

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jane E. Stromseth ( CN=Jane E. Stromseth/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1999 19:11:57.00

SUBJECT: URGENT CORRECTION Re: ILO speech/transfer of jurisdiction

TO: Tomasz P. Malinowski ( CN=Tomasz P. Malinowski/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah Rosen Wartell ( CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: Nina L. Hachigian ( CN=Nina L. Hachigian/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: joshua s. gottheimer ( CN=joshua s. gottheimer/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard m. samans ( CN=richard m. samans/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: loretta m. ucelli ( CN=loretta m. ucelli/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: douglas b. sosnik ( CN=douglas b. sosnik/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: melissa g. green ( CN=melissa g. green/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: karen tramontano ( CN=karen tramontano/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: michael waldman ( CN=michael waldman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Mona K. Sutphen ( CN=Mona K. Sutphen/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jane E. Stromseth ( CN=Jane E. Stromseth/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: maria echaveste ( CN=maria echaveste/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sidney blumenthal ( CN=sidney blumenthal/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: tomasz p. malinowski ( CN=tomasz p. malinowski/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dawn l. smalls ( CN=dawn l. smalls/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lael brainard ( CN=lael brainard/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: gene b. sperling ( CN=gene b. sperling/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sarah rosen wartell ( CN=sarah rosen wartell/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

While NSC (Schwartz and Stromseth) and DoD (Schear) concur in the idea of mentioning the child soldier issue in the ILO speech, the precise language on this issue set forth in option one below was not vetted with NSC and DoD, and it raises problems because it could be read as precluding lawfully recruited 17 year olds from being ordered into combat as allowed under U.S. law. The speech language instead should read: "We will not tolerate children being forcibly recruited for use in armed conflict." Sarah's option 2 is fine ("I am proud too that we are advancing the international standard by banning forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict"), as is Secretary Herman's formulation ("We will not tolerate children being abducted into militias for armed conflict"). I am working urgently to convey this to the speech writers on the plane.

Sarah Rosen Wartell  
06/15/99 05:41:44 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP@EOP  
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
bcc:  
Subject: Re: transfer of jurisdiction

I just got off the phone with Secretary Herman and Samet in Geneva. The Secretary has the following comments:

(1) Acknowledgement of Samavia -- revise:

Let me begin by saluting the leadership of Director-General Juan Somavia. As already manifested by his first report to the Conference -- "Decent Work" -- he is determined to build a strong and modern ILO and we strongly support that vision.

(2) Burma -- The Secretary feels strongly that, instead of supporting the ILO in what it is doing, the current draft sounds like we are trying to emphasize what US thinks. They want us to emphasize the steps the ILO has taken, before saying what we think. See below.

Today, one member nation ( ) Burma ( ) stands in defiance of the ILO, s most fundamental values and most serious findings. For years, the military regime there has forced its people to do work without pay, on pain of punishment, building roads and bridges, even carrying supplies for soldiers into battle. It has every recommendation the ILO has made to stop this practice, and The Director General has just reported to us that this flagrant violation of human rights persists. I urge the ILO governing body to take definite steps appropriate action. Burma is out of

step with the standards of the world community, and the aspirations of its people. Until its people win the right to shape their destiny, we must stand by them and keep up the pressure for change.

(3) The Secretary is concerned that these sentences emphasize differences that don't exist -- that the language noted below represents "old think" -- new think is that we want to build consensus and be practical. Strike language below. Acknowledge that need new transition.

And we must act together. You should be proud that four of the first ten 10 ILO agreements sought to address child labor. There are still differences of approach and circumstance among us. But we must not let our disagreements on broad and controversial issues keep us from our agreements on what is plain: Today, the time has come to build on the growing world consensus: We must ban the most abusive forms of child labor

(4) The Secretary doesn't like the story about the problems of closing factories -- I know Gene likes it -- but they said they think it is a false dicotomy. She recommends dropping.

If we simply close the factories where the worst child labor occurs, we could easily force those children into jobs and situations that are even worse -- driving 10 year old girls into prostitution, driving ten year old boys into drug running.

(5) The Secretary thinks that there is too much detail about the IPEC programs -- and that we shouldn't mention specific countries. That is good to use with Congress, she said, but not here where it is "mud in their eye." (Her staff had earlier advised these were okay. Opps!) They recommend something like:

That is why the work of IPEC is so very important.

With the support of the United States, it is finding comprehensive solutions that get children out of hazardous workplaces where they are exposed to physical danger -- that take children who once stitched clothing or soccer balls and give them school work to do instead. -- to get children out of the business of making fireworks in Guatemala. It is helping Haitian children move from their jobs as domestic servants. It is working with the garment industry of Bangladesh, seeking to move children from spending their hours in garment factories to spending hours in school.

I can think of no better example than the success being achieved as we seek to eliminate child labor from the soccer ball industry in Pakistan. Two years ago, thousands of children under the age of 14 worked for fifty companies, stitching soccer balls full time. The industry, the ILO, and UNICEF joined together to remove children from the production of soccer balls, to give them a chance to go to school, and to monitor the results. Today the work has been taken up by women in 80 poor villages, giving them new employment. And the children have started to go to school.

(6) Secretary Herman strongly agrees with my earlier comment (she raised it on her own) that we should NOT use the quote from SOTU about wanting to "lead the international community"

(7) Child Soldiers -- Secretary Herman thinks we should include child soldiers and prefers the formulation below which uses buzz words important

at the conference.

Let us join together and say there are some things that we will not tolerate. We will not tolerate children being used in pornography and prostitution. We will not tolerate children in slavery or bondage. We will not tolerate children being abducted into militias for armed conflict. We will not tolerate young children risking their health and breaking their bodies in hazardous and dangerous work conditions and for long hours. Regardless of country. Regardless of circumstance.

(8) The Secretary thinks that -- in addition to mentioning the new ILO arm and the anti-sweatshop program, we should mention the additional money we've asked to help the U.S. provide bilateral aide on core labor standards.

That is why, in the balanced budget I presented to the U.S. Congress this year, I have requested \$25 million to create a new arm of the ILO, to work with developing countries to put in place basic labor protections, safe workplaces, and the right to organize. I have also requested \$10 million to strengthen U.S. bilateral support for governments seeking to raise core labor standards. Finally, my balanced budget also requests \$5 million to encourage the many innovative programs that are being developed to eliminate sweatshops and raise consumer awareness of the conditions in which the clothes they wear, and the toys they buy, are made."

Sarah Rosen Wartell  
06/15/99 04:34:58 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP@EOP  
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
Subject: Re: transfer of jurisdiction

NSC -- Please see last issue below on child soldiers -- if gene agrees to include, do you agree with this language?

Samet is supposed to be calling me with some comments from Geneva. I'll keep nagging him.

(1) A few edits from State on Burma language:

Today, one member nation □) Burma □) stands in defiance of the ILO□,s most fundamental values and most serious findings. For years, the military regime there has forced its people to do work without pay, on pain of punishment, building roads and bridges, even carrying supplies for soldiers into battle. It has had every opportunity to respond to the every recommendations of the ILO has made to stop this practice, and I urge the ILO governing body to take definate steps appropriate action. Burma is out of step with the standards of the world community, and the aspirations of its people. Until its people win the right to shape their destiny, we must stand by them and keep up the pressure for change.

(2) Per Lael and Gene (cleared with Karen)-- add -- to 25th graph -- that describes the \$25 million requested to create a new arm of the ILO:

"My balanced budget also requests \$5 million to encourage the many innovative programs that are being developed to eliminate sweatshops and raise consumer awareness of the conditions in which the clothes they wear, and the toys they buy, are made."

(3) Gene wants the strongest language possible on the Child Labor convention. The current text is not as strong as Samet says we can be and Gene would like us to be. NSC legal advisor argues that it is more prudent to say something conditional but can't say it is wrong for him to be more definitive. This is a political call. There is always a risk that some on the hill will say -- how can you announce that you will forward the convention to the Senate without first completing the TAPILS advisory committee report. However, the key parties to the TAPILS process -- DoL, State, NSC, AFL, and Business Council all have participated in negotiating the text and have obtained the language they think makes this ratifiable. Samet assures me that AFL and Business Council think this convention is ratifiable -- won't promise the date but ... So, assuming Gene wants to take that risk., I would revise as follows:

I am proud to say that the United States will support this convention. When After I return to the United States, I will sent it to the Senate for ratification we will take all steps and make all efforts to ratify it . And I ask all countries to ratify it as well. do the same.

(4) For Gene to decide: Sarah and Samet agree that it would be better if the President didn't quote exactly the State of the Union address but instead paraphrased it so he doesn't provoke a cry of hypocrisy for claiming to lead when the US has watered down.

That is why I am so proud of what is being done at this convention. In January, I told the Congress and the American people in my State of the Union Address that we would work with the ILO on a new initiative to raise labor standards around the world and to conclude a treaty to ban the most abusive child labor everywhere in the world. , " Tonight I say we will work with the International Labor Organization on a new initiative to raise labor standards around the world. And this year, we will lead the international community to conclude a treaty to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world."

(5) Technical change:

And we must act together. You should be proud that four of the first ten 10 ILO agreements conventions sought to address child labor. There are still differences of approach and circumstance among us.

(6) Child Soldiers: NSC (Swartz and Stromseth), Freeman (state), Samet (DoL), and Schear (DoD) -- all believe that the President should affirmatively mentioned the child soldiers issue. They think the benefits of pointing out the progress obtained and appropriating the issue outweigh the risks that some will cry hypocrisy since we weakened this. They think NYT will write about it anyway (that's what NYT asked Herman about in her interview) so might as well be affirmative. If so, two choices of how to do it:

Let us join together and say there are some things that we will not tolerate. We will not tolerate children being used in pornography and prostitution. We will not tolerate children in slavery or bondage. We will not tolerate children forced to serve in military combat. We will

not tolerate young children risking their health and breaking their bodies in hazardous and dangerous work conditions and for long hours. Regardless of country. Regardless of circumstance.

OR

That is why I am so proud of what is being done at this convention. I am proud too that we are advancing the international standard by banning forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts. In January, I told the Congress and the American people in my State of the Union Address, ...

Message Copied

To:

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gene b. sperling/opd/eop@eop  
karen tramontano/who/eop@eop  
lael brainard/opd/eop@eop  
melissa g. green/opd/eop@eop  
dawn l. smalls/who/eop@eop  
douglas b. sosnik/who/eop@eop  
tomasz p. malinowski/nsc/eop@eop  
loretta m. ucelli/who/eop@eop  
sidney blumenthal/who/eop@eop  
richard m. samans/opd/eop@eop  
maria echaveste/who/eop@eop  
joshua s. gottheimer/who/eop@eop

Message Copied

To:

---

michael waldman/who/eop@eop  
gene b. sperling/opd/eop@eop  
karen tramontano/who/eop@eop  
lael brainard/opd/eop@eop  
melissa g. green/opd/eop@eop  
dawn l. smalls/who/eop@eop  
douglas b. sosnik/who/eop@eop  
tomasz p. malinowski/nsc/eop@eop  
loretta m. ucelli/who/eop@eop  
sidney blumenthal/who/eop@eop  
richard m. samans/opd/eop@eop  
maria echaveste/who/eop@eop  
joshua s. gottheimer/who/eop@eop  
Jane E. Stromseth/NSC/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Matt Gobush ( CN=Matt Gobush/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUN-1999 11:50:53.00

SUBJECT: ILO Speech Talking Points

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Deborah - Sorry not to get this to you earlier...

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S SPEECH  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION  
June 16, 1999

Talking Points

ú The President supports the work of the International Labor Organization, which has united governments, labor unions and businesses over its seventy-five year history around the values of free and fair labor and the dignity of work..

ú The President embraces globalization, which holds enormous promise for boosting prosperity, expanding freedom, and eradicating disease worldwide. Globalization also carries with it formidable risks, however, including financial turbulence and economic dislocation.

ú The President urges all nations and international economic institutions to put a human face on globalization by ensuring that all working people benefit from rising prosperity brought by expanded trade, and all are given a stake in the global economy.

ú The President believes that free trade is in the interests of working people, as competition and economic integration lead to stronger growth and more widely-shared gains. Protectionism will only lead to a diminished standard of living for all.

ú The President applauds the ILO for passage of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work last year. This document provides a blueprint for a global economy based on labor rights and values.

ú The President castigates Burma for its forced labor practices and blatant disrespect for workers' rights.

ú The President joins our partners in the G-8 in calling for stronger safety nets that empower workers and the poorest in our societies to weather financial boom and bust cycles. He also urges increased cooperation between the ILO and international financial organizations.

ú In his balanced budget proposal this year, the President requests \$25 million to create a new arm of the ILO to help developing countries put in place basic labor protections, safe workplaces and the right to

organize. He also requests \$5 million to eliminate sweatshops and raise consumer awareness.

ú As he stated in his State of the Union address this year, the President supports the ILO's convention to ban abusive child labor, and will submit the convention to the Senate for ratification upon his return.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "DINA TEMPLE-RASTON, BLOOMBERG ( "DINA TEMPLE-RASTON, BLOOMBERG/ WASHINGTON"

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-JUN-1999 07:05:10.00

SUBJECT: (BN ) Clinton to Push for Global Labor Standards in Geneva

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here's the story we did curtain raising the Geneva speech. As always,  
thanks  
for your help

Clinton to Push for Global Labor Standards in Geneva Speech  
6/15/99 18:55

Clinton to Push for Global Labor Standards in Geneva Speech

Paris, June 15 (Bloomberg) -- U.S. President Bill Clinton will ask members of the International Labor Organization in Geneva tomorrow to create a new arm to help developing nations set up labor standards and safe workplaces.

He will also urge delegates to adopt a treaty to ban the most abusive forms of child labor.

Clinton asked the U.S. Congress to provide \$25 million this year to help develop a new arm of the ILO that would help developing nations set up labor standards and safe working conditions and help workers gain the right to form unions.

In his speech tomorrow, he will focus on the importance of developing good labor practices early in a country's development and will single out Burma for its record of forced labor, according to an early draft of the address.

He will also tell delegates he will ask Congress for \$5 million to eliminate sweatshops and beef up consumer awareness about the products they buy and the conditions in which they are made, it said.

Clinton's address comes just as ILO members in Switzerland move toward adopting a landmark global treaty on Thursday that would ban work that harms children's health, as well as childhood slavery, forced labor, child prostitution, pornography, and use of children in illicit activities such as drug trafficking.

``The last few years there was an understanding that we should try to focus in on child labor problems,'' said Gene Sperling, chairman of Clinton's National Economic Council. ``We have made this a priority, and the president mentioned this for the second year in a row in his State of the Union. The president will speak and focus on that in his remarks.''

The ILO estimates that 40 to 50 million children under the age of 14 are engaged in some form of hazardous work. The treaty would oblige countries that ratify it to take urgent measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

--Dina Temple-Raston in Paris (014 577 2445) through the  
Washington newsroom /ba

Story illustration: U<25 <Index> for a menu of indexes on unemployment amongst people under 25.

Regional News:

NI US U.S.  
NI ASIA Asia  
NI EUROP Europe  
NI EM Emerging Markets

Industry news:

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NI RET Retail  
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NI GEN General interest  
NI LAW Law  
NI EXE Clinton

For more on international labor regulations type: TNI LABOR LAW <Go>.

For news on people in this story, type WHO, followed by the person's name, and <Go>.

