process of globalization that is designed not only to prevent a race to the bottom but also to prevent complacency in the face of stubbornly persistent global poverty and wasted human potential.

We industrialized countries can begin by opening our doors further to products from developing countries. At the President's urging, our Congress has recently taken important steps toward passage of the historic African Growth and Opportunity Act and Caribbean Basin Trade Enhancement legislation, and we continue to press to grant China permanent normal tariff status in support of its accession to the World Trade Organization. The Africa bill --- while not all the President aspired to --- would provide duty-free and quota-free access to our market for nearly all products from Sub-Saharan Africa. And, in the apparel sector, the compromise bill would permit an estimated 30% to 40% growth per year in duty-free exports to the US of garments made in Africa from African fabric, creating an important incentive for new investment and job creation in an industry that has historically been a catalyst for job creation and economic development. We are hopeful that Congress will send the President a final bill for his signature soon, permitting us at long last to inaugurate a new era of US-African economic relations.

Again, we believe that expanding trade and investment is an important piece of the strategy to spread the benefits of globalization more widely,

but that it is only one piece.

Equally important is the need to combat poverty directly by helping developing countries create the conditions ripe for unleashing the creative and productive potential of their people. This can be done by intensifying our support in three areas in particular; (1) debt relief; (2) infectious diseases prevention and treatment and; (3) basic education and continuing efforts to end the most abusive forms of child labor.

The first part of this direct, three-pronged assault on poverty -- debt relief -- is closely related to the other two. In many poor countries, foreign debt obligations exceed health or education budgets or both. This is a major reason why President Clinton, in a Summit meeting with African ministers in Washington last year, proposed a sweeping expansion of the Heavily-Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) to make debt relief faster, broader, and deeper. That proposal formed the basis of the G-7 agreement last June in Cologne, Germany, which will reduce the debts of over 30 countries by about 70 percent when combined with previous efforts, freeing additional resources for investment in health and education. Last fall, he pledged unilaterally to go beyond the Cologne framework and cancel 100 percent of the US government debt owed by countries qualifying for it. Other G-7 countries have since followed suit, and we are pleased that the first developing countries have recently begun receiving expanded debt relief.

The second way we should intensify the fight against poverty is by increasing assistance for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. Just this week, the Financial Times reported that malaria alone has cost Africa tens of billion dollars in lost GDP. More people die each year of infectious diseases than all soldiers from every country in World War I. In his budget this year, President Clinton proposed a \$1

billion tax incentive aimed at stimulating the development of vaccines for diseases in poor countries as well as an increased contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccines Initiative (GAVI), and an appeal to the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to dedicate an additional \$400 million to \$900 million of low interest loans to address infectious diseases. We are encouraging our G-7 partners to make similar efforts. The growing HIV/AIDS pandemic, especially in Africa, demands our attention. It compels us to act!

The third prong of our strategy is what has brought us together here for this historic gathering: creating access to quality basic education for all of the world's children. The Dakar Framework for Action is grounded in the moral belief that children everywhere have a right to explore their potential and better their own lives and that of their families.

One of the contributions made by the Dakar Framework is that it paints a thorough, textured picture of the many obstacles to and benefits from basic education. It rightly presents basic education as a springboard to economic opportunity, better health, empowerment of women, sustainable population growth and environmental conditions, and stronger democratic participation and respect for human rights. When our Supreme Court declared our shameful period of racial segregation of schools unconstitutional in 1954, Chief Justice Warren stated that education was integral to all aspects of first class citizenship. In his opinion, he stated: "In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." What was true for the United States nearly 50 years ago, rings more true for too many of the world's children today.

When our Secretary of the Treasury, Larry Summers, was Chief Economist for the World Bank, he gave a seminal speech stating that basic education, particularly for girls, was perhaps the single most productive investment we could make to raise living standards in poor countries. During this conference that proposition has been reaffirmed repeatedly and correctly by Kofi Anan and many others. Much of the return from this investment is realized over time, but it is unmistakable. Within each nation, perhaps each family, there are those who have benefited from a generational chain of human betterment created by the educational opportunity afforded to a single child. For nearly every child that is rescued from unfulfilled potential by a quality education, there are succeeding generations of children and grandchildren who are likely to be better educated, healthier, and more prosperous.

The President sent me, his National Economic Adviser, here to address you out of a conviction that education truly is the closest thing we have to an answer to the universal quest for economic opportunity. And it must be at the center of any long-term strategy for economic development and poverty reduction. This is increasingly true as information technology pervades more and more aspects of economic activity. He sent me here to outline for you a perspective on how all of us represented here --- developing countries, developed countries, international institutions, and the private sector -- can join together in a genuine and effective global partnership to make Education for All a reality.

