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\*\*\* ARTICLES OF NOTE \*\*\*

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AFRICA

"Nervous Governing Liberia," James Rupert,  
(WASHINGTON POST, 1/14/99).

"Africa Cursed by Instability and Warfare," Chris Mc Greal,  
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"Clinton Fiddles While Rome Burns," Mark R. Mitchell,  
(WALL STREET JOURNAL, 1/13/99).

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"African at War," (FINANCIAL TIMES, 1/13/99).

"Nigeria Counts Votes - and the Cost of its Involvement in  
Sierra Leone War," William Wallis, (FINANCIAL TIMES, 1/12/99).

"Nigerian Vote Marks Another Giant Step Toward Civilian Rule," James  
Rupert; and  
"The Misery of Sierra Leone," Reynold Levy, (WASHINGTON POST, 1/12/99).

"Congo's Struggle May Unleash Broad Strife to Redraw Africa," Ian Fisher  
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"Between China and the U.S. [Taiwan]," James Mann; and  
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"Saving Kosovo From Itself," Carl Bildt, (FINANCIAL TIMES, 1/12/99).

"Why the American Plan for Kosovo Cannot Succeed," Robert M. Hayden; and  
"Consequences of the Zeman-Klaus Understanding for Czech Democracy,"  
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"Fujimori's Burden in Peru: The Magic's Missing,"  
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"Clinton's Policy on Cuba: A Stick and a Poisoned Carrot,"  
Max. J. Castro, (MIAMI HERALD, 1/13/99)

"Yielding the Field on U.S./Cuba Policy," Roger Fontaine and  
William Ratliff, (WASHINGTON TIMES, 1/13/99).

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"Back to the Center of Turkish Power," Stephen Kinzer,  
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"In Iran, Reformers, Conservatives Spar for Control,"  
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"How Far Should Arafat Threaten Statehood," Ilene R. Prusher; and  
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" Hamas and Arafat's Men " ; and " Turkey Still Seeks a Government,"  
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"The Rollback Fantasy [Iraq]," Daniel Byman, Kenneth Pollack,  
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#### NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

"Communist Party in Russia Faces Split," John Thornhill,  
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"Russia's Orphans Feel Chill of Care Shortage," Fred Wier,  
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"A Kazakh Sham," (FINANCIAL TIMES, 1/12/99).

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"The Rubble: What Nobody Understands About the Soviet-Russian  
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"Kazakh Leader Certain to Win One-Horse Race," Carlotta Gall,  
(FINANCIAL TIMES, 1/9-10/99).

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"Failed Attempts to Promote Rule of Law [Russia]," Robert Sharlet;  
"Russia Over the Edge," Steven Solnick; and  
"Constitutional Reform as a Struggle for Power [Russia],"  
Aleksai Pushkov, (East European Constitutional Review, Fall 1999).

#### MULTI-REGIONAL

"Aid is No Substitute for Good Government," Helena Cobban,  
(CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 1/14/99).

"Clinton's Genocide Confusion," Stephen J. Morris,  
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"Ingrates: What Does the Clinton Administration Have to Show for its  
Overtures to Russia and China?" (NEW REPUBLIC, 1/18/99).

"The World Gets in Touch with Its Inner American," Pascal Zachary,  
(MOTHER JONES, Jan./Feb. 1999).

"What Sanctions Epidemic?" Jesse Helms; and  
"Squandering Triumph [Cold War]," Charles William Maynes,  
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"War, Peace and Ideologies of the Twentieth Century," James Kurth;

"The End of History or the Return of the Liberal Crisis?" Bruce Cummings;  
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(CURRENT HISTORY, January 1999).

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (past week available without  
charge; others are \$1.50) <http://www.csmonitor.com/>

FINANCIAL TIMES (past six months available without charge)  
<http://www.ft.com/>

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READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee C. Riley@eop ( Renee C. Riley@eop [ OA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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Background on President Clinton's Agenda for the Nation  
State of the Union Address  
January 19, 1999

21st Century Schools

- Accountability for Results
- Accountability for Results: End Social Promotion
- Accountability for Results: Turn Around Low Performing Schools
- Accountability for Results: Put Qualified Teachers in the Classroom
- Accountability for Results: Issue School Report Cards
- Accountability for Results: Adopt Discipline Policies
- A National Effort to Reduce Class Size in the Early Grades
- Modern School Buildings to Improve Student Learning
- Recruiting Outstanding New Teachers for Our Nation's Public Schools

21st Century Support for American Families

Labor

- Minimum Wage Increase
- Ensuring Equal Pay

Child Care

Expanding the Child Care Block Grant  
Expanding After-School Opportunities  
Giving Greater Tax Relief for Child Care to Three Million Working Families  
Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home  
FMLA Expansion  
Prohibiting Discrimination Against Parents

#### Health Care

Addressing Growing Long-Term Care Needs  
The Potential of New Biomedical Research  
Protecting Patients through a Strong, Enforceable Patients Bill of Rights  
Protecting Privacy of Medical Records  
Encouraging Small Businesses to Purchase Health Insurance  
Providing New Options for Americans Ages 55 to 65 to Obtain Health Insurance  
Improving Economic Opportunities for Americans With Disabilities  
Improving Health Care Access for Uninsured Workers  
Providing Critical Mental Health Prevention and Treatment Services  
Protecting Our Children From Tobacco  
Largest Increase in Family Planning Grants in 15 Years

#### 21st Century Economy

Re-employment Initiative  
Helping Adults Who Lack Basic Skills  
Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work  
Additional Welfare-to-Work Assistance  
New Markets Investments Initiative  
Empowerment Zones  
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)  
Crop Insurance Program  
Information Technology Research  
Y2K  
Financial Architecture  
A Firm Commitment to Free and Fair Trade  
Traditional Trade Negotiating Authority  
Caribbean Basin Trade Enhancement  
African Growth and Opportunity Act  
New WTO Round of Global Trade Negotiations  
International Labor Rights  
Child Labor  
U. S. Manufacturing Exports

#### A Strong America in a New World

Bringing Hope to Northern Ireland  
Securing Peace in the Balkans  
Promoting Peace in the Middle East  
Defending Against New Threats to America's Security  
Cooperative Threat Reduction Initiative  
Containing and Opposing Saddam Hussein  
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty  
Strengthening America's Military  
Strengthening Alliances and Promoting Freedom  
Payment of United Nations Arrears  
Hurricane Mitch Response  
U.S. - Africa Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity

#### 21st Century Communities

## Crime/Drugs

21st Century Policing Initiative  
Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision  
Making the Brady Waiting Period Permanent  
Preventing Violent Juveniles from Buying Guns  
Child Safety Locks for Handguns  
Helping Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free

## Environment

Climate Change  
Livability Agenda: Easing Traffic Congestion and Community Planning and Collaboration  
Livability Agenda: Better America Bonds  
Lands Legacy Initiative  
Clean Air Partnership Fund

## Service

AmeriCorps

## Political and Government Reform

Enact Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform  
Reinventing Government

## One America

English Literacy/Civics Initiative  
Civil Rights Enforcement  
The Employment Non-Discrimination Act (□!&ENDA□!8)  
The Hate Crimes Prevention Act

## Peroration: the Millennium

Millennium Communities Program  
Save America□!,s Treasures Program

## 21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS

Accountability for Results  
In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton will announce a package of accountability measures designed to hold students, teachers, and schools to high standards, and to ensure that school districts and states provide students with a high quality education. These proposals will help to lift student achievement in every public school and close the achievement gap by giving special attention to disadvantaged students in low-performing schools.

The President□!,s plan marks a sea change in national education policy -- for the first time holding states and school districts accountable for progress and rewarding them for results. While insisting that states and local governments

retain primary responsibility for education, President Clinton will call on Congress to make sure federal dollars support what works and not what doesn't. His proposal emphasizes reforms that a growing number of states, cities, and schools across the nation are implementing and that are producing clear results.

Specifically, the President will announce that he will send Congress legislation to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) to ensure that schools end social promotion; teachers are qualified to teach the subjects they are assigned; states turn around their lowest-performing schools; parents get annual report cards on school performance; and schools institute effective discipline policies.

#### Accountability for Results: End Social Promotion

The President's ESEA proposal will require states and school districts to end social promotion -- the practice of promoting students from grade to grade regardless of whether they have mastered the appropriate material and are academically prepared to do the work at the next level. Students who are promoted without regard to their achievement fall even further behind their classmates, and are more likely to lack basic skills upon graduating from high school.

To ensure that this requirement helps more students succeed, rather than simply increasing the number held back, states and school districts would have to show how they will help students meet promotion standards on time by (1) strengthening learning opportunities in the classroom with clear standards, small classes with well-prepared teachers, high quality professional development, and use of proven instructional practices; (2) identifying students who need help at the earliest possible moment; (3) providing extended learning time, including after-school and summer school for students who need extra help; and (4) developing an effective remedial plan, with intensive intervention, for students who still do not meet the standards, so they can get back on track in their schooling.

In 1996 President Clinton challenged every state and school district to adopt policies to end social promotion and require students to pass high school graduation exams. Twenty six states now have high school exit exams, and last year four states adopted policies to stop promoting unprepared students from grade to grade. A growing number of urban school districts, including Boston, Philadelphia, New York City, and Washington D.C. are adopting similar

policies. In Chicago, which three years ago ended the practice of social promotion in a way that gives students who need it substantial extended learning time, citywide math and reading scores have gone up every year, with the largest gains among the most disadvantaged students. President Clinton's FY 2000 budget proposes to triple federal funding for after-school and summer school programs (from \$200 million to \$600 million) to help schools ending social promotion give students the extra help they need to succeed.

Accountability for Results: Turn Around Low Performing Schools  
The President's ESEA proposal will require states to identify the schools with the lowest achievement levels and least improvement and take corrective action to turn them around. These corrective actions, based on a careful assessment of each school's needs, would include steps such as intensive teacher training, support to improve school discipline, and the implementation of proven approaches to school reform. If these actions do not result in improved student achievement within two years, the proposal would require states to take additional corrective actions, such as permitting students to attend other public schools; reconstituting the school, by fairly evaluating the staff and making staff changes as appropriate; or closing the school and reopening it as a charter school or with an entirely new staff. Nineteen states currently take similar actions to help improve low-performing schools, and experience demonstrates that when these interventions are carefully implemented and accompanied by the resources to support change, schools improve and student achievement increases. The President's FY 2000 budget contains \$200 million to help states begin taking these steps immediately.

Accountability for Results: Put Qualified Teachers in the Classroom  
According to the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future, one of the most important factors in improving student achievement is the knowledge and skills teachers bring to the classroom. Yet every year, approximately 50,000 individuals teach on "emergency" certificates, which means they do not meet the standards the state has set for certification. In addition, numerous teachers teach subjects for which they lack adequate preparation, with fully one quarter of secondary school teachers lacking even a minor in their main teaching field. Students in schools with the highest concentrations of poverty -- those who often need the most help from the best teachers -- are most likely to be in classrooms with teachers who are not fully qualified: for example, in schools with the highest minority enrollment, students have a less than 50

percent chance of having a math or science teacher with a license and degree in the field.

The President's ESEA proposal will require states to adopt performance examinations for all new teachers, requiring them to demonstrate both subject-matter knowledge and teaching expertise. The proposal also will require states and school districts to phase out, over five years, the use of teachers with emergency certificates and the practice of assigning teachers to subjects for which they lack adequate preparation. To support these new teacher quality standards, the proposal will provide resources to help states strengthen teacher certification standards, test new teachers, provide training to current teachers, and give incentives to recruit more highly qualified teachers.

#### Accountability for Results: Issue School Report Cards

The President's ESEA proposal will require states to distribute to all parents annual report cards for each school and school district, as well as the state as a whole. The report cards will include information on student achievement, teacher professional qualifications, class size, school safety, and other factors that will help parents to judge the performance of the schools. Where appropriate, the report cards also will show the academic achievement of ethnic and racial subgroups, to ensure accountability for helping all students achieve. Thirty-six states currently publish or require local school districts to publish school report cards, and five additional states will begin the practice in the next two years. A recent report by Public Agenda, however, shows that only 31 percent of parents had seen these report cards. The President's ESEA proposal will help ensure that all parents in all states have access to the information they need to evaluate the quality of their schools and identify the areas in which improvement is needed.

#### Accountability for Results: Adopt Discipline Policies

Schools must be a place of learning. President Clinton already has challenged states, communities, and schools to take a number of steps to restore order and safety, such as adopting school uniforms, enforcing truancy laws, and imposing curfews. But in some schools, the breakdown of classroom discipline remains one of the biggest obstacles to learning and one of the greatest concerns for teachers, students, and parents alike. The President's proposal will require states and school districts to adopt discipline policies to make sure students have the chance to learn and teachers have the chance to teach.

#### A National Effort to Reduce Class Size in the Early Grades

In his 1998 State of the Union address, President Clinton proposed to help local school schools hire 100,000 well-prepared teachers in order to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a national average of 18, and make sure that every child gets a solid foundation in the basics. Studies show that smaller classes help teachers provide more personal attention to students and spend less time on discipline; this helps students to learn more and get a stronger foundation in the basic skills. In these studies, minority and disadvantaged students showed the largest achievement gains. Last year, Congress provided a down payment on the President's seven year, \$12.4 billion proposal by appropriating \$1.2 billion to help local communities hire about 30,000 teachers. Now Congress must finish the job by providing the next installment of funds for local schools to continue progress toward hiring 100,000 new teachers over seven years.

#### Modern School Buildings to Improve Student Learning

For students to learn, schools must be well-equipped and be able to accommodate smaller class sizes. In 1998, the American Society of Civil Engineers said that school buildings represent the nation's most pressing infrastructure need. To address this critical need, President Clinton is proposing federal tax credits as incentives to help states and school districts to build and renovate public schools. Half of the bond authority will be allocated to the 100 school districts with the largest number of low-income children, and the other half will be allocated to the states.

