

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Margaret M. Suntum ( CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-SEP-1999 14:12:15.00

SUBJECT: luncheon toasts at UN

TO: Julia G. Bataille ( Julia G. Bataille @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Nicole L. Davison ( CN=Nicole L. Davison/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Releases@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov@inet ( Releases@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov@inet [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: usnwire ( usnwire @ access.digex.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: INFOMGT ( INFOMGT @ al.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (SYS)  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: " ( "/R=3\$=/C=US/ADMD=WESTERN UNION/O=ATT.COM/DD.ELN=62955104/" @ mrx.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tingen-terri ( tingen-terri @ dol.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: john\_see ( john\_see @ ed.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: "Thomas M. Rosshirt" ( "Thomas M. Rosshirt" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Mary L. Smith ( CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SMITH\_BD ( SMITH\_BD @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (OMB)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: NAPLAN\_S ( NAPLAN\_S @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (NSC)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: " ( "/R=OPUS/R=MRP/PR-L=AVUOEOB/PR-U=TDIXON/FFN=Timothy Dixon/" @ mr.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: "Nathan B. Naylor" ( "Nathan B. Naylor" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: MOFFETT\_J ( MOFFETT\_J @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: KTORPEY ( KTORPEY @ AOL.COM [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: John\_See ( John\_See @ ed.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: CUTLER\_L ( CUTLER\_L @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: "Alejandro G. Cabrera" ( "Alejandro G. Cabrera" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Mark H. Bartholomew ( CN=Mark H. Bartholomew/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [ OA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak ( CN=Karen L. Barbuschak/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [ OA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jeannetta P. Allen ( CN=Jeannetta P. Allen/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [ OA ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: sean.carr ( sean.carr @ cnn.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: MichaelT ( MichaelT @ ag.state.ar.us [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Pub\_Arch ( Pub\_Arch @ EOP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: releases@www3.whitehouse.gov@inet ( releases@www3.whitehouse.gov@inet [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pub\_Arch@oa.eop.gov@inet ( Pub\_Arch@oa.eop.gov@inet [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: pubs\_backup ( pubs\_backup @ oa.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: newsdesk ( newsdesk @ usnewswire.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 62955104 ( 62955104 @ eln.attmail.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: usia01 ( usia01 @ access.digex.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: skgmd ( skgmd @ umich.edu [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: klasky\_helaine ( klasky\_helaine @ ustr.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dmilbank ( dmilbank @ tnr.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WOZNIAK\_N ( WOZNIAK\_N @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (NSC)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert S. Weiner ( CN=Robert S. Weiner/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP @ EOP [ ONDCP ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: OLCOTT\_E ( OLCOTT\_E @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Michael V. Terrell ( CN=Michael V. Terrell/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [ CEQ ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Reuben L. Musgrave Jr ( CN=Reuben L. Musgrave Jr/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [ OSTP ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: "Christopher S. Lehane" ( "Christopher S. Lehane" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston ( CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Jim Kohlenberger" ( "Jim Kohlenberger" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan ( CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: GRAY\_W ( GRAY\_W @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (NSC)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: FORDE\_R ( FORDE\_R @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) ()  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: DICKEY\_L ( DICKEY\_L @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (WHO)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: pcaplan ( pcaplan @ fbr.com [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Brian A. Reich" ( "Brian A. Reich" @ OVP.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: BARTHOLOW\_T ( BARTHOLOW\_T @ a1.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] ) (OA)  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Eli G. Attie" ( "Eli G. Attie" @ lngate4.eop.gov [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ralph Alswang ( CN=Ralph Alswang/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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For Immediate Release  
September 21, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE 54TH SESSION OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations  
New York, New York

10:35 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Members of the United Nations General Assembly, good morning. I hope you will forgive me for being a little hoarse today. I will do the best I can to be heard.

Today we look ahead to the new millennium, and at this last General Assembly of the 20th century, we look back on a century that taught us much of what we need to know about the promise of tomorrow. We have learned a great deal over the last 100 years -- how to produce enough food for a growing world population; how human activity affects the environment; the mysteries of the human gene; an information revolution that now holds the promise of universal access to knowledge.

We have learned that open markets create more wealth; that open societies are more just. We have learned how to come together, through the U.N. and other institutions, to advance common interests and values.