First, we must combine education strategies with our efforts to fully implement ILO Convention 182 banning the worst forms of child labor. When

children are not in school, they are not only failing to reach their potential, they are too often being placed at risk, working in abusive or hazardous environments in factories, sweatshops or even brothels and drug trafficking networks. Those in industrialized countries who call for globalization to be more humane must recognize that there can be no true solution to abusive child labor without universal, free, and compulsory basic education. Parents of limited means can not be expected to sacrifice their child's income by sending them to school, especially when doing so would result in significant added expenses for fees, uniforms, travel, and supplies. Poor quality and costly schools discourage parents from appreciating the long-term benefits of education for their children. The US stands ready to help. In the past two years, we have increased our support for the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor, which helps developing countries remove children from work and place them in school, from \$3 million to \$30 million. This year, President Clinton has asked Congress for a further 50 percent increase. Now the program's largest funder, we have helped create educational alternatives to work for about 74,500 children in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During his recent visit to Bangladesh, the President announced that we will finance a new IPEC initiative to remove an additional 30,000 children from a number of hazardous industries over the next few years.

Second, developing countries must develop and come forward with solid National EFA plans for improving access to quality basic education. Part of this responsibility involves setting the right priorities, whether it be eliminating gender disparities, increasing support for early childhood care and education, implementing assessments, creating HIV/AIDS awareness programs, or increasing and redeploying resources for basic education for children, youth, and adults. The path to universal access inevitably must

begin with developing countries themselves.

Third, developed countries must be prepared to respond concretely to these plans with increased assistance. We should fully finance the Cologne debt relief framework, whose full implementation has a direct bearing on the extent to which developing countries will be able to commit their own additional resources for basic education. For our part, we are working hard to convince our Congress to appropriate our contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund. In addition, the President is proposing both our efforts to increase our bilateral assistance for basic education by over 50% in this year alone -- a doubling of resources in just the last few years -- and our efforts to fight abusive child labor. We encourage other donor countries to consider similar increases in their budgets for bilateral education aid, whether by overall increases in aid levels or a reallocation of resources from tertiary to basic education.

Fourth, international institutions including multilateral development banks (MDBs) and organizations such as UNESCO and UNICEF must continue to play a key coordinating role by marshaling and targeting donor assistance to basic education in the LDCs. The United States supports the Framework for Action's basic aim of ensuring that "no country seriously committed to basic education will be thwarted in the achievement of this goal by lack of resources." To provide the necessary impetus for developing countries to take action by committing to systematic broadening of educational access, we must be clear that more resources will be available to those who do their part. Like the line in the American movie "Field of Dreams" -- "if you build it, they will come" -- we must be able to say to the poorest countries, "if you build a commitment to basic education, we will be with you."

The World Bank can play a critical role, particularly with the outstanding leadership and commitment of its President, Jim Wolfensohn. The World Bank and the international community should consider concrete, multi-year targets for a substantial, even dramatic, increase in World Bank lending, particularly for basic education and to ensure equity among girls and boys.

Over the past several years, World Bank lending for education has varied widely, from \$1.01 billion in FY97 (5.3 percent of total lending) to \$3.11 billion in FY98 (10.9 percent) and \$2.01 billion in FY99 (7 percent) with less than half going to basic education.

For example, assume the World Bank were to increase overall education lending by 50 percent -- if they devoted this entire increase to basic education then lending for basic education could be doubled -- a step that could galvanize all parties toward action in support of the Dakar Education For All Goals.

Fifth, to make these two preceding steps happen, the G-7 countries must exercise leadership. Just as the G-7 was the catalyst for expanded debt relief last year, so it should consider taking the initiative on basic education and health at its summit this year in Japan. We will strongly encourage that action on the results of the World Education Forum be a serious topic on the agenda G-7 meeting in Okinawa.

Sixth, we should consider tapping more deeply into the vast reservoirs of private philanthropy in order to leverage official assistance. Many of the corporations and individuals that have benefited from the global economy are looking for ways to give something back. Surely there are private sector counterparts interested in performing a similar service for

basic education given the synergies for economic growth, public health, democratic participation, and environmental sustainability. It is hard to imagine a more effective investment in the success of open markets and global integration than an expansion of literacy.

For example, an information clearinghouse might be created to apprise interested corporations and foundations of opportunities to respond to an EFA-approved action plan and complement bilateral and multilateral donor assistance. When I return home, I plan to seek out a meeting with private groups to explore ways they might be willing to play an enhance role.

Finally, we must continue to address new challenges. Let me mention three. First without drawing attention away from basics of free education, quality teachers, and acceptable teacher-student ratios, we must also be committed to ensuring that the revolution of the internet and information technology become a force for equity and not a force for a digital divide that will widen the global divide. Again, while we must focus on the basics, education technology and the internet will increasingly become a new basic. In a community without a library, a single computer connected to the internet, can be a connection to every library.