-0- (BN ) Jun/15/1999 18:55

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Truman, Tim S., CIAO" <tim.truman@ciao.ncr.gov> ( "Truman, Tim S., CIAO"

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUN-1999 10:25:49.00

SUBJECT: CIP Issues in the News: 21 June 1999

TO: Tom Kalil <kalil\_t@a1.eop.gov> ( Tom Kalil <kalil\_t@a1.eop.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tom Burke <tom.burke@gsa.gov> ( Tom Burke <tom.burke@gsa.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Maynard <tmaynard@fbi.gov> ( Terry Maynard <tmaynard@fbi.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sue Hofer <SHofer@bxa.doc.gov> ( Sue Hofer <SHofer@bxa.doc.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen Jordan <sjordan@aaccla.org> ( Stephen Jordan <sjordan@aaccla.org> [ UNKN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shukri Wakid <swakid@nist.gov> ( Shukri Wakid <swakid@nist.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shannon Collins <collins-shannon@dol.gov> ( Shannon Collins <collins-shannon@dol  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Scott Tousley <swtousley.nipc@fbi.gov> ( Scott Tousley <swtousley.nipc@fbi.gov>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Lee <ronald.d.lee@usdoj.gov> ( Ron Lee <ronald.d.lee@usdoj.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Carnell <richard.carnell@treas.sprint.com> ( Richard Carnell <richard.ca  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Smith <psmith@itaa.org> ( Peter Smith <psmith@itaa.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia Lattimore <Plattimore@dol.gov> ( Patricia Lattimore <Plattimore@dol.gov  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NIPC <nipc.watch@fbi.gov> ( NIPC <nipc.watch@fbi.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mike Williams <John.Michael.Williams@Computer.org> ( Mike Williams <John.Michael  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mike Fleming <mgflemi@missi.ncsc.mil> ( Mike Fleming <mgflemi@missi.ncsc.mil> [  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew Devost <mdevost@idefense.com> ( Matthew Devost <mdevost@idefense.com> [  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark C. Montgomery ( CN=Mark C. Montgomery/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bender <mark.bender@do.treas.gov> ( Mark Bender <mark.bender@do.treas.gov>

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Louis Grosman <lhg@nrc.gov> ( Louis Grosman <lhg@nrc.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry Irving <Lirving@ntia.doc.gov> ( Larry Irving <Lirving@ntia.doc.gov> [ UNKN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "L. Michael Kaas" <michael\_kaas@ios.doi.gov> ( "L. Michael Kaas" <michael\_kaas@i  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ken Geide <Kgeide@fbi.gov> ( Ken Geide <Kgeide@fbi.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "jradosev@hq.hasa.gov" <jradosev@hq.nasa.gov> ( "jradosev@hq.hasa.gov" <jradosev  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joan Dempsey <joanad@odci.gov> ( Joan Dempsey <joanad@odci.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeff Sutton <jsutton@hq.nasa.gov> ( Jeff Sutton <jsutton@hq.nasa.gov> [ UNKNOWN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jake Schaffner <leslsha@odci.gov> ( Jake Schaffner <leslsha@odci.gov> [ UNKNOWN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Howard Boyd <howard.boyd@mail.va.gov> ( Howard Boyd <howard.boyd@mail.va.gov> [  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Guy Copeland <gcopelan@csc.com> ( Guy Copeland <gcopelan@csc.com> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fred Tompkins <fred.tompkins@unisys.com> ( Fred Tompkins <fred.tompkins@unisys.c  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Frank Cilluffo <fcilluffo@csis.org> ( Frank Cilluffo <fcilluffo@csis.org> [ UNKN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Duane Harder <DUANE.HARDER@hq.doe.gov> ( Duane Harder <DUANE.HARDER@hq.doe.gov>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dick Shaeffer <SchaefferR@osd.pentagon.mil> ( Dick Shaeffer <SchaefferR@osd.pent  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dave Jones <David.a.jones@hq.doe.gov> ( Dave Jones <David.a.jones@hq.doe.gov> [  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clay Hollister <clay.hollister@fema.gov> ( Clay Hollister <clay.hollister@fema.g  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles Sherupski <charless@odci.gov> ( Charles Sherupski <charless@odci.gov> [  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce W. MacDonald ( CN=Bruce W. MacDonald/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [ OSTP ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Bonnie M. Hammersley" <bonnie.hammersley@osd.pentagon.mil> ( "Bonnie M. Hammers  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BG Skip Sharp <sharpwl@js.pentagon.mil> ( BG Skip Sharp <sharpwl@js.pentagon.mil

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ben Overbey <benjamin.overbey@mail.va.gov> ( Ben Overbey <benjamin.overbey@mail.  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anthony Galante <Aig@nrc.gov> ( Anthony Galante <Aig@nrc.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William Bracco <WMBracco@tasc.com> ( William Bracco <WMBracco@tasc.com> [ UNKNOW  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tom Falvey <thomas.falvey@ost.dot.gov> ( Tom Falvey <thomas.falvey@ost.dot.gov>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd Gustafson <tgustafs@uschamber.com> ( Todd Gustafson <tgustafs@uschamber.com  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan Koeppen <susan.koeppen@usdoj.gov> ( Susan Koeppen <susan.koeppen@usdoj.gov  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Chabinsky <schabinsky.ogc@fbi.gov> ( Steven Chabinsky <schabinsky.ogc@fbi  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen Hood <stephen.hood@fema.gov> ( Stephen Hood <stephen.hood@fema.gov> [ UN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shirl Kinney <skinney@bxa.doc.gov> ( Shirl Kinney <skinney@bxa.doc.gov> [ UNKNOW  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sela Thompson <thompssl@fleishman.com> ( Sela Thompson <thompssl@fleishman.com>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roy Pansey <roy.pansey@js.pentagon.mil> ( Roy Pansey <roy.pansey@js.pentagon.mil  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Roberta S. Warren" <rsw@nrc.gov> ( "Roberta S. Warren" <rsw@nrc.gov> [ UNKNOWN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ray LaVan <ray.lavan@spb.gov> ( Ray LaVan <ray.lavan@spb.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paula Scalingi <paula.scalingi@hq.doe.gov> ( Paula Scalingi <paula.scalingi@hq.d  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pat Lusk <luskpj@js.pentagon.mil> ( Pat Lusk <luskpj@js.pentagon.mil> [ UNKNOWN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mona Dreicer <dreicemo@acda.gov> ( Mona Dreicer <dreicemo@acda.gov> [ UNKNOWN ]  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mike Senko <M.SENKO@state.gov> ( Mike Senko <M.SENKO@state.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Vatis <Mvatis@fbi.gov> ( Michael Vatis <Mvatis@fbi.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Sifford <mark.sifford@js.pentagon.mil> ( Mark Sifford <mark.sifford@js.pent  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Centra <mark.centra@osd.pentagon.mil> ( Mark Centra <mark.centra@osd.pentag

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bender <mark.bender@treas.sprint.com> ( Mark Bender <mark.bender@treas.spri  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lin Wells <linton.wells@osd.pentagon.mil> ( Lin Wells <linton.wells@osd.pentagon  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Larry Hale <lhale.nipc@fbi.gov> ( Larry Hale <lhale.nipc@fbi.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin Roth <kroth@itaa.org> ( Kevin Roth <kroth@itaa.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathy Franklin <franklin.kathy@epa.gov> ( Kathy Franklin <franklin.kathy@epa.gov  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Campbell <jcampbell@ncr.disa.mil> ( John Campbell <jcampbell@ncr.disa.mil>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Greene <jim.greene@fema.gov> ( Jim Greene <jim.greene@fema.gov> [ UNKNOWN ]  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jake Stewart <Jake.Stewart@hq.doe.gov> ( Jake Stewart <Jake.Stewart@hq.doe.gov>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irwin Pikus <Ipikus@ntia.doc.gov> ( Irwin Pikus <Ipikus@ntia.doc.gov> [ UNKNOWN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Harold Gracey <Harold.gracey@mail.va.gov> ( Harold Gracey <Harold.gracey@mail.va  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Greg Baer <greg.baer@treas.sprint.com> ( Greg Baer <greg.baer@treas.sprint.com>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Frank Whitehead <whitehef@ncr.disa.mil> ( Frank Whitehead <whitehef@ncr.disa.mil  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dusty Rhoads <walter.rhoads@js.pentagon.mil> ( Dusty Rhoads <walter.rhoads@js.pe  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doug Perritt <perrittd@osd.pentagon.mil> ( Doug Perritt <perrittd@osd.pentagon.m  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Denis Onieal <Denis.onieal@fema.gov> ( Denis Onieal <Denis.onieal@fema.gov> [ UN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Dan L. Jacobson" <dan.jacobson@spb.gov> ( "Dan L. Jacobson" <dan.jacobson@spb.g  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CIAO All Addresses <CIAOAllStaff@ciao.gov> ( CIAO All Addresses <CIAOAllStaff@ci  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce Wright <wrightba@js.pentagon.mil> ( Bruce Wright <wrightba@js.pentagon.mil  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bill Stamper <wstamper@hq.nasa.gov> ( Bill Stamper <wstamper@hq.nasa.gov> [ UNKN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bert Kinghorn <bert.kinghorn@ost.dot.gov> ( Bert Kinghorn <bert.kinghorn@ost.dot

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Art Money <Art.Money@osd.pentagon.mil> ( Art Money <Art.Money@osd.pentagon.mil>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Reed <anne.reed@usda.gov> ( Anne Reed <anne.reed@usda.gov> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hackers

FBI on offensive in "cyber war," raiding hackers' homes

<http://www.cnn.com/TECH/computing/9906/18/hackers.raid/index.html>

Microsoft Offers Patch to Fix Web Software Breach

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Computer Security

Cyber-security holes persist at DOE labs, study finds

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Cyberattacks Spur Talk of 3rd DoD Network

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Y2K

Your Money: Y2K Safe

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Few Managers Expecting Year 2000 Glitches

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Companies More Y2K Confident

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Two GOP Senators Blast Federal Y2K Plan

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Virus

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2  
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Computer Virus Costs to Business Surging-Study

[http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/wr/story.html?s=v/nm/19990620/wr/compu  
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ers\\_virus\\_10.html](http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/wr/story.html?s=v/nm/19990620/wr/compu<br/>t<br/>ers_virus_10.html)

Private Sector

This story appeared in the June 20, 1999 edition of Newsday. It includes  
comments from Nancy Wong.

LONG ISLAND: OUR FUTURE / Chapter 6: Computers and Connections /

MAN vs. MACHINE / New technologies touch our deepest fears - about

privacy, our jobs, control of our very lives. Will terrors we imagine  
today come true tomorrow?

BY: BY MARK HARRINGTON. STAFF WRITER

EDITION: NASSAU AND SUFFOLK

SECTION: News

DATE: 06-20-1999

A19

A WEEK BEFORE the launch of the space shuttle Discovery last month, administrators at NASA wrestled with some disturbing news. A General Accounting Office investigation had found the space agency's computer security so lax that hackers could "easily" disrupt command and control of orbiting spacecraft. While the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said shuttle operations were never in danger, spokesman Chris Dunbar acknowledged, "We can never say there is a 100 percent guarantee of security."

Earlier this month, Rubin Rodriguez, a director at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Arlington, Va., met with attorneys at America Online to discuss new ways to monitor and prosecute child abductors in anonymous Internet chat rooms as Web traffic doubles every four months. "You can have a 50-year-old pedophile posing as a 12-year-old kid," explained Rodriguez. "Suddenly, he's not the man standing at the playground in a trench coat."

In a move that drew national outrage, a small New Hampshire company reached agreements with numerous states to purchase electronic images from drivers' licenses to create a national photo database to verify credit card users. While several states later backed out of the deal, it represented the latest new-tech assault on personal privacy - an invasion that promises only to intensify.

Welcome to technology's dark side.

With a swiftness that is the hallmark of the technology revolution, computers and the lines that link them are being implicated in an expanding rap sheet of societal ills. It's a dramatic recasting of the sparkling information age as a bleak netherscape in which privacy, freedom and the quality of life are increasingly under attack.

In scenarios that edge toward the dire predictions of science fiction novels, technology is increasingly used by criminals as an accomplice in new or familiar crimes, exposing once-unimagined vulnerabilities. Computers are being trained as brash invaders of personal information, private space and time; turned to give state's evidence against the users who confide in them, and left to incubate an isolated generation with images of violence.

Perhaps most troubling, say experts, computers have empowered a technological elite with unprecedented levels of control, while wowing the general population with the promise of high-tech convenience that simultaneously threatens to compromise their freedom.

Even more urgent to some, the Internet is being stressed and relied upon to untested levels as businesses, government agencies and homes rush to join the online frenzy.

Internet co-creator Vinton Cerf said his biggest fear about his system "is that with such explosive growth, it could quickly collapse . . . [because] security is inadequate, or it just gets hacked to death, or someone does something stupid and the system is too fragile to recover." Such a scenario, he said, could cause "the world's economy to go to hell."

Technology has always inspired a communal sense of awe that's tinged with fear - primarily fear of the unknown. Images of Frankenstein-like experiments gone awry darkened the early days of robots, for instance, which were once suspected of having designs on the jobs of factory workers. While experts admit to some fears being justified, many liken the risks of each new round of innovations to those of flying or using the toaster.

"People use electricity, too, and the telephone, and they fly on jetliners," said Robert Metcalfe, co-inventor of the Ethernet that connects local computer systems and founder of high-tech giant 3Com

Corp. "It's a trade-off."

But is the advance of technology more intimidating now than ever? Are the fears real, or are we slow to recognize changes for the better? Will we have more to fear in the future, or less?

The unprecedented speed with which technology is infiltrating everyday life is making its impact (for better or worse) harder and harder to measure. The acceleration can be documented by benchmarks of technology that have defined the century: It took 38 years for the telephone to make its way into a third of U.S. households, and 17 for the television - but just seven for the Internet.

The rapidity of changes can also make it hard to anticipate which moves will solve problems and allay concerns, and which will create new ones. In some cases, ideas meant as responses to one type of fear may only deepen others.

Fingerprint-ID chips to govern computer access, for example, are meant to bolster security but raise the specter of a new intrusion into privacy. Worries about hackers or Internet overload are being slowly addressed by its increased decentralization in private hands, but that could also open the information superhighway to new traffic pileups.

Here, issue by issue, are the realities behind today's biggest worries about technology - and the questions they raise for tomorrow.

#### A FRAGILE NEW WORLD

Will our increasing reliance on high-speed computing and connections make us more and more vulnerable to a crash - or high-tech attack?

THE YEAR 2000 bug is just the first computer scare of the next millennium. Some say it's nothing compared with the soft underbelly exposed by the increased dependence on the Internet for government and commerce.

NASA's computer security problems highlighted potential infiltrations; other government agencies routinely deal with actual break-ins. Last month hackers infiltrated Web sites of the White House, FBI and U.S. Senate, forcing the shut-down of many Web site functions. Two years ago a team of hackers hired by the National Security Agency gained simulated access to key Defense Department and emergency systems.

"There's one surprise after another," said Peter Neumann, a renowned computer security risk specialist and principal scientist at SRI International's Computer Sciences Laboratory in Menlo Park, Calif. Rather than advancing to correct vulnerabilities, he contends, the system is falling behind.

"It's all vulnerable to terrorist attacks, Y2K, all sorts of unanticipated problems," he said. "From a financial point of view, everyone's jumping on the Internet to solve problems, but the Net is not ready for prime time when it comes to life-critical or defense purposes."

At least 15 million people now depend on the Internet to trade stocks online, by some estimates around one-third of consumer trading. Around 8 percent of retailing has moved to the medium, and business-to-business transactions are so Net-centric that an Internet blackout would be "catastrophic," said Stefan Smith, Internet analyst at the research firm Dataquest. Meanwhile, leading sites such as Amazon.com, eBay and financial brokerage services have all suffered repeated, visible crashes during their exponential growth.

As more essential functions go online, such worries increase. Electric utilities, for example, are moving toward a national power grid linked by computers, opening a new vulnerability to cyber-attack, said Nancy Wong, a senior executive in the U.S. Critical Infrastructure <<...>>

Assurance Office. Such functions are being loaded onto the Net without an understanding of the medium's capacity limits, she said.

"I don't know that it won't come down because no one's ever done a risk assessment of the Internet," she said. "There may be critical points where if you overloaded it, you can take down the entire system."

One major source of potential vulnerability is the group of 12 route servers that help sort out Internet traffic around the world. Each backs up the next if one goes down, but each is overseen by volunteers and uses identical software; if all 12 machines were to get a virus or a bug, traffic would halt.

In a speech two years ago, FBI director Louis J. Freeh cited hackers breaking into the computer systems of Citibank and the U.S. telephone switching system and told fellow computer cops: "Now extrapolate that to imagine if . . . [they'd] hit larger systems - banking systems, stock exchanges, or power grids in the Northeast or Northwest in the middle of winter . . . You can see that the potential is catastrophic."

Two years later, the FBI nevertheless remains vastly underprepared to thwart such attacks. In a dramatic illustration last month, hackers protesting the FBI's arrest of members of a known hacker group brought down Web sites of the White House, the Senate and the FBI itself. Said Freeh: "We are behind the eight ball, I think . . . My concern is that we are moving too slowly and that the pace of change is so rapid that, despite our best efforts and our resources, we will still remain a little bit behind the curve."

Not all authorities are so alarmed. Shawn Hernan, leader of the vulnerability team for the Computer Emergency Response Team, a federally funded program at Carnegie Mellon University, said continued mistakes built into software are prolonging the exposure of systems. But he stopped short of predicting catastrophe.

"You hear lots of people saying the Internet is doomed and will collapse imminently and hackers can take it over. Those are overblown to say the least," he said. The best chance for a new level of invulnerability, he said, lies in work on a new, faster and more powerful - and therefore less fragile - <<...>> infrastructure for the next

generation of the Internet, as well as new technical tools and increased cooperation of the private sector.

Intrusion detection devices are expected to grow more sophisticated, giving companies better tools to track infiltrators. More bandwidth and capacity for speeds 1,000 times faster than the present, and a greater range of backups with different technologies - parallel virtual networks - could make the system more impervious to overload or sabotage.

Without a change, the growing use of fast, always-on Internet connections is projected to overwhelm the system. "The only way to be invulnerable is to not be hooked up to it," said Marsha Woodbury, chairwoman of the Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

But to most, she added, the concept is already unthinkable.

#### THE WIRED WORKPLACE

Will technology threaten jobs and degrade workers, or improve opportunities for all?

IN ITS darkest incarnation, technology in the workplace is cast as the boss from hell: If it isn't dividing the workforce by its own rules, demanding higher productivity from workers or destroying their social lives, it's threatening to replace them.