Yet, for all our intellectual and material advances, the 20th century has been deeply scarred by enduring human failures -- by greed and lust for power; by hot-blooded hatreds and stone-cold hearts.

At century's end, modern developments magnify greatly the dangers of these timeless flaws. Powerful forces still resist reasonable efforts to put a human face on the global economy, to lift the poor, to heal the Earth's environment. Primitive claims of racial, ethnic, or religious superiority, when married to advanced weaponry and terrorism, threaten to destroy the greatest potential for human development in history, even as they make a wasteland of the soul.

Therefore, we look to the future with hope, but with unanswered questions. In the new millennium, will nations be divided by ethnic and religious conflicts? Will the nation state itself be imperiled by them, or by terrorism? Will we keep coming closer together, instead, while enjoying the normal differences that make life more interesting?

In the new century, how will patriotism be defined -- as faith in

a dream worth living, or fear and loathing of other people's dreams? Will we be free of the fear of weapons of mass destruction, or forced to teach our grandchildren how to survive a nuclear, chemical, or biological attack?

Will globalism bring shared prosperity, or make the desperate of the world even more desperate? Will we use science and technology to grow the economy and protect the environment, or put it to risk -- put it all at risk -- in a world dominated by a struggle over natural resources?

The truth is that the 20th century's amazing progress has not resolved these questions, but it has given us the tools to make the answers come out right -- the knowledge, the resources, the institutions. Now we must use them. If we do, we can make the millennium not just a changing of the digits, but a true changing of the times, a gateway to greater peace and prosperity and freedom.

With that in mind, I offer three resolutions for the new millennium. First, let us resolve to wage an unrelenting battle against poverty and for shared prosperity so that no part of humanity is left behind in the global economy. Globalism is not inherently divisive. While infant mortality in developing countries has been cut nearly in half since 1970, life expectancy has increased by 10 years, according to the U.N.'s Human Development Index -- measuring a decent standard of living, a good education, a long and healthy life -- the gap between rich and poor countries on this measure has actually declined.

Open trade and new technologies have been engines of this progress. They've helped hundreds of millions to see their prospects rise by marketing the fruits of their labor and creativity abroad. With proper investment in education, developing countries should be able to keep their best and brightest talent at home and to gain access to global markets for goods and services and capital.

But this promising future is far from inevitable. We are still squandering the potential of far too many: 1.3 billion people still live on less than a dollar a day. More than half the population of many countries have no access to safe water. A person in South Asia is 700 times less likely to use the Internet than someone in the United States. And 40 million people a year still die of hunger -- almost as many as the total number killed in World War II.

We must refuse to accept a future in which one part of humanity lives on the cutting edge of a new economy, while the other lives at the knife edge of survival.

What must we do? Well, we can start by remembering that open markets advance the blessings and breakthroughs we want to spread. That's why we in the United States have worked to keep our markets open during the recent global financial crisis, though it has brought us record trade deficits. It is why we want to launch a new global trade round when the WTO meets in Seattle this fall; why we are working to build a trading system that strengthens the well-being of workers and consumers, protects the environment, and makes competition a race to the top, not the bottom; why I'm proud we have come together at the ILO to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world.

We do not face a choice between trade and aid, but instead the challenge to make both work for people who need them. Aid should focus on what is known to work -- credit for poor people starting business; keeping girls in school; meeting the needs of mothers and children. Development aid should be used for development, not to buy influence or finance donors' exports. It should go where governments invest in their people and answer their concerns.

We should also come to the aid of countries struggling to rise, but held down by the burden of debt. The G-7 nations adopted a plan to reduce by up to 70 percent the outstanding debt of the world's poorest

countries, freeing resources for education, health and growth.

All of us, developed and developing countries alike, should take action now to halt global climate change. Now, what has that to do with fighting poverty? A great deal. The most vulnerable members of the human family will be first hurt, and hurt most, if rising temperatures devastate agriculture, accelerate the spread of disease in tropical countries, and flood island nations.

Does this mean developing countries then must sacrifice growth to protect the environment? Absolutely not. Throughout history, a key to human progress has been willingness to abandon big ideas that are no longer true. One big idea that is no longer true is that the only way to build a modern economy is to use energy as we did in the Industrial Age. The challenge and opportunity for develop countries is to skip the cost of the Industrial Age by using technologies that improve the economy and the environment at the same time.