Second, since the 1990 conference in Jomtien, there has been considerable research on early childhood development of the brain and of learning. We must incorporate this new research into our strategies and go much further in developing cost effective early childhood learning strategies for even the poorest countries. I realize that this is a further challenge for nations still struggling to achieve basic primary education, but we simply cannot ignore what we now know scientifically, about what type of early childhood education is needed to allow all of our children to explore

that full potentials of their minds.

Third, we can not and must not leave behind those children with disabilities and special needs. Education can be the medicine of hope and opportunity to these children; new technologies can provide opportunities that seemed beyond us only a few years ago. Imagine what some of these new technologies can do for children who are blind or deaf or even bed-ridden. Again, I realize that even in the United States this can be challenging in terms of resources. But if we believe in the basic moral imperative that all children would have a chance to reach their potential, than we must include children with disabilities in our vision and our concrete plans.

The global economy is generating vast new wealth and raising living standards throughout much of the world, yet there is much we can do to widen the circle of economic opportunity. The World Education Forum has taken an important step in establishing the principle that no country that has developed an effective plan to increase access to basic education should lack the resources to implement it. Today, I have tried to outline how we can create a truly global, public-private partnership to make good on this noble principle. The steps I have outlined would generate billions of dollars of additional resources, providing more than ample incentive for developing countries to organize themselves to rise to the challenge.

The stakes are high, especially for the children. We must think of the children. If we miss the opportunity to make this global partnership a reality, an estimated 75 million children will still be deprived basic education come 2015.

Yesterday, I traveled to a rural village called Keur Sega. We traveled by hundreds -, even thousands of children who were not in school, on our way to a village that previously had no primary school whatsoever. Now thanks to a small grant from our Embassy here, and a tremendous effort by the parents, the village and the government, there are two functioning classrooms, excellent teachers, with only the first and second grade, with over 50 students in each class. The students finishing first grade could read as well as students anywhere in the United States. At the end of my visit, when we asked if any of the students wanted questions, someone told me that some of the students might use the question-and-answer period to make unreasonable demands of me. One little boy finishing second grade, dressed in his coat and tie, raised his hand and said, "I wish we could have the resources so that we could have a third grade I could go to, and a bathroom at the school. This did not seem to me to be an unreasonable request."

Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-MAY-2000 09:17:39.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore's remarks to International Press Institute

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anthony R. Bernal (CN=Anthony R. Bernal/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel R. Wilson (CN=Daniel R. Wilson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Stockwell (CN=David B. Stockwell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (CN=Dorinda A. Salcido/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth E. Baylor (CN=Elizabeth E. Baylor/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen Mellody (CN=Ellen Mellody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Karcher (CN=Emily Karcher/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gilbert S. Gonzalez (CN=Gilbert S. Gonzalez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gordon Li (CN=Gordon Li/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Helen L. Langan (CN=Helen L. Langan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacqueline F. Lain (CN=Jacqueline F. Lain/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer H. Smith (CN=Jennifer H. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel Johnson (CN=Joel Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kimberly s. anderson (CN=Kimberly S. Anderson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (CN=Laura D. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura J. Lewis (CN=Laura J. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: michael a. hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael K. Gehrke (CN=Michael K. Gehrke/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachael F. Goldfarb (CN=Rachael F. Goldfarb/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Salay (CN=Rebecca J. Salay/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin M. Roland (CN=Robin M. Roland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. OShea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Ricchetti (CN=Steve Ricchetti/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: thurgood marshall jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gamble-bennett (gamble-bennett@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S PREPARED REMARKS TO INTERNATIONAL
PRESS INSTITUTE, BOSTON

APRIL 30, 2000

SPEAKER: ALBERT GORE, JR., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES

GORE: I'm honored to be here in the Old State House--where the seeds of American liberty were first planted. And I'm delighted to have this chance to meet with the International Press Institute. The people in this room raise the banner of freedom around the world.

I know that you take your responsibility very seriously--to stand for freedom of expression, and the free flow of ideas, even in places where those freedoms are far from self-evident.

In this fundamental sense, you demonstrate, each and every day, a principle that I believe is essential to American foreign policy in this new global age.

America's power comes not just only from our weapons and munitions--but also from the American ideal itself.

For as long as this Old State House has stood, America has stood as proof of the principle that self-governance unlocks the highest fraction of human potential--that liberty and democracy allow our people to share in an ever-widening circle of freedom, human dignity, and self-sufficiency.

This is a time of great opportunity for our country. Our economy is the envy of the world. Living standards are rising--and the gap between the rich and the poor is closing for the first time in 20 years. America is a powerful engine for the global economy, because we have met our responsibility to balance our budget, to begin paying down our debt, and to embrace our role in supporting free markets and economic growth among all nations.

Just as we have an extraordinary prosperity, we also stand at an extraordinary time in our history. We are the only superpower. We are the strongest force for peace and prosperity that the world has ever known.