#### Recruiting Outstanding New Teachers for Our Nation's Public Schools

With more than 2 million teachers to be hired in the next ten years to accommodate record student enrollments and an aging teaching force, the nation must not only recruit an adequate number of teachers, but ensure a quality teaching force through effective teacher recruitment and preparation. The President's budget will contain a series of new initiatives and funding increases to help recruit well prepared individuals to teach where they are needed the most, in high poverty urban and rural communities. In particular, the President's FY 2000 budget will increase funding for his teacher recruitment effort enacted in last year's Higher Education Act to \$35 million from \$7.5 million to recruit 7,000 outstanding new teachers into high need public schools by giving them scholarships in exchange for a commitment to teach. The President will announce other initiatives to improve teacher quality at an event later in the week.

## 21ST CENTURY SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

## LABOR

## Minimum Wage Increase

The President called on Congress to pass an increase in the minimum wage. Despite the strongest economy in a generation, there are still millions of workers trying to raise a family and struggling to make ends meet. The President believes that parents who works hard and play by the rules should not have to raise their children in poverty. That is why, in 1993, he expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and, in 1996, fought for and won a minimum wage increase. The President's proposal would increase the minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 over two years -- through a 50-cent increase on September 1, 1999 and a 50-cent increase on September 1, 2000 -- helping to restore the real value of the minimum wage to what it was when President Reagan took office in 1981. This increase will help ensure that -- as costs continue to increase -- parents who work hard and play by the rules can bring up their children out of poverty. For someone who works full-time, this minimum wage increase will mean an additional \$2,000 per year. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, about 12 million hourly paid workers would benefit directly from this pay raise.

## Ensuring Equal Pay

According to the Department of Labor, the average woman who works full-time earns just 74 cents for each dollar that an average man earns. For women of color, the gap is even wider. This gap is, in part, attributable to differing levels of experience, education, and skill. However, even after accounting for these factors, a significant pay gap still remains between men and women in similar jobs. Recognizing this wage disparity, the President is proposing a \$14 million equal pay initiative for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Labor. Additional details of this initiative will be announced at a later date. The President also will continue to support the Paycheck Fairness Act, which improves the enforcement of wage discrimination laws and provides for research, education, training of EEOC staff, and outreach on this important subject.

## CHILD CARE

#### Expanding the Child Care Block Grant

The President is proposing to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant

to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. The President's proposal will: (1) increase funding for child care subsidies by

\$7.5 billion over five years, enabling the program to serve an additional 1.15

million children by FY 2004; (2) provide \$3 billion over five years to promote

early learning; and (3) provide \$173 million to improve child care quality.

Additional funds for subsidies are necessary because millions of families who

are eligible for assistance with their child care costs currently do not receive any help: in FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to only

1.25 million of the 10 million low-income children eligible. Additional funding to improve early learning through challenge grants to communities for

children ages zero to five responds to research showing that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and ability

to reach school ready to learn. Finally, increased investment in improving

child care is needed to support quality enhancement efforts such as performing

inspections of child care facilities, providing resource and referral services

for parents, assisting providers with training and scholarships, and creating

networks for family day care providers.

#### Expanding After-School Opportunities

The President is committed to triple funding for the 21st Century Learning Center Program, which supports the creation and expansion of after-school and

summer school programs throughout the country. Experts agree that school-age

children who are unsupervised during the hours after school are far more likely

to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and

drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive activities. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a

cost-effective manner, primarily by funding programs that use public school

facilities and existing resources. In awarding these new funds, the Education

Department will give priority to school districts that are ending social promotion by requiring that students meet academic standards in order to move to

the next grade. The President's budget will include \$600 million in FY 2000 to

help roughly 1.1 million children each year participate in after-school and

summer school programs.

#### Giving Greater Tax Relief for Child Care to Three Million Working Families

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under \$60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of \$354 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty (\$35,000 for a family of four) that claim the maximum allowable child care expenses. The President's budget will include \$5 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for nearly three million working families paying for child care. The President's plan also includes a new tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees.

#### Providing Tax Relief to Parents Who Stay at Home

The President believes that we should support parents in whatever choice they make for the care of their children. He therefore is proposing to enable parents who stay at home with children under one year old to take advantage of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by claiming assumed child care expenses of \$500. The President's budget proposal will provide an average tax credit of \$178, at a cost of \$1.3 billion over five years, which will benefit 1.7 million families.

#### FMLA Expansion

The President is proposing again to extend the benefits of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation that the President signed into law -- to ten million more American workers. Today, workers are eligible for up to 12 weeks of FMLA-protected leave to care for a newborn or adopted child, to attend to their own serious health needs, or to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse -- if they work at a business with 50 or more employees. By covering workers in businesses with 25 or more workers, 10 million more American workers will be covered by the FMLA. The President is also calling for expanding the law to allow FMLA-eligible workers to take up to 24 hours of additional leave each year to meet specified family obligations. Leave could be taken to: (1) participate in school activities, such as parent-teacher conferences; (2) accompany one's child to routine dental or medical appointments; and (3) accompany an elderly relative to routine medical

appointments or other professional services.

#### Prohibiting Discrimination Against Parents

The President proposed new federal legislation to protect parents from discrimination in the workplace. Building on laws in Alaska, Michigan, New Jersey and other states, this legislation would protect workers from unfair assumptions about their commitment to their job that can affect hiring, advancement, and other employment decisions. This law would not prohibit employers from making hiring and promotion decisions on the basis of job performance, but would ensure that workers are not unfairly discriminated against simply because they are parents.

#### HEALTH CARE

##### Addressing Growing Long-Term Care Needs

Over five million Americans, most of whom are elderly, have significant limitations due to illness or disability and thus require long-term care. The aging of Americans will only increase the need for quality long-term care options: by 2030, the number of elderly Americans will have doubled, so that one in five Americans will be elderly. President Clinton has proposed an historic new \$6.2 billion initiative to support elderly and disabled Americans with long-term care needs and the millions of family members who care for them. This initiative includes over five years a \$5.5 billion investment in a \$1,000 tax credit to compensate for the cost of long-term care services; a new \$625 million National Family Caregiver Program; a \$10 million national campaign for FY 2000 to educate Medicare beneficiaries about long-term care options; and \$15 million to allow the Federal government to offer long-term care insurance to its employees at group rates.

##### The Potential of New Biomedical Research

Advances in biomedical research have captured the imagination of all Americans, with scientists now poised to make advances that could revolutionize the way we treat diseases. The President's new \$320 million investment in NIH will allow us to make progress in preventing the complications of diabetes, combating diseases associated with aging, like Alzheimers and Parkinson's, and developing vaccines for tuberculosis, malaria, and AIDS.

##### Protecting Patients through a Strong, Enforceable Patients Bill of Rights

Once again, the President is calling on Congress to pass a strong federally enforceable patients' bill of rights. This Health Care Bill of Rights should

contain a range of protections, including guaranteed access to needed specialists, access to emergency room services when and where the need arises, access to a meaningful independent and external appeals process for consumers

to resolve differences with their health plans, and the right to be compensated when a health plan's decision causes a patient to be harmed or die. The President is already doing everything he can to implement these protections, by extending them to the 85 million Americans covered by Federal health plans.

#### Protecting Privacy of Medical Records

The President is challenging the Congress to pass strong bipartisan legislation to protect the privacy of medical records. The President also pledged that if Congress does not pass this legislation this summer, he will take action to implement protections for electronic medical records under the authority given to him by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

#### Encouraging Small Businesses to Purchase Health Insurance

Many small businesses cannot offer health insurance because of their higher administrative costs and premiums relative to large businesses. As a result, workers in small firms are less likely to have access to affordable, job-based health insurance. Nearly half of uninsured workers are in firms with fewer than 25 employees (relative to 30 percent of all workers). The President is proposing a new \$44 million initiative to encourage small businesses to offer health insurance to their workers by developing and/or joining coalitions for purchasing health insurance. This three-part initiative would provide a tax credit to small businesses that decide to offer coverage by joining coalitions; encourage private foundations to support coalitions by allowing their contributions towards these organizations to be tax exempt; and offering technical assistance to new small business coalitions.

#### Providing New Options for Americans Ages 55 to 65 to Obtain Health Insurance

Americans ages 55 to 65 are one of the fastest growing groups of uninsured Americans. They are also extremely difficult to insure: they have less access to and a greater risk of losing employer-based health insurance; and they are twice as likely to have health problems as the population generally. The President's \$1.4 billion proposal gives this vulnerable population three new ways to gain access to health insurance by: (1) allowing Americans ages 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare, through a mechanism that preserves the Medicare trust fund; (2) assisting vulnerable displaced workers 55 and over by offering those who have involuntarily lost their jobs and health care coverage a similar Medicare buy-in option; and (3) giving Americans 55 and over who have lost their retiree benefits access to their former employers' health

insurance.

**Improving Economic Opportunities for Americans With Disabilities**  
Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, the American economy has added 17.7 million new jobs. However, the unemployment rate among working-age adults with disabilities is still nearly 75 percent. People with disabilities can bring tremendous energy and talent to the American workforce, yet institutional barriers often limit their ability to work. The President's budget proposes a historic new \$2 billion initiative that removes significant barriers to work for people with disabilities. It includes the Work Incentives Improvement Act, which invests \$1.2 billion in providing options for workers with disabilities to buy into Medicaid and Medicare; a new \$700 million investment in a \$1,000 tax credit for workers with disabilities; and more than double the government's current investment, an increase of \$35 million, in assistive technologies that make it possible for individuals with disabilities to work.

**Improving Health Care Access for Uninsured Workers**  
This new initiative invests \$1 billion over 5 years in local communities to integrate providers that traditionally provide services to the uninsured, such as public hospitals and clinics, into networks that provide a comprehensive range of services to uninsured people. Providers will receive funds to develop the financial, information, and telecommunication systems necessary to monitor and manage patient needs, as well as funds to expand the range of services they deliver.

**Providing Critical Mental Health Prevention and Treatment Services**  
Approximately 44 million adults and 14 million children suffer from a mental disorder each year. The Clinton/Gore Administration's new FY 2000 budget includes a \$70 million increase -- the largest ever -- in the mental health block grant. This 24 percent increase, totaling \$358 million, will enable states to enhance and expand their efforts to assist people with mental illnesses, by targeting particularly-hard-to-reach adults and children with severe mental illnesses, improving school violence abatement programs, helping states provide new effective medications for people with mental illnesses, and providing services to older Americans who are reluctant to reach mental health services in traditional mental health settings. This spring, the

## Administration

will also hold the first ever White House Conference on Mental Health.

## Protecting Our Children From Tobacco

Every day, 3000 children become regular smokers and 1000 have their lives shortened because of it. Almost 90 percent of adult smokers began smoking by age 18 and today 4.5 million children -- 37 percent of all high school students -- smoke cigarettes. The state tobacco settlement is an important step in the right direction, but the President believes additional measures must be taken to reduce youth smoking and hold the tobacco industry accountable: 1) raise the price of cigarettes, so fewer young people start to smoke; 2) reaffirm the Food and Drug Administration's full authority to keep cigarettes out of the hands of children; 3) fund critical public health efforts to prevent youth smoking and hold the tobacco industry accountable for reducing youth smoking; and 4) protect farmers and farming communities. The President's budget will use all the funds resulting from this plan to help reimburse the federal government for its annual tobacco-related health costs.

## Largest Increase in Family Planning Grants in 15 Years

The President's FY 2000 budget proposal will call for a substantial increase in Title X Family Planning grants, which helps provide women with vital services, including contraception, pregnancy testing, STD screening and treatment. Further details of this increase will be announced later this week.

## 21ST CENTURY ECONOMY

## Re-employment Initiative

In 1995, President Clinton proposed a G.I. Bill for America's Workers to reform our employment and training system for the 21st-century economy by empowering individuals, streamlining services, enhancing accountability, and increasing flexibility. For over three years, President Clinton repeatedly pressed Congress to pass job-training reform based on his original proposal. Last year, the Congress finally passed and the President signed comprehensive job training reform. This year, the President proposes a long-term commitment to ensuring that Americans who are displaced from their jobs can get the training and re-employment services they want and need to get new jobs.

## Helping Adults Who Lack Basic Skills

President Clinton will soon announce a major effort to help the more than 44 million adults who perform at the lowest level of literacy to obtain the

skills

they need to succeed in today's economy and to help immigrants more fully integrate into our civic and social life. This effort includes the 10% tax credit for employers who provide workplace education programs for their employees and a new award to recognize "High Skills" communities for their outstanding achievement in promoting adult education as announced by the Vice President on January 12. Later this month, the President will announce the other parts of this initiative.

Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work

The President announced that welfare is at its lowest level in 30 years and the welfare rolls have fallen by nearly half since he took office. The percent of welfare recipients working has tripled since 1992, and all states met the first work overall participation rates required under the welfare reform law. Two years ago the President challenged the business community to create jobs so that people can move from welfare to work. Today, 10,000 companies of all sizes, industries, and from all regions have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership and are successfully hiring and retaining hundreds of thousands of welfare recipients.

Additional Welfare-to-Work Assistance

The President announced that he will propose \$1 billion for his Welfare-to-Work program to ensure that those remaining on the welfare rolls who face the greatest challenges can succeed in the workforce and to increase the employment of fathers of children on welfare so they can better support their children. This funding will help 200,000 people move from welfare to work and will help increase child support collections, which have gone up 80 percent since 1992. The President will announce further details of this proposal next week.

New Markets Investments Initiative

One of the great still unmet challenges for the start of the 21st century is building economically vibrant communities in those places that our prosperity has not yet reached -- inner cities and distressed rural areas. These new markets here at home have great potential. We must build a bridge between Wall Street and our great untapped markets. The President's new markets initiative will spur \$15 billion in new capital investment in businesses in these underserved areas through a package of tax credits and guarantees.

Specifically:

New Markets Tax Credit: A billion dollars of tax credits over five years worth up to 25% of the amount of equity invested in a variety of vehicles for providing equity and credit to businesses in underserved areas.

America's Private Investment Companies (APICs): Modeled after the Overseas Private Investment Corporation's (OPIC) successful investment fund program, this program would create, each year, five new private investment partnerships of up to \$300 million. For each new APIC, HUD and the SBA would provide up to \$200 million in loan guarantees to match \$100 million in private investment, creating a fund of \$300 million for investment in mid-sized firms expanding or relocating into underserved areas.