Finally, to win the fight against poverty we must improve health care for all people. Over the next 10 years in Africa AIDS is expected to kill more people and orphan more children than all the wars of the 20th century combined. Each year diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia leave millions of children without parents, millions of parents without children. Yet, for all these diseases, vaccine research is advancing too slowly, in part because the potential customers in need are too poor. Only two percent of all global biomedical research is devoted to the major killers in the developing world.

No country can break poverty's bonds if its people are disabled to disease and its government overwhelmed by the needs of the ill. With U.N. leadership, we've come close to eradicating polio, once the scourge of children everywhere. We're down to 5,000 reported cases worldwide. I've asked our Congress to fund a major increase to finish the job; I ask other nations to follow suit.

We've begun a comprehensive battle against the global AIDS epidemic. This year, I'm seeking another \$100 million for prevention, counseling and care in Africa. I want to do more to get new drugs that prevent transmission from mothers to newborns, to those who need them most. And today, I commit the United States to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. Many approaches have been proposed, from tax credits to special funds for the purchase of these vaccines.

To tackle these issues, I will ask public health experts, the chief executive officers of our pharmaceutical companies, foundation representatives and members of Congress to join me at a special White House meeting to strengthen incentives for research and development, to work with, not against, the private sector, to meet our common goals.

The second resolution I hope we will make today is to strengthen the capacity of the international community to prevent and, whenever possible, to stop outbreaks of mass killing and displacement. This requires, as we all know, shared responsibility -- like the one West African nations accepted when they acted to restore peace in Sierra Leone; the one 19 democracies in NATO embraced to stop ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Kosovo; the one Asian and Pacific nations have now assumed in East Timor, with the strong support from the entire United Nations, including the United States.

Secretary General Annan spoke for all of us during the Kosovo conflict, and more recently in regard to East Timor, when he said that ethnic cleansers and mass murderers can find no refuge in the United Nations, no source of comfort or justification in its charter. We must do more to make these words real. Of course, we must approach this challenge with some considerable degree of humility. It is easy to say, never again; but much harder to make it so. Promising too much can be as cruel as caring too little.

But difficulties, dangers and costs are not an argument for doing nothing. When we are faced with deliberate, organized campaigns to murder whole peoples, or expel them from their land, the care of victims is important, but not enough. We should work to end the violence.

Our response in every case cannot or should not be the same. Sometimes collective military forces is both appropriate and feasible. Sometimes concerted economic and political pressure, combined with diplomacy, is a better answer, as it was in making possible the introduction of forces in East Timor.

Of course, the way the international community responds will depend upon the capacity of countries to act, and on their perception of their national interests. NATO acted in Kosovo, for example, to stop a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing in a place where we had important interests at stake, and the ability to act collectively. The same considerations brought Nigerian troops and their partners to Sierra Leone, and Australians and others to East Timor. That is proper -- so long as we work together, support each other, and do not abdicate our collective responsibility.

I know that some are troubled that the United States and others cannot respond to every humanitarian catastrophe in the world. We cannot do everything everywhere. But simply because we have different interests in different parts of the world does not mean we can be indifferent to the destruction of innocents in any part of the world.

That is why we have supported the efforts of Africans to resolve the deadly conflicts that have raged through parts of their continent; why we are working with friends in Africa to build the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has now trained more than 4,000 peacekeepers from six countries; why we are helping to establish an international coalition against genocide, to bring nations together to stop the flow of money and arms to those who commit crimes against humanity.

There is also critical need for countries emerging from conflict to build police institutions, accountable to people and the law -- often with the help of civilian police from other nations. We need international forces with the training to fill the gap between local police and military peacekeepers, as French, Argentine, Italian and other military police have done in Haiti and Bosnia. We will work with our partners in the U.N. to continue to ensure such forces can deploy when they're needed.

What is the role of the U.N. in preventing mass slaughter and dislocation? Very large. Even in Kosovo, NATO's actions followed a clear consensus, expressed in several Security Council resolutions that the atrocities committed by Serb forces were unacceptable; that the international community had a compelling interest in seeing them end. Had we chosen to do nothing in the face of this brutality, I do not believe we would have strengthened the United Nations. Instead, we would have risked discrediting everything it stands for.