Twenty-five years ago today, the last helicopters lifted off from the roof of our embassy in Saigon. Although that brought an end to the war in Vietnam--a conflict I witnessed with my own eyes--it did not bring an end to its influence on our thinking about foreign policy.

Even now, a decade after the end of the Cold War, we hear echoes of the old arguments. Some seem to believe that with the fall of the old Soviet empire, we have nothing more to fear in the world and should dramatically cut our defense budget. Others keep insisting that we continue to prepare to face down a Cold War threat that no longer exists, and persistently ignore the world as it is. I believe that both groups are locked in a self-destructive argument over a false choice.

For all of my career, I have believed that America has a responsibility to lead in the world. That's why I was one of only a few Democrats in the United States Senate to vote in support of the use of force to drive Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. And even as I was working hard in the Congress to help develop new approaches to arms control, I often disagreed with the predominant view in my own party as I pushed for a strong national defense and a new generation of less destabilizing missiles.

We are now in a new era. To label this time "the post-Cold War era" belies its uniqueness and its significance. We are now in a Global Age. Like it or not, we live in an age when our destinies and the destinies of billions of people around the globe are increasingly intertwined. When our grand domestic and international challenges are also intertwined. We should neither bemoan nor naively idealize this new reality. We should deal with it.

We must now view what could be called the classic security agenda--the question of war and peace among sovereign states--in light of these new realities. But we must also recognize that there is a New Security Agenda, which I discussed at the United Nations Security Council

in January--a set of threats that affect us all and that transcend political borders; a set of challenges equal in magnitude to the challenges of the past.

Today, at the dawn of the 21st Century, we need a foreign policy that addresses the classic security threats--and understands the new ones as well. We need a new approach for a new century--grounded in our own economic and security interests, but uplifted by what is right in the world. We need to pursue a policy of ``forward engagement''--addressing problems early in their development before they become crises; addressing them as close to the source of the problem as possible; and having the forces and resources to deal with those threats as soon after their emergence as possible.

We need a new security agenda for the Global Age based on forward engagement.

In that context, I want to make three essential points to you today. First, although the nature of the challenges we face are new, the bedrock of our foreign policy is not. America must always maintain a strong defense, and unrivalled national security--to protect our own interests, and to advance the ideals that are leading the world toward freedom.

Second, from our position of unrivaled affluence and influence, we have a responsibility to lead the world in meeting the new security challenges. We must make forward-looking investments at home and abroad to conquer the new threats that are jointly menacing to us all--and to rise to the possibilities of the moment to reshape the world.

Third, we must resist those who would meet new global challenges with a newfound fear of the world itself. Isolationism and protectionism were dangerously wrong in the Industrial Age--and they are still wrong and even more dangerous in this new Global Age.

Let me consider each of these points in turn.

First, America must have a strong defense. We must never forget that our national defense is about much more than the land within our borders. Just as we fought and conquered totalitarianism during World War Two--just as we fought and conquered communism during the Cold War--we are defending the idea of freedom itself. All of our policies, in war and in peace, are extensions by other means of Lincoln's proposition that our founders' dream is humankind's last best hope.

That is why America must have a military capability that is second to none. It is central to the continuing demands of the classic agenda--to resist aggression, and to stop armed conflict. It is crucial to our security in this era of rogue states and international terror. And it is absolutely essential if we hope to wage peace through diplomacy. In our dealings with Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic, we have learned the importance of diplomacy backed with force. I look forward to the day when Serbia and Iraq will be free from the grip of Milosevic and Saddam and the terrors they have wrought on their own people.

We prevailed in those conflicts with minimal American casualties because we have maintained a superbly well-trained fighting force--and because the American people have supported investments in weapons that give us a technological edge.

Today, we need to ensure that our military personnel have adequate pay and benefits and continue to receive the training and leadership which makes them the finest in the world. And we are on the threshold of manufacturing and deploying the next generation of military weapons: weapons that are vitally needed to replace equipment that has been in service for far too long. Weapons that are critical to meeting changing needs on today's battlefields.

If I am entrusted with the Presidency, I will lead the effort to ensure that America has the new generation of weapons we need.

But we need not only a new generation of weapons. We need a new

generation of thinking.

That means strengthening and renewing our key alliances. We must remain open to further enlargement of NATO, we must bolster our trans-Atlantic ties, and we must build a strong, stable relationship with the European Union. We must encourage Japan--one of our most important economic partners, to join us in meeting the global responsibility to assure growth, greater trade, and higher living standards. We must invigorate our ties with all the Americas--to combat the flow of drugs, to increase the flow of trade and the pace of economic development and continued political reform and modernization.

In the Global Age, we must be prepared to engage in regional conflicts selectively--where the stability of a region important to our national security is at stake; where we can assure ourselves that nothing short of military engagement can secure our national interest; where we are certain that the use of military force can succeed in doing so; where we have allies willing to help share the burden, and where the cost is proportionate. America can not be the world's policeman. But we must reject the new isolationism that says: don't help anywhere, because we can not help everywhere.