New Market Venture Capital Firms (NMVCs): SBA will match equity investment and technical assistance funds to finance 10-20 new investment partnerships selected to provide both patient growth capital and expert guidance to entrepreneurs who need both in order to transform their small businesses and great ideas into thriving companies.

SBICs targeted to new markets: Over 40 years, the SBIC program has helped more than 85,000 small companies grow, some from start-ups to household names like AOL; but the program has not done enough to help spur growth in underserved areas. SBA will provide more flexibility and new financing terms, along with aggressive outreach, to promote investment in low- and moderate-income areas by SBICs.

New Market Lending Companies (NMLCs): SBA will approve approximately 10 new non-bank lenders who have a strategy to target their lending to underserved areas.

Other: Other elements include seed money to expand BusinessLINC partnerships to encourage large businesses to work with small businesses in new markets and reforms to the Specialized Small Business Investment Company (SSBIC) tax credit to make it easier to use.

#### Empowerment Zones

Last week, Vice President Gore named 20 economically distressed communities as new Empowerment Zones (EZs). Tonight, the President is reaffirming his Administration's commitment to securing full funding of flexible grant funding for the new EZs. If Congress approves full funding for the EZs, federal

investment is expected to help create and retain about 90,000 jobs and stimulate \$20.3 billion in private and public investment in the next 10 years.

#### Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)

In 1994, the President proposed and Congress established the CDFI Fund.

This

Fund further expands the availability of credit, investment capital, financial services, and other development services in distressed communities. The President is proposing to expand funding for the CDFI program to \$125 million

-- a \$30 million increase from FY 1999.

#### Crop Insurance Program

In the midst of the strongest economy we have enjoyed in decades, many farmers

are suffering and others are at risk through no fault of their own.

Natural

disasters, coupled with declining demand abroad (exports have accounted for

roughly a third of our farm products) brought historic losses last year.

The

President fought for and got an additional \$6 billion in emergency aid for farmers in 1998. But this is not an unexpected or one-time-only problem.

When

the President signed the 1996 Freedom to Farm Act, he called for

additional

work to be done to create an adequate safety net for farmers. In his

State of

the Union, he pledged to work with Members of both parties to achieve the needed reforms --both in the crop insurance program and in farm income assistance --this year.

#### Information Technology Research

President Clinton and Vice President Gore will propose at least \$366 million,

an increase of approximately 30 percent, for the government's investment in

information technology research. The Vice President will announce the specifics of this initiative later this week.

#### Y2K

The year 2000 problem results from a computer programming practice that for

over 30 years designated a year by its last two digits, such as "99" for "1999." When the program has to deal with the year 2000, or "00,"

malfunctions

may occur in software applications or operating processes because the program

stops, reads the year as "1900," or otherwise produces erroneous

information.

The President and Vice President have been leading the attack on this problem

by establishing a goal for all Federal programs to be year 2000 compliant by

March 31, 1999 and by establishing the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion. The December quarterly report from the Office of Management

and

Budget indicated that 61% of the Federal Government's mission critical

systems, such as those for issuing Social Security checks, were already year 2000 compliant and 90% of the work to repair such systems had been completed with testing of the fixes underway. The Council's mandate is to coordinate the work of Federal agencies as they correct their own systems and to reach out to governments at all levels as well as internationally and to the private sector to help facilitate their efforts to meet the challenge of crossing into the next century without noticeable difficulty.

#### Financial Architecture

As the world's strongest economy and largest exporter, we have a major interest in addressing the global financial crisis and in designing a global financial architecture for the 21st century. Starting last year, the President laid out a strategy working with key emerging and industrial economies to address the current crisis and restore recovery, by providing the IMF expanded resources and new tools, strengthening social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable, developing systemic approaches to rebuilding financial and banking sectors, and establishing a precautionary fund means for assisting countries with strong policies ward off contagion. Longer term, we must prevent the disruptive cycle of boom and bust by increasing openness and accountability, strengthening national financial systems and international surveillance, providing more orderly mechanisms for crisis response, and ensuring the participation of the private sector in crisis prevention and mitigation. This work will culminate in the meeting of G-7 leaders in Cologne Germany in June.

#### A Firm Commitment to Free and Fair Trade

The global financial crisis has touched the lives of many Americans. The surge in low-priced steel imports into the United States has adversely impacted our steel companies, workers and communities. This Administration is taking forceful steps to vigorously enforce our trade laws, to engage major exporting and importing nations to trade fairly and to bear their fair share of the import burden, to help crisis-stricken countries achieve recovery, and to provide American steel communities, workers and companies with the resources they need to adjust to the forces of globalization. Japan accounts for almost half of the surge in steel imports into the United States, and has increased exports of hot rolled sheet steel by 400 percent from 1997 to 1998. We have informed Japan it must trade fairly, and we expect its exports to fall to appropriate pre-crisis levels. We are prepared to take appropriate WTO-consistent actions under our trade laws to ensure that happens including,

if necessary, self-initiated actions under section 201 and our anti-dumping laws. The President has made clear that open, rules-based trade is essential for both global economic recovery and continued U.S. prosperity.

#### Traditional Trade Negotiating Authority

The President called for a new consensus granting him "fast track" trade authority to expand America's opportunities in the global economy while ensuring that expanded trade benefits all citizens, promoting prosperity, respecting worker rights, and protecting the environment. With a global round of trade negotiations just around the corner and with the global financial crisis threatening America's hard won economic gains, it is more important than ever to give the President traditional trade authority to break down trade barriers that put American products made by American workers at a disadvantage. This authority has been given to every president since 1974 in order to pursue America's national interest in the global economy. Without trade authority, America's role as the largest exporter in the world could be put in jeopardy and America's ability to continue creating higher-paying jobs for more Americans could be undermined.

#### Caribbean Basin Trade Enhancement

The President will work with Congress toward swift passage of legislation expanding Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) trade ties with Caribbean and Central American countries. This trade legislation will create opportunities for American companies and workers even as it provides enhanced market access and economic stimulus for countries devastated by Hurricane Mitch. The Administration is strongly committed to the negotiations to conclude the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, and expects to achieve commercially-meaningful outcomes by the end of the year, which will expand U.S. export opportunities in Latin America.

#### African Growth and Opportunity Act

In the State of the Union, President Clinton called upon Congress to pass the African Growth and Opportunity Act, an important and groundbreaking piece of legislation which recognizes African countries' efforts to institute sound economic policies and reform. The philosophy of this bill is simple: America stands ready to help those African countries that undertake difficult reforms to build a better future. Effective aid, combined with strong reforms and increased trade and investment, will help bring Africa into the global economy and create new markets for U.S. exports. American businesses, farmers, and

workers all stand to benefit from expanding our trade with the largest underdeveloped market in the world.

#### New WTO Round of Global Trade Negotiations

The President is calling for the launch of an ambitious new WTO Round when world trade ministers meet in the United States this November to shape the world trading system in the 21st century. The President is calling for a new

type of Round for the new century, which could yield concrete early results in

key areas, ensure that labor and environmental standards are fully protected so

that trade opening does not lead to a race to the bottom and result in a more

open and accountable WTO system. The United States must play a leadership role: as the world's largest exporter, we have the most at stake. A successful accelerated Round of negotiations will create important new opportunities for America's world class farmers and ranchers, manufacturers,

and service providers to increase sales in foreign markets. We will see new

opportunities to sell our goods and services (such as express delivery, environmental and energy services, electronic commerce and professional services) where the preponderance of global trade is not subject to WTO rules,

and further removal of tariffs because many of our trading partners in Asia,

Latin America, and elsewhere retain far higher tariff rates than the United

States. We will also seek to further open government procurement practices,

ensure fair global competition, and protect intellectual property rights (IPR)

in areas where the United States leads the world (software, film/video, music,

pharmaceuticals). The U.S. Trade Representative will chair the 1999 meeting of

WTO trade ministers in the United States.

#### International Labor Rights

The global economy holds the promise of a higher standard of living for more

people in more countries, but we must ensure that spirited competition among

nations never becomes a race to the bottom on labor standards. President Clinton's FY 2000 budget will provide \$40 million for the first time ever to

help developing countries implement core labor standards and build social safety net programs such as unemployment insurance and pensions.

Specifically,

the United States will provide: \$25 million to establish a new multilateral

program at the International Labor Organization (ILO) to provide technical assistance to core labor standards efforts; \$9.5 million to the Department of

Labor to help our trading partners strengthen their implementation mechanisms;

and \$5 million to the Department of State to encourage cooperative efforts to

eliminate international sweatshops.

### Child Labor

Last year the President fought for and obtained a ten-fold increase in the U.S.

contribution to the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor --

a \$30 million dollar contribution making the U.S. the world's leader in the

fight to reduce the most intolerable forms of child labor. This year, he commits the U.S. to press for a new international convention to ban the most

intolerable forms of child labor -- hazardous work, forced or indentured labor,

and work by the very young. In addition, the President's budget will maintain

the same dramatic level of IPEC funding while adding a new \$10 million program

-- "School Works" -- through U.S. AID to improve access to education to make it

easier to get kids out of hazardous workplaces. In addition, the proposal calls for additional agents for the U.S. Customs Service to enforce the ban on

the importation of goods made with forced or indentured child labor (almost

doubling the enforcement budget from \$3 million to \$5 billion) and an increase

of \$4 million (above last year's \$3 million) for domestic enforcement of labor

laws in areas vulnerable to child labor -- the garment industry and agriculture.

### U. S. Manufacturing Exports

Manufacturing exports have been a key engine of America's sustained economic

expansion. However, the global financial crisis has put that progress at risk. To help American manufacturers safeguard their hard-won gains in foreign

markets and expand into new growth areas, the Administration is launching a

\$108 million initiative to spur nearly \$2 billion in additional U.S. exports,

which will sustain or create 16,000 high-wage American manufacturing jobs.

First, the initiative boosts funding for the Export-Import Bank by 10 percent

(\$81 million) to keep U.S. products -- from aircraft parts to capital equipment

to environmental technology -- flowing to emerging markets where commercial

banks have withdrawn. Second, the Trade Development Agency will receive an

additional \$4 million for feasibility studies to enable U.S. companies to participate in major export-generating infrastructure projects overseas.

Third, the initiative provides \$14 million for the Department of Commerce's

International Trade Administration (ITA) to increase resources for export advocacy and service delivery to small manufacturers. Finally, the

initiative provides \$9 million for ITA and Commerce's National Institute of Standards and

Technology to help developing countries establish a legal and regulatory infrastructure to make it easier for U.S. firms to export.

#### A STRONG AMERICA IN A NEW WORLD

##### Bringing Hope to Northern Ireland

President Clinton's intensive diplomatic efforts helped achieve the landmark Good Friday Accord last spring, bringing new governing structures and a new era of cooperation to Northern Ireland. By an overwhelming margin, the people of Northern Ireland and Ireland have chosen a peaceful future after a generation of bloodshed. President Clinton reaffirmed his support for full implementation of the agreement, so Northern Ireland can pursue a prosperous, democratic course, free of violence and terror. The U.S. will also continue to support the International Fund for Ireland, which promotes reconciliation through economic regeneration projects targeting disadvantaged Irish border counties and Northern Ireland.

##### Securing Peace in the Balkans

The U.S. continues to help its European allies in consolidating the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through 1999, our priorities will be to accelerate Bosnia's transition to a market economy, increase the momentum on refugee returns, improve the rule of law, reinforce central institutions and press ahead with media and education reform. The NATO-led Stabilization Force, which continues to play a vital role in implementing Dayton, will continue to draw down. This will allow a further reduction in the U.S. troop contribution, which is already one-third the size of the U.S. contribution to the previous Implementation Force. The U.S. is also leading efforts to end the repression and a peaceful solution to the Kosovo crisis.

##### Promoting Peace in the Middle East

President Clinton believes that the best long-term strategy for Israeli security includes a secure peace with the Palestinians, recognition of their legitimate rights, and a comprehensive, secure peace in the Middle East. The President's efforts at Wye River helped put the peace process back on track after eighteen months of stalemate. At a time when the U.S. is calling on Israel and the Palestinians to meet the commitments they undertook at Wye, the U.S. must meet its responsibilities. The President's supplemental request would bolster Israel's security, strengthen the Palestinian economy and lend a hand to a trusted friend of peace, Jordan.

##### Defending Against New Threats to America's Security

In an era of rapid technological change, Americans are faced with new

challenges to our national security from biological and chemical attacks, and attacks on our computer networks. President Clinton has taken the lead in addressing these threats by developing new strategies to combat terrorism, prepare for weapons of mass destruction attacks, and protect our critical infrastructure. To prepare for the threat of biological and chemical weapons, President Clinton has called for an increase in funding for vaccine research and public health surveillance in his FY 2000 budget. He has also established a National Domestic Preparedness Office, which will provide a integrated federal program to train and equip those who would first respond to a biological or chemical weapons attacks, and develop emergency plans for 120 metropolitan areas nationwide. To protect our computer networks from cyber terrorism, he has called for an initiative to train and hire information technology experts to safeguard government computer networks, and an initiative to integrate systems designed to monitor computer intrusion. The President has also launched new public-private information sharing centers to foster better preparation for cyberattacks and a computer security initiative aimed at safeguarding networks from covert installation of destructive computer code.

#### Cooperative Threat Reduction Initiative

President Clinton announced an enhanced effort to work with Russia and other former Soviet countries to reduce the risk that materials, technologies, and expertise for weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles will fall into the hands of rogue nations or terrorists -- and to help former Soviet countries implement existing arms control agreements. The President's five year budget plan calls for a 70% expansion of threat reduction programs. Our initiative emphasizes engaging weapons scientists and institutes in civilian research, promoting nuclear security by dismantling and destroying warheads and dangerous materials, tightening export controls, and accelerating Russian efforts to withdraw troops stationed outside Russia. None of these funds will be available to entities that engage in dangerous missile or nuclear assistance to Iran. The Administration will continue to help Russia to develop an effective export control system that keeps dangerous technologies away from Iran and others. And we will continue to apply penalties against Russian entities that violate international nonproliferation standards.