By acting as we did, we helped to vindicate the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter, to give the U.N. the opportunity it now has to play the central role in shaping Kosovo's future. In the real world, principles often collide, and tough choices must be made. The outcome in Kosovo is hopeful.

Finally, as we enter this new era, let our third resolution be to protect our children against the possibility that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will ever be used again.

The last millennium has seen constant advances in the destructive power of weaponry. In the coming millennium, this trend can continue, or if we choose, we can reverse it -- with global standards universally respected.

We've made more progress than many realize. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine courageously chose to give up their nuclear weapons. America and Russia have moved forward with substantial arms reduction. President Yeltsin and I agreed in June, even as we await Russian ratification of START II, to begin talks on a START III treaty that will cut our Cold War arsenals by 80 percent from their height.

Brazil has joined the Nonproliferation Treaty, capping a process that has almost totally eliminated the threat of nuclear proliferation in Latin America. We banned chemical weapons from the Earth, though we must implement the commitment fully and gain universal coverage. One hundred and fifty-two nations have signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and while India and Pakistan did test nuclear weapons last year, the international reaction proved that the global consensus against proliferation is very strong.

We need to bolster the standards to reinforce that consensus. We must reaffirm our commitment to the NPT, strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, make fast progress on a treaty to ban production of fissile materials. To keep existing stocks from the wrong hands, we should strengthen the convention on physical protection of nuclear materials. And today again, I ask our Congress to approve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

We must stop the spread of nuclear weapons materials and expertise at the source. Since 1992, we have worked with Russia and the other nations of the former Soviet Union to do that. We are expanding that effort because challenges remain. But thus far, we can say that the nightmare scenario of deadly weapons flowing unchecked across borders, of scientists selling their services en masse to the highest bidder has been avoided. Now we must work to deny weapons of mass destruction to those who would use them.

For almost a decade nations have stood together to keep the Iraqi regime from threatening its people and the world with such weapons. Despite all the obstacles Saddam Hussein has placed in our path, we must continue to ease the suffering of the people of Iraq. At the same time, we cannot allow the government of Iraq to flout 40 -- and I say 40 -- successive U.N. Security Council resolutions, and to rebuild his arsenal.

Just as important is the challenge of keeping deadly weapons away from terrorist groups. They may have weaker capabilities than states, but they have fewer compunctions about using such weapons. The possibility that terrorists will threaten us with weapons of mass destruction can be met with neither panic, nor complacency. It requires serious, deliberate, disciplined concern and effective cooperation from all of us.

There are many other challenges. Today I have just spoken about three -- the need to do something about the world's poor and to put a human face on the global economy; the need to do more to prevent killing and dislocation of innocents; the need to do more to assure that weapons of mass destruction will never be used on our children. I believe they are the most important. In meeting them, the United Nations is indispensable. It is precisely because we are committed to the U.N. that we have worked hard to support the management -- effective management of this body.

But the United States also has the responsibility to equip the U.N. with the resources it needs to be effective. As I think most of you know, I have strongly supported the United States meeting all its financial obligations to the United Nations, and I will continue to do so. We will do our very best to succeed this year.

When the Cold War ended the United States could have chosen to turn away from the opportunities and dangers of the world. Instead we have tried to be engaged, involved, and active. We know this moment of

unique prosperity and power for the United States is a source of concern to many. I can only answer by saying this: In the seven years that I have been privileged to come here to speak to this body, America has tried to be a force for peace. We believe we are better off when nations resolve their differences by force of argument, rather than force of arms. We have sought to help former adversaries, like Russia and China, because prosperous, stable members of the world community, because we feel far more threatened by the potential weakness of the world's leading nations than by their strength.

Instead of imposing our values on others, we have sought to promote a system of government, democracy, that empowers people to choose their own destinies, according to their own values and aspirations. We have sought to keep our markets open because we believe a strong world economy benefits our own workers and businesses as well as the people of the world who are selling to us. I hope that we have been and will continue to be good partners with the rest of you in the new millennium.

Not long ago, I went to a refugee camp in Macedonia. The people I met there, children and adults alike, had suffered horrible, horrible abuses. But they had never given up hope because they believed that there is an international community that stood for their dignity and their freedom. I want to make sure that 20 or 50 or 100 years from now, people everywhere will still believe that about our United Nations.