In its brightest portrayal, however, technology is seen as a new

driver of prosperity. After helping to zap unemployment to new lows, the tech explosion will empower the otherwise out-of-work to new levels of economic inclusion and provide the tools to make their jobs easier.

"Years ago, the fear was that PCs and technology would replace people in the manufacturing economy, and that turned out to be true," said Gary Chapman, director of the 21st Century Project at the University of Texas at Austin. But now technology is beginning to cut into the lifestyles of people in a chiefly service economy, making them work longer hours, increasing stress, discriminating against older workers and, in some cases, replacing them.

Increased use of temp workers and volunteers is creating a high-tech lower class to staff 24-hour help lines, monitor networks or act as non-paid "community leaders" in online chat rooms. The situation has received national attention of late, as some groups seek benefits of full-timers - including IBM workers in Melville, Microsoft temps who won a judgment granting them stock options and some of America Online's 10,000 unpaid volunteers.

But their efforts represent a minor stand in a movement that is heading forcefully in the opposite direction.

"We're seeing what might be called high-tech sweat shops all over the country," said Robert Reich, former U.S. Secretary of Labor and now a professor of social and economic policy at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass. "I wouldn't call it slavery but the quality of their work environment is very poor and their freedom is dramatically restricted. It's not all that different from sweatshop workers with sewing machines. It's an issue of human dignity."

But while some decry the new workplace as unfair and getting worse, others say it's a natural outgrowth of a changing society. Adam Levin, president of Beachwood, Ohio-based Levin Consulting, sees a future environment that continues to simplify work, bridge geographic gaps and let small companies act like big ones.

"There are a significant number of companies that have been able to start up and compete with larger rivals by using technology to communicate anywhere," he said. "These are people who might otherwise have been unemployed."

It's also inspired the workforce to become more mobile, a trend he expects to continue as employees churn careers and employers to find the perfect job.

Some argue that technology will empower blue-collar and entry-level workers as it weaves itself deeper into society. Xybernaut Corp., a Fairfax, Va., company that has commercialized a wearable computer, has been marketing the product as a time-saving device. Users carry a small notebook strapped to their person and view data via an eyepiece. "Average guys ca said Ed Newman, president and chief executive officer. "It's enormously liberating," he said, before adding that it may also liberate workers to juggle added responsibilities simultaneously. "The average person probably is going to have to change work habits to do more things at once."

#### THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Will technology further polarize society into haves and have-nots, and what's being done to bridge the gap?

JUST AS telephones and televisions reached the poorest groups last, the era of prosperity powered by the tech boom belies what some view as a widening breach between the haves and have-nots. And, many worry, it threatens to worsen when good times recede.

Clearly, the digital divide is falling along racial lines. In low-income communities and minority neighborhoods, only 13 percent of classrooms had Internet access. Affluent schools are almost three times

as likely to have Internet access in the classroom.

In a report released this month, the Commerce Department said only 19 percent of black and Hispanic families own home computers, compared with 41 percent for whites. Even higher-income minority families are less likely to own a home PC: 64 percent for black families compared with 76 percent of whites, when both had family incomes above \$75,000.

Ken Komoski, a former Columbia University professor, said that while students of lower-income families are already at a disadvantage in technological preparedness at schools, the lack of a computer at home puts them at a greater disadvantage for a digital age increasingly affecting everything from career opportunities to socialization.

By 2000, 60 percent of all jobs will require computer skills, according to U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley, who raised the specter of a high-tech economy leaving many behind - and going short of skilled workers unless schools and businesses acknowledge the digital divide and address it. Over the next seven years, he said, there will be a 70 percent growth in computer and technology-related jobs.

"Home is where the learning has to take place," said Komoski, who co-founded the nonprofit Learning and Information Networking for Community via Technology. The Hampton Bays-based group is promoting computer learning and ownership for the underprivileged through community programs nationwide. "The real digital divide is the lack of home computer access for lower-income families. They'll never catch up."

Some say the breach is widening. A Forrester Research study that expects household penetration of PCs to top off at 60 percent bodes poorly for minorities and low-income families, said Donna Hoffman, associate professor at the Owen Graduate School of Management at Vanderbilt University and director of the school's electronic commerce emphasis.

"It's leading to a larger gap and it could be cutting them off from society as we move toward things like online voting," she said.

At the top end of the spectrum, around 20 percent of the population, the technological elite, has "never had it so good," said Reich, the former U.S. labor secretary. "We're creating two classes in this country, one the well-educated for whom new technology is a great blessing, and one for whom it is not. Once the recovery's over and the tide goes out we're going to see this widening gap more clearly."

Reich said educational programs at community colleges and technical schools must expand to target that lower 50 percent with more high-tech courses.

Programs like the Clinton administration's E-Rate initiative to fund Internet access in schools and libraries are gradually bringing the Net to places it's never been; officials said they expect at least four-fifths of public school classrooms to have them by October.

Two years ago, the federal government launched another program called Computers For Learning that decreed all government agencies would donate their surplus and out-of-date computers to public schools - but the program has yielded just 8,000 computers nationwide.

Even those programs are only first steps toward ensuring full computer access in homes. Lower prices of home computers and a push toward free PCs may open computers to more users - at the cost of giving companies personal or marketing information about themselves - but those possibilities are unlikely to affect the poorest homes.

Komoski's Hampton Bays group conducts programs nationally to train underprivileged users and get them a free PC to use in their homes once they've completed a 12-week course. Manhattan-based Non Profit Computing has placed 10,000 donated PCs in disadvantaged homes as well as schools, but director John German doesn't see an end to the equal access issue. "Will there always be some who are better educated in the use of the

latest technology? Yes."

#### PRIVATE LIVES

Is technology providing the tools to pry deeper into personal information, or will it let us be more isolated and anonymous than ever?

WHILE THE occasional security breach of Internet shopping draws the loudest public gasps from privacy watchdogs, the more alarming truth is that basic Internet technology has made more detailed information about shopping habits, personal preferences and even private correspondence more available than ever.

And companies that collect and sell information gleaned from your visits to Internet pages say it's only the beginning.

"It's racing so fast that our ethical and legal frameworks are not keeping up," said consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who oversees the Consumer Project on Technology. And the government appears willing to aid in the invasion.

"The sky's the limit," said Jim D'Arcangelo, senior vice president of Media Metrix, a leading Internet traffic-tracking firm. Companies will "be able to be about as specific as you want to be" in tracking traffic and trends. Companies will apply tracking technology to "get a better idea of what . . . [surfers] are doing in their site and outside their site."

Individual pieces of such information can be developed into a "dossier" that provides a startlingly complete personal profile, said Lauren Weinstein, editor of Privacy Forum, an online journal. "Sites will often say what they do with this information but they don't say what will happen down the line."

New technologies that some say will further impinge upon people's privacy include the so-called "fingerprint chip," a device that can be attached to a computer or other electronic device and can read fingerprints with an accuracy that meets the FBI's standards for identification. The device could be used to safeguard a laptop against unregistered users, could replace PIN numbers at ATMs, or be embedded in car and door locks and cell phones.

The fingerprint chip's developer, Veridicom, a Santa Clara, Calif.-based company, touts the device for its ability to prevent fraud and its ease of use. But once companies have the ability to collect such specific identifying information as fingerprints, that opens the field to potential use - or misuse - of that information by other companies and possibly government agencies. "If the information is there, somebody's going to try to get their hands on it," Weinstein said. Such concerns are taking from the Internet a primary allure, said David Sobel, general counsel for the Electronic Privacy Information Center in Washington. "It's becoming less and less an anonymous medium," he said. "We're now at the point where the physical store is much more protective of the individual's personal information than the online store."

D'Arcangelo downplayed the view of alarmists, saying consumers are more comfortable than ever with giving personal information to online businesses. But that doesn't necessarily apply to one's employer, who is increasingly likely to be watching your electronic traffic.

Some 27 percent of major U.S. companies said they monitored employees' e-mail in 1998, a jump from 15 percent in 1997, according to research released by the American Management Association in April. And many employees aren't warned that's the case, which should be mandated, said Mark Sableman, a St. Louis attorney specializing in communications and Internet law at the firm Thompson Coburn. "There is a very clear need for new privacy laws that apply to the Internet." The increased use

of computer-based evidence in court - such as e-mails unearthed for the government's antitrust case against Microsoft - has brought new layers of complication, new calls for protection, and new fodder for attorneys on all sides.

"Most lawyers weren't aware of it," said Wayne Carvill, a partner in San Francisco law firm Thelen Reid and Priest LLP's Technology Group. "Now everyone's thinking about it."

#### THE GAMES KIDS PLAY

Do interactive games and Internet sites inspire violence, and will their increasing realism make it worse?

AS SOFTWARE developers and 3D hardware firms push the envelope with the goal of "recreating reality" in the interactive computer experience, psychologists worry young players will find it increasingly difficult to distinguish between killing onscreen and in real life. There's also concern that the Internet will further expose children to an even more vast world of hate pages and the tools for violence they might never encounter beyond their doorsteps.

At current rates of technological advancement, recreating a lifelike interactive experience on a computer - as seamless as the graphics on the movie "Toy Story" - is about a decade away, said Michael Howser, senior vice president of marketing at 3dfx, which makes 3D graphics boards and chips.

At the same time, increasingly sophisticated games playable individually or on the Internet will allow "enemies" to develop a level of intelligence and adjust their tactics based on the personality of the player, said Peter Olafson, editor of PC GamePro.com, an online gamers magazine. "You'll see new 3-D games with advanced artificial intelligence where enemies or allies respond depending on how you play the game," he said. "You'll be able to behave in a game as you would in real life."

While an even deeper immersion into a potentially violent game could further blur the line between the virtual and real world, customizable games may also provide more options for children who prefer not to participate on violent front lines. They could decide, rather, to be a medic or a messenger in a combat game - and more games less reliant on action and violence may evolve.

Technologies that will allow parents to lock out violent games are on the way; a rating system already in place is expected to be the basis for a parental lock system Microsoft is building into the next consumer version of its Windows operating system.

In a major milestone, the interactive software industry earlier this year surpassed the movie industry as the country's largest entertainment revenue producer. News of the hallmark came barely a week after two troubled youths went on a Doom-like shooting spree April 20 down the hallways of Columbine High School in Littleton, Colo.

But game industry interests - and many psychologists - say the roots of violence are much more complicated.

"There's just a world of difference between playing a [PC] game in a living room or bedroom and picking up a sawed-off shotgun, walking down the street and committing mass murder," said Doug Lowenstein, president of the Interactive Digital Software Association, which represents the electronic gaming industry. "To turn off a PC and turn . . . [an animated experience] into real life requires something profoundly wrong with that life." In fact, he suggested, for many people playing an adrenaline-pumping game can work out aggressive tendencies.

"For some people, games do sublimate the desire to be violent," said Michael Brody, a child psychiatrist and a member of the Media Committee

for the American Academy of Child Psychiatrists in Washington.

Nevertheless, experts - including Brody - increasingly worry over a correlation between immersion in virtual violence and its real-life recreation. "There is a link," Brody said "It's not every kid, obviously, but games like Doom and Quake are authentic enough that the military uses them to simulate armed conflict."

Peter Kanaris, a clinical psychologist in Smithtown and director of public education for the Suffolk County Psychological Association, called violent games just one element of a more complex problem - but not one to be ignored. "Just because there isn't a direct correlation between games and violent behavior doesn't mean we shouldn't respect these factors and be careful with them."

#### COMPUTERS IN CONTROL

It's almost 2001. Do you know where HAL is?

FRIGHTFUL VISIONS of emotional, intelligent computers that overpower the people they were created to serve remain buried in science fiction myth, say experts.

HAL 9000, the renegade supercomputer in the 1968 film "2001: A Space Odyssey" is probably decades away - if it arrives at all. While the focus of future computers is on more human-like interfaces, a HAL-like level of intuitive interaction is at least a decade away, said Tom Bradicich, developmental scientist at IBM in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

And while computers have been built to be intelligent enough to outmaneuver master chess players, the emotions, self-awareness and sense of ego that would power a decidedly dark side are not even on the drawing board. Computers don't come near the human capacity to see, hear and sort through the vast data of human experience.

"If you were to take 38 years of human knowledge, experience and data and put it into the fastest computer available today, it would still take that system weeks to determine things it didn't know," Bradicich said.

Some scientists continue to fuel the image of domination by machines; Hans Moravec, influential founder of the robotics laboratory at Carnegie Mellon University, argues that within 50 years, robots could "displace humans from essential roles." But he acknowledges that no machine developed so far gives much evidence of that.

The closest technologists have come is allying computers so closely with people that the two become virtually indistinguishable. Steve Mann, professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Toronto, spends his days literally wearing as many as nine concealed computers. A stamp-size monitor worn as an eyepiece allows him to constantly monitor e-mail, to hunt for information to answer questions, to project a virtual world of his own choosing over a real world. But he sees the gizmos as tools to help him to take control, not the other way around.

"Just like we need shoes," he said, "With all the information overload we need some way to manage it."

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Fulton <brazo@bellatlantic.net> ( Fulton <brazo@bellatlantic.net> [ UNKNOWN

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-JUN-1999 20:52:52.00

SUBJECT: Article: Alien-smuggling right broken

TO: Fulton Armstrong ( CN=Fulton Armstrong/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thursday June 24 03:51 PM EDT

Smashing a Smuggling Ring

By John F. Yarbrough  
ABCNEWS.com

Nick Diaz seemed to be looking right at Andres, who was starting to sweat, wondering if Diaz knew just what was happening. Anything could go wrong, Andres knew. At any moment the deal could fall apart.

After all, Nick Diaz did not like to encounter problems on his way to pulling in roughly \$48 million a year as head of one of the most extensive alien-smuggling organizations in the world. He was legendary in his native India, feared and revered by fellow smugglers, and ever elusive to authorities.

Andres let his fellow smugglers, Susannah and Fernando, do all the talking in the hotel room in Quito, Ecuador. But it was Diaz who did the dealing, getting an exclusive agreement with these lesser smugglers seeking to get in on his action.

"I am big, I am bigger than Pablo Escobar," Diaz told them at one point, alluding to the late Medellin drug cartel kingpin who had once been his mentor, and whose niece he had even dated. "The only difference is that no one has ever seen my face."

Andres smiled.

"They have now," he thought to himself. "They have now."

Andres, an undercover U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service agent named A.J. Irwin who was sitting in the next room, had videotaped the entire meeting between Diaz and the two other undercover agents.

Diaz had, in fact, not sealed another deal to widen his reach, but had sealed his fate.

A Little Luck, a Lot of Wiretapping

Through court documents, and conversations with undercover INS agents speaking for the first time about the operation, a picture emerges of how Diaz's smuggling ring operated, and how authorities broke it.

Led by a core group of INS agents working with the Department of

Justice, the FBI and authorities in several countries, Operation Seek and Keep would ultimately dismantle one of the most complex alien-smuggling rings ever targeted by the U.S. government.

It was the first time the INS took the lead in an undercover operation, and the first time the INS ever initiated a wiretap operation, intercepting some 35,000 phone calls by smugglers. It was also the first time money-laundering charges were used to prosecute a smuggling cartel and seize its assets.

The Diaz pipeline was moving aliens out of India to Moscow and then to Cuba, from where the complexity of the operation grew. Some were then taken to the Bahamas, where they were held until they could be moved by plane or boat to Florida. Others were taken down to Ecuador, from where would be flown to Miami or moved by boat, plane, and land through Central America up through Mexico and into Texas.

Profits from the ring were then funneled back to India through Canada, Dubai and the United Arab Emirates.

At its height, the ring was smuggling up to 200 aliens a month and delivering them to unscrupulous employers in 38 U.S. states, mostly on the East Coast.

Along the way, the illegal immigrants - who paid the smugglers about \$20,000 per person - were treated like cattle, held by the dozens in small rooms in stash houses along the way. Those whose ultimate employers paid for their transit would have to work in places ranging from fast-food restaurants to sweatshops - until they paid back the employers.

'Everyone Wanted to Smuggle With Him'

It took more than three years of investigating before agents knew that Diaz, whose real name is Nittin Shettie, was their target, then months more before they could arrest him.

"Nick Diaz was a mystery - everyone had heard of him, everyone wanted to smuggle with him, everyone wanted to investigate him," says agent Irwin. "But nobody knew him."

Agents got their first break in 1995 when they found out a commercial pilot working out of McAllen, Texas, was using his twin-engine plane to transport illegals to Dallas and Oklahoma. They linked the smuggling trail to Central America and ultimately to two key smugglers, Gloria Canales and Niranjan Maan Singh.

At that point it became a formal racketeering and money-laundering case. Undercover agents approached the smugglers in the fall of 1997, and soon were working with them, transporting aliens for them by boat, and by small planes flown by agents posing as rogue INS pilots.

"They had an intelligence system that is as good as any organized crime in the country," says Mark, an INS agent based in Dallas. "They were good, but we were good, too."

The real break came when a former smuggler, who had become an informant after being released from prison, contacted

Fernando, an INS agent based in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The informant acted as a go-between and put INS agents in touch with Diaz's underlings. After several failed attempts, a meeting was brokered in September 1998 to meet with Diaz. Finally, the undercover agents knew what Diaz looked like, and began smuggling illegal aliens for him.