We will also continue our efforts to restrain North Korea's nuclear and missile programs, halt a nuclear and missile race between India and Pakistan, and press China to play a more constructive role in efforts to contain the spread of mass destruction weapons and missiles. And we will move forward

with international negotiations on the President's proposal to strengthen our ability to determine whether nations are complying with the Biological Weapons Convention.

**Containing and Opposing Saddam Hussein**  
President Clinton stressed that we will continue to contain Iraq as long as it poses a threat to its neighbors and continues to conceal its weapons of mass destruction programs. Saddam Hussein's actions demonstrate that he does not intend to comply with UN security council resolutions, even in the face of international pressure. We therefore are pursuing a two-track policy: advancing initiatives aimed at increasing availability of food and medicine for the Iraqi people while actively supporting efforts by Iraqi opposition groups to replace Saddam's regime.

**Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**  
The President's call for the Senate to act without delay to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) will help prevent a new arms race and make it more difficult for non-nuclear states to develop these devices of destruction. The CTBT will allow America to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent while constraining the proliferation of nuclear material and technology to rogue states' weapons programs. CTBT will improve America's ability to detect and deter nuclear explosive testing. CTBT's global network of sensors will strengthen America's ability to monitor nuclear explosive testing across the globe, as well as deter any nation from believing it can conduct a nuclear explosive test undetected by the international community. If the United States fails to ratify before September, we will undercut our own efforts to strengthen the global nonproliferation regime and curb further nuclear arms development, particularly in South Asia.

**Strengthening America's Military**  
President Clinton proposed a six-year, sustained increase in defense spending to ensure that America's armed forces are fully prepared to meet the challenges of the next century and remain the world's best-trained, best-equipped fighting force -- reversing a trend begun a decade ago. The President's budget for next year will provide \$12 billion more than we had planned last year for FY 2000 to meet readiness and modernization needs. These funds will strengthen recruitment and retention programs; enhance training, unit operations and flight hour programs, and provide additional spare parts.

Funds will also be devoted to modernizing weapons programs, by replacing aging equipment with more technologically advanced systems, taking advantage of cutting edge computer technology, and developing defense systems against both theater and strategic ballistic missiles. Finally, the President's defense spending proposal will improve pay and benefits for America's men and women in uniform, ensuring that they enjoy the quality of life they deserve.

#### Strengthening Alliances and Promoting Freedom

Promoting freedom by strengthening our alliances and building partnerships in Europe, Asia, and Latin America is central to President Clinton's foreign policy agenda. President Clinton will convene a NATO Summit in Washington this April to commemorate its first fifty years and to chart a course for the next century. Unprecedented in size and scope, this golden anniversary summit marks a milestone in President Clinton's efforts to strengthen the alliance and build a more integrated, democratic and peaceful Europe. It will reaffirm NATO's commitment to building its relationships with Russia and Ukraine and to the continuing evolution of the Partnership for Peace as a pillar of transatlantic security. Forty-four leaders from both sides of the Atlantic will come to Washington to welcome its newest members -- Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic -- and to forge a new consensus about the need for joint action to face new challenges to our shared security, including regional conflicts and the growing threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. NATO will also develop a new Strategic Concept, the blueprint guiding the Alliance's defense planning and policies, and take steps towards ensuring that NATO's door remains open to prospective new members.

#### Payment of United Nations Arrears

President Clinton highlighted the need for congressional action to meet U.S. financial obligations to the United Nations. From critical peacekeeping operations to life sustaining relief and development efforts in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and around the globe, the United Nations is an essential institution for the promotion of U.S. objectives across a broad spectrum of issues. Our interests abroad -- from maintaining political stability, to averting human rights and humanitarian catastrophe, to promoting international standards in areas such as aviation safety -- demand that we meet our international obligations and increase our leverage in international organizations.

#### Hurricane Mitch Response

President Clinton reaffirmed our commitment to assist in the reconstruction of those Central American countries devastated by Hurricane Mitch. Over the past three months, more than 5,000 of our armed forces have provided critical relief and rehabilitation assistance to the people of Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. This has included the initial response -- in which U.S. troops rescued many hundreds of Central Americans and delivered food, medical equipment and other essential supplies -- as well as more recent reconstruction efforts that have included bridge building and road repair. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have provided food, medical aid, reconstruction material and other support. The U.S. contribution to the relief effort has totaled \$300 million thus far, and President Clinton intends to increase substantially our aid to longer term reconstruction in the weeks and months to come.

#### U.S. - Africa Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity

The United States has important and growing strategic interests in Africa. Africa supplies over 13% of our oil imports and represents the largest untapped market in the world. Unfortunately, conflict still undermines Africa's vast potential and our own strategic interests. That is why we aim to build a stable and prosperous Africa -- a strong partner for security and peace, and an ally against drug trafficking, international crime, terrorism, the spread of disease and environmental degradation. President Clinton's historic trip to the continent last year highlighted the new opportunities for partnership between our nation and the nations of Africa.

#### 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITIES

##### CRIME/DRUGS

#### 21st Century Policing Initiative

In order to keep crime coming down to record low levels and the number of officers walking the beat at an all-time high, the President is committing nearly \$1.3 billion for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative. The new 21st Century Policing Initiative builds on the President's successful COPS program by: (1) helping communities to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police

officers to crime "hot spots" and to help retain those officers recently hired;

(2) giving law enforcement access to the latest crime-fighting technologies, such as improved police communications, crime mapping software, laptop computers, and crime lab improvements; and (3) making an unprecedented commitment to engage entire communities in the hard work of preventing and fighting crime -- by funding new community-based prosecutors, and partnerships with probation and parole officers, school officials, and faith-based organizations.

#### Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision

Numerous studies confirm that the vast majority of prisoners report drug use and that many prisoners commit their crimes to buy drugs or while high. To help break this iron link between crime and drugs, the President will propose \$215 million for Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision that works to keep offenders drug- and crime-free. This initiative will provide new funds to help states and localities implement tough new systems to drug test, treat, and punish prisoners, parolees, and probationers. In addition, this initiative provides increased funds for innovative drug courts throughout the country and intensive drug treatment for state prisoners with the most serious drug problems.

#### Making the Brady Waiting Period Permanent

The Brady Law, which requires background checks of all prospective firearms purchasers, has stopped well over a quarter of a million illegal handgun sales since its enactment in 1993 -- proving itself to be one of the most effective law enforcement tools ever. But the Brady Law's "cooling off" or waiting period recently expired, and handguns can now be purchased on the spot in some states. To make sure that local law enforcement officers have enough time to conduct the best background check possible, the President will call for a new national waiting period of up to five days before the purchase of a handgun.

#### Preventing Violent Juveniles from Buying Guns

Violent juveniles should be treated as adults for their adult crimes, and stopped from getting weapons to hurt again. The President will propose legislation to ban violent juveniles from buying guns for life. The President's proposal would extend the Brady Law to violent juveniles, closing the loophole under current law which permits youths convicted in juvenile court for certain violent and drug offenses to buy handguns on their 21st birthday.

#### Child Safety Locks for Handguns

Child safety locking devices can reduce the unauthorized use of handguns, by a child at play or a teen looking to commit a crime. And many youths have to look no further than their own home to get access to a gun: a third of all privately-owned handguns are left both loaded and unlocked. To address this problem, the President's proposal would require federally-licensed firearms dealers to sell a child safety lock with every handgun -- to help prevent youths from hurting themselves or each other.

#### Helping Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free

President Clinton is proposing a significant overhaul of the nearly \$600 million Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program to provide more effective prevention programs for the reduction of drugs and violence in schools, more accountability for results, and better targeting to those schools that need the most assistance.. Under the President's proposal, schools would be required to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair, discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans.

### ENVIRONMENT

#### Climate Change

On the heels of the announcement that 1998 surpassed 1997 as the warmest year on record, the President's FY 2000 budget will propose a package of investments and tax cuts to help address global climate change. It includes start-up funding for a new Clean Air Partnership Fund (discussed below) and tax incentives to promote the purchase of energy-efficient cars, homes, and appliances, spurring the swift movement of innovative technologies into the market. Proposed increases in Federal spending would help foster a new generation of clean, energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy, as well as support research to identify and quantify carbon sinks in forests and farmlands. This package complements the other elements of the Administration's climate change plan, which include working cooperatively with industry sectors on initiatives to cut greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening efforts to incorporate energy efficiency goals into Federal procurement and energy use, working with Congress to reward companies taking early, voluntary action to reduce their emissions, and restructuring the electricity industry. In addition, the Administration will continue its vigorous diplomatic

efforts

to fill in key details of the Kyoto Protocol in areas such as international emissions trading, as well as to encourage the meaningful participation of developing countries in efforts to address global warming.

#### Livability Agenda: Easing Traffic Congestion and Community Planning and Collaboration

To help communities across America grow in ways that ensure a high quality of

life and strong, sustainable economic growth, President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing a comprehensive Livability Agenda providing new

tools and resources for state and local governments. The initiative includes:

a record \$6.1 billion for public transit, plus \$2.4 billion for other innovative programs to promote improved transportation planning and ease traffic congestion so commuters can spend less time in traffic and more with

their families; \$50 million in matching grants to help neighboring communities

develop collaborative "smart growth" strategies; and \$10 million to encourage

citizen participation in the design of schools as centers of their communities,

provide communities with new information tools so they can grow according to

their values, and improve public safety by sharing crime data among communities. By delivering tools and resources to the local level, where issues of growth are most appropriately addressed, this initiative helps empower citizens to build more "livable communities" for the 21st century.

#### Livability Agenda: Better America Bonds

To help communities reconnect with their land and water, preserve green space

for future generations, and provide attractive settings for economic development, the Administration is proposing a new financing tool generating

\$9.5 billion in bond authority for investments by state, local and tribal governments. The President's budget will propose tax credits totaling almost

\$700 million over five years -- to support Better America Bonds, which can be

used to preserve green space, create or restore urban parks, protect water quality, and clean up brownfields (abandoned industrial sites). The program

will be coordinated through an interagency process.

#### Lands Legacy Initiative

To meet the conservation challenges of a new century, President Clinton and

Vice President Gore are proposing a \$1 billion Lands Legacy Initiative -- the

largest one-year investment ever proposed for the protection of America's land

resources. This FY 2000 budget proposal -- a 125 percent increase over FY 1999

-- expands federal efforts to save America's natural treasures, and provides

significant new resources to states and communities to protect local green

spaces. To sustain these efforts in the new century, the President commits to work with Congress to create a permanent funding stream beginning in FY 2001.

In addition, the President calls on Congress to extend permanent wilderness protection to more than 5 million acres within 17 national parks and monuments. This landmark initiative charts a new conservation vision for the 21st century, preserving irreplaceable pieces of our natural legacy within easy reach of every citizen.

#### Clean Air Partnership Fund

To help protect public health and ease the threat of global warming, President Clinton is proposing \$200 million in FY 2000 funding for a new Clean Air Partnership Fund supporting state, local and private efforts that achieve early reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and ground-level air pollutants. The Fund, to be included in the President's FY 2000 budget proposal, will direct new resources to state and local governments to provide financing for public and private sector projects that accelerate pollution reductions. This new financing will support demonstration projects that go beyond legal requirements and enable communities to achieve clean air goals sooner. Targeting the financing to projects that reduce both carbon emissions and health-threatening pollutants -- such as smog, soot or air toxics -- will stimulate integrated, cost-effective pollution control strategies. In addition, the Fund will spur technological innovation, encourage public-private partnerships, and leverage substantial non-federal investment in improved air quality. The Fund will be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency under existing authority.

#### SERVICE

##### AmeriCorps

President Clinton called on Congress to increase support for AmeriCorps. When he came into office, the President outlined a vision for a national service program which would allow young people to serve our nation while earning funds for college. Since 1994, more than 100,000 Americans have served their country and community through AmeriCorps. Serving in more than 4,000 communities, AmeriCorps members have taught, tutored or mentored more than 2.6 million children, operated after-school programs for more than 500,000 at-risk youth, recruited or organized more than 1.7 million volunteers, and operated more than 40,000 neighborhood safety patrols. In the FY 2000 budget, the President is

proposing a \$133 million dollar increase over FY 1999 for the Corporation for National Service in order to expand AmeriCorps and support other national service programs.

#### POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

##### Enact Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform

The President remains committed to the enactment of bipartisan campaign finance reform. Tonight he is challenging the Congress to pass bipartisan reform early this year. Acceptable campaign finance reform legislation must meet five criteria: 1) it must be bipartisan; 2) it must be comprehensive; 3) it must reduce the amount of money that is raised and spent on federal elections; 4) it must help level the playing field between challengers and incumbents; and 5) it cannot favor one party over the other.

##### Reinventing Government

We have already cut the size of the Federal civilian work force by more than 333,000 people, creating the smallest work force in 35 years and, as a share of total civilian employment, the smallest since 1933. But can be done. As part of its reinvention effort to create a government that works better and costs less, the administration will propose legislation creating new buyout authorities for agencies to reduce the further the size of government. To improve customer satisfaction, the 32 agencies that serve over 90% of the government's customers will participate in a government-wide customer satisfaction survey that will compare the quality of their services to the private sector's. To produce better results for children, the federal government will enter into ten partnerships with state and local governments that will increase their flexibility in using federal program dollars using key indicators that reliably chart measurable improvements in the lives of children. Finally, to assist Federal agencies to provide better customer service and ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent to produce results, President Clinton is proposing significant civil service improvement initiatives. these improvements, which will result in the most dramatic change in the Federal workplace in 20 years, will increase the link between pay and good performance, and provide agencies with flexibilities to hire, reward, and retain the high-quality, diverse workforce they need to meet their mission and respond to increasing customer and workplace demands.

#### ONE AMERICA

##### English Literacy/Civics Initiative

President Clinton is proposing an initiative to help states and

communities provide expanded access to high-quality English-language instruction, linked to practical instruction in civics and life skills including how to navigate the workplace and public education system. This initiative is designed both to help meet the extraordinary demand for English and civics instruction in immigrant communities and to demonstrate our shared commitment to fully integrating new Americans into our social and civic life. The initiative is part of a broader effort to raise adult literacy. Further details of this initiative will be provided at a later date.