So let us resolve in the bright dawn of this new millennium to bring an era in which our desire to create will overwhelm our capacity to destroy. If we do that, then through the United Nations and far-sighted leaders, humanity finally can live up to its name.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:00 A.M. EDT

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

September 21, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE 54TH SESSION OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations  
New York, New York

10:35 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Members of the United Nations General Assembly, good morning. I hope you will forgive me for being a little hoarse today. I will do the best I can to be heard.

Today we look ahead to the new millennium, and at this last General Assembly of the 20th century, we look back on a century that taught us much of what we need to know about the promise of tomorrow. We have learned a great deal over the last 100 years -- how to produce enough food for a growing world population; how human activity affects the environment; the mysteries of the human gene; an information revolution that now holds the promise of universal access to knowledge.

We have learned that open markets create more wealth; that open societies are more just. We have learned how to come together, through the U.N. and other institutions, to advance common interests and values.

Yet, for all our intellectual and material advances, the 20th century has been deeply scarred by enduring human failures -- by greed and lust for power; by hot-blooded hatreds and stone-cold hearts.

At century's end, modern developments magnify greatly the dangers of these timeless flaws. Powerful forces still resist reasonable efforts to put a human face on the global economy, to lift the poor, to heal the Earth's environment. Primitive claims of racial, ethnic, or religious superiority, when married to advanced weaponry and terrorism, threaten to destroy the greatest potential for human development in history, even as they make a wasteland of the soul.

Therefore, we look to the future with hope, but with unanswered questions. In the new millennium, will nations be divided by ethnic and religious conflicts? Will the nation state itself be imperiled by them, or by terrorism? Will we keep coming closer together, instead, while enjoying the normal differences that make life more interesting?

In the new century, how will patriotism be defined -- as faith in a dream worth living, or fear and loathing of other people's dreams? Will we be free of the fear of weapons of mass destruction, or forced to teach our grandchildren how to survive a nuclear, chemical, or biological attack?

Will globalism bring shared prosperity, or make the desperate of the world even more desperate? Will we use science and technology to grow the economy and protect the environment, or put it to risk -- put it all at risk -- in a world dominated by a struggle over natural resources?

The truth is that the 20th century's amazing progress has not resolved these questions, but it has given us the tools to make the answers come out right -- the knowledge, the resources, the institutions. Now we must use them. If we do, we can make the millennium not just a changing of the digits, but a true changing of the times, a gateway to greater peace and prosperity and freedom.

With that in mind, I offer three resolutions for the new millennium. First, let us resolve to wage an unrelenting battle against poverty and for shared prosperity so that no part of humanity is left behind in the global economy. Globalism is not inherently divisive. While infant mortality in developing countries has been cut nearly in half since 1970, life expectancy has increased by 10 years, according to the U.N.'s Human Development Index -- measuring a decent standard of living, a good education, a long and healthy life -- the gap between rich and poor countries on this measure has actually declined.

Open trade and new technologies have been engines of this progress. They've helped hundreds of millions to see their prospects rise by marketing the fruits of their labor and creativity abroad. With proper investment in education, developing countries should be able to keep their best and brightest talent at home and to gain access to global markets for goods and services and capital.

But this promising future is far from inevitable. We are still squandering the potential of far too many: 1.3 billion people still live on less than a dollar a day. More than half the population of many countries have no access to safe water. A person in South Asia is 700 times less likely to use the Internet than someone in the United States. And 40 million people a year still die of hunger -- almost as many as the total number killed in World War II.

We must refuse to accept a future in which one part of humanity lives on the cutting edge of a new economy, while the other lives at the knife edge of survival.

What must we do? Well, we can start by remembering that open markets advance the blessings and breakthroughs we want to spread. That's why we in the United States have worked to keep our markets open during the recent global financial crisis, though it has brought us record trade deficits. It is why we want to launch a new global trade round when the WTO meets in Seattle this fall; why we are working to build a trading system that strengthens the well-being of workers and consumers, protects the environment, and makes competition a race to the top, not the bottom; why I'm proud we have come together at the ILO to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world.

We do not face a choice between trade and aid, but instead the challenge to make both work for people who need them. Aid should focus on what is known to work -- credit for poor people starting business; keeping girls in school; meeting the needs of mothers and children. Development

aid should be used for development, not to buy influence or finance donors' exports. It should go where governments invest in their people and answer their concerns.