'The Life Went Out of Him'

By November 1998, after having worked for months with Diaz, investigators felt the case against him and others was complete, and they secured indictments.

In mid-November, arrests were made in dozens of cities in the United States and elsewhere, including Panama, New York and Los Angeles.

But it was in Nassau that Operation Seek and Keep scored its real prey - even after it nearly lost it altogether.

Eager agents arrived in the Bahamian port ready to meet with Diaz and then, with local police moving in first, make arrests. But bureaucratic delays and turf battles with local authorities delayed things. Agents even had to slip into a restaurant where other operatives were eating with Diaz, to signal to them that the plan was off. As had happened before, they worried Diaz would get wise and slip away.

Finally, Bahamian police raided Diaz' stash house in Nassau, and U.S. agents quickly followed. As dozens of illegal Indian and Pakistani immigrants and their smugglers filed past them, Irwin recognized one, who had just mixed into the line with the others.

He pulled aside the Indian with the ponytail and earring and asked him his name.

"Roshan Bhajun," he answered.

Irwin smiled.

"You're not Roshan Bhajun," Irwin told him. "You're Nick Diaz."

Diaz deflated immediately. Handcuffed, he fumbled through explanations, tried to bargain with the police and agents, even displayed some of the bravado that Irwin had seen on the videotape. Then, finally, he slumped on a chair, and a tear came to his eye.

"The life went out of him," Irwin recalls.

Six months later, Diaz pleaded guilty in a U.S. courtroom to money-laundering charges that will likely send him to prison for 10 years. Seventeen others, including Canales, Maan Singh and most of his other associates, did the same. Today the INS and Department of Justice continue to go after others involved in the ring.

Even today, agents say, Diaz still speaks of his stature as a smuggling kingpin in wistful, bragging tones, as he did that day in the Quito hotel room.

But it is another image Irwin keeps of Diaz, both in his head and on the wall of one of his offices in Texas.

That of the teary-eyed man who knows his time has run out, and that perhaps his only future in the smuggling world may be as a paid informant.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "White, Matthew LT" <MTWhite@comdt.uscg.mil> ( "White, Matthew LT" <MTWhite

CREATION DATE/TIME: 28-JUN-1999 06:42:50.00

SUBJECT: FW: 21 June 1999 Weekly Summary

TO: Ronald Hoffmann <RHoffmann@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Ronald Hoffmann <RHoffmann@comdt.us  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Robert Mueller <mueller.robert@hq.navy.mil> ( Robert Mueller <mueller.robert@hq.  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Huwel <RHuwel@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Richard Huwel <RHuwel@comdt.uscg.mil> [  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: RADM Kinghorn <bert.kinghorn@ost.dot.gov> ( RADM Kinghorn <bert.kinghorn@ost.dot  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: 'LCDR Sam Neill' <sam.neill@ost.dot.gov> ( 'LCDR Sam Neill' <sam.neill@ost.dot.g  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John McCarthy <john.mccarthy@cia.gov> ( John McCarthy <john.mccarthy@cia.gov>  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Graham Stowe <jksgss@erols.com> ( Graham Stowe <jksgss@erols.com> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Gary W. Palmer ( CN=Gary W. Palmer/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP [ ONDCP ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Fred Rosa <FRosa@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Fred Rosa <FRosa@comdt.uscg.mil> [ UNKNOWN ]  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Dwight Mathers <DMathers@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Dwight Mathers <DMathers@comdt.uscg.m  
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Buchanan, Wayne R., CAPT, JCS" <wayne.buchanan@js.pentagon.mil> ( "Buchanan, Wa  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: "'Sturtz, Jet'" <Sturtz.Jet@HQ.NAVY.MIL> ( "'Sturtz, Jet'" <Sturtz.Jet@HQ.NAVY.M  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Gan <ganr@pr.osd.mil> ( Ron Gan <ganr@pr.osd.mil> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Weigand <RWeigand@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Richard Weigand <RWeigand@comdt.uscg  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ralph Utley <RUtley@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Ralph Utley <RUtley@comdt.uscg.mil> [ UNKN  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: "'Macleod, Dan'" <Macleod\_Dan@hq.navsea.navy.mil> ( "'Macleod, Dan'" <Macleod\_Da  
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin Dale <KDale@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Kevin Dale <KDale@comdt.uscg.mil> [ UNKNOWN

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gregory Hitchen <GHitchen@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Gregory Hitchen <GHitchen@comdt.uscg.mil> )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gary Rasicot <rasicogc@js.pentagon.mil> ( Gary Rasicot <rasicogc@js.pentagon.mil> )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 'Frank O'Byrne' <obyrnef@cna.org> ( 'Frank O'Byrne' <obyrnef@cna.org> ) [ UNKNOWN ]  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia Coogan <CCoogan@comdt.uscg.mil> ( Cynthia Coogan <CCoogan@comdt.uscg.mil> )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bryon Ing <ingb@js.pentagon.mil> ( Bryon Ing <ingb@js.pentagon.mil> ) [ UNKNOWN ]  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Stillman, Patrick RADM

> Sent: Friday, June 25, 1999 5:17 PM

> To: 1st-CCS-Flags

> Cc: Snyder, Sandy; White, Matthew LT; Jutte, Evelyn; Fleming, Gerald

> CAPT

> Subject: 21 June 1999 Weekly Summary

>

> 1. G-C TAD, engaged in COSPAS/SARSAT issue. G-CV presided. 2.5 minute  
> brief from G-WK re anthrax vaccinations...best method of anthrax force  
> protection is vaccination...refusal of vaccination does not allow a  
> member

> to avoid a deployment...only one CG person refused vaccination so  
> far...400 CG personnel have begun the process to date.

>

> 2. G-CV spoke with CPO Academy group...most comments/questions were  
> about

> fairness with people issues, and desire to know what is being done to

> implement workload reduction. MSRS (Marine Sighting and Reporting

> System...Right Whale) rollout this Friday in Boston, joint event with  
> DOT

> and Commerce...S-1, Sec of Commerce, Senator Kennedy, Rep. Delahunt and

> G-O will be present...a good success story about striking a balance

> between competing needs, good example of CG Green Wedge effort...CG  
> should

> get some good visibility. CV is going to Marinette for WLM launch with

> Nancy McFadden on Saturday.

>

> 3. Transportation approps goes to the floor on the House side today.

> Kosovo supplemental spend plan being discussed with OMB.

>

> 4. A-109 and TSARC processes under review...for possible replacement.

> Recent Washington Post article mentioned A-76 process in DoD, but no

> additional oversight anticipated for CG.

>

> 5. User fees are again coming up as a possible DOT initiative.

> Significant discussion about authority/ability to impose user fees, but

> the bottom line is G-CBU will be checking with CGHQ staffs for info/input

> in the coming days.

>

> 6. A Winston-Salem HBCU is upgrading their engineering technology

> program, will seek advice from CGA...good partnership. Latest report on  
> discrimination complaints indicates not much progress on reducing backlog  
> of investigations...total number has been reduced by 10-15...recent  
> training for investigators at DEOMI should help.  
>  
> 7. CGHQ & D7, DOS, INS, and NSC are working on an alien smuggling comms  
> plan for S. Florida. Ancient Mariner ceremony - G-I to speak. Getting  
> great visibility on upcoming CGC ALEX HALEY commissioning.  
>  
> 8. G-L: Y2K reporting rule to be published today.  
>  
> 9. G-O met with DOS and Mexican reps...working on more cooperation with  
> Govt. of Mexico in maritime matters...recent successes. G-O will attend  
> Ledet MOU signing today at British Embassy.  
>  
> 10. All-Flag email coming out soon...Secretary's award ceremony is now  
> 18NOV99, nominations needed by 25AUG99...new category for intermodal  
> partners in excellence. G-WT held an officer accession plan meeting at  
> CGA.  
>  
> 11. G-WP and Runzheimer reps will be looking into housing rates and  
> housing availability in the San Diego and Cape May areas.  
>  
> 12. Next week on Capitol Hill...G-M to testify at a hearing re double  
> hulls and alternatives. 2nd or 3rd week in July will address commercial  
> fishing vessel safety. 04AUG99, G-SI at a Senate Y2K hearing, should be  
> good for CG visibility.  
>  
>  
> <<NPR Press Release>>  
> Mr. Delahunt's statement on the DOT Appropriations Bill considered on  
> House floor 23 June.  
> Wednesday June 23, 1999  
>  
>  
> Mr. Speaker -- I rise today in strong support for the US Coast Guard, and  
> to  
> thank Chairmen Young and Wolf and Ranking Members Obey and Sabo for their  
> leadership in crafting this bill under such tight budget constraints.  
>  
> I also applaud my colleagues for increasing the Coast Guard's  
Acquisition,  
> Construction and Improvements account to help replace its aging vessels  
> and  
> aircraft, and to thank them for including readiness funding in the  
> supplemental bill passed earlier this year.  
>  
> However, the Administration's requested level for Operating Expenses  
> represents the absolute minimum required for the Coast Guard to perform  
> the  
> fundamental duties it has been assigned by the Congress.  
>  
> Let us not forget these services are often matters of life and death.  
>  
> The men and women of the Coast Guard have put their lives on the line  
> every  
> day for 200 years to save thousands of recreational and commercial  
> mariners  
> -- over 45,000 people in the last decade alone.  
>

> Moreover, the General Accounting Office has documented that, during the  
> 1990s, the Coast Guard has been assigned vastly increased  
> responsibilities  
> while its workforce has been shrunk by nearly 10 percent -- and has  
> operated  
> within a budget that has risen by only one percent in actual dollars. The  
> Coast Guard's new assignments go considerably beyond basic vessel safety  
> and  
> search-and-rescue -- including marine environmental protection, fisheries  
> management, overseas military port security, international maritime  
> training  
> and, of course, drug interdiction.  
>  
> In the wake of these increased mandates -- at the same time as a  
> decrease  
> in planned search-and-rescue spending -- the Coast Guard needs adequate  
> funding to meet its new tasks and perform its traditional, but critical,  
> basic services to protect people, the environment and US marine economic  
> interests.  
>  
> Again, I thank appropriators for their hard work in meeting the  
> challenges  
> of assembling this spending bill, and look forward to continuing to work  
> with the Committee to increase funding to at least the Administration's  
> requested level.  
>  
>  
>  
> DOT Senior Staff Meeting  
> <<6-21.doc>>  
> Published Saturday, June 19, 1999, in the Miami Herald  
> U.S. officials to visit Cuba, discuss cooperative efforts in drug war  
> By JUAN O. TAMAYO  
> Herald Staff Writer  
> Saying it wants to improve U.S.-Cuban cooperation on drug interdiction,  
> the U.S. government is sending four Coast Guard and State Department  
> officials to Havana to meet their Cuban counterparts next week.  
> U.S. officials took pains to play down the visit, portraying it as a  
> low-level session on issues such as the radio frequencies used by Cuban  
> and U.S. patrols in an area with an increasingly worrisome ``interdiction  
> gap.  
> But Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart, R-Fla., called it another Clinton  
> administration attempt at ``appeasement and collaboration'' with a Cuban  
> regime that he said is deeply involved in drug trafficking.  
> Michael Ranneberger, head of the State Department's Cuba Desk, denied  
> that  
> the meeting signaled any change in policy toward Cuba and characterized  
> it  
> as an attempt to improve the existing system of U.S.-Cuban cooperation in  
> the war on drugs.  
> ``We are pursuing working-level, operational cooperation in an effort to  
> plug interdiction gaps on a case-by-case basis, he said. ``This does not  
> reflect any change in our Cuba policy. We have been engaged in this for a  
> number of years and the current [visit] fits within those parameters.  
> Cuba and the Coast Guard station in Miami long ago established a telex  
> line, later upgraded to a fax line, to alert each other to potential  
> drug-trafficking plane and ship movements.  
> President Clinton's drug czar, former Gen. Barry McCaffrey, said last  
> month that Cuba had shown a willingness to step up cooperation with U.S.  
> officials on interdiction but had been largely ineffective.

> Cuba's ability to patrol its own waters and airspace has been drastically  
> reduced since the collapse of Soviet subsidies hit its military and  
border  
> patrol.  
> U.S. officials have recently reported an increase in the use of Cuban  
> airspace and waters by narcotics traffickers. Large airplanes or boats  
> drop off drug loads in areas where Havana forces cannot reach them, for  
> pickup by fast boats that deliver the loads to Florida.  
> Even so, the government makes drug seizures from time to time. On Friday  
> Cuba announced that it had seized half a ton of cocaine and arrested  
three  
> Bahamians in a boat off the northern coast of Camaguey province, the  
sixth  
> drug seizure in the region since the beginning of the year.  
> A senior U.S. official who participated in the decision to send the U.S.  
> team to Havana said the four Americans will meet Monday with similarly  
> low-level Cuban counterparts from the Foreign Ministry and border patrol.  
> Among the items on the U.S. agenda are requests to upgrade the fax line  
> between Miami and Havana to a voice line, and to coordinate the radio  
> frequencies used by U.S. and Cuban ships and planes in drug cases, the  
> official said.  
> Not on the agenda is any possibility of sharing intelligence reports on  
> drug trafficking, carrying out joint operations or providing U.S.  
> assistance to Cuba's drug enforcers, the official said.  
>  
> Mexican navy makes huge cocaine seizure  
> 01:07 a.m. Jun 19, 1999 Eastern  
> MEXICO CITY, June 19 (Reuters) - Mexican authorities said late on Friday  
> they intercepted a boat carrying about six tonnes of cocaine.  
> A statement from the Attorney General's Office (PGR) said that if the  
size  
> of the haul was confirmed, it would be the biggest seizure in Mexico in  
> two years.  
> The PGR said a navy vessel escorted the Mexico-registered Mazatlan IV  
into  
> Puerto Madero in the southern state of Chiapas after a search showed  
> ``suspicious'' packages in water and fuel tanks.  
> An additional search uncovered 300 bags of cocaine, each weighing 44  
> pounds (20 kg) and the six crew members were arrested.  
>  
> San Francisco Examiner  
> June 18, 1999  
>  
> Coast Guard plan to keep Bay clear of invaders comes under fire  
>  
> Jane Kay  
> EXAMINER ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER  
>  
> VALLEJO - Plants and animals brought accidentally from faraway  
> places pose such an environmental threat to Bay waters that the  
> U.S. Coast Guard is ready to board ships to conduct inspections.  
>  
> But environmentalists and scientists say the Coast Guard isn't  
> going far enough.  
>  
> They support state legislation and regulations that would resolve  
> the problem far offshore. One approach would require ships' ballast  
> water to be dumped into the ocean and replaced with sea water.  
> Another would eliminate invading organisms from the ballast with  
> filters or heat treatments before ships enter ports.