#### Civil Rights Enforcement

The Clinton Administration's Fiscal Year 2000 budget contains \$663 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$84 million, or 15 percent, over last year's funding. This budget maintains the President's commitment to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans: that no one should be denied such essentials as a job, a home, or a chance at an education because of the color of their skin, a disability, their gender, or their religion. Highlights of the President's package include: (1) a \$13 million increase for the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice -- the largest increase in nine years -- to permit the Division to expand investigations and prosecutions of criminal civil rights cases (including hate crimes), fair housing and lending cases, and violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act; (2) a \$14 million Equal Pay Initiative at the EEOC and the Department of Labor; (3) a \$33 million overall increase for the EEOC -- from \$279 to \$312 million; (4) an \$11 million overall increase for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCCP) at the Department of Labor to expand the compliance assistance strategy to encourage Federal contractor compliance through increased outreach, education, and technical assistance; (5) a \$7 million overall increase from last year -- from \$40 million to \$47 million -- for HUD's efforts to reduce housing discrimination, including funding for the second year of a three-year audit-based enforcement initiative; and (6) \$5 million to the Department of Justice for the creation of a Civil Rights Enforcement Partnership that will provide competitive grants to help build the capacity of States to address specific enforcement issues within their jurisdictions by hiring additional staff.

The Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) This bill would outlaw discrimination in hiring, firing, and promotions based on sexual orientation. It is designed to protect the rights of all Americans to participate in the job market without fear of unfair discrimination.

The Act provides an exemption for small businesses, the Armed Forces, and religious organizations, including schools and other educational institutions that are substantially controlled or supported by religious organizations. The bill specifically prohibits preferential treatment on the basis of sexual orientation, including quotas. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are the first President and Vice President ever to back civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians. President Clinton originally announced his support for the legislation in October 1995.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act This measure expands the principal federal hate crimes statute. The current statute prohibits any use of force that is based on a person's race, color, religion, or national origin and that is intended to interfere with certain specified federally protected activities. The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would strengthen and expand the ability of the Justice Department to prosecute hate crimes by removing needless jurisdictional requirements for existing crimes. Further, it would give Federal prosecutors the power to prosecute hate crimes committed because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. President Clinton originally announced his support for the bill on November 10, 1997 at the first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes.

#### PERORATION: THE MILLENNIUM

Millennium Communities Program The President invites community leaders and all Americans to be part of our national Millennium program, using the millennium as an opportunity to engage in meaningful activities that mark this milestone in human history. Millennium Communities is a new program of the White House Millennium Council in partnership with major intergovernmental associations which represent local elected officials and Native American leaders. The special designation of "Millennium Community" will be awarded to those communities which propose plans to carry out the national theme, "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future." Elected officials will submit plans that preserve their history and prepare citizens for the 21st century, and their respective associations will recommend the official designation. Millennium Communities will receive the use of the

national millennium logo and motto, register their projects on a new web site and be honored in other ways.

#### Save America's Treasures Program

Save America's Treasures is a national millennium program, designed as a public-private partnership, to preserve our deteriorating historic sites, art, artifacts, documents and monuments, so that they may inform future generations of the American story. President Clinton requested, and Congress appropriated \$30 million to Save America's Treasures in FY99. The private sector partner, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, created the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures, with Hillary Rodham Clinton as the Honorary Chair. That group has sparked attention and raised contributions which already surpass the federal commitment. Mrs. Clinton has visited over twenty historic sites and collections since last July, bringing recognition and support to the places and objects that embody our heritage and culture. Some of the preservation projects underway are the conservation of the Star-Spangled Banner at the Smithsonian Institution, the re-encasement of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution at the National Archives, and the new exhibition space at the Thomas Edison National Historic Site. The Administration's forthcoming budget will propose additional funding for Save America's Treasures.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Roger V. Salazar ( CN=Roger V. Salazar/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-JAN-1999 16:59:00.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: Human Rights Day 1998

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The fact sheet. This was attached to the cover sheet and was also distributed through our normal press release distribution channels.

----- Forwarded by Roger V. Salazar/WHO/EOP on 01/20/99  
04:57 PM -----

Jason H. Schechter  
12/10/98 09:50:00 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Human Rights Day 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1998

FACT SHEET

Human Rights Day 1998 and Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

President Clinton today commemorates Human Rights Day and marks the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the U.N. General Assembly declaration affirming fundamental freedoms and human rights for all people. On the historic anniversary of the UDHR, President Clinton announces several policy initiatives to advance human rights at home and abroad. He also honors four distinguished American human rights leaders as the inaugural recipients of the newly-created Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

Human Rights Policy Initiatives

- Signing of a Human Rights Executive Order, that strengthens our efforts to implement human rights treaties, and creates an Administration working group to coordinate these efforts.

- Establishment of a Genocide Early Warning Center, jointly run by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, to train intelligence resources on situations that could potentially lead to genocide.

- Enhancing our response to human rights emergencies. The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide up to \$8 million over the next five years to non-governmental organizations to enhance their rapid response capacities. Organizations can use these funds for a variety of purposes, including the creation of assessment teams, monitoring units or other means of addressing situations where human rights may be imminently threatened.

- Providing increased assistance to victims of human rights abuse. The Department of State will significantly increase our annual contribution to the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims (from \$1.8 million in FY 1998 to \$3 million in FY 1999). This Fund distributes money to organizations around the world that rehabilitate those who have suffered torture. In addition, the Department of State is initiating a program to address the needs of genocide survivors in Rwanda, Bosnia and Cambodia. This program will primarily target women, providing training and counseling.

- Combating child labor by contributing \$30 million this year to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, a ten-fold increase over last year's \$3 million contribution. This program works with governments, businesses and non-governmental organizations to discourage the use of child labor around the world.

- Issuing new guidelines for the adjudication of asylum claims by children in the U.S. The U.S. is the second country after Canada to adopt such guidelines. The guidelines will sensitize immigration officials to the special needs of our youngest and most vulnerable asylum seekers.

- Preventing youth hate crime through publication in January of a guide for schools entitled "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crimes", developed jointly by the Department of Education and the National Association of Attorneys General. The guide provides suggestions to school systems for addressing the issue of school violence.

- Protecting victims of smugglers, traffickers and sweatshop owners. The Department of Justice will explore legislative options to address the immigration situation of illegal aliens in the U.S. who are the victims of serious abuses such as forced labor and forced prostitution. The aim is to encourage greater reporting to and cooperation with U.S. authorities in targeting abusers of human rights.

#### Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award

Eleanor Roosevelt was the driving force behind the adoption in 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To honor her commitment to the principles of the Declaration the President established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

For the inaugural recipients of this new award, the Secretary of State recommended, and the President approved, four distinguished American human rights leaders.

Robert L. Bernstein, founder of the Fund for Free Expression as well as Human Rights Watch and retired chairman of Random House.

Representative John Lewis, life-long civil rights leader.

Bette Bao Lord, human rights activist, China scholar and novelist.

Dorothy Q. Thomas, women's rights activist responsible for groundbreaking research and advocacy on human rights violations against women around the world.

-more-

1998 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AWARD CITATIONS:

ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN

Robert Bernstein has dedicated his life to giving voice to the voiceless, from publishing banned books to founding the groups that led to the creation of Human Rights Watch. His ceaseless efforts have increased both our determination and ability to oppose human rights violations wherever they occur. We honor him today for a life devoted to the active defense of freedom and dignity throughout the world.

JOHN LEWIS

For 40 years John Lewis has been at the vanguard of the civil rights struggle. From Freedom Rides to the House of Representatives, he has educated and mobilized generations of Americans in the crusade against injustice. He often did so at great personal risk, yet he never deviated from his commitment to peaceful change through nonviolent means. We honor him today for his uncompromising heroism in the face of bigotry and his unswerving commitment to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BETTE BAO LORD

Born in China, raised in the United States, Bette Bao Lord has dedicated her life to the defense of liberty, particularly through her inspired leadership of Freedom House. One of her books on China includes the story of a boy who flies a kite each day outside a prison so that his captive father will see the kite and not lose hope. Her work has similarly sustained hope in countless others. We honor her today for her own activism and for setting a high standard for human rights and democracy activists around the world.

DOROTHY Q. THOMAS

Dorothy Thomas has played a leading role in efforts to define and defend women's rights around the world. Through her work at Human Rights Watch, she has raised global awareness of state-sponsored violence and discrimination against women and helped reshape international law to fight these abuses. We honor her today for her courageous advocacy of women's rights as basic human rights.

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## Message Sent

To:

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Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP  
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Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP  
Tracy S. Olmstead/OSTP/EOP  
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP  
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GRIBBEN\_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY  
RILEY\_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY  
tnewell @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY  
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Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP

HEMMIG\_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY  
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP  
Ashley L. Raines/OA/EOP  
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Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP  
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP  
Julie\_green @ ed.gov @ inet  
Amy Weiss/WHO/EOP  
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Lisa J. Levin/WHO/EOP  
Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP  
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP  
Douglas R. Matties/OA/EOP  
Eli G. Attie/OVP @ OVP  
wh-outbox-distr @ pub.pub.whitehouse.gov @ inet  
Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP  
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP  
Gino J. Del Sesto/WHO/EOP  
Jessica L. Gibson/WHO/EOP  
Jodi R. Sakol/OVP @ OVP  
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP  
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP  
Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP  
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP  
Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP  
Jonathan E. Smith/WHO/EOP

Sarah A. Bianchi/OPD/EOP  
McGavock D. Reed/OMB/EOP  
Chandler G. Spaulding/WHO/EOP  
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Delia A. Cohen/WHO/EOP  
Emory L. Mayfield/WHO/EOP  
Maureen T. Shea/WHO/EOP  
RUNDLET\_P @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY  
BUDIG\_N @ A1@CD@VAXGTWY  
Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP  
Pubs\_Backup  
William C. Haymes/OA/EOP  
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP  
cmbeach @ email.msn.com @ inet  
Sheyda Jahanbani/NSC/EOP  
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP  
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP  
dmilbank @ tnr.com  
Julie B. Goldberg/WHO/EOP  
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP  
Roger V. Salazar/WHO/EOP  
kyle.mckinnon @ kcrw.org  
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP @ OVP  
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP  
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP  
Dario J. Gomez/WHO/EOP  
Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP  
Gregory B. Craig/WHO/EOP  
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Christopher Ferris/OMB/EOP  
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Tania I. Lopez/WHO/EOP  
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Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP  
Jackson T. Dunn/WHO/EOP  
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP  
Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP  
Charles H. Cole/WHO/EOP  
drosen @ newsweek.com  
Jennifer Ferguson/OMB/EOP  
Maya Seiden/WHO/EOP  
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP  
Carrie A. Street/WHO/EOP  
mhall @ usatoday.com  
spage @ usatoday.com  
bnichols @ usatoday.com  
Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP  
Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP  
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP @ OVP  
Christopher K. Scully/WHO/EOP

JOHN.LONGBRAKE @ MS01.DO.treas.sprint.com  
kara.gerhardt @ ost.dot.gov  
Mindy E. Myers/WHO/EOP  
meglynn @ usia.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY  
Larry.mcquillan @ reuters.com  
Deborin @ aol.com  
Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP  
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP  
Skye S. Philbrick/WHO/EOP  
Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP  
Samuel O. Spencer/WHO/EOP  
Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP  
Matthew J. Bianco/WHO/EOP  
Nancy.mathis @ chron.com  
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP  
James.gerstenzang @ latimes.com  
IGCP @ usia.gov  
Evan Ryan/WHO/EOP  
rsimoncol @ aol.com  
Brian S. Mason/OMB/EOP  
Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP  
Joseph C. Fanaroff/WHO/EOP  
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP  
Matthew W. Pitcher/WHO/EOP  
David R. Goodfriend/WHO/EOP  
photo @ upi.com  
kenneth.prewitt @ ccMail.census.gov  
Eli P. Joseph/WHO/EOP  
Jeffrey M. Smith/OSTP/EOP  
David Y. Stevens/OSTP/EOP  
Neal Sharma/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-FEB-1999 10:26:48.00

SUBJECT: ABC World News Tonight, February 17, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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WORLD NEWS TONIGHT WITH PETER JENNINGS  
Aired on FEBRUARY 17, 1999

PETER JENNINGS, ABC News: (voice-over) On World News Tonight this Wednesday -- that ship split in half on the Oregon coast. First, they tried to burn it. Now they want to sink it. They better get it right. Kurdish demonstrators die in Europe today as they do what they can in support of this man. When rich adventurers get into trouble, should it be the taxpayer who comes to the rescue? Maybe there's another way. And how about weather as a weapon? It's a little far out, but the Pentagon is watching. And we'll take ``A Closer Look.''

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News world headquarters in New York, this is World News Tonight with Peter Jennings.

PETER JENNINGS: Good evening. We begin tonight on the coast of Oregon, where a grounded ship carrying heavy crude oil has proved to be a very stubborn environmental challenge. And unless the authorities get it right, this time an ecological disaster is still a possibility.

(voice-over) The New Carissa got into the news a couple of weeks ago when she slipped her anchor and was pushed onshore by high winds and the surf.

(on camera) It has not been possible to pump the oil off. And it has been leaking all the time. A plan to burn it off didn't work. So today, another plan. Here is ABC's Judy Muller.

JUDY MULLER, ABC News: (voice-over) It seemed like a good plan at the time. Rough weather threatening to break up the New Carissa and spill 400,000 gallons of oil, the Coast Guard set the ship on fire. They hoped that most of the heavy oil would burn off. They were wrong.

Capt. MIKE HALL, U.S. Coast Guard: I mean, the buck stops here. And you can always go back and say ``shoulda, coulda, woulda.''

JUDY MULLER: (voice-over) Inspectors now say almost half of the oil is still in the forward section of the ship, which split apart from the stern. Faced with another approaching storm and having seen 70,000 gallons already spill, almost twice the original estimate, officials today made another tough choice.