We should also come to the aid of countries struggling to rise, but held down by the burden of debt. The G-7 nations adopted a plan to reduce by up to 70 percent the outstanding debt of the world's poorest countries, freeing resources for education, health and growth.

All of us, developed and developing countries alike, should take action now to halt global climate change. Now, what has that to do with fighting poverty? A great deal. The most vulnerable members of the human family will be first hurt, and hurt most, if rising temperatures devastate agriculture, accelerate the spread of disease in tropical countries, and flood island nations.

Does this mean developing countries then must sacrifice growth to protect the environment? Absolutely not. Throughout history, a key to human progress has been willingness to abandon big ideas that are no longer true. One big idea that is no longer true is that the only way to build a modern economy is to use energy as we did in the Industrial Age. The challenge and opportunity for develop countries is to skip the cost of the Industrial Age by using technologies that improve the economy and the environment at the same time.

Finally, to win the fight against poverty we must improve health care for all people. Over the next 10 years in Africa AIDS is expected to kill more people and orphan more children than all the wars of the 20th century combined. Each year diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia leave millions of children without parents, millions of parents without children. Yet, for all these diseases, vaccine research is advancing too slowly, in part because the potential customers in need are too poor. Only two percent of all global biomedical research is devoted to the major killers in the developing world.

No country can break poverty's bonds if its people are disabled to disease and its government overwhelmed by the needs of the ill. With U.N. leadership, we've come close to eradicating polio, once the scourge of children everywhere. We're down to 5,000 reported cases worldwide. I've asked our Congress to fund a major increase to finish the job; I ask other nations to follow suit.

We've begun a comprehensive battle against the global AIDS epidemic. This year, I'm seeking another \$100 million for prevention, counseling and care in Africa. I want to do more to get new drugs that prevent transmission from mothers to newborns, to those who need them most. And today, I commit the United States to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. Many approaches have been proposed, from tax credits to special funds for the purchase of these vaccines.

To tackle these issues, I will ask public health experts, the chief executive officers of our pharmaceutical companies, foundation representatives and members of Congress to join me at a special White House meeting to strengthen incentives for research and development, to work with, not against, the private sector, to meet our common goals.

The second resolution I hope we will make today is to strengthen the capacity of the international community to prevent and, whenever possible, to stop outbreaks of mass killing and displacement. This requires, as we all know, shared responsibility -- like the one West African nations accepted when they acted to restore peace in Sierra Leone; the one 19 democracies in NATO embraced to stop ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Kosovo; the one Asian and Pacific nations have now assumed in East Timor, with the strong support from the entire United Nations, including the United States.

Secretary General Annan spoke for all of us during the Kosovo

conflict, and more recently in regard to East Timor, when he said that ethnic cleansers and mass murderers can find no refuge in the United Nations, no source of comfort or justification in its charter. We must do more to make these words real. Of course, we must approach this challenge with some considerable degree of humility. It is easy to say, never again; but much harder to make it so. Promising too much can be as cruel as caring too little.

But difficulties, dangers and costs are not an argument for doing nothing. When we are faced with deliberate, organized campaigns to murder whole peoples, or expel them from their land, the care of victims is important, but not enough. We should work to end the violence.

Our response in every case cannot or should not be the same. Sometimes collective military forces is both appropriate and feasible. Sometimes concerted economic and political pressure, combined with diplomacy, is a better answer, as it was in making possible the introduction of forces in East Timor.

Of course, the way the international community responds will depend upon the capacity of countries to act, and on their perception of their national interests. NATO acted in Kosovo, for example, to stop a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing in a place where we had important interests at stake, and the ability to act collectively. The same considerations brought Nigerian troops and their partners to Sierra Leone, and Australians and others to East Timor. That is proper -- so long as we work together, support each other, and do not abdicate our collective responsibility.

I know that some are troubled that the United States and others cannot respond to every humanitarian catastrophe in the world. We cannot do everything everywhere. But simply because we have different interests in different parts of the world does not mean we can be indifferent to the destruction of innocents in any part of the world.

That is why we have supported the efforts of Africans to resolve the deadly conflicts that have raged through parts of their continent; why we are working with friends in Africa to build the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has now trained more than 4,000 peacekeepers from six countries; why we are helping to establish an international coalition against genocide, to bring nations together to stop the flow of money and arms to those who commit crimes against humanity.

There is also critical need for countries emerging from conflict to build police institutions, accountable to people and the law -- often with the help of civilian police from other nations. We need international forces with the training to fill the gap between local police and military peacekeepers, as French, Argentine, Italian and other military police have done in Haiti and Bosnia. We will work with our partners in the U.N. to continue to ensure such forces can deploy when they're needed.

What is the role of the U.N. in preventing mass slaughter and dislocation? Very large. Even in Kosovo, NATO's actions followed a clear consensus, expressed in several Security Council resolutions that the atrocities committed by Serb forces were unacceptable; that the international community had a compelling interest in seeing them end. Had we chosen to do nothing in the face of this brutality, I do not believe we would have strengthened the United Nations. Instead, we would have risked discrediting everything it stands for.

By acting as we did, we helped to vindicate the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter, to give the U.N. the opportunity it now has to play the central role in shaping Kosovo's future. In the real world, principles often collide, and tough choices must be made. The outcome in Kosovo is hopeful.

Finally, as we enter this new era, let our third resolution be to

protect our children against the possibility that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will ever be used again.

The last millennium has seen constant advances in the destructive power of weaponry. In the coming millennium, this trend can continue, or if we choose, we can reverse it -- with global standards universally respected.

We've made more progress than many realize. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine courageously chose to give up their nuclear weapons. America and Russia have moved forward with substantial arms reduction. President Yeltsin and I agreed in June, even as we await Russian ratification of START II, to begin talks on a START III treaty that will cut our Cold War arsenals by 80 percent from their height.

Brazil has joined the Nonproliferation Treaty, capping a process that has almost totally eliminated the threat of nuclear proliferation in Latin America. We banned chemical weapons from the Earth, though we must implement the commitment fully and gain universal coverage. One hundred and fifty-two nations have signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and while India and Pakistan did test nuclear weapons last year, the international reaction proved that the global consensus against proliferation is very strong.

We need to bolster the standards to reinforce that consensus. We must reaffirm our commitment to the NPT, strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, make fast progress on a treaty to ban production of fissile materials. To keep existing stocks from the wrong hands, we should strengthen the convention on physical protection of nuclear materials. And today again, I ask our Congress to approve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

We must stop the spread of nuclear weapons materials and expertise at the source. Since 1992, we have worked with Russia and the other nations of the former Soviet Union to do that. We are expanding that effort because challenges remain. But thus far, we can say that the nightmare scenario of deadly weapons flowing unchecked across borders, of scientists selling their services en masse to the highest bidder has been avoided. Now we must work to deny weapons of mass destruction to those who would use them.

For almost a decade nations have stood together to keep the Iraqi regime from threatening its people and the world with such weapons. Despite all the obstacles Saddam Hussein has placed in our path, we must continue to ease the suffering of the people of Iraq. At the same time, we cannot allow the government of Iraq to flout 40 -- and I say 40 -- successive U.N. Security Council resolutions, and to rebuild his arsenal.

Just as important is the challenge of keeping deadly weapons away from terrorist groups. They may have weaker capabilities than states, but they have fewer compunctions about using such weapons. The possibility that terrorists will threaten us with weapons of mass destruction can be met with neither panic, nor complacency. It requires serious, deliberate, disciplined concern and effective cooperation from all of us.

There are many other challenges. Today I have just spoken about three -- the need to do something about the world's poor and to put a human face on the global economy; the need to do more to prevent killing and dislocation of innocents; the need to do more to assure that weapons of mass destruction will never be used on our children. I believe they are the most important. In meeting them, the United Nations is indispensable. It is precisely because we are committed to the U.N. that we have worked hard to support the management -- effective management of this body.

But the United States also has the responsibility to equip the U.N. with the resources it needs to be effective. As I think most of you

know, I have strongly supported the United States meeting all its financial obligations to the United Nations, and I will continue to do so. We will do our very best to succeed this year.

When the Cold War ended the United States could have chosen to turn away from the opportunities and dangers of the world. Instead we have tried to be engaged, involved, and active. We know this moment of unique prosperity and power for the United States is a source of concern to many. I can only answer by saying this: In the seven years that I have been privileged to come here to speak to this body, America has tried to be a force for peace. We believe we are better off when nations resolve their differences by force of argument, rather than force of arms. We have sought to help former adversaries, like Russia and China, because prosperous, stable members of the world community, because we feel far more threatened by the potential weakness of the world's leading nations than by their strength.