That means supporting the difficult work of democratic reform and economic growth, to help Haiti and other states in the Caribbean build a more hopeful future.

It means pressing for a lasting peace in Ireland--not merely the laying down of arms, but the joining of hands in a new political relationship that enables former rivals to govern and thrive together.

In the Balkans, we have to keep working with our European allies, to protect a fragile peace and secure the economic future of the entire region.

On the Korean peninsula, we must continue to work with our South Korean allies to maintain the peace. And that means not only

exercising creative diplomacy toward the North, but standing ready to honor our commitments to the defense of South Korea.

In South Asia, we have to work with India and Pakistan to dampen down a nuclear arms race on the sub-continent and to continue to urge them to deal with their differences over their conflict in Kashmir with peaceful means.

In the Middle East, I am deeply committed to doing all I can to facilitate their efforts to forge a fair and acceptable peace with security. And this I have believed for all my years in public life: Israel is America's strongest ally in a region of strife and conflict. If I'm entrusted with the Presidency, I will ensure that the U.S.-Israel relationship remains strong and unshakeable.

We need to intensify cooperation with civilized governments all over the world to combat the common threat of terrorism.

But perhaps the biggest change in our approach to the classic agenda is how we engage two countries that once were only known to us as enemies: Russia and China.

During the Cold War, we worked to contain these two powers and limit their reach. Our task in the 21st Century is not making them weak--but instead to encourage forces of reform.

That is why we have worked hard these past seven years to help Russia make a transition to a market-based democracy. We have helped Russia privatize its economy and build a civil society marked by free elections and an active press. We have brought Russia into a working relationship with NATO through the Permanent Joint Council and the Partnership for Peace program. We have been able to work with Russian forces successfully inside a NATO framework in the Balkans.

We have helped safeguard Russian nuclear material against the danger of theft. We have made it possible for thousands of Russia's nuclear scientists and weapons experts to find peaceful pursuits. And we

have helped Russia to reduce its nuclear arsenal by nearly 5,000 warheads.

This work has not been without difficulty, or controversy. We strongly disagree with Russia's course in Chechnya. Russia must intensify its own work to stop the flow of dangerous technologies that irresponsible groups and rogue states can use to create weapons of mass destruction. Russia must still take decisive steps to combat corruption and achieve reform. But a new Cold War is not the right path to progress. Engaging Russia is the right thing to do. That's why I took on the task of leading our effort to work with Russia--not because it was politically popular, but because it was right for America's security, and right for the spread of democracy around the world.

For these same reasons, we must also follow a policy toward China that is focussed on results, not rhetoric.

Make no mistake: we have strong disagreements with China over human rights and religious freedom, and over Chinese treatment of Tibet. These issues cannot--and must not--be ignored or marginalized. They must constantly be pursued. Human rights and human dignity speak to the deepest bonds we share, across all borders and nationalities. America has to prod China to make progress in all these areas--and as President, that's exactly what I'll do.

We also have concerns over tensions building between China and Taiwan. We need to maintain our commitment to the One China policy, but urge China and Taiwan to intensify their dialogue and to resolve their problems by peaceful means. The Administration is honoring its obligation to make defensive weapons available to Taiwan. But I am deeply concerned that those in the Congress who are pushing the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act are blind to its consequences: a sharp deterioration in the security of the region.

It is wrong to isolate and demonize China--to build a wall when we need to build a bridge.

As all of you know, I have friends and supporters who disagree with me on the best way to bring change and reform to China. I understand their views. They are justifiably impatient with the pace of change in China. I am, too. But the question is not whether we should be dealing with China. The question is whether we can afford not to.

Can we really abandon the kind of frank and open exchange that allows us to raise our differences in the first place? Can we really isolate a nation with 1.2 billion people and a nuclear arsenal? Can we really turn our backs on one of the most dynamic economies on the planet?

I strongly support Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China--and I will continue to press the Congress to support it this year. I support China's membership in the World Trade Organization--to make China abide by the same rules of international trade that we follow today.

We have to engage China--even as we challenge China on key areas of difference. It is in America's clear national security interest to do so. It is in America's vital economic interest to do so. And in the long run, I believe it is the only way to bring freedom and reform to the people of China.

There is another reason for principled engagement with Russia and China, and a renewed commitment to our alliances. And that brings me to my second major point today.

While the old threats persist, there are new things under the sun--new forces arising that now or soon will challenge our international order, raising issues of peace and war: a New Security Agenda.

Because of the historically unprecedented power of the technologies now widely available around the world, mistakes that were once tolerable can now have consequences beyond our calculation. Threats that were once local can have an impact that is regional and global. Damage that might once have been temporary and limited can now be permanent and catastrophic.

A rogue state or terrorist group with biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons--or the technical skill to disrupt our computer networks--can bring destruction far out of proportion to its size.