They brought in a high-powered tugboat to tow the broken bow 200 miles out to sea, where they will sink the ship in 6,000 feet of water. They say the water pressure and cold temperatures will harden and contain the oil.

MIKE HALL: It's maybe not a perfect solution, but the perfect solution would be not to have had this incident happen to start with.

JUDY MULLER: (voice-over) Environmental groups were not blaming the Coast Guard today. They say the issue is ships like the New Carissa, one of many such freighters which were not designed as oil tankers, but which routinely carry crude oil in their holds.

KALEE KREIDER, Greenpeace: The crux of the problem is that virtually none of the vessels that we have operating in U.S. waters are very safe to carry oil.

JUDY MULLER: (voice-over) The captain of the New Carissa has been ordered to appear at a Coast Guard inquiry next week, aimed at determining who is to blame and who will pay. Judy Muller, ABC News, Los Angeles.

PETER JENNINGS: On the subject of environmental disaster, it is 10 years.

(voice-over) .now since the Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of oil into Alaska's Prince William Sound. After many appeals, the tanker's former captain is finally going to pay a penalty. For the next five years, Joseph Hazelwood will spend one month every year picking up trash along Alaska's roads for all to see.

#### Jury In Jasper, Tx Sees Grisly Evidence

PETER JENNINGS: (on camera) Jasper, Texas, is a major dateline again today. Prosecutors today showed the jury graphic evidence -- pictures and documents -- to prove that John William King was bent on founding a new white supremacist army and is using a grisly killing to get it started. King is one of three white men accused of dragging James Byrd, a black man, to his death behind a pick-up truck. ABC's Steve Osunsami is in Jasper again tonight.

STEVE OSUNSAMI, ABC News: (voice-over) Prosecutors spent a second day painting a portrait of the ultimate racist. In his apartment, Klan literature and drawings. All over his body, symbols of hate.

An ex-girlfriend told jurors that on the night of the murder, she watched King and two friends drive away in this gray pick-up truck. King, she says, wore sandals. Prosecutors say they found those same sandals stained with the victim's blood.

The distractions outside the courtroom have multiplied. Two black militant groups arrived to attend the proceedings.

QUANELL X, New Black Panthers: I don't preach the message of, ``Let's just all get along.'' It's no longer just, ``Lift every voice and sing,'' but when we want justice, ``Lift every fist and swing.''

STEVE OSUNSAMI: (voice-over) Nearby, out-of-town vendors using the victim's likeness.

RICKY JASON, Beaumont Resident: Sales doing OK because we got a Web page, and we have like a 1-800 number.

STEVE OSUNSAMI: (voice-over) The people who live here are watching in disgust.

RONNIE SAMPLE, Jasper Resident: We don't need nary a one of them down here because they're taking care of business over here in the courthouse. They don't need their assistance.

STEVE OSUNSAMI: (voice-over) Even the victim's family says the commotion is insulting.

MARY VERRETT, Victim's Sister: I cannot stop it. I do not like it. But like I said, I do not let that interfere with our main focus.

STEVE OSUNSAMI: (on camera) That focus is justice, and the family says it will only come once all three defendants have faced trial. Steve Osunsami, ABC News, Jasper, Texas.

#### Kurdish Demonstrators Die In Europe

PETER JENNINGS: In various parts of the world today, there have again been demonstrations by the Turkish arrest of the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan. In the Canadian capital, Ottawa.

(voice-over) .there were demonstrations. In Berlin, guards fired on a group of Kurds who stormed the Israeli consulate. There had been a rumor that Israel may have helped the Turks with Ocalan's capture.

(on camera) Three Kurds died in Berlin. Mr. Ocalan himself is in a Turkish jail tonight. And ABC's Gillian Findlay is in the Turkish capital, Ankara.

GILLIAN FINDLAY, ABC News: (voice-over) Turkey's government, it seemed, could not stop congratulating itself today. Over and over again, the pictures were shown on TV. Abdullah Ocalan, the man his enemies call "the baby killer," being returned blindfolded and in handcuffs. "Welcome to Turkey," his captors told him, "you are our guest now."

The news brought celebrations. The Turkish flag was everywhere today. Many Turks went to cemeteries to visit the graves of sons, brothers and fathers who died fighting Ocalan's Kurdish guerrillas. "I'm delighted," this mother says. "But give him to us so we can tear him apart with our own hands."

(on camera) Ocalan's arrest is being portrayed as a huge victory for Turkey's government. But it also poses a real dilemma. He may be public enemy number one for most Turks, but for millions of Turkey's Kurdish citizens, he's a hero.

(voice-over) A hero because he stood up to a government that has persecuted the Kurds for years. Until 1991 in Turkey, it was illegal to speak Kurdish in public. It is still illegal for Kurds to teach, publish or broadcast in their own language.

In demanding Kurdish independence, Ocalan's Kurdish workers party brought on the wrath of Turkey's army. The Kurdish villages were burned. Ocalan's supporters tortured and killed. But Ocalan's tactics have been brutal as well. Operating from bases outside Turkey, he has ordered the murders of thousands of people, including children.

JONATHAN RANDAL, Author & Journalist: He's not the perfect fellow. There are a lot of Kurds in Turkey who don't like what he's done and don't like the way he does it. But nonetheless, he's put them on the map.

GILLIAN FINDLAY: (voice-over) Turkey has promised Ocalan a fair trial. But last night, three of his European lawyers were not allowed into the country. Gillian Findlay, ABC News, Ankara.

#### Overcoming The Russian Y2k Bug

PETER JENNINGS: The Pentagon is sending a team to Moscow tonight to help the Russians with an enormous problem. The Russians have already said that they need billions of dollars to deal with their Y2K millennium bug problem. The Pentagon mission is focused on seeing that come the turn of the century, the end of this year, that there are no dangerous misunderstandings. Here's ABC's James Walker.

JAMES WALKER, ABC News: (voice-over) Russia is mired in economic crisis. In some parts of the country, there is no heat. In others, people rely on humanitarian aid for food. Soldiers have not been paid in months, which may explain why for many Russians, the Y2K bug is just another problem.

But in Moscow, a senior official of the Russian navy told ABC News today that a computer bug that does not read the Year 2000 accurately concerns them. "Tests indicate," he said, "that computers could malfunction, especially in the command and control system for weapons."

The Pentagon's concern is that computers that run Russia's early warning missile system could go haywire, feeding bad information that could prompt Russian commanders to put their missiles on high alert, even perhaps launch a missile.

The Russian system runs on old computers with microchips that may well contain the Y2K bug. No one knows for sure. Intelligence sources say that in the 1980s, Russia stole software made in the U.S.

MICHAEL KRAIG, British American Security Information Council: What we do know is that what they've taken from the U.S., there's a good chance it has the Y2K bug in it.

JAMES WALKER: (on camera) In this recent report to Congress, CIA officials quoted a Russian government committee, ``There is not enough time or money to fix the Y2K problem.'' Said the CIA, ``We think the Russians are right.'' The CIA report also warned that the Y2K bug could lead to ``major humanitarian consequences'' for the Russian people.

(voice-over) The intelligence agency worries that computer-controlled systems within power plants could fail. Nuclear-powered reactors might shut down and that improper power distribution from Y2K could result in loss of heat for indefinite periods in the dead of winter.

``There are no miracle solutions,'' said one Russian official, and there's very little money and very little time left. James Walker, ABC News, Washington.

PETER JENNINGS: When we come back -- we'll go to several college campuses.

(voice-over) There are demonstrations there today. The subject is sweatshops. And the insulting mascots -- do they violate the civil rights of some Americans?

(Commercial Break)

#### College Students Protest Sweatshops

PETER JENNINGS: ``On The Money'' tonight -- a weak spot in the economy.

(voice-over) Industrial production was flat last month. It's been stagnating for some time. Factories and mines and utilities operating at their lowest capacity in more than six years.

The Heinz Company is going to close 20 factories. Today, Heinz, which is famous for pickles and ketchup, said it would shed 4,000 jobs. No connection, but only yesterday we told you that ketchup was helpful preventing certain kinds of cancer.

A record in the pharmaceutical industry. The world's best-selling drug, which is Prilosec for ulcers, has passed the \$5 billion mark in sales.

We've said before that you can pay your taxes this year with a credit card. Today, the IRS adds -- it will cost an extra 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent. The IRS is passing on the fee that it is charged by the credit card companies.

On Wall Street today, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down more than 100 points to close at 9195. On the NASDAQ, stocks were down a whopping 64 points.

Graphics: Dow Jones 15-day Trend

Change: Down 101.56

Close: 9195.47

Volume: 727,214,790

NASDAQ 15-day Trend

Change: Down 64.96

Close: 2248.91

Volume: 901,204,657

(on camera) In several parts of the country today, there were demonstrations on college campuses. And it looks a little like a movement that is beginning to pick up momentum. One college administrator said that after so many years of apathy, it was nice to know college students care about something other than basketball and bonfires. Here's ABC's Bill Blakemore.

COLLEGE STUDENTS: Hey, hey, ho, ho! Sweatshop labor's got to go!

BILL BLAKEMORE, ABC News: (voice-over) It feels like the '60s --

students occupying administration buildings, campus protests on a matter of principle. In this case, no clothing made in sweatshops should be sold on campus or bear college logos.

STUDENT PROTESTER: They're making eight cents for every \$20 cap that they produced, and it's just -- it's ridiculous, and it's obscene, and you can't live on it.

BILL BLAKEMORE: (voice-over) The movement is growing fast. Ivy League demonstrations at Princeton, Cornell, Yale and Harvard are catching up with others that began at Duke 10 days ago, then spread to Georgetown, and a sit-in at the University of Wisconsin.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN STUDENT: Pounding on the walls of the chancellor's office.

BILL BLAKEMORE: (on camera) Students want to help toughen up regulations against sweatshops. And they are not likely to find any rigid opposition to that from the administration.

ROBERT KRUKKEE, Vice President, Princeton University: We wrote to all of our licensees last fall to express our opposition to the use of sweatshop labor.

BILL BLAKEMORE: (voice-over) But that still leaves room for conflict. Students say the universities are not being tough enough in demanding full disclosure of factory sites around the world, and they say they won't stop until they get it. Bill Blakemore, ABC News, New York.

#### Issue Of Insulting Mascots

PETER JENNINGS: There is another issue that is causing some controversy at colleges and at high schools. The Justice Department has launched its first investigation into whether mascots with Indian themes violate the civil rights of Native Americans. ABC's Bob Woodruff tonight on the debate in Asheville, North Carolina.

BOB WOODRUFF, ABC News: (voice-over) For 42 years at Erwin High School, the students have been known as the Warriors and the Squaws. Then about two years ago, the Indian names and symbols became the focus of debates and protests.

RAYNE MERZLAK, Native American: They're disrespecting the Native Americans, period. That's the way I get it. They just don't care. ``You all got a problem, you all need to go home.'' I hate to tell them we are home.

BOB WOODRUFF: (voice-over) The controversy remained a local affair until last month, when a letter arrived from the U.S. Justice Department, notifying the school of a federal investigation.

WILLIAM YEOMANS, U.S. Department of Justice: We're looking into the school to see if there is a racially hostile environment there.

BOB WOODRUFF: (voice-over) Those charges have been raised across the country. And while about 2,500 schools still use Indian mascots and names, protests have forced about 600 colleges and high schools to change.

(on camera) But now the Justice Department's involvement in North Carolina has rallied students behind their mascot. Last year, 44 percent voted for change. This week, that number dropped to 24 percent.

FEMALE STUDENT: I don't think the majority of students feel strongly about keeping the mascot, I think the majority of students feel strongly about being told to do something.

BOB WOODRUFF: (voice-over) But at this point, the Justice Department is not telling them to change. It is gathering facts, trying to find a solution that both sides can live with. Bob Woodruff, ABC News, Washington.

PETER JENNINGS: In a moment, the unusual notion of harnessing lightning to use as a weapon. We'll take ``A Closer Look.''

(Commercial Break)

PETER JENNINGS: Tonight, as part of our series on the weather, we're going to take ``A Closer Look'' at the weather as a military asset. It's a little far out, we agree, to think of actually manipulating the weather as part of a military campaign. But it's with good historic reason the Pentagon has taken an interest.

(voice-over) In 1588, storms on the English Channel helped destroy the Spanish Armada on its way to attack Britain. Queen Elizabeth told her forces, ``You can go home now, the weather has fought for us.'' In the summer of 1940, a large Allied force was able to escape from Dunkirk, in part because the fog prevented the German air force from attacking.

(on camera) And now that we live in an age of such advanced technology, how about not just praying for the weather to be on your side, but somehow controlling it. Here's ABC's Michele Norris.

MICHELE NORRIS, ABC News: (voice-over) Consider what might happen on some battlefield of the future, where the U.S. military could gain a tactical advantage by changing the weather.

JOE GOLDEN, NOAA Senior Meteorologist: The military could have great benefits if it could be demonstrated that they could successfully modify the weather in predictable ways.

MICHELE NORRIS: (voice-over) And there are several ways they might do that. Create rain that turns battlefields into mud baths to immobilize enemy troops and vehicles. Trigger lightning storms over airfields to keep hostile aircraft on the ground. Or burn through heavy fog by firing lasers to give U.S. fighter pilots a better view of enemy targets. This Air Force research paper, called ``Owning The Weather,'' predicts that weather modification could reshape battlefields.

JOHN PIKE, Federation of American Scientists: The thing that's fascinating is to try to figure out 20 years to 30 years from now how much of that fiction is going to get turned into fact.

MICHELE NORRIS: (voice-over) But there is a problem with turning theory into fact. Using weather as a weapon is a clear violation of international agreements. In 1977, the United Nations passed and the U.S. signed a resolution that prohibits changing the weather for hostile purposes on the grounds that too many civilians could be harmed.

So the U.S. military, which once seeded clouds in Vietnam to produce heavy rains along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, can now only concentrate on better weather forecasting.

Brig. Gen. FRED LEWIS, USAF Director of Weather: We want to anticipate and exploit the weather, not modify the weather.

MICHELE NORRIS: (on camera) But that does not mean the research has stopped. Here in the U.S., and in many other countries, work continues to work on weather modification -- work that could be used on the battlefield.