Instead of imposing our values on others, we have sought to promote a system of government, democracy, that empowers people to choose their own destinies, according to their own values and aspirations. We have sought to keep our markets open because we believe a strong world economy benefits our own workers and businesses as well as the people of the world who are selling to us. I hope that we have been and will continue to be good partners with the rest of you in the new millennium.

Not long ago, I went to a refugee camp in Macedonia. The people I met there, children and adults alike, had suffered horrible, horrible abuses. But they had never given up hope because they believed that there is an international community that stood for their dignity and their freedom. I want to make sure that 20 or 50 or 100 years from now, people everywhere will still believe that about our United Nations.

So let us resolve in the bright dawn of this new millennium to bring an era in which our desire to create will overwhelm our capacity to destroy. If we do that, then through the United Nations and far-sighted leaders, humanity finally can live up to its name.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:00 A.M. EDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-SEP-1999 08:03:40.00

SUBJECT: CNN Special Event, September 21, 1999

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TEXT:

CNN Special Event

Aired September 21, 1999 - 10:30 a.m. ET

President Clinton Addresses the U.N. General Assembly

DARYN KAGAN, CNN ANCHOR: And we take you live right now  
to  
Clinton is about to  
the United Nations, significant today because President  
to  
address the General Assembly.

BILL HEMMER, CNN ANCHOR: The 54th session of the U.N.  
General  
Assembly. President Clinton arriving in New York about  
90 minutes ago.  
Expected to talk about a rang of issues affecting the  
world and U.S.  
involvement in it, including genocide, poverty, regional  
issues, as well as  
issues of proliferation. Also expected to announce a new  
debt relief program  
to assist poverty-stricken countries as well.

KAGAN: On some other things that the president will be  
talking about, let's  
bring in our White House correspondent John King, who is  
traveling today  
with the president -- John.

JOHN KING, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT: Daryn,  
mission in East  
obviously, the ongoing and unfolding U.N. peacekeeping  
very minimal U.S.  
Timor will be one of the president's topics today, a  
presence in that operation, but the president we are  
told will salute the East  
Timor deployment as an example, he will say, of the  
important role the  
United Nations should play in helping settle regional  
and ethnic conflicts  
around the world.

About half the speech today, we're told though, will be  
focused on what the  
president will say is the greatest challenge facing the  
United Nations and the  
world's more wealthy nations heading into the new  
millennium: fighting  
poverty, hunger and what the president will call a  
"health gap."

One of the challenges the president will lay out today, we are told, is to call on the United States, as its president he will make the commitment, and also the other wealthy nations to do more to get vaccines to the poorer countries around the world.

One of the problem, U.S. officials say, is that vaccines no longer needed in the United States or Great Britain of most of industrialized Europe and Japan, the pharmaceutical companies no longer making those vaccines because they are not needed in the rich countries, but they are still very much needed in poorer countries. The president will urge other governments around the world today to take steps to encourage, not only to have those vaccines manufactured again, but to get them to the poorer nations around the world. We're told that will be about half of the president's speech today.

Obviously, some thorny issues behind-the-scenes, we won't hear at least much from the president about, one, the United States trying to keep in place the sanctions on the government of Iraq; number two, the president trying to get the U.S. Congress to give him the roughly \$1 billion the United States owes in back dues to the United Nations -- Daryn.

KAGAN: John, if the U.S. doesn't come up with that money, what could be some of the ramifications at the U.N.?

KING: Well, in January, if the United States does not pay its dues, it will reach the threshold at which it would lose its vote in the United Nations General Assembly. The president taking his seat here now. He will be introduced momentarily for his speech.

The United States could lose its vote in the General Assembly. It would not lose what the U.S. government considers its more important vote on the U.N. Security Council, that vote would continue, but obviously it would be quite embarrassing for the United States, host of the United Nations here in New York, to lose its vote in the General Assembly.

Administration officials relatively confident they will work out an agreement with the Congress. Here you see the president stepping up to speak.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:  
Members of the United Nations General Assembly, good

morning. I hope

will do the best I can to

you will forgive me for being a little hoarse today. I  
be heard.

last General

that taught us

tomorrow. We have

produce enough food

affects the environment;

revolution that now holds

Today we look ahead to the new millennium. And