>  
> A forum Wednesday at the California Marine Academy was held to  
> publicize the Coast Guard's plan and find solutions for the Pacific  
> Coast maritime industry, which uses San Francisco Bay, one of  
> the most invaded estuaries in the world. More than 90 percent of  
> Bay species come from elsewhere in the world, mostly in ballast  
> water.  
>  
> Starting July 1, new Coast Guard rules go into effect under the  
> National Invasive Species Act of 1996. They require vessels that  
> sail in deep seas to report the amount of ballast water they carry,  
> said Lt. Chris Woodley, aquatic nuisance species specialist with  
> the Coast Guard in Seattle.  
>  
> "We'll be tracking the movement of ballast water, how much is  
> coming into the ports, where it's picked up and where it's  
> discharged," Woodley said.  
>  
> The Coast Guard will conduct random checks - about 500 a year  
> off the West Coast, he said.  
>  
> Beginning Aug. 1, the Port of Oakland will require the 1,800  
> ships that arrive each year to exchange ballast water before  
> they enter the Bay, said spokeswoman Jody Zaitlin, who  
> attended the forum.  
>  
> Andrew Cohen, an international expert on exotic species at  
> the San Francisco Estuary Institute in Richmond, praised  
> efforts to stop the spread of plants and animals but said it  
> may be too late for the San Francisco Bay.  
>  
> Cohen said the invaders, which lack natural predators, go  
> unchecked and use up food and space.  
>  
> He said 200 exotic species have been carried in ballast water  
> to the Bay, dramatically altering flora and fauna.  
>  
> In recent years, Asian clams, the New Zealand sea slug, two  
> or three species of Black Sea jellyfish, a dozen species  
> of Asian zooplankton and possibly the Chinese mitten crab,  
> which clogs water pumps at Tracy, made it to the Bay in  
> ballast water, he said.  
>  
> The Asian clams lie shell to shell on the Bay floor, depleting  
> the phytoplankton supply, which feeds animals higher on  
> the food chain.  
>  
> Representatives of the watchdog group BayKeeper and the  
> Center for Marine Conservation said they have petitioned the  
> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are urging the  
> San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board  
> to prohibit ballast water discharges to the Bay and Delta.  
>  
> (c)1999 San Francisco Examiner  
>  
> Coast Guard ready to commission cutter Alex Haley  
> June 21, 1999  
> Web posted at: 7:09 PM EDT (2309 GMT)  
> WASHINGTON (AP) -- The late author Alex Haley, who won the Pulitzer Prize  
> for his novel "Roots," will soon have a distinction earned by no other

> journalist: His name will adorn a Coast Guard vessel.  
> The Alex Haley, formerly a 283-foot Navy ship named the USS Edenton, has  
> received a \$20 million overhaul at the Coast Guard's shipyard in  
> Baltimore. On July 10, Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater, who  
> oversees the Coast Guard, will commission the vessel along with Adm.  
James  
> Loy, commandant of the Coast Guard.  
> A number of actors from the TV miniseries "Roots" have been invited to  
the  
> ceremony at the shipyard. The story blended fact and imagined events in  
> tracing Haley's family back six generations to Kunta Kinte, a man  
> kidnapped from Gambia, West Africa, in 1767 and shipped to this country  
as  
> a slave.  
> While Haley is best remembered for the novel, he spent 20 years in the  
> Coast Guard, rising from ship's steward to become the first head of the  
> Guard's public affairs office.  
> His shipmates, realizing the quality of his writing, would pay Haley 50  
> cents to ghostwrite love letters to their girlfriends.  
> "I became known as the cook who could write," recalled Haley, who died in  
> 1992.  
> Haley's namesake cutter will be based in Kodiak, Alaska. It will be used  
> for fisheries enforcement and search and rescue missions in the Bering  
> Sea, Gulf of Alaska and the northern Pacific Ocean.  
>  
> Coast Guard 'copter rescues fishing party  
> By Tom Waller, Sheboygan Press Staff  
> A fishing party of two men and a 9-year-old boy were themselves fished  
out  
> of Lake Michigan near Port Washington Wednesday night by a rescue crew.  
> The 8 p.m. rescue came three hours after the fishing party's boat  
capsized  
> in a fast-moving squall. The rescue also came just in time for the  
> U.S.Coast Guard rescue crew, whose helicopter began smoking upon arrival  
> at St. Nicholas Hospital in Sheboygan.  
> Mark Cassidy Jr. of West Bend could no longer cling to his 20-foot boat,  
> which was slowly sinking about three miles east of Port Washington. His  
> core body temperature was 88 degrees. He was numb beyond feeling except  
> for a throbbing chest, and he was in a stupor.  
> "I couldn't move," said Cassidy. "It was terrible."  
> David Kertscher, 27, of Random Lake, Cassidy's friend and co-worker at > Weasler En  
> friend. Kertscher's nephew, Justin Pesch, son of Gene and Debbie Pesch,  
> of Kewaskum, also clung to the hull. Kertscher kept everyone atop the  
> hull. Each 6-foot wave was the coldest of showers, a threat to dislodge  
> them.  
> The boy was the only one wearing a life preserver when a wave swamped the  
> boat and killed the engine. The men then put on theirs, and Kertscher had  
> time to radio a "mayday" message before more waves capsized the boat.  
> The message was brief, but gave searchers something to go on. Kertscher  
> radioed that the boat was sinking and in 150 feet of water, based on a  
> fathometer reading.  
> The Coast Guard in Milwaukee and the harbor master in Port Washington  
were  
> listening. The search mission coordinator suspected the boat was  
somewhere  
> between the two cities. He also passed along the depth information to  
> Ozaukee County Water Rescue and to a helicopter crew in Muskegon, Mich.  
> It took the Coast Guard crew about a half-hour to travel to a  
> 36-square-mile area where the water is about 150 feet deep. Aircraft  
> commander Peter Kilfoyle, 38, said they flew a grid pattern of 12 miles

> north and south with each pass a mile closer to shore than the last.  
They  
> were low on fuel and on their last pass in covering the selected search  
> area, at 500 feet elevation, when they saw the boat.  
> Kertscher said the helicopter appeared at first to be passing by them,  
> which alarmed him. He said it was a truly joyous experience seeing it  
turn  
> toward them. Lt. Neil Wilson, 32, flew the copter 15 feet above the  
water  
> so rescue swimmer Brad Smardo, 32, could drop into the lake. Then Wilson  
> hovered 25 feet above the boat while John Foster, 32, lowered a tubular  
> metal rescue basket to Smardo.  
> Smardo determined Cassidy was in the most trouble and told Kertscher to  
> let go of him. "You've got to come in the water," he shouted to Cassidy.  
> "I won't let you drown." Each of the victims was placed in the basket  
and  
> hoisted to the copter and then the rescuer himself. The entire procedure  
> took about 12 minutes.  
> The chopper was too crowded to allow first aid for hypothermia, but the  
> flight to St. Nicholas Hospital took only 9 minutes. Upon arriving, a  
> warning light in the 1980s Dolphin helicopter indicated trouble with  
> engine oil pressure and there was smoke inside. The Coast Guard had to  
> send another helicopter with parts and personnel for repair of a cracked  
> engine exhaust stack.  
> Kilfoyle said the crew responds to 170 to 210 cases a year in the western  
> Great Lakes area. This one was a close call, he said, because survival  
in  
> low 60s water temperature is normally less than five hours. "Even  
> experienced mariners get in trouble," Kilfoyle said. "The lake is not our  
> natural environment, and a change in weather can catch us by surprise.  
We  
> need to respect that."  
> Pesch and Kertscher were treated and released Thursday. Cassidy was  
> hospitalized a second day for "above moderate hypothermia." Cassidy's  
> boat sank. His dog, an Akita named Cody, drowned and was still in the  
boat  
> when it was recovered Thursday morning.  
> Cieplik replaces Mills as CGA's athletic director  
> By MIKE DiMAURO  
> Day Sports Writer  
> New London - His Coast Guard Academy colleagues call him "NCAA Ray," for  
> Ray Cieplik's exemplary work during this past NCAA Division III  
basketball  
> tournament - but now they'll have to call him "NCAA Ray ... Sir."  
> That's because the news Cieplik yearned to hear was made official Monday  
> morning: He is Coast Guard's new athletic director. Cieplik, the  
associate  
> director of athletics for the last 10 years, succeeds the man for whom  
> he's worked, Chuck Mills. Cieplik helped throw Mills a sendoff luncheon  
> Monday at the Academy, a day of much reminiscing and celebration.  
> Cieplik, who will remain as the men's soccer coach, was chosen among "a  
> nationwide search" that lasted more than a month and spanned 100  
> candidates. He admitted his time in limbo was "uncomfortable."  
> "I understand how things work, and it's a decision the Admiral (Rear  
> Admiral Doug Teeson) wanted to be absolutely certain of," Cieplik said.  
> "I'm very excited and looking forward to the opportunity."  
> Cieplik has several tasks ahead, including the hiring of a new baseball  
> coach. Don Pinhey, who coached more than 1,000 baseball games at the  
> Academy, retired last month.  
> "I believe Dr. Cieplik is the one who is best qualified by experience and

> education to attract new talent and promote personal and professional  
> development in our student-athletes," Teeson said in a press release. "In  
> particular, I am confident he will make appropriate changes to an  
> already-strong athletic program."  
> Cieplik recently completed his 29th year on the Coast Guard faculty. He's  
> been the men's soccer coach as well as Mills' assistant for 10 years.  
> Cieplik led the Bears to the 1998 Eastern College Athletic Conference  
> men's soccer championship, and was a three-time Constitution Athletic  
> Conference Coach of the Year.  
> Cieplik graduated in 1967 from Springfield College and is a past  
president  
> of the National Soccer Coaches Association of America.  
> Chinese try to stop wave of illegal emigration  
> \$70,000 to get out: Officials are asking 'responsible citizens' to inform  
> on their neighbours  
> David Rennie  
> The Daily Telegraph (London,UK) / The National Post (Ontario, Canada)  
> Friday, June 25, 1999  
> FUJIAN PROVINCE, China - Chinese and Western authorities are trying to  
> stem an "unprecedented" surge in illegal emigration from China's coastal  
> provinces. Thousands of Chinese have been detained trying to reach  
> America, Japan, Australasia and Britain.  
> Gangs of people traffickers, or "snakeheads," charge up to \$70,000 to  
> smuggle would-be migrants to the West, where accomplices arrange jobs in  
> restaurants, brothels and sweatshops. Most fly westward with false or  
> stolen papers. Others risk drowning, starvation and pirates by sailing to  
> Sydney or Tokyo in fishing boats or freighters.  
> China announced a campaign against snakehead gangs this month, with the  
> official media reporting that in the first four months of the year police  
> had solved 437 illegal emigration cases involving 3,545 people -- a 34%  
> increase on last year.  
> But in the coastal villages of Fujian province in southeastern China, a  
> building boom is testament to the thousands more who successfully escaped  
> to the West.  
> In Changle county, new houses, churches and temples have been built with  
> money sent from overseas. Jinfeng, near the provincial capital, Fuzhou,  
> has a "widows' village" where "all the men went to America." In nearby  
> Houyu, four-fifths of the population have left in the past decade.  
> The U.S. Immigration Service has reported "a surge of unprecedented  
> magnitude" in illegal immigrants arriving on the Pacific island of Guam,  
> which snakeheads told migrants was a gateway to mainland America.  
> A thousand smuggled immigrants were intercepted in April and May, and  
U.S.  
> officials have set up a detention camp on the nearby Mariana islands. The  
> Hawaii Coast Guard gave warning last week that the group of islands might  
> be the next target.  
> Boatloads more have been turning up in Australia, lured by false promises  
> of jobs at the Sydney Olympic Games, or a millennium amnesty for all  
> illegal immigrants.  
> New Zealand rushed a bill through parliament last week allowing  
> authorities to detain illegal immigrants indefinitely, after receiving  
> intelligence reports that 102 Chinese migrants had left the Solomon  
> Islands for New Zealand.  
> "They're pretty opportunistic," said a senior Australian immigration  
> official. "There's been a crackdown on smuggling of cars and car parts,  
so  
> the snakeheads have turned to people-smuggling."  
> In the village of Houyu, Chinese officials have plastered walls with  
> notices that smuggling is illegal and they are asking "responsible  
> citizens" to inform on their neighbours.

> Nearby, a 30-year-old man sat on a bench in the baking heat, his vest  
 > pulled up to let the breeze cool his stomach. "Two years ago, I tried  
 > going to America via Hong Kong," a trip that cost \$70,000, he said.  
 > Snakeheads smuggled him into the then British colony, but he was caught  
 at  
 > the airport, fined \$6,500, and sent home.  
 > The man, who refused to give his name, showed no fear of the snakeheads,  
 > only of the Hong Kong authorities, who he feared would jail him if he  
 > tried to leave again.  
 > "My name is on their blacklist," he said, but he hasn't given up. "I'm  
 > just waiting for my second chance . . ."  
 > A young girl, a Young Pioneer's red scarf round her neck, stared solemnly  
 > from behind a wall after hearing that an Englishman was in her village.  
 > "Her parents and uncle are in England," said Mr. Cheng, an old man.  
 "They  
 > went three years ago, and she now lives with her grandparents."  
 > "Most people here have gone to America," the old man continued. "Two  
 > families have gone to Holland, and several families have gone to England  
 .  
 > . . .  
 > "Ten years ago, there were 5,000 people here. Now there are 1,000."  
 > And why had he not gone? "I'm too old," he said quietly.  
 > . Copyright Southam Inc.  
 > VR  
 > RADM Patrick M. Stillman  
 > United States Coast Guard  
 > Assistant Commandant for Governmental & Public Affairs (G-I)  
 > 2100 2nd St, S.W.  
 > Washington, D.C. 20593-0001  
 > 202-267-1397/Fax: 202-267-4307  
 > EMail: pstillman@comdt.uscg.mil  
 >

Return-receipt-to: GBracken@comdt.uscg.mil  
 Date: Thu, 24 Jun 1999 15:01:53 -0400  
 From: "Bracken, Gary LCDR" <GBracken@comdt.uscg.mil>  
 Subject: NPR Press Release  
 To: "Lupow, Michael LT" <MLupow@comdt.uscg.mil>, "Gamache, Phyllis PO"  
 <PGamache@comdt.uscg.mil>, "Winnick, Seth" <SWinnick@comdt.uscg.mil>,  
 "Keenan, Gwen LCDR" <GKeenan@comdt.uscg.mil>, "Gould, Austin LCDR"  
 <AGould@comdt.uscg.mil>, "Stillman, Patrick RADM"  
 <PStillman@comdt.uscg.mil>, "McLaren, Pat" <PMcLaren@comdt.uscg.mil>,  
 "Lapinski, Michael CDR" <MLapinski@comdt.uscg.mil>, "O'Dell, James"  
 <JO'Dell@comdt.uscg.mil>, lst-G-ADW <lst-G-ADW@comdt.uscg.mil>  
 Message-id: <F8AB9CFFC21DD311BFBB08002BB53DE06D9F60@HQEX1.comdt.uscg.mil>  
 MIME-version: 1.0  
 X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)  
 Content-type: MULTIPART/MIXED;  
 BOUNDARY="Boundary\_(ID\_sDPbv71qNRP+NC9Y2AMmag)"  
 FYI....DOT press release about the Project being designated a Reinvention  
 Lab.....out today.....(Pat, for RADM Casto).....

<<NPR.doc>>

- NPR.doc - 6-21.doc===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:



# 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.

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

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**File Name:** f\_t8500754\_nsc.html

**Attachment Number:** [ATTACH.D89]ARMS25570058U.136

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott Busby ( CN=Scott Busby/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1999 11:32:14.00

SUBJECT: CQ article on Markup of HR 1356 - Sexual Trafficking bill

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI

----- Forwarded by Scott Busby/NSC/EOP on 08/05/99 11:33 AM -----

From: Annette E. Rooney on 08/05/99 11:05:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: CQ article on Markup of HR 1356 - Sexual Trafficking bill

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:  
SEXUAL TRAFFICKING  
MEASURE APPROVED BY  
HOUSE PANEL

By Walt Barron, CQ Staff Writer

Aug. 04, 1999 - A bill intended to combat sexual trafficking won easy approval Wednesday from the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

According to bill sponsor Christopher H. Smith, R-N.J., at least 1 million women and children each year are taken across international borders by force or fraud for prostitution or sexual slavery. A State Department report states that there are about 100,000 incidents annually in Russia alone.

The measure (HR1356) specifically would set up a new State Department office to monitor the problem and offer counseling and treatment for victims. The bill would authorize \$2 million per year over two years to operate the new Office for the Protection of Victims and Trafficking.

The measure also would authorize \$20 million per year in fiscal 2000 and 2001, split between programs administered by the new office to aid sexual trafficking victims in the United States and programs in other countries.

At the request of ranking Democrat Cynthia A. McKinney, Ga., the panel gave voice vote approval to a Smith amendment that places the office under the jurisdiction of State's Department of Human Rights and Labor.

While supporting the measure, McKinney raised several concerns during the markup. The intentions of the bill are good, she said, but it continues a trend of creating many subgroups within the State Department to monitor human rights violations overseas. The 105th Congress passed legislation (PL 105-292) to create a separate bureau for religious freedom, for example.

"We ought to look for more creative ways to increase our emphasis on issues without increasing bureaucracy," McKinney said.

McKinney also said she would work to combine Smith's proposals with a bill (HR1238) by Louise M. Slaughter, D-N.Y., that seeks to combat the sale of women and children into domestic servitude and sweatshop labor. "We ought to look for a way to deal with all of these conditions at once," she said.

Smith did not oppose the idea of a more comprehensive measure. "We're always looking for areas where we can merge," he said. "We don't want to weaken anything that's in this bill. The bottom line is, we've got to go after these traffickers."

**MAJOR SANCTIONS:** The measure also would impose stronger penalties on any sex traffickers -- inside or outside the United States -- found guilty of kidnapping, slavery, false imprisonment, assault, battery, pandering, fraud and extortion. Under the bill, anyone who cooperates with defrauding or forcing someone into sexual slavery could face life imprisonment, the maximum penalty for committing rape in the United States.

The bill would withhold non-humanitarian assistance to countries that do not meet minimal standards for combating sexual trafficking.

Referring to reports of sexual trafficking in Russia, Rep. Matt Salmon, R-Ariz., said, "I think it's time we put some stipulations on the money we're sending over there."

However, the bill would let the president waive such sanctions for "national interest" reasons, even if the sanction doesn't threaten U.S. national security. McKinney said imposing sanctions could hinder diplomacy and discourage other countries from altering their practices.

The measure would provide funds to train investigators in foreign law enforcement agencies, and to help other governments draft and implement anti-trafficking legislation. It also would grant asylum to some victims who immigrate to the United States if they would face retribution or other hardship if deported.

Message Sent

To: \_\_\_\_\_

Kelley A. Lehman/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Christine J. Lindsey/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Melany Nakagiri/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Scott Busby/NSC/EOP@EOP  
Matthew P. Schaefer/NSC/EOP@EOP  
Ronald L. Silberman/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Daniel B. Shapiro/NSC/EOP@EOP  
Alphonse J. Maldon/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah Rosen Wartell ( CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-AUG-1999 09:53:11.00

SUBJECT: Fwd: Protect the ILO Conventions!

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

TO: Carolyn T. Wu ( CN=Carolyn T. Wu/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: D Holly Hammonds ( CN=D Holly Hammonds/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

Interesting perspective from Campaign for Labor Rights on the "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work" and the Child Labor Convention. Especially interesting is the view that these are part of a plan by the IMF and WTO to weaken labor standards around the world. Expect more of the same in connection with the Seattle Ministerial.  
----- Forwarded by Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP on 08/19/99 09:50 AM -----

Jakecaller@aol.com  
08/19/99 06:13:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: Fwd: Protect the ILO Conventions!

Return-path: <clr@igc.apc.org>  
Received: from rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (rly-zc01.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.1])  
by air-zc05.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTTP; Thu, 19 Aug 1999 02:23:33  
-0400  
Received: from igcb.igc.org (igcb.igc.org [192.82.108.46]) by  
rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (v60.25) with ESMTTP; Thu, 19 Aug 1999 02:23:24 -0400  
Received: from igce.igc.org (igce.igc.org [192.82.108.49]) by igcb.igc.org

(8.9.2/8.9.2) with ESMTTP id XAA24882; Wed, 18 Aug 1999 23:22:19 -0700 (PDT)  
 Received: from trim (clr@PPPa44-ResaleEugene1-2R1041.saturn.bbn.com) by  
 igce.igc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id XAA14827; Wed, 18 Aug 1999  
 23:01:15 -0700 (PDT)  
 Date: Wed, 18 Aug 1999 23:01:15 -0700 (PDT)  
 From: Campaign for Labor Rights <clr@igc.apc.org>  
 Subject: Protect the ILO Conventions!  
 X-Sender: clr@pop2.igc.org  
 To: clr@igc.org  
 Message-id: <2.2.16.19990818231909.25176d6a@pop2.igc.org>  
 MIME-version: 1.0  
 X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.2 (16)  
 Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
 Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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 Street SE, Washington, DC 20003. Sample newsletter available on request.

PROTECT THE ILO CONVENTIONS!  
 posted August 18, 1999

In this alert:  
 International labor standards under attack  
 Open letter to WTO heads of state  
 Action request: sign-on form for open letter  
 Sweatshop activist organizing packet

[The information in this alert was provided by the Open World Conference of  
 Workers (OWC): (415) 641-8616, <owc@igc.org>.]

<><><><><>  
 INTERNATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS UNDER ATTACK

In June, President Clinton addressed the yearly assembly of the  
 International Labor Organization (ILO), where he voiced his support for a  
 new "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work." He also  
 promoted a new convention prohibiting "the worst types of child labor."

Far from being instruments to strengthen the core standards already  
 established by the ILO, these new proposals are intended to destroy them.

The new declaration would effectively replace the existing ILO conventions  
 -  
 which have the force of law in each country where they are ratified - with  
 a  
 toothless voluntary accord. The new convention covering child labor would  
 replace the existing standard, which covers all child labor, with a weak  
 prohibition against only "the worst types" of child labor - even leaving it  
 up to individual countries to decide for themselves what might constitute  
 "the worst types." The new proposals are a profound assault upon the rights  
 of workers and children.

BACKGROUND: Over the past 80 years, the ILO has adopted 176 conventions  
 (standards) in response to constant pressure from workers and their allies.  
 These ILO conventions have set the standard for labor rights worldwide.

When

ratified by a particular country, the substance of an ILO convention must become the law of the land.

Beginning in 1991, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) called for a "reform" of the ILO. IMF top officials said the ILO conventions had to be made more "flexible" and "adapted" to the needs of the global economy. According to the IMF, it was necessary to create a "less constraining framework for ensuring international labor standards."

In 1994, top officials in the WTO pressed further, explaining that the countries that had ratified and implemented the ILO conventions on labor rights were at a "comparative disadvantage" in relation to countries that had not done so. It was necessary, they said, to move toward the adoption of a new ILO charter on fundamental workers' rights that could outline general principles without imposing on the ratifying countries the mandatory and legal constraints required by the adoption of ILO conventions.

And this is precisely what happened in June 1998 with the adoption by the ILO of a new "Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work." The principles and rights contained in the declaration became disconnected from the ratification process. This means that a country can adopt these principles (even though it has not ratified any of the ILO conventions) without the requirement that these principles find their way into national laws.

LETTER: This alert includes a sign-on letter written by the organizing committee of the Open World Conference in Defense of Trade Union Independence and Democratic Rights (OWC). The letter demands that the existing ILO conventions become the law of the land in every country. It rejects government or corporate pledges to support hollow principles and rights detached from concrete implementation in national labor legislation.

The letter also rejects the 1999 ILO declaration opposing the "worst forms of child labor" (a document which Clinton intends to take to the U.S. Congress for ratification). This new agreement is being deployed by governments beholden to the corporate agenda to legalize the "least offensive" forms of child labor. In Europe, for example, the European Union is projecting lowering the ban on child labor to 12 years of age on the basis of this new agreement.

Another ILO convention soon slated to disappear is 103, which deals with maternity leaves for working women.

U.S. CAMPAIGN: The OWC letter concludes by calling on the U.S. government, which is hosting the Seattle WTO summit in November, to ratify and implement the core ILO conventions on labor rights. Among all the major industrial powers, the U.S. government has one of the worst records of ratifying ILO conventions.

A campaign for the U.S. government to ratify and implement these core ILO conventions is a campaign for labor law reform in the United States. It is a campaign to ban striker "replacements" and enact legislation that would restore workers' rights to organize (free from employer harassment and

intimidation), bargain collectively (free from employer and/or government interference) and strike (free from all the undemocratic restrictions created by injunctions and legalized scabs).

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OPEN LETTER TO ALL HEADS OF STATE

Attending the World Trade Organization Summit in Seattle:

The Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Must Be Ratified, Implemented and Fully Enforced in Every Country!

Dear Heads of State and Government:

We, the undersigned trade union leaders, union activists and supporters of labor rights the world over, address you this Open Letter on the occasion of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Summit in Seattle in November 1999.

In recent months, U.S. President Bill Clinton and the heads of state of the G8 countries have issued countless declarations professing the need to uphold workers' rights in all "free trade" pacts and to put a "human face on the global economy."

As trade unionists and supporters of labor rights, we have reached the conclusion (based on years of bitter experience) that the "free trade" agreements and Structural Adjustment Programs promoted by the WTO, as well as by the IMF and World Bank:

- \* are an assault upon our rights and upon our working and living conditions, and stand as barriers to social progress and democracy,
- \* elevate the multinational corporations and their interests above those of the peoples of each country,
- \* have, at their core, the aim of destroying our public services, collective bargaining agreements, and national labor codes,
- \* are an assault on our right to employment, insofar as they destroy jobs for the many while creating work for only a few,
- \* are a means through which the governments and employers seek to undermine the independence of trade unions that stand for the defense of working people and our interests.

As trade unionists and activists, we consider that any government leader that today professes to uphold and defend workers' rights must begin by ensuring that his or her own country ratifies, implements and fully enforces the conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

The ILO, which was founded in 1919, has codified into 176 ILO Conventions the gains won through struggle by the workers' movement over the past century. When a country ratifies a Convention of the ILO, it must bring its own national legislation into conformity with the ILO convention. The substance of the ILO convention therefore becomes the law of the land.

These ILO Conventions have set the standard for labor rights worldwide. On every continent they have laid the basis for national labor legislation and labor codes (all which are under assault today in the name of "globalization").

In June 1998 (under pressure from the WTO and IMF to create a "less

constraining framework for ensuring international labor standards") the ILO adopted a new "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work." The principles and rights promoted in this declaration correspond to seven of the existing ILO Conventions. On June 20, 1999, the G8 Summit in Cologne, Germany, issued a communique pledging to "promote effective implementation" of this new ILO declaration.

We, the undersigned, state categorically: If this ILO "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work" is to be of any value to working people the world over, the seven corresponding Conventions of the ILO must be ratified, implemented and enforced fully by every government participating in the WTO Summit in Seattle!

These seven core ILO Conventions are:

1. ILO Convention 87 concerning freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize (1948)
2. ILO Convention 98 concerning the right to organize and to bargain collectively (1949)
3. ILO Convention 29 on forced labor (1930)
4. ILO Convention 105 banning forced labor (1957)
5. ILO Convention 100 on equal wages for work of equal value (1951)
6. ILO Convention 111 on discrimination in employment (1958)
7. ILO Convention 138 on the abolition of child labor (1973).

We will not accept any substitutes for the existing conventions of the ILO. We will not accept support for hollow principles and rights at work detached from concrete implementation in national labor legislation. We will not accept any watered-down agreements.

Finally, we wish to issue a special appeal to the government that is hosting the November 1999 WTO Summit (that is, the U.S. government):

U.S. officials proclaim loudly in every international arena that the United States is a staunch defender of workers' rights. Bill Clinton addressed the yearly assembly of the ILO in June 1999, where he trumpeted his support for the new ILO "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work."

But the truth of the matter is that the U.S. record on workers' rights is abysmal.

On July 14, 1999, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) issued a 15-page report that fully documents the "massive, ongoing, and appalling violations in the United States of the right to freedom of association and the right to organize."

"The United States," the report continues, "has ratified only one of the seven core labor standards (ILO Convention 105 opposing forced labor). ... This is one of the worst ratification records in the world."

The ICFTU report reviews in great detail how the core ILO conventions (including those on child labor, forced labor, discrimination in the workplace, and the right to strike) are violated daily in the United States.

The ICFTU report concludes with these words:

"The United States needs to take a series of far-reaching measures to establish genuine respect for core labor standards in the United States. In areas of compelling violations, ILO Conventions 87 (Freedom of Association) and 98 (Right To Organize) should be ratified and the country's laws brought into conformity with these Conventions, because major reforms are needed to protect workers who try to organize and bargain collectively from employer interference and intimidation.

"The United States should also ratify Conventions 100 and 111 against Discrimination, Convention 138 on Child Labor, and Convention 29 on Forced Labor, and work to put these Conventions into full effect."

We, the undersigned, fully concur with this ICFTU report and its conclusions. Any government that pretends to uphold workers' rights must begin by ratifying the Conventions of the ILO!

<><><><><>

ACTION REQUEST: endorsement form

To sign on to the open letter, fill out the following information and return the form (not this entire alert!!!) to Campaign for Labor Rights: <CLR@igc.org> or fax: (541) 431-0523.

NAME:

EMAIL:

STREET ADDRESS:

CITY/STATE/ZIP/COUNTRY:

UNION/ORGANIZATION:

TITLE (for ID purposes only):

<><><><><>

SWEATSHOP ACTIVIST ORGANIZING PACKET

The 1999 Sweatshop Activist Organizing Packet is a multi-theme, multi-campaign packet for local activists organizing around sweatshop issues. Everyone ordering the packet now will receive the second installment

and all materials which are still timely from the first installment - plus subsequent installments as they are produced throughout the rest of 1999. Order by email <CLR@igc.org> or phone (541) 344-5410. Include your postal address: Packet is in hard copy. Packet includes a donation form and a return envelope. Suggested donation: \$10.00.

If ordering from outside the United States, please pay by credit card. From within the U.S., either credit card or check payment is welcome. If you are paying by card, the charge will be credited to Campaign for Labor Rights through the Alliance for Global Justice, of which CLR is a member project. Your bill, however, will show a payment to the Alliance. Just email us your name as it appears on the MasterCard, Visa or Discover card, your account number, the expiration date and the amount of the payment in U.S. dollars.

Message Sent

To: \_\_\_\_\_

DragnichGS@state.gov  
rapid.cargo@hn.vnn.vn  
ferginG@jarkartac.us-state.gov  
hpyne@worldbank.org  
johnsonmb@state.gov  
mhankin@acils.org  
gsmith@levi.com  
NStiglian@gateway.net  
terrydaru@hotmail.com  
vhaufler@ceip.org  
dbrooks@acils.org  
Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP  
thayer-ihf@dol.com  
freeman@ilowbo.org  
lbgregory@excite.com (Liza Gregory)  
mlunalong@emerald.tufts.edu

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lowell A. Weiss ( CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-SEP-1999 11:55:19.00

SUBJECT: 3rd millennium claptrap

TO: Antony J. Blinken ( CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Any way to tack on your international stuff to this? My stuff is, by necessity, pretty soft.

"What is your vision for the Third Millennium?"

One hundred years ago, as our nation stood at the threshold of the 20th century, not even the most far-sighted of our forebears could imagine the progress that Americans would produce. Science fiction writer correctly foresaw that men would shuttle between earth and the heaven. But no one imagined that in 1999, our space shuttle would be commanded by a woman. Many hoped to end child labor and forever bar the doors of sweatshops. But no one imagined that we would open the doors of college to the children of working people of every background and every race. Changes in technology were far easier to predict than the progress of the human spirit.

With the ever-accelerating cascade of human achievement, it is fabulous to ponder all of the wonders that we will be able to celebrate in the 3rd millennium. Of course, future citizens of Earth will celebrate true miracles of science and technology. I believe they will marvel in remarkable inventions that extend our lives, expand our minds, and transport us to planets beyond the pull of our sun. I believe they will be able to give thanks that children know cancer only as a constellation of stars.

But even more important, I believe they will be able to celebrate miracles that emerge not only from our ingenious labs but also from the desire and courage of ordinary citizens. I pray that they will be able to pay tribute to citizens who, at long last, purged discrimination not only from our books but from our national soul. I pray that they will be able to honor citizens who saw to it that every single American has a home, and quality health care and decent, dignified retirement after a lifetime of hard work.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY ( Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1999 15:52:24.00

SUBJECT: Statement by the Press Secretary: Anti-Sweatshop Fair Labor Ass

TO: Peter Rundlet@eop ( Peter Rundlet@eop [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert S. Weiner@eop ( Robert S. Weiner@eop [ ONDCP ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne C. Johnson@EOP ( Wayne C. Johnson@EOP [ OA ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff@OVP@EOP ( Melissa B. Ratcliff@OVP@EOP [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John A. Gribben@eop ( John A. Gribben@eop [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop ( Steven J. Naplan@eop [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP ( Karen L. Barbuschak@EOP [ OA ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 9-SEP-1999 15:42:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release September 9, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Anti-Sweatshop Fair Labor Association Names Charles Ruff As Chair

Over three years ago, the President called together members of the apparel and footwear industries, labor, and consumer, labor rights, and human rights organizations to find ways to ensure that products made for American consumers were not made under abusive sweatshop conditions. Responding to his challenge, the invited groups joined together to form the Apparel Industry Partnership (AIP). The AIP established a historic workplace code of conduct and monitoring principles and drafted a blueprint for a new organization, the Fair Labor Association (FLA), to oversee implementation of code, development of a service mark, and raise consumer awareness.

These companies and non-governmental organizations have taken a major

step  
toward making the FLA blueprint a reality by announcing today that Charles  
Ruff  
will be the first Chair of the Board of Directors of the FLA. The  
President is  
confident that Mr. Ruff will bring to the FLA the extraordinary intellect,  
energy, and integrity that have served him so well through his  
distinguished  
legal career, including his service as White House Counsel. Mr. Ruff's  
ability  
to forge compromise among diverse points of view and his commitment to an  
inclusive process make him a natural to head an organization that provides  
a  
forum for some of the most difficult and contentious issues in  
international  
labor rights. Mr. Ruff's leadership and foresight will be invaluable to  
this  
evolving institution as it addresses these issues.

This appointment of the Chair comes on the heels of other significant  
steps:  
the recent announcement that two additional major apparel companies have  
joined  
the FLA and the decision by yet more colleges and universities (now over  
120)  
to require that their licensees meet FLA standards. These events, taken  
together, make clear that the FLA promises to be one serious, viable  
mechanism  
to address our shared goals of raising labor standards in workplaces  
around the  
world and providing accountability to American consumers.

The President congratulates the FLA for its new leadership and applauds  
the  
companies that have made this commitment to raising labor standards. We  
hope  
that others will continue to join the effort.

30-30-30

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robert Naiman <naimanr@preamble.org> ( Robert Naiman <naimanr@preamble.org>

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1999 20:01:21.00

SUBJECT: [preamble] An Open Letter from the South to the World Bank

TO: dvbmayer@vms.cis.pitt.edu ( dvbmayer@vms.cis.pitt.edu [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: george@wn.apc.org ( george@wn.apc.org [ NSC ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: aleonard@essential.org ( aleonard@essential.org [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ntangri@essential.org ( ntangri@essential.org [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: djochnick@aol.com ( djochnick@aol.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cesr@accessinter.net ( cesr@accessinter.net [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: clervaujeanharry@hotmail.com ( clervaujeanharry@hotmail.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: randallbyers@msn.com ( randallbyers@msn.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jlsierra@hotmail.com ( jlsierra@hotmail.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: International Liaison Committee for a Workers International <ilc@energy-net.org>  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KDawkins@iatp.org ( KDawkins@iatp.org [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Smniva@aol.com ( Smniva@aol.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: preamble@egroups.com ( preamble@egroups.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andreas Rockstein <anro0002@stud.uni-sb.de> ( Andreas Rockstein <anro0002@stud.u  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wagers@egroups.com ( wagers@egroups.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Njoki Njoroge Njehu <wb50years@igc.apc.org> ( Njoki Njoroge Njehu <wb50years@igc  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert Weissman <rob@essential.org> ( Robert Weissman <rob@essential.org> [ UNKN  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pbond@wn.apc.org ( pbond@wn.apc.org [ OSTP ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: semterra@mst.org.br ( semterra@mst.org.br [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: zarni@freeburmacoalition.org ( zarni@freeburmacoalition.org [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nwl%jhunix@hcf.jhu.edu ( nwl%jhunix@hcf.jhu.edu [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: epica@igc.org ( epica@igc.org [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: richardsonjb%igc.org.papda@haitinews.com ( richardsonjb%igc.org.papda@haitinews.com )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: peacepeace@compuserve.com ( peacepeace@compuserve.com [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nii12\_neod@hotmail.com ( nii12\_neod@hotmail.com [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jornada@igc.org ( Jornada@igc.org [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Albert <sysop@zmag.org> ( Michael Albert <sysop@zmag.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anuradha Mittal <amittal@sirius.com> ( Anuradha Mittal <amittal@sirius.com> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "sam@accuracy.org" <sam@accuracy.org> ( "sam@accuracy.org" <sam@accuracy.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hisham sharabati <h\_sharabati@hotmail.com> ( hisham sharabati <h\_sharabati@hotmail.com> )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Dr. Adel Yahya" <pace@planet.edu> ( "Dr. Adel Yahya" <pace@planet.edu> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: PEN-L@galaxy.csuchico.edu ( PEN-L@galaxy.csuchico.edu [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Soren Ambrose <soren@igc.org> ( Soren Ambrose <soren@igc.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nicola Bullard <N.Bullard@focusweb.org> ( Nicola Bullard <N.Bullard@focusweb.org> )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: econjustice@preamble.org ( econjustice@preamble.org [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bellb@preamble.org ( bellb@preamble.org [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: afifa\_a@yahoo.com ( afifa\_a@yahoo.com [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Dear Colleague:

The following is an appeal from PAPDA (Platform for Alternative Development in Haiti), Jubilee 2000 South Africa and 45 organizations and activists in Southern countries which oppose IMF and World Bank structural adjustment policies. The appeal calls for defunding the World Bank by reducing government appropriations and by calling for a boycott of World Bank bonds.

The Center for Economic Justice, a project of the Preamble Center, is assisting with the circulation of this appeal. We would be grateful if you could help us by forwarding it to your Southern colleagues.

Signatures may be returned to signon@rtk.net, and should include: name, title or occupation, organization [noting whether you are signing on behalf of your organization], and country.

Thank you for your assistance. Questions may be directed to econjustice@preamble.org. If you would like to serve on the coordinating committee for the campaign in your country, send a note to econjustice@preamble.org. Other documents from the campaign are available at www.preamble.org/cej.

The letter follows in Spanish, then English, including a list of the current signatories.

Robert Naiman <naimanr@preamble.org>  
Research Associate, Preamble Center

\*\*\*\*\*  
CARTA ABIERTA DEL SUR AL BANCO MUNDIAL

James Wolfensohn  
Presidente, Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento,  
1818 H Street, NW,  
Washington, DC 10433, EE.UU.

Estimado Señor Wolfensohn,

Nos dirigimos a Usted como ciudadanos de países que sufren por la política del Banco Mundial, por las siguientes razones:

- \*El 65% de los préstamos actuales del Banco Mundial son dirigidos al ajuste estructural y sectorial
- \*Las condiciones vinculadas a estos préstamos han neutralizado el crecimiento económico, dificultado el desarrollo económico, promovido la dependencia, e incrementado la miseria y pobreza de los países en vía de desarrollo.
- \*El ajuste empeora drásticamente la situación socio-económica de las mujeres.

\*El ajuste favorece los "sweatshops", y la denegaci3n de los derechos laborales a la libre asociaci3n y a un salario decente y justo.

\*El ajuste destruye la producci3n agr3cola campesina y la autosuficiencia nutritiva de nuestros pa3ses

\*El ajuste ha acelerado la destrucci3n del medio-ambiente natural.

\*El ajuste tiene un impacto muy destructivo sobre los sectores m s vulnerable de nuestras poblaciones.

\*El ajuste degrada nuestra integridad cultural, redefiniendo nuestra manera de consumir y nuestra relaci3n con la naturaleza.

\*El ajuste ha incrementado el peso de la deuda externa de los pa3ses que han implementado dichos programas.

\*Las pol3ticas del Banco Mundial de privatizaci3n han favorecido el incremento de la corrupci3n, la ganancia privada a expensas de la poblaci3n, la mayor concentraci3n de la riqueza y el poder, mayor desempleo, y la disminuci3n del acceso a los servicios p3blicos.

\*Al condicionar sus pr, stamos a un acuerdo de las pol3ticas macroecon3micas del Fondo Monetario Internacional y al contribuir fondos a los programas de austeridad del FMI, el Banco Mundial es por tanto responsable de las consecuencias de dichas pol3ticas.

\*Para obtener econom3as, sociedades, y poblaciones sanas y sostenibles, nuestros pa3ses deben desarrollar sus pol3ticas econ3micas con un enfoque en los pobres y en los trabajadores que representan la mayor3a de nuestras poblaciones, y

\*La soberan3a nacional en materia econ3mica es un prerrequisito para estas pol3ticas econ3micas.

Como la mayor3a de los fondos del Banco Mundial provienen del mercado privado de capitales, llamamos a todos los que apoyan los derechos humanos y el desarrollo sostenible que boicoteen la compra de bonos del Banco Mundial, y alentamos a que todas instituciones p3blicas hagan lo mismo.

Adem s, llamamos a todos los gobiernos de los pa3ses miembros del Banco Mundial que cesen nueva financiaci3n al Banco Mundial hasta que todo pr, stamo con condiciones de ajuste estructural y sectorial haya desaparecido, y el Banco Mundial haya cancelado la deuda que le es debida por los pa3ses del Tercer Mundo.

\*\*\*\*\*

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE SOUTH TO THE WORLD BANK

James Wolfensohn  
 President, World Bank Group  
 1818 H Street, N.W.  
 Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Wolfensohn,

As citizens of countries suffering from World Bank policies, we are writing to you because:

- \*65% of World Bank lending today is for sectoral and structural adjustment loans;
- \*The conditions attached to these loans have crippled economic growth, hindered economic development, promoted dependency, and increased misery and poverty in developing countries;
- \*Structural Adjustment is vastly increasing the socio-economic burden on women;
- \*Structural Adjustment leads to the promotion of sweatshops, and the denial of workers' rights to organize and to earn a decent living;
- \*Structural Adjustment is destroying peasant-led agricultural production and the abilities of our countries to feed themselves;
- \*Structural Adjustment has accelerated destruction of the natural environment;
- \*Structural Adjustment has a very destructive impact on the most vulnerable sectors of the population;
- \*Structural Adjustment is degrading our cultural integrity, by changing our models of consumption and our relationship with nature;
- \*Structural Adjustment has significantly added to the external debt burden of countries implementing such programs;
- \*Privatization under World Bank policies has led to increased corruption, private gain at the expense of the public, further concentration of wealth and power, greater unemployment and decreased access to public services;
- \*The World Bank in practice supports the macroeconomic policies imposed by the International Monetary Fund by making agreement with the IMF a condition of Bank lending, and by contributing money to IMF austerity packages, and is therefore responsible for the consequences of those policies;
- \*For sound and healthy economies, societies, and citizenry, economic policy in our countries must be formed in the interest of the poor and working people who compose the majority of the population; and
- \*National economic sovereignty is a prerequisite for the adoption of such policies.

Since the majority of the Bank's funds are raised in the private capital market, we call on all supporters of human rights and sustainable economic development to boycott the purchase of World Bank bonds, and encourage all public institutions to do so.

Moreover, we call on governments of all member nations of the World Bank, to cease further funding to the World Bank until all such structural and sectoral structural adjustment lending has ended and the World Bank has cancelled all debts owed to it by Third World countries.

Camille Chalmers, PAPDA, Haiti  
 Dennis Brutus, Jubilee 2000 Afrika  
 Marina Dos Santos, MST, Brasil  
 Carlos Pacheco, Center for International Study, Nicaragua  
 Mariclaire Acosta, CMDPDH, Mexico  
 Carmencita Abad, Global Exchange, Philippines  
 Miguel Alemas, CONFRAS, El Salvador  
 Priscilla Aliysno, Sisters of Notre Dame, Nigeria  
 F. Averdreno, FACS, Nicaragua  
 Jean B. Bakole, COASAD, R.D. Congo  
 Bertha Caceres Flores, COPIN, Honduras  
 Rita Clark, Nicaragua-US Friendship Office, Nicaragua  
 Edgar Cortez, CDHMAPJ, Mexico  
 V.E. Edoku, Uganda Debt Network, Uganda  
 Nelson Edoku, SAARE, El Salvador  
 Luis Gonzalez, MCD & UNAM, Mexico  
 Loila Guadanozn, Integral/Cautro, Nicaragua  
 Haroy CleoJean, Collectif syndical, Haiti  
 Rieoberto Henriquez, COACES, El Salvador  
 Onecimo Hidalgo, CIEPAC, Mexico  
 Jean-Baptiste Chavannes, MPP/MPNICP, Haiti  
 Marina Patricia Jimenez, Center of Human Rights  
 Wambui Kimaltri, Kenya Human Rights Commission, Kenya  
 Gnaka Gervais Lagoke, Jubilee 2000- Cote d'Ivoire, Cote d'Ivoire  
 Ernesto Ledesma, Global Exchange, Mexico  
 Frances Lo, Freedom from Debt Coalition, Philippines  
 Alejandro Monsiv is, A to Z, Mexico  
 Hisako Motoyama, Friends of the Earth-Japan, Japan  
 Mwiza Munthali, Malawi  
 Hilda Navarrete, The Voice of the Voiceless, Mexico  
 Odnor Ongiven, NGO Council, Kenya  
 Dalia Osoro, Mesa de Mujres Rurales, El Salvador  
 Mercedes Osuna, Enlace Civil, Mexico  
 Patricio Pazmino, CDES, Ecuador  
 Esperanza Rascon, Institute of Culture, Mexico  
 Pelia Rivas, Chile Igersic O'odham in Mexico, Mexico  
 Antonio Rivero, Comit, de Incidenos, El Salvador  
 Cornleio Rivero-Contro, CCAJ, Nicaragua  
 Sofia Robles, Pueblo Mixe Services, Mexico  
 F. Saldin, Agricultural Forum, El Salvador  
 Cecilia Sanchez, National Center for Social Communication, Mexico  
 Virginia Sanchez, Seeds for Self-Relilance  
 Seydina Senghor, Jubilee 2000- Senegal, Senegal  
 Jorge Luis Sierra, PRD, Mexico  
 Zoraida Sora, Mujer y Comunidad-SPC, Nicaragua  
 Eddie Sterling, Limije-Lavi, Haiti  
 Herendira Telez, General Council-UNAM, Mexico  
 Dier Tong, Irish-Sudanese Solidarity, Sudan/Ireland  
 Paulina Vega, Atenciñn Jur;dica, Mexico

-----  
 Robert Naiman <naimanr@preamble.org>  
 Preamble Center  
 1737 21st NW  
 Washington, DC 20009  
 phone: 202-265-3263 x277  
 fax: 202-265-3647

<http://www.preamble.org/>

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eGroups.com home: <http://www.egroups.com/group/preamble>  
<http://www.egroups.com> - Simplifying group communications

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah Rosen Wartell ( CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-OCT-1999 13:16:55.00

SUBJECT: Child Labor Convention Hearing

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

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

CC: Jane E. Stromseth ( CN=Jane E. Stromseth/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [ NSC ] )  
 READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Reactions? Do you expect any fall-out from CTBT for the Child Labor hearing next week?

----- Forwarded by Sarah Rosen Wartell/OPD/EOP on  
 10/14/99 01:10 PM -----

Sarah Rosen Wartell  
 10/14/99 01:10:25 PM  
 Record Type: Record

To: Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP  
 cc: Lael Brainard/OPD/EOP@EOP, Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP@EOP  
 Subject: Child Labor Convention Hearing

DoL Leg Affairs reports that Senator Helms staff still plans to hold the hearing on the Child Labor Convention next Thursday (October 21st) and hopes to get the convention voted out of committee and to the floor (for possible advice and consent) before the recess. That's great news. It suggests that perhaps there will be no negative fall out for the child labor convention from the CTBT debate. I'll ask WH and NSC leg affairs if they expect differently.

Helms' staff (Patty McNeary) told DoL that they don't want the hearing to focus just on the convention but also on "what is really going on out there in the real world" on child labor. As a result, the tentative witness list for the hearing is:

Senator Harkin  
 Secretary Herman  
 Two NGOs

Francois Remington (testified before Rep. Chris Smith -- conservative we think but against child labor, we're getting her prior testimony, don't expect a problem)

United Students Against Sweatshops (Duke University representative from North Carolina)

Minority Witness (if they want)

Note that this list does not include the U.S. Business Council or the

AFL-CIO. Helm's staff implied that all US Business Council will do is push for the convention and that's DoL's job, so they don't really need them. DoL speculates that they didn't want to include AFL, so couldn't include US Business Council.

DoL is comfortable preliminarily with the focus on "what more should we do beyond the convention" because the IPEC program gives them so much to talk about. Ms. Remington, for example, is particularly interested in Haiti and we have a project in Haiti we are funding. Also, if appropriate, we can also press for the Schoolworks program from POTUS budget that was dropped in the For Ops conference at the last minute (although Harkin is working on something to get a fix).

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: root@web2.cloakroom.com@INET@LNGTWY ( root@web2.cloakroom.com@INET@LNGTWY [

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-OCT-1999 02:22:46.00

SUBJECT: Cloakroom Daybook

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop ( Steven J. Naplan@eop [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is your customized Cloakroom Daybook E-mail Alert. For a complete listing of all today's events -- or a preview of tomorrow's -- please see the Cloakroom Daybook at <http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar>.

To change your preferences, go to  
<http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=email>

\*\*\*\*\*  
Senate Committees  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

##### Kosovo Lessons

Full committee hearing on the lessons learned from military operations and relief efforts in Kosovo.

Witnesses: Secretary of Defense William Cohen; Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Location: 106 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 9:30 a.m.

Contact: 202-224-3871 [http://www.senate.gov/~armed\\_services](http://www.senate.gov/~armed_services)

#### SENATE COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

##### NTIS

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee hearing to review NTIS's current mission under the Department of Commerce.

Witnesses: Rep. Thomas Davis, R-Va.; Robert Mallett, deputy secretary of Commerce; Michael DiMario, public printer, Government Printing Office; Joan Challinor, commissioner, U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Bill Clark, executive committee member, National Federation of Federal Employees

Location: 253 Russell Senate Office Building. 2:30 p.m.

Contact: 202-224-5115 <http://www.senate.gov/~commerce>

#### SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

##### WTO

International Trade Subcommittee hearing on the U.S. trade negotiating objectives for services at the Seattle WTO ministerial meeting.

Witnesses: David Aaron, undersecretary of Commerce for international trade; Susan Esserman, deputy United States Trade Representative; Stuart Brahs, vice president, federal government relations, The Principal Financial Group; Catherine Mann, senior fellow, Institute for International Economics; Robert Vastine, president, Coalition of Service Industries

Location: 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 2 p.m.

Contact: 202-224-4288 <http://senate.gov/committee/finance.html>

\*\*REVISED\*\*

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Child Labor

Full committee hearing on the International Labor Organization Convention for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Treaty Doc. 106-5).

Witnesses: Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa; Labor Secretary Alexis Herman; Francoise Remington, executive director, Forgotten Children, Arlington, VA; Casey Harrell, member, Duke Students Against Sweatshops, Duke University, Durham, NC; John Sweeney, president, AFL-CIO; Thomas Niles, president, U.S. Council for International Business, New York, NY

Location: 419 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 10:30 a.m.

Contact: 202-224-4651 <http://senate.gov/committee/foreign.html>

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Workforce Needs

Immigration Subcommittee hearing on "America's Workforce Needs in the 21st Century."

Witnesses: Roberta Katz, president and CEO, Technology Network; Susan DeFife, president and CEO, Womenconnect.com; Julie Holden, president and CEO, Olympus Group, Robert Atkinson, director, Technology and New Economy Project, Progressive Policy Institute

Location: 226 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 2 p.m.

Contact: 202-224-5225 <http://www.senate.gov/~judiciary>

For all the week's Senate Committee listings, go to <http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WASENATE>

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House Committees  
\*\*\*\*\*

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Posture and Readiness

Full committee hearing on posture, readiness issues and unfunded requirements.

Witnesses: Gen. Eric Shinseki, chief of staff, Army; Adm. Jay Johnson, chief of Naval operations; Gen. Michael Ryan, chief of staff, Air Force; Gen. James Jones, commandant, Marine Corps

Location: 2118 Rayburn House Office Building. 1 a.m.

Contact: 202-225-4151, recorded schedule 202-225-2675 <http://www.house.gov/hasc>

HOUSE EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE COMMITTEE

Labor/Housing

Workforce Protections Subcommittee hearing on H.R.1886, "MSPA Clarification Act," and H.R.2757, "Housing Opportunities for Migrant Employees."

Witnesses: Rep. Doc Hastings, R-Wash.; Michael Gempler, executive director, Washington Growers League, Yakima, WA; Walter Kates, director, labor relations, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn., Orlando, FL

Location: 2175 Rayburn House Office Building. 2 p.m.

Contact: 202-225-4527, recorded schedule 202-226-2026

<http://www.house.gov/eeo>

HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Y2K Threats

hearing on potential Y2K (Y2K) computer problem threats to U.S. interests abroad.

Witnesses: Harriet Babbitt, deputy administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development; Bonnie Cohen, undersecretary of State for management; Jacquelyn Williams-Bridgers, inspector general, State Department; Linda Koontz, associate director, Accounting and Information Management, General Accounting Office; Everett Mosley; acting inspector general, U.S. Agency for International Development

Location: 2172 Rayburn House Office Building. 10 a.m.

Contact: 202-225-5021 [http://www.house.gov/international\\_relations](http://www.house.gov/international_relations)

For all the week's House Committee listings, go to <http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WAHOUSE>

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Joint Committees  
\*\*\*\*\*

There are no events scheduled today that match your preferences. For all the week's Joint Committee listings, go to <http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WAJOINT>

\*\*\*\*\*  
White House  
\*\*\*\*\*

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) SECRETARY DONNA SHALALA'S SCHEDULE  
4:30 p.m. - Speaks at Syracuse University's Maxwell School, Syracuse, NY  
Location: Location Not Listed.  
Contact: 202-690-6343

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON'S SCHEDULE  
This schedule is for media planning purposes only; events are subject to change without notice. All times are local to the events. 2 p.m. - Honors National Assn. of Police Organizations' TOP COPS awards winners, Rose Garden, White House 7:25 p.m. - Makes remarks at a Kennedy reception at a private residence 8:35 p.m. - Attends a Democratic National Committee dinner at a private residence  
Location: Location Not Listed.  
Contact: 202-456-2100  
\*\*REVISED\*\*

TRANSPORTATION SECRETARY RODNEY SLATER'S SCHEDULE  
8:30 a.m. - Addresses American Chamber of Commerce breakfast, Santiago, Chile 11:30 a.m. - Participates with President Eduardo Frei in U.S.-Chile Open Skies signing ceremony with media briefing to follow, Santiago Airport  
Location: Location Not Listed.  
Contact: 202-366-5565

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE'S SCHEDULE  
12:15 p.m. - Meets with American Legion Post 69 members, Somersworth, NH 2:15 p.m. - Holds environmental discussion, Seacoast Science Center,

Odiorne Point State Park, Rye, NH 7 p.m. - Holds open meeting with undecided voters, Dover Middle School, Dover, NH  
Location: Location Not Listed.  
Contact: 202-456-7035

For all the week's Administration listings, go to  
<http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WAWHHSE>

\*\*\*\*\*  
Federal Agencies  
\*\*\*\*\*

ARTS  
Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) (F.R. page 55256)  
To discuss designs for projects affecting the appearance of Washington, D.C., including buildings and parks.  
Location: National Building Museum (Pension Building),  
Suite 312, Judiciary Square, 441 F St., NW. 10 a.m.  
Contact: Charles Atherton, 202-504-2200

TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
Federal Communications Commission (FCC) (F.R. page 56505)  
To consider a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking concerning the introduction of digital audio broadcasting.  
Location: 445 12th St., SW, Room TW-C305. 9:30 a.m.  
Contact: Maureen Peratino, 202-418-0500  
\*\*NEW\*\*

For all the week's Federal Agency listings, go to  
<http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WAFEDAG>

\*\*\*\*\*  
Economic Reports  
\*\*\*\*\*

There are no events scheduled today that match your preferences.  
For all the week's Economic Reports, go to  
<http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=week&ion=WAECP>

\*\*\*\*\*  
General News Events  
\*\*\*\*\*

ARTS  
Georgetown University  
Discussion on "Books That Have Changed My Life."  
Participants: Alice McDermott, author, and 1998 National Book Award winner  
Location: Georgetown University, Bunn Intercultural Center, 37th and O Sts., NW. 6 p.m.  
Contact: Marianne Green, 202-687-7446  
\*\*NEW\*\*

ARTS  
British-American Business Assn. (BABA)  
"Full Moon and Ghost Stories Evening."  
Location: The City Tavern Club, 3206 M St., NW. 6:30 p.m.  
Contact: 202-293-0010  
\*\*NEW\*\*

ARTS

## Borders Bookstore

Discussion on the book "Exodus 1947: The Ship That Launched a Nation."

Participants: Ruth Gruber, foreign correspondent, New York  
Herald Tribune, and author

Location: Borders Bookstore, 1801 K St., NW. 7 p.m.

Contact: 202-466-4999

\*\*NEW\*\*

## DEFENSE

American Helicopter Society (AHS)

Discussion on "A Perspective on Rotorcraft Programs."

Participants: Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala.

Location: Army Navy Country Club, 2400 18th St. South,  
Arlington, VA. 7:30 p.m.

Contact: Namratha Apparao, 703-684-6777

\*\*NEW\*\*

## DEFENSE

Defense Department

Arrival ceremony for the Israeli Chief of the General Staff.

Participants: Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman, Joint Chiefs  
of Staff; and Lt. gen. Shaul Mofaz, chief,  
General Staff, Israeli Defense Forces

Location: The Pentagon, River Plaza. 9 a.m.

Contact: Terry Mitchell, 703-695-0169

\*\*NEW\*\*

## DISCUSSION

Woodrow Wilson Center (WWC)

Discussion on "Iran and the United States: Possibilities for Track  
Two Diplomacy."

Participants: William Green Miller, former U.S. ambassador  
to Ukraine

Location: WWC, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, Ronald Reagan

Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. 12 noon

Contact: 202-691-4000

\*\*NEW\*\*

## EDUCATION

National Board Certified Teachers

Meeting, "Teaching America About Accomplished Teaching." (October 21-23)

Highlights: 1 p.m. - Congressional office visits. 5:30 p.m. - Reception  
for Congress members and teachers, 902 Hart Senate Office Building

Location: As noted above.. 1 p.m.

Contact: Gilda Yolles Mintz or Mary Duffy, 202-942-1562,  
or 202-942-1558

\*\*NEW\*\*

## EDUCATION

News conference on the "Straight A's" education bill in Congress.

Participants: Rep. J.C. Watts, Jr., R-Okla., chairman, House  
Republican Conference; Rep. Jennifer Dunn,  
R-Wash.

Location: HC-7, U.S. Capitol. 10 a.m.

Contact: 202-225-5107 or 202-225-7761

\*\*NEW\*\*

## EDUCATION

Education Department

Briefing and symposium on "The Early Learning, Later Success" study that shows intensive early childhood education leads to significantly improved academic success for poor children.

Participants: Frances Campbell and Liz Pungello, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Craig Ramey, University of Alabama

Location: Education Department, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, First Floor Auditorium. 10 a.m.

Contact: David Thomas, 202-401-1579

\*\*NEW\*\*

#### EDUCATION

Edna McConnell Clark Foundation

Briefing to release its report, "Figuring It Out: Standards Based Reforms in Urban Middle Grades."

Participants: M. Hayes Mizell, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation; Anne Lewis, author, "Figuring It Out;" Kris Kurtenbach, Collaborative Communications Group; Dorothy Harper and Fancine Curtis, Long Beach Unified School District; Lucio Calzada, Corpus Christi, TX, Independent School District

Location: Washington Monarch Hotel, 2401 M St., NW, Latrobe Room. 9:30 a.m.

Contact: Shep Ranbom or Matt Maurer, 202-955-9450

\*\*NEW\*\*

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

National Press Club Morning Newsmaker Program

Discussion on Middle East developments and prospects for peace.

Participants: Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Al-Hariri

Location: National Press Club, 14th and F Sts., NW. 10 a.m.

Contact: 202-662-7593

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Luncheon discussion on the book, "A Century's Journey, How the Great Powers Shape the World," based on a study of foreign policies of France, Germany, Russia, Britain, China, the United States and Japan.

Participants: Robert Pastor, Emory University, editor, "A Century's Journey;" Robert Lieber, Georgetown University, contributor; Thomas Friedman, New York Times foreign affairs columnist; and Jessica Mathews, Carnegie Endowment president, moderator

Location: Carnegie Endowment, 1779 Massachusetts Ave., NW. 12 noon

Contact: 202-939-2212

\*\*NEW\*\*

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Johns Hopkins University Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)

"Conservation the Melanesian Way: Case Studies from Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands."

Participants: Charles Burg, Conservation International

Location: SAIS, Nitze Building, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Room 535. 12:30 p.m.

Contact: Felisa Neuringer, 202-663-5626; e-mail, fneuringer@jhu.edu; or <http://www.sais-jhu.edu>

\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine (CPAP)  
Luncheon briefing on "Final Status Negotiations: The Illusions of  
Diplomacy."

Participants: Marwan Bishara, author, journalist and research  
fellow, Le Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherches  
sur la Paix et d'Etudes Strategiques (CIRPES)

Location: CPAP, 2425-35 Virginia Ave., NW. 12:30 p.m.

Contact: 202-338-1290

\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Office of National Drug Control Policy  
Departure news conference for the White House drug czar's six-day trip  
to Europe to discuss U.S. drug control policy and European anti-drug  
efforts.

Participants: White House Drug Czar Barry McCaffrey

Location: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 750  
17th St., NW, Fifth Floor. 1:30 a.m.

Contact: Bob Weiner or Nicole Harry, 202-395-6618

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

News conference to announce the introduction of a Senate/House Resolution  
concerning religious discrimination in Germany.

Participants: Sen. Mike Enzi, R-Wyo.; Rep. Benjamin Gilman,  
R-N.Y.; Rep. Matt Salmon, R-Ariz.; actresses  
Anne Archer and Catherine Bell, other members  
of Congress and celebrities

Location: House Triangle (rain, 2172 Rayburn House Office  
Building). 2 p.m.

Contact: Coy Knobel, 202-224-3424

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Woodrow Wilson Center (WWC), Czech and Slovak embassies  
Roundtable and reception on "Contributions of American Volunteers to  
the 1989 Czechoslovak Velvet Revolution and Lessons Learned for Further  
Civil Society Development."

Location: WWC, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, Ronald Reagan  
Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. 6 p.m.

Contact: 202-691-4000

\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Johns Hopkins University Paul Nitze School of Advanced International  
Studies (SAIS)

"Britain's Future: This Earth, This Realm, This England."

Participants: Christopher Makins, senior advisor, German  
Marshall Fund of the U.S.

Location: SAIS, Rome Building, 1619 Massachusetts Ave.,  
NW, Auditorium. 7:30 p.m.

Contact: Felisa Neuringer, 202-663-5626; e-mail, fneuringer@jhu.edu;  
or <http://www.sais-jhu.edu>

\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Asia Society Washington Center  
Congressional Forum on "U.S. Policy Toward North Korea."

Participants: Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., House International

## Relations chairman

Location: Asia Society, St. Regis Hotel, 16th and K  
Sts., NW. 8:15 a.m.  
Contact: 202-833-2742

## IMMIGRATION

Central American Resource Center (CARECEN), Salvadoran American National Network (SANN) and other organizations  
Rally to support H.R.2722 and S.1592, legislation to amend the Nicaraguan and Central American Adjustment Act (NACARA) to allow Salvadorans, Hondurans, Guatemalans and Haitians to seek permanent status as immigrants.  
Location: West Side Steps U.S. Capitol. 12 noon  
Contact: Abel Nunez, 202-328-9799

\*\*NEW\*\*

## MEDIA

Federal Communications Bar Assn. (FCBA)  
Mass Media Practice Committee meeting.  
Location: Leventhal, Senter and Lerman, 2000 K St.,  
NW. 12:15 p.m.  
Contact: 202-293-4000

\*\*NEW\*\*

## POLITICS

Friends Committee on National Legislation  
News conference on a new television commercial and national campaign to make the Senate's rejection of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) an issue in the 2000 elections.  
Participants: Don Kraus, Campaign for U.N. Reform; Jerome Grossman, Council for a Livable World; Joe Volk, Friends Committee on National Legislation; James Wyerman, 20/20 Vision; and others  
Location: Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second St., NE, Conference Room. 9 a.m.  
Contact: Fran Teplitz or Adam Eiding, 202-862-9740, ext. 3004, or 202-547-3577

\*\*NEW\*\*

## REPUBLICANS

Pen and pad news conference.  
Participants: Rep. Dennis Hastert, R-Ill., House speaker  
Location: H-210 U.S. Capitol. 11:45 a.m.  
Contact: John Feehery or Pete Jeffries, 202-225-2800

\*\*NEW\*\*

## SOCIAL ISSUES

White House Millennium Council  
Ceremony to designate 50 Millennium Legacy Trails in 47 states and three jurisdictions, unveil the design for official Millennium Trail Markers and announce the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) "Arts on Millennium Trails" projects  
Participants: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton; Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J.; and Bill Ivey, NEA chairman  
Location: Old Executive Office Building, Presidential Hall, 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW. 1 p.m.  
Contact: Jeff Green, 202-974-5149

\*\*NEW\*\*

## TRANSPORTATION

Intelligent Transportation Society of America (ITS America)  
Media availability and technology displays following a 9:30 a.m. Federal  
Communications Commission (FCC) hearing on telecommunications issues  
that affect intelligent transportation.

Participants: John Collins, president/CEO, ITS America

Location: FCC Headquarters, 445 12th St., SW, Hearing  
Room TW-C305. 9:30 a.m.

Contact: Roger King, 202-484-4665

\*\*NEW\*\*

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SUBJECT: Article: Fiedler on Bradley

TO: Fulton Armstrong ( CN=Fulton Armstrong/OU=NSC/O=EOP [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Published Sunday, November 7, 1999, in the Miami Herald

TOM FIEDLER

Bill Bradley's 'liberal' position on Cuba  
is bad news for Castro

U.S. policy on Cuba will remain frozen through 2000, right where it has  
been for  
three decades.

Just about every political authority this year stands agreed about one  
thing: The  
liberal in the presidential field, the guy who The New York Times said  
'has the  
party's left flank virtually to himself,' is Democrat Bill Bradley.

So when the former New Jersey senator ambled into The Herald several days  
ago  
to field questions from editorial writers and reporters, I expected that  
whatever he  
said about Cuba and the embargo would be fodder for heated debate, if not  
powder for an explosion, among many in the Cuban-exile community. My  
mental  
equation went: liberal equals leftist equals ease-up-on-Cuba policy.

So here are Bradley's words when asked what he would do if elected: 'I  
think that  
I've heard too many stories of [Cuban] people being imprisoned, of people  
being  
summarily seized from their homes, to think that we should change the  
embargo  
. . . I think we should continue to have the embargo.'

This so conflicted with what the press pack expected that, after a long  
silence, a  
skeptical reporter tried a follow-up question: If Cuba sought to to  
reestablish  
diplomatic relations with the United States even without demanding that  
the  
embargo be lifted, would a President Bradley do it?

'No,' he said. 'No, I see no reason to change.'

No, here, meant No. Hard to misinterpret that. The press dutifully  
reported the  
Democratic candidate's remarks, but two points didn't get the attention

they  
deserve.

The first is truly significant: All those on the island and off who hope that the 2000 election will lead to a relaxation in the United States' government's 40-year policy of isolating the Cuban regime can forget it, at least not as long as Castro is in power.

Sen. Bradley's statement lifts all pressure off Al Gore in a Democratic primary to even address the matter of extending an olive branch to Castro. That, of course, leaves the hopes of the anti-embargo crowd with the GOP, where serious pressure to lift the trade sanctions has come from such Republicans as Illinois Gov. George Ryan, some Midwestern senators, Henry Kissinger and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

But you can bet your last child that GOP-frontrunner George W. Bush isn't going to embrace that crusade, not if he wants to carry Florida and not if he wants peace and harmony at Thanksgiving dinner when brother Jeb is within drumstick-hurling range. Fact is, Cuba policy will remain frozen through 2000, right where it has been for three decades, waiting for the dictator to depart. You read it here first.

To my second point: Is Bradley out of step with liberals on this, or was my equation out of whack? I now think it's the latter. A persuasive argument can and should be made that isolating the Cuban dictator is pure, liberal orthodoxy.

How so? Good liberals unflinchingly defend the individual's right to free expression; conservatives often argue that the state must occasionally squash obnoxious expression, be it at the Brooklyn Museum or at the Miami Arena.

Good liberals, unlike conservatives, don't let pocketbook concerns (cheap sneakers) trump human-rights principles (boycott products from overseas sweatshops). Thus anyone who argues that selling wheat to Castro is a good idea because it's pro-U.S. business must be a conservative.

If you follow my logic and apply this Cuba test to the presidential candidates, it leads to the conclusion that the leading contenders are all anti-Castro liberals. Now, that may give many Rushites heartburn.

But hey, they can always turn to Warren Beatty.  
tfiedler@herald.com