The international drug trade and corruption spill across borders--subverting democracy and the rule of law in country after country.

New pandemics and new mutations of disease can devastate entire societies--with impacts threatening to destabilize entire regions.

The disruption of the world's ecological systems--from the rise of global warming and the consequent damage to our climate balance, to the loss of living species and the depletion of ocean fisheries and forest habitats--continues at a frightening rate. Practically every day, it becomes clearer to us that we must act now to protect our Earth, while preserving and creating jobs for our people.

And at the very same time that these threats are developing, the traditional nation-state itself is changing--as power moves upwards and downwards, to everything from supra-national organizations and coalitions all the way down to feuding clans. Susceptible to tyrants willing to exploit ethnic and religious rivalries, the weakest of these states have either imploded into civil war or threatened to lash out across their borders.

To meet these challenges requires cooperation on a scale not seen before. A realistic reading of the world today demands reinvigorated international and regional institutions. It demands that we confront threats before they spiral out of the control. And it requires American leadership--to protect our interests and uphold our values.

But the Global Age is not just a time of security threats, it's a time of unprecedented opportunities.

From Asia to the Americas, from sub-Saharan Africa to our own country, there are still far too many who have not benefited from the explosion of worldwide wealth. More than one billion of the Earth's

inhabitants live on less than one dollar a day. And this deep and persistent poverty has a security dimension as well as a moral one--for it invites social dislocation, violence, and war.

I believe that now we have a profound responsibility to open the gates of opportunity for all the world's people so that they can become stakeholders in the kind of society we would like to build at large in the world and at home. Let me be clear: promoting prosperity throughout the world is a crucial form of forward engagement.

We know how to launch this renaissance--for what has worked to spark the economic boom here in the United States is, at its essence, the way we can spark the fires of growth abroad. The difference is one of degree, not kind.

It starts with the rule of law, and with fiscal discipline and sound economic policy--but it does not end there. We must also invest in people, giving them the education they need to seize the jobs of the future--and in the developing world, that especially applies to women and girls; the health security they require to raise a family; the confidence that when they become old, they will not become abandoned.

An African leader, Julius K. Nyerere, said part way through the last century: ``the most powerful contraceptive in the world is the confidence of parents that their children will survive.''' Along with the education and empowerment of women, improvement in child and maternal health, and culturally appropriate access to information and technologies for family planning, this basic confidence that smaller families are more prosperous families has helped the world make progress toward stabilizing population growth. It is crucial that we continue this effort with new resources--and the U.S. must lead in this effort.

We must also promote global access to the Internet. We need to bridge the digital divide not just within our country, but among countries. Only by giving people around the world access to this

technology can they tap into the potential of the Information Age.

We need not only open trading systems, but systems that work for people around the world--taking into account not only the bottom line, but the well-being of working men and women, the protection of children against sweatshop labor, and the protection of the environment. We have to ratify the Kyoto Agreement while making sure that all nations--developed and developing--do their part to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we should take steps to boost the export of environmentally-clean technologies, an area where we have a decisive trade advantage. It is not only good for the environment. It is also good for economic growth.

We need to promote the stable flow of investment around the world--which, in turn, requires healthy financial institutions that can work to prevent financial instability, and that are capable of dealing with it should it occur.

We need to give the poorest countries a hand up--through passage of legislation such as the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and the Caribbean Basin Initiative. We need more economic engagement and expanded trade with all the Americas. And we must assist the poorest nations through debt relief. I called for this process last year in Davos. We have begun it. We need to pursue and intensify it.

Certainly, we cannot do this alone--we need to inspire the cooperation of others. The rebirth of Africa's economies, for example, is a task well-matched to the capabilities of the European Union and the United States working together. But if we do not point the way, if we are not as ready to invest in peace as in war, then others will not follow.

I believe that we must not waste this moment. A responsible foreign policy must look outward from a stance of forward engagement, to our broadest hopes for the world--not just inward, to our narrowest fears.

A responsible foreign policy must harness all our economic and military might--but it must also make use of our values and principles.

And that is what concerns me about the foreign policy pronouncements of George W. Bush.

From what we can tell of his foreign policy, Governor Bush does not prepare us to meet the grand challenges of both the classic and New Security Agendas.

Just as we are about to deploy the next generation of military weapons, Governor Bush wants to ``skip'' that generation of weapons. Instead, he talks in vague terms about undefined new technologies. This would leave our armed forces ill-equipped for the battlefields of the next two to three decades. Is that a responsible approach to foreign policy?

Meanwhile, Governor Bush dangerously fixates on the Cold War past when speaking of the use of force. He suggests that he would not intervene to relieve even the brutal repression of ethnic cleansing and genocide. No wonder it took him six weeks to say anything about our action against the ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. Is that the right message for America to send to people around the globe struggling for freedom?