(voice-over) Cloud seeding techniques that produce heavy rain to help farmers in times of drought. Laser technology that could clear heavy fog for passenger jets. And as this research continues, the military is watching.

JOHN PIKE: I think the Air Force takes military weather modification seriously enough to recognize that they have to keep looking at it to see whether in the future it might actually be a real weapon.

(Clip from ``Patton'')

GEORGE C. SCOTT, Actor: I want a prayer, a weather prayer.

ACTOR: A weather prayer, sir?

GEORGE C. SCOTT: Yes, let's see if you can't get God working with us in this thing.

MICHELE NORRIS: (voice-over) Armies have never been able to conquer mother nature, but if new technology were to make that possible, researchers say it's a weapon no military power could afford to be without. Michele Norris, ABC News, Washington.

PETER JENNINGS: There is a lot more about weather modification technology, including that Air Force research paper, on our Web site at abcnews.com. As we said, it's for the future.

In a moment, for the present. The high cost of adventure -- millionaires rescued at sea or pulled off a mountain. Who's going to pay for the rescue?

(Commercial Break)

#### Paying To Rescue Rich Adventurers

PETER JENNINGS: Finally from us this evening, the price tag on adventure.

(voice-over) In Spain today, British balloonists Andy Elson and Colin Prescott launched the latest attempt to circle the world in a balloon. The team is sponsored by the British communications giant Cable and Wireless, which can certainly afford it.

(on camera) But when these extravagant adventures go wrong, as they sometimes do, we all know, who pays then? Here's ABC's Brian Rooney.

BRIAN ROONEY, ABC News: (voice-over) From the polar ice caps to the desert, in the sky and on the ocean, when today's adventurers -- are in trouble...

MAN IN DISTRESS: Mayday, mayday, mayday!

BRIAN ROONEY: (voice-over) They get on their high-tech radios to call for a rescue that is expensive and often life-threatening to those who answer.

BRAD WETZLER, Outsider Magazine: It's a no-risk approach to expeditioning that the people who came before, the explorers, you know, of the 19th century, the astronauts didn't have.

BRIAN ROONEY: (voice-over) Christmas day, the U.S. Coast Guard deployed two ships, two helicopters and an airplane at a cost of \$130,000 to pull British millionaire Richard Branson and his crew out of the Pacific Ocean. From Branson's point of view, not an unreasonable thing.

RICHARD BRANSON, CEO, Virgin Group: I don't think the world would move forward unless people are willing to test themselves and try to prove something to themselves and prove something to other people.

BRIAN ROONEY: (voice-over) But they are also proving they can't do it without the armies, navies and mountain rescue teams of the world. At Mount McKinley in Alaska, rescues cost the Park Service about \$500,000 a year. Last year on Mount Rainier, a fatal accident brought the Army into a risky pick-up of the survivors.

BILL LARSON, National Park Service: You live in fear every time you put people out into these situations.

MAN IN DISTRESS: We're taking water rapidly.

BRIAN ROONEY: (voice-over) The cost of rescuing yacht racers has become an enormous issue in Australia, where just this past December, six sailors died and rescuers pulled 55 from the water after a sailboat race was hit by a storm with 90-mile-per-hour winds.

(on camera) One reason balloonists have trouble getting clearance to fly over Russia and China, according to the State Department, is those countries don't want responsibility for rescuing crews that crash.

(voice-over) To avoid that kind of roadblock, Eco-Challenge, a wilderness competition held all over the world, provides its own rescue teams, rather than impose on host countries.

MARK BURNETT, President, Eco-Challenge: It's not fair to say that the adventurers should refuse rescue, but I think it's incumbent upon the organizers to provide and pay for rescues.

BRIAN ROONEY: (voice-over) But most adventurers head into the wild, trusting that if they fall, someone else will provide the safety net. Brian Rooney, ABC News, Los Angeles.

PETER JENNINGS: That is our report on World News Tonight. Don't forget

20/20 later, and then Nightline -- Hillary Clinton tonight.

I'm Peter Jennings. Have a good evening. We'll see you tomorrow. Good night.

END

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-MAR-1999 17:36:11.00

SUBJECT: brandeis stuff

TO: Ted Widmer ( CN=Ted Widmer/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [ NSC ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

whaddya think? (i didn't find a good way to put in locke or jefferson)

Like today, the dawn of the 20th Century was a time of great prosperity and ingenuity. Powered by remarkable new technologies, our industries could barely meet the demand for American iron and steel, cars and ships. Powerful locomotives were criss-crossing the continent. We were even creating a canal in Panama to join the seas.

But these achievements often came at a very steep price. Unchecked monopolies were strangling competitors. Millions of men and women were laboring seven days a week in dangerous sweatshops -- and still could not give their children three square meals a day. In the words of Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, the laws and institutions built up under simpler conditions of living, could not handle the complex relations of the modern industrial world.

Justice Brandeis, one of the great prophets of the Progressive Movement, recognized that while our laws were dangerously out of date, our oldest values were not. For Brandeis, old and enduring values like democracy and individual liberty were the key to mastering the challenges of the new era. That is why Justice Brandeis fought throughout his career to bring ever greater franchise -- what he called industrial democracy -- to America's factory floors. That is why he worked to expand freedom of speech and assembly. And that is why he did everything in his power to safeguard the right to privacy, which he called the right most valued by civilized men. In the new industrial age, when men and women feared becoming small cogs in a giant machine, Brandeis proved that America's oldest values were, if anything, more relevant than ever before.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 02:15:04.00

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 FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

India

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee hearing on the political and military situation in India.

Witnesses: Karl Frederick Inderfurth, assistant secretary of State for South Asian affairs; Frank Wisner, vice chairman, external affairs, American International Group, Inc., New York, NY

Location: 562 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 2:30 p.m.

Contact: 202-224-4651 <http://www.senate.gov/~foreign>

#### SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Software Copyright

International Economic Policy, Export, and Trade Promotion Subcommittee hearing on "International Software Piracy: Impact on the Software Industry and the American Economy."

Witnesses: Stuart Eizenstat, under secretary of State for economic, business and agriculture affairs; Richard Fisher, Deputy United States Trade Representative; Colleen Pouliot, senior vice president and general counsel, Adobe Systems Inc., San Jose, CA; Bradford Smith, associate general counsel, International, Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA; Robert Lohfeld, vice chairman for information technology, High Technology Council of Maryland, Greenbelt, MD

Location: 562 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 10 a.m.

Contact: 202-224-4651 <http://www.senate.gov/~foreign>

#### SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS COMMITTEE

Education Act

Full committee hearing on reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Witnesses: Milton Goldberg, executive vice president, National Alliance of Business; Prof. Robert Hauser, sociology, University of Wisconsin;

Guy Estes, deputy director, West Ed  
 Location: 628 Dirksen Senate Office Building. 10 a.m.  
 Contact: 202-224-5375 <http://www.senate.gov/~labor>

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

HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

NTIA

Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection Subcommittee hearing on Reauthorization of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. (No new date set.)

Location: 2123 Rayburn House Office Building. 10 a.m.

Contact: 202-225-2927 <http://www.house.gov/commerce>

\*\*POSTPONED\*\*

HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Nuclear Security

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee business meeting to consider authorizing subpoenas in the investigation of security at the Energy Department's nuclear laboratories.

Location: 2123 Rayburn House Office Building. 9 a.m.

Contact: 202-225-2927 <http://www.house.gov/commerce>

\*\*NEW\*\*

HOUSE EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE COMMITTEE

Student Achievement

Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning Subcommittee hearing on "Improving Student Achievement: Examining The Impact of Teacher Quality and Smaller Class Sizes."

Witnesses: Denise Rockwell, Ed.D., Venice, CA; Caroline

Hoxby, Morris Kahn, associate professor of economics, Department of Economics, Harvard University; Sandra Horn, University of Tennessee, Value Added Research and Assessment Center; Helen Pate-Bain, Ed.D., chairman, Health and Education Research Operative Services (HEROS), Inc., Lebanon, TN; Pat Forgione, Jr., commissioner, National Center of Education Statistics; Linda Koutoufas, third grade teacher, Woodstock Elementary School, Virginia Beach, VA

Location: 2175 Rayburn House Office Building. 9:30 a.m.

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

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

\*\*REVISED\*\*

HOUSE GOVERNMENT REFORM COMMITTEE

Anthrax Immunizations

National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations Subcommittee

hearing to continue examination of the Defense Department's Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program for all military personnel.

Witnesses: Kwai Chan, director, National Security and

International Affairs Division, GAO; Katherine Zoon, director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, FDA; Gen. Eddie Cain, joint program manager for biological defense, DOD; Robert Myers, COO, BioPort Corporation; Meryl

Nass, physician, Freeport, ME; David Churchill, Albion, Michigan; Randy Martin, Eaton Rapids, MI; Roberta Groll, Battle Creek, MI; Michael Shepard, Savannah, GA

Location: 2247 Rayburn House Office Building. 10 a.m.  
Contact: 202-225-5074 <http://www.house.gov/reform>

HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

African Democracy

Africa Subcommittee hearing on "Democracy in Africa, 1989-1999."

Witnesses: Vivian Lowery Derryck, assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development for Africa; Fre Oladeinde, president, Foundation for Democracy in Africa; Marina Ottaway, co-director, Democracy and Rule of Law Project, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Location: 2172 Rayburn House Office Building. 2 p.m.

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

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

There are no events scheduled today that match your preferences.

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

There are no events scheduled today that match your preferences.

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

ELECTIONS

Federal Election Commission (FEC) (F.R. page 20303)  
Agenda items include: Report of the Audit Division on Clinton/Gore '96 Primary Committee, Inc. Report of the Audit Division on Clinton/Gore '96 General Committee, Inc. and Clinton/Gore '96 General Election Legal and Accounting Compliance Fund Report of the Audit Division on the Dole for President Committee, Inc. (Primary) Report of the Audit Division on the Dole/Kemp '96, Inc. and Dole/Kemp Compliance Committee, Inc. (General) Report of the Audit Division on Kemp for Vice President.

Location: 999 E St., NW. 10 a.m.  
Contact: Ron Harris, 202-694-1220

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

There are no events scheduled today that match your preferences.

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

ARTS

National Archives

Lecture entitled "100 Candles for The Duke: A Birthday Lecture and Celebration of the Duke Ellington Legacy," featuring materials from

the collection of the bandleader and composer's son donated to the national Archives

Participants: Reuben Jackson, music critic, poet, and archivist,  
Duke Ellington Collection, Smithsonian Institution

Location: National Archives, Room 105, Constitution  
Ave. between 7th and 9th Sts., NW. 12 noon

Contact: 301-713-6000

#### ARTS

National Building Museum

Performance by the "U.S. Navy Windjammers."

Location: National Building Museum, 401 F St., NW. 12:15 p.m.

Contact: 202-272-2448

#### ARTS

Georgetown University Language and Linguistics Department

Lecture on restorations Leonardo da Vinci's painting "The Last Supper."

Participants: Pietro Marani, Leonardo da Vinci scholar,  
and curator, Brera Museum, Milan, Italy

Location: Georgetown University, Leavey Conference Center,  
Salons D & E, 37th and O Sts., NW. 5:30 p.m.

Contact: Maggie Reichard Wolf, 202-687-0682

#### ARTS

Heritage Foundation

Lecture entitled "Moral Imagination, Humane Letters and The Renewal  
of Society," about how stories, literature and moral writings can refurbish  
our moral imagination in a new age of sentiments.

Participants: Vigen Guroian, professor, Theology and Ethics,  
Loyola College, and professor, Ecumenical  
Institute of Theology, St. Mary's Seminary  
and University

Location: Heritage Foundation, 214 Massachusetts Ave.,  
NE, Lehrman Auditorium. 6 p.m.

Contact: Jeff Dickerson, 202-675-1761, or Paul Love,  
202-675-1752

#### ARTS

Library Of Congress (LC)

Screening of the films "Hiawatha;" "A Romance of the Cliff Dwellers;"  
and "In The Land of the War Canoes: Kwakiutl Indian Life on the Northwest  
Coast." These films are part of the library's "Images of Native Americans"  
film series.

Location: LC, James Madison Building, Third Floor, Mary  
Pickford Theater, 101 Independence Ave., SE. 7 p.m.

Contact: Helen Dalryple 202-707-1940

#### ARTS

National Museum Of Women In The Arts (NMWA)

Screening of the film "Miss Beatty's Children," which portrays an  
idealistic

English schoolteacher's attempts to save young girls from being sold  
into prostitution in South India in the 1930's.

Location: 1250 New York Ave., NW. 7 p.m.

Contact: Ann Greer, 202-783-500

#### ARTS

La Maison Francaise at the French Embassy

Concert by "The Washington Group."

Participants: Alexis Kochan, singer; Julian Kytasty, bandurist;

and Richard Moody, jazz violinist

Location: French Embassy, 4101 Reservoir Road, NW. 7 p.m.

Contact: 202-944-6090

#### ARTS

National Archives

Screening of the film "Memories of Duke," a documentary about Duke Ellington, featuring footage of his Mexican tour, interviews with musicians,

and scenes from early films in which the composer and his band performed.

Location: National Archives, Theater, Constitution Ave.

between 7th and 9th Sts., NW. 7 p.m.

Contact: 301-713-6000

#### ARTS

American History Museum

"Duke Ellington: Hallelujah! A Sacred Concert" in commemoration of the 100th birthday of the jazz musician.

Participants: David Baker, musical and artistic director, Smithsonian Jazz Masters Orchestra; Kevin Mahogany; Esther Marrow; and DeVonne Gardner, Morgan State University Choir; and Noble Potts, tap dancer

Location: Washington National Cathedral, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Ave.s, NW. 7:30 p.m.

Contact: Valeska Hilbig or Melinda Machado, 202-357-3129

#### ARTS

Smithsonian Associates

Lecture entitled "Ernest Hemingway in Cuba," about Hemingway's life in Cuba from 1940 to 1960, featuring Hemingway anecdotes, personal photographs, and rare Cuban illustrations.