Stuck in a Cold War mind set, Governor Bush continues to view Russia and China primarily as present or future enemies. While we must remain vigilant against any deterioration in our relationships, the reality of the Global Age is that Russia and China are indeed competitors, but also vital partners in our efforts to tackle problems menacing to us all.

Just this past week, Governor Bush used his brief meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov to issue a warning that his intention would be to build and deploy a global ``Star Wars'' system that he believes could defend the U.S. and all our allies against any missile launch from any source. In the 1990's, most serious analysts took a look at the implausibility of this endeavor, the fantastical price that our

taxpayers would be expected to pay, and the dangerously destabilizing consequences of traveling down that path--and rejected this notion. Governor Bush wishes to return to it, and chose the worst possible venue in which to launch--for lack of a better phrase--his risky foreign policy scheme. I won't even guess at the new math needed to make his risky foreign policy scheme and his risky tax scheme add up.

Instead I favor--and we are negotiating with the Russians--changes in the ABM treaty that would lead to a responsible and practical defense against a nuclear attack from a rogue state.

When it comes to the challenges of the New Security Agenda, Governor Bush's foreign policy is noticeably blank. Although Africa represents a vast untapped market, has major health and environmental concerns that directly impact us, and the reaches of modern terrorism took American lives in two of our embassies on that continent, Governor Bush said that Africa ``doesn't fit into the national strategic interests.'' Is that a responsible assessment of our national interest?

One has to assume that these gaps in Governor Bush's foreign policy views and experience will be filled by the ideologies and inveterate antipathies of his party--the right-wing, partisan isolationism of the Republican Congressional leadership. Since 1994, the Republicans in Congress have recklessly tossed aside decades of bipartisan cooperation on foreign policy.

They have refused to adequately fund our diplomatic and international development efforts--from promoting peace in the Middle East to fighting drugs in South America. They have held our contributions to the United Nations hostage to their own political agenda for years. They have repeatedly tried to sabotage this Administration's programs, even in places like Bosnia and Kosovo where what is needed is steadiness and continuity of purpose. They have made themselves the sworn enemies of a worldwide effort to deal with the global environment.

And in the end, despite their constant assertion of concern for our alliances, they have rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In one blatant partisan move, they have profoundly shaken the confidence of our allies in American steadiness, purpose, and in our capacity to lead. Governor Bush joined with the isolationist, partisan Republican majority in Congress in opposing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. He chose politics over principle.

Last Thursday, Governor Bush called for a return to ``comity:'' to an era when men and women of good will could reach across party lines for the sake of the national good. I couldn't agree more. But on the very same day, one of the Republican Party's great institutions, Senator Jesse Helms, out of overt distaste for the President--said that he will block any new arms control pact until a new President is inaugurated in January.

Well, this Administration is working on the entry into force of the START II Treaty, the negotiation of a START III Treaty providing for even deeper reduction in weapons pointed at the United States, and an agreement with Russia to adjust the ABM Treaty to make it possible to defend ourselves against rogue states.

If Governor Bush were to inherit from us an arms control agreement so clearly in the best interests of the American people, is Senator Helms the last word? Is Governor Bush willing to put aside partisanship for the cause of peace?

I believe America can do better--for our own national security, and for the ideals we must model to the world.

And that is the choice in this election when it comes to foreign policy. Will we meet our responsibility? Will we move forward and do what is right for our country, our interests, our ideals, and our leadership in the world? Or will we build new walls, neglect new and urgent challenges, and pursue an irresponsible neo-isolationism?

If we meet our great responsibility, I believe we can not only

deter aggression and create an ever more secure and widening world of security--but we can also shape, step by step, a future of liberty and opportunity across the world. Thank you.

END

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Irene Bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-2000 12:55:27.00

SUBJECT: Thai child

TO: Laura Efurd (CN=Laura Efurd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy L. Patten (CN=Wendy L. Patten/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey (CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Reynaldo Valencia (CN=Reynaldo Valencia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

irene bueno (CN=Irene Bueno/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI - INS has been working on this case.

Los Angeles Times

May 3, 2000, Wednesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Part 1; Page 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1174 words

HEADLINE: INS URGED TO DELAY RETURN OF BOY TO THAILAND

BYLINE: ANNE-MARIE O'CONNOR, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

He is a tearful little boy brought halfway around the world on heavy sedation and a false passport. He spent a week in the hospital fighting a cold, an ear infection and chickenpox. He clings to his social worker and cries if she leaves the room.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has already sent the man and woman posing as his parents back to Thailand. The agency had originally planned to repatriate Somsak Deema--who is either 2 or 3 years old--on Thursday.

But Thai community advocates, fearing that the boy is a pawn in an international ring smuggling Thai women into the United States for prostitution, are calling on the INS to delay Somsak's return until they can be certain he is returning to a safe home. They suspect that he was being used to create the facade of a family on vacation.

The Thai community members say their fears are grounded in an ugly reality: International trafficking in human cargo is far from rare in the global

economy.

"This is something that exists in our community and is a growing problem, not just something from the previous century," said Hae Jung Cho, project coordinator for the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking. "It is very profitable for people to import unpaid laborers from far away."

Appeal to INS Chief

Chanchanit Martorell, executive director of the Thai Community Development Center, which has provided a home for the boy and a social worker as his guardian, said Thai advocates suspect that the child is being used "as a human prop by a criminal syndicate trying to traffic women from Thailand for the purpose of prostitution."

"By no means are we trying to deprive a parent of custody of their child, but we want to make sure the boy is going to a real parent and a safe home," she said.

Martorell has already appealed to INS Commissioner Doris Meissner to delay the repatriation.

Cho said she and other Thai advocates were told of the suspected

smuggling

ring by INS officials when the officials handed the boy over to the Thai social

worker's care April 25.

She said that she and Martorell met with INS District Director Thomas Schiltgen on Tuesday and that he promised to answer their appeal today.

If he

denies it, they plan to pursue other legal options, such as filing for asylum or

alerting the county Department of Children and Family Services, Cho said.

After repeated requests for comment, INS spokesman Rico Cabrera in Los Angeles said late Tuesday: "No final decision has been made on whether to proceed with the child's return" Thursday.

In light of the lengthy efforts undertaken by U.S. officials to ensure that

the father of Cuban cause celebre Elian Gonzalez was a fit parent,

Martorell

asked, can't officials take a few more days to make sure that Somsak is returning to his actual mother? "It's like another Elian case, but

there's a

double standard here," Martorell said. "But in this case, there's no interest in

investigating the matter further of whether he is returning to a safe environment or even to the rightful parents."

Leonard Kovensky, INS assistant district director in Los Angeles for detention and deportation, said officials are considering the request as

they

investigate the case.

Kovensky--who said he could not comment on concerns about a smuggling ring--said Somsak arrived at Los Angeles International Airport with fraudulent documents April 11 with a couple who told officials they were on a family vacation. The story quickly unraveled and officials sent the adults home and took custody of the boy, he said.

At this point, "the Thai Consulate has found the mother and she has identified the boy as her son," Kovensky said. "We don't have reason to doubt that identification."

However, Piyawat Niyom-rerks, the Thai consul general, said he is "not 100%" certain that the woman who claims to be the boy's mother is, in fact, his parent, "but we are giving her the benefit of the doubt."

He said that he has alerted authorities in Thailand and that they will conduct an investigation to establish that the boy is going back to a true parent and a fit home.

"I cannot exercise my discretion here," Niyom-rerks said. "The child is in the jurisdiction of the INS, and I have to respect the INS decision. The consulate has very limited authority to act otherwise."

Possible Use as a 'Mule'

Thai community advocates say the circumstances of the case make it crucial that Thai authorities conduct an exhaustive investigation before Somsak returns to Thailand.

In an April 27 letter to Schiltgen, the INS Los Angeles district director, Martorell said the man accompanying Somsak admitted that he planned to return to Thailand with the child and leave the woman in the United States.

She said INS officials said they believe the child was a "mule" for smugglers who had taken him on repeated trips from Thailand to the United States, always sedating him with sleeping pills.

"The man is believed to be involved with a criminal group that is trafficking women, one by one, into this country," Martorell said in the letter. "It is further believed that the child was being used as a human prop in this criminal scheme to gain entry as a family."

Martorell said that when pressed, the man gave U.S. officials the cellular

phone number of a woman who claimed to be Somsak's mother. The woman said she had sent the child with friends "to sightsee." She sent the INS documents to prove the boy was her son, Martorell said.

However, the woman described a birthmark that the boy does not possess, Martorell said--raising questions over his true identity. In addition, the documents say the boy is well past his third birthday, while advocates judge him to be about 2 1/2.

"We feel that the identity of the boy needs to be firmly established, as well as the circumstances of this case, before he is transported across international borders," Martorell wrote INS Commissioner Meissner on April 28.

Martorell is one of the Thai advocates who in 1995 helped assist some of the 72 Thai women held in slave-like conditions at an El Monte sweatshop, some for as long as seven years.

"When you hear the story about this little boy, it sounds so farfetched to use a child as a decoy," Cho said. "The answer is so simple: It's profit. The amount of money they can make in slave labor over several years is greater than

selling weapons or drugs."

At first, Somsak, who still uses diapers, was too upset to fall asleep at night, Cho said.

He would lie awake singing a little song in his northern Thai dialect, she said. But now, he loves cuddling with the social worker, and she has learned to sing his song to him as a lullaby.

"He could have been sold by his parents, or perhaps his mother is controlled by a criminal ring or renting him out," Cho said. "The fact that someone would endanger a little boy with an earache by putting him on a plane just shows the lengths these people will go to. I'm sure there are many more cases like this, but we just don't hear about them."

LANGUAGE: English