Participants: Kim Moreland, literary expert, and associate English professor, George Washington University (GWU)

Location: Dillon Ripley Center, Room 3111, 1100 Jefferson Drive, SW. 8 p.m.

Contact: 202-357-4260

#### ARTS

German Language Society

Lecture entitled "The New German Orthography: Be Informed But Not Afraid."

Participants: Juergen Eichhoff, linguistics professor, Pennsylvania State University

Location: German Embassy, 645 Reservoir Road, NW. 8 p.m.

Contact: Elisabeth Vondracek, 202-333-6281 or 301-229-8193

#### ARTS

Library Of Congress (LC)

Concert featuring music by Brahms, Poulence, and Alan Berg.

Participants: Romain Guyot, clarinetist, and winner of the 1996 Young Concert Artist International Auditions

Location: LC, Thomas Jefferson Building, Coolidge Auditorium, 10 Independence Ave., SE. 8 p.m.

Contact: Helen Dalryple 202-707-1940

#### DEFENSE

Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS)

Spring conference. (April 29-May 2) Highlights: 8:45 a.m. - Mary Wamsley, chairman, DACOWITS; Rudy de Leon, under secretary of defense, Personnel

and Readiness; Gen. Charles Krulak, commandant, United States Marine Corps (USMC), Opening Session 10:30 a.m. - General Session 12 noon - Sue Bailey, assistant defense secretary, Health Affairs, Luncheon Address 1:45 p.m. - Subcommittee Sessions 2 p.m. - Media Session  
Location: Hilton Dulles Airport Hotel, 13869 Park Center Road, Herndon, VA. 8:45 a.m.  
Contact: Susan Kolb, 703-697-2122

## EDUCATION

Vassar Club of Washington, DC  
"50th Annual Vassar Book Sale" to raise funds for scholarships for Vassar College students. (April 28-May 2)  
Location: Washington Convention Center, 999 Ninth St., NW. 10 a.m.  
Contact: 301-299-4855

## EDUCATION

News conference on new legislation regarding class size.  
Participants: Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.; Sen. Patty Murray, D-Wash.; and Education Secretary Richard Riley  
Location: Senate Swamp. 11:30 a.m.  
Contact: Jim Manley, 202-224-2633, or Kritisian Denny, 202-224-0228  
\*\*NEW\*\*

## EMPLOYMENT

Take Pride in America Coalition  
News conference to announce introduction of legislation to stop Chinese and other sweatshops operating in the Northern Marianas Islands, a U.S. territory.  
Participants: Sen. Spencer Abraham, R-Mich.; Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C.; Rep. Bob Franks, R-N.J.; and Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich.  
Location: House Triangle. 1:30 p.m.  
Contact: Jim Sims or David Flory, 202-333-5373  
\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"Teach-In" on Kosovo, regarding "NATO: Solution or Problem?" for Congress members and their staffs.  
Participants: Chris Hellman, Center for Defense Information; Michael Klare, Hampshire College; Dan Plesch, American Security Information Council; Tony Elgindy, relief volunteer; Daniel Serwer, U.S. Institute of Peace  
Location: 340 Cannon House Office Building. 1 p.m.  
Contact: Souhcila Al-Jadda, 202-225-5871  
\*\*NEW\*\*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

News conference to call for President Clinton to close the School of the Americas, Ft. Benning, GA, which trains Latin American military personnel who have been implicated in massacres, tortures and human rights violations.  
Participants: Rep. John Joseph Moakley, D-Mass.; Rev. Roy Bourgeois; Jennifer Harbury, whose husband was killed in Guatemala

Location: House Triangle (rain, HC-6, U.S. Capitol). 10 a.m.

Contact: Karin Walser, 202-225-7300

\*\*NEW\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Woodrow Wilson Center

Discussion on "Canada @2000: America's Partner for a New Millennium."

Participants: Canadian Ambassador Raymond Chretien

Location: One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, International Trade  
Center, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. 11 a.m.

Contact: Sharon Coleman Jones, 202-691-4016

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Washington Foreign Law Society

Lecture entitled "Telecommunications and Trade Issues and Future  
Negotiations."

Participants: Vonya McCann, United States coordinator, International  
Communications and Information Policy, State  
Department

Location: Army and Navy Club, 901 17th St., NW. 12:30 p.m.

Contact: 202-296-8337

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Amnesty International USA

News conference to announce reintroduction of the proposed Human Rights  
Information Act (HRIA).

Participants: Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif.; Rep. Constance  
Morella, R-Md.; William Schulz, Amnesty International  
USA; Sister Dianna Ortiz, Guatemala torture  
victim; Jennifer Harbury, whose husband disappeared  
in Guatemala; Adrianna Portillo-Bartow, whose  
family disappeared in Guatemala

Location: House Triangle (rain, 2212 Rayburn House Office  
Building. 3 p.m.

Contact: Gwen Fitzgerald, 202-544-0200, ext. 292

\*\*NEW\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

European Commission Delegation

Regular briefing.

Location: Press Room, 2300 M St., NW. 5 p.m.

Contact: Maeve O'Beirne, 202-862-9549

\*\*NEW\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

German Historical Institute (GHI)

Lecture entitled "The Politics of Economic Decline in East Germany."

Participants: Jeffrey Kopstein, University of Colorado,  
Boulder

Location: GHI, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., NW. 5 p.m.

Contact: 202-387-3355

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DC Stop the War Now

Picket to tell President Clinton to stop the bombing of Serbia and  
a planning meeting. -- 5:30 p.m. - picket, White House sidewalk 7:30  
p.m. - planning meeting, Volare Restaurant, Connecticut Ave. and S  
St., NW

Location: As noted above. 5:30 p.m.

Contact: 202-234-2000

\*\*NEW\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

International Center for Journalists and The Pew Fellowships in International Journalism  
1999 Pew Fellowships Gatekeepers' Conference on "U.S. Media and the World." (April 29-30) 7:30 p.m. - Sen. Chuck Hagel, R-Neb., member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dinner keynote speaker, "Critical Issues in U.S. Foreign Policy"  
Location: Renaissance Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Ave., NW. 7:30 p.m.  
Contact: Felisa Neuringer, 202-663-5626  
\*\*REVISED\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Maryland Public Television  
Conversation with widows of slain Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.  
Participants: Lea Rabin and Jehan Sadat  
Location: University of Maryland, Tawes Theater, College Park, MD. 8 p.m.  
Contact: Lisa Shenkle, 410-439-4695, or Colleen Wright, 410-581-4293  
\*\*NEW\*\*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Asia Society Washington Center and The U.S.-Bangladesh Business Council  
Briefing on political and economic developments in Bangladesh and United States (U.S.)-Bangladesh relations.  
Participants: John Holzman, U.S. ambassador to Bangladesh  
Location: Asia Society Washington Center, 1800 K St., NW. 8:30 a.m.  
Contact: 202-833-2742

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

University of Guadalajara's Center of Opinion Studies  
News conference to release the first comprehensive poll on Mexican presidential elections.  
Location: National Press Club, West Room, 14th and F Sts., NW. 9 a.m.  
Contact: Gretchen Kline, 202-544-8400

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Deutch Commission on Proliferation  
Hearing regarding its mission to streamline the federal government bureaucracy to prevent proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction.  
Highlights: 9:30 a.m. - John Lauder, CIA, and Neil Gallagher, FBI, "Assessment of the Threat Posed by Weapons of Mass Destruction" 10:30 a.m. - Charles Curtis, former Energy undersecretary, and Frank Wisner, former undersecretary of State 1 p.m. - Joe Cirincione, Carnegie Endowment;  
retired Air Force Lt.Gen. Thomas McInerney, Business Executives for National Security; and Amy Sands, Monterey Institute 2:30 p.m. - Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., and Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind.  
Location: 216 Hart Senate Office Building. 9:30 a.m.  
Contact: Barbara Gregory, 202-331-4068, or John Ullyot, 202-224-3490  
\*\*NEW\*\*

## JUDICIARY

Freedom Forum Newseum

Special edition of Close-Up on C-SPAN, featuring a conversation between high school students and legal experts on how the students perceptions of the law are affected by the media.

Participants: District of Columbia Superior Court Judge

Ricardo Urbina; Greta Van Susteren, host,  
CNN's "Burden of Proof;" Peter Krauthamer,  
Howard University Law School professor

Location: Newseum, 1101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA. 2 p.m.

Contact: Barbara Blackwell, 202-662-1093

\*\*NEW\*\*

## RELIGION

Smithsonian Associates

Lecture entitled "Joan of Arc: Maiden, Mystic, Soldier, Saint," which will describe the events leading up to and following the canonization of the French "War Lord" as a saint, and the imagery of Joan of Arc in history and the arts.

Participants: Nora Heimann, Joan of Arc scholar, and assistant art professor, Catholic University of America  
(CUA)

Location: Dillon Ripley Center, Room 3111, 1100 Jefferson Drive, SW. 6 p.m.

Contact: 202-357-4260

## SOCIAL ISSUES

The Golf Channel, District Cablevision and Callaway Golf  
Golf Channel's Drive, Chip and Put Junior Golf Skills Championship  
-- 10 a.m. - Educational session with Renee Powell 11 a.m. - Drive,  
Chip and Putt Competition 1:15 p.m. - Awards presentation

Participants: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala

Location: Langston Golf Course, 2600 Benning Road, NW. 10 a.m.

Contact: Venus Watkins or Tina Urbanski, 202-484-2776

## SOCIAL ISSUES

Amnesty International USA

News conference on a fact-finding mission to meet Friday at Leavenworth, KS, Federal Prison with Native American human rights advocate Leonard Peltier.

Participants: France's former first lady, Danielle Mitterand, who leads the mission; William Schulz, Amnesty International executive director; former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii; and Peltier's attorney Carl Nadler

Location: Amnesty International USA, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. 10 a.m.

Contact: Breeze Luetke-Stahlman, 202-543-0445

\*\*NEW\*\*

## SOCIAL ISSUES

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Conference on "Leadership, Creativity and Values." Highlights: 9 a.m. - Pamela Scholl, Dr. Scholl Foundation; David Abshire, CSIS; Lt. Gen. Howard Graves (ret.), University of Texas 9:15 a.m. - Norman Augustine, Lockheed Martin, "The Characteristics of a Leader" 10 a.m. - David Gergen, Harvard University; Benjamin Ladner, American University; Michael Beschloss, presidential historian, "Political Leadership: Does Character Matter?" 11:30 a.m. - Kazuo Inamori, Kyocera Corp., "The Role of Creativity

in Business Leadership" 1:30 p.m. - Alan Wolfe, Boston University;; Daniel Yankelovich, Public Agenda Foundation; John Brademas, New York University, "Public Values and the Development of Character" 2:45 p.m. - Robert Galvin, Motorola Inc.; Frances Hesselbin, Drucker Foundation for Nonprofit Management; Joe Paterno, Penn State University football coach  
 Location: CSIS, 1800 K St., NW. 9 a.m.  
 Contact: 202-775-3186

TECHNOLOGY

Educause  
 Networking '99 (Net '99), "Realizing the Promise of Advanced Networking." (April 26-30) Highlights: 8:30 a.m. - Sen. Conrad Burns, R-Mont., featured speaker 9:15 a.m. - Panel on Telecommunications Competition 11:15 a.m. - Reed Hundt, former chairman, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 1:15 p.m. - Robert Kahn, Corporation for National Research Initiatives 2 p.m. - Panel on Funding for Science and Research 3:30 p.m. - William Decker, National Science Foundation, "Revisiting the Unpredictable Certainty" 4 p.m. - Internet Governance Panel  
 Location: Washington Renaissance Hotel, 999 Ninth St., NW.  
 Contact: Garret Sern, 202-872-4200

TECHNOLOGY

Internet Caucus Advisory Committee  
 "An Overview of the Internet Issues Before Congress," including access, privacy, security and content.  
 Participants: Rep. Bob Goodlatte, R-Va.; Rep. Rick Boucher, D-Va.; Sen. Conrad Burns, R-Mont.; and Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., co-chairmen  
 Location: B-339, Rayburn House Office Building. 12 noon  
 Contact: Danielle Kolb, 202-637-9800, or e-mail, [dkolb@cdt.org](mailto:dkolb@cdt.org)  
 \*\*NEW\*\*

TECHNOLOGY

Georgetown University (GU)  
 Chemistry Department Spring Seminar discussion on "Using To Dimensional Mid-IR and Near-IR Correlation Spectra to Monitor changes in Protein Secondary Structure."  
 Participants: Kwabana Yiadom, GU Chemistry Department  
 Location: Georgetown University, Room 262, Reiss Building, 37th and O Sts., NW. 4:15 p.m.  
 Contact: 202-687-4328  
 \*\*NEW\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 To Change Or Cancel Your Daybook E-Mail Alert  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
<http://cloakroom.com/members/calendar/index.cgi?func=email>  
 Go to the above address, enter your e-mail address, and click the "Submit" button. This will allow you to change your preferences or "unsubscribe" from your Daybook E-mail Alert.

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 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)  
id <01JAL7JX3WQO002VL4@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for naplan\_s@a1.eop.gov; Thu,  
29 Apr 1999 02:13:14 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)  
with ESMTTP id <01JAL7JUAWK0002Q5G@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for naplan\_s@a1.eop.gov; Thu,  
29 Apr 1999 02:13:10 -0500 (EST)

Received: from web2.cloakroom.com ([207.27.3.14])  
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTTP id <01JAL7J5AE7I0001NN@EOP.GOV>  
for naplan\_s@a1.eop.gov; Thu, 29 Apr 1999 02:12:36 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from root@localhost) by web2.cloakroom.com (8.8.7/8.8.7)  
id CAA14311 for naplan\_s@a1.eop.gov; Thu, 29 Apr 1999 02:12:35 -0400

=====  
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1999 16:35:05.00

SUBJECT: Re: transfer of jurisdiction

TO: Michael Waldman ( CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
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: maria echaveste ( CN=maria echaveste/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
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CC: sidney blumenthal ( CN=sidney blumenthal/OU=who/O=eop@eop [ WHO ] )  
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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

TEXT:

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 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.

(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, they 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 -- wont' 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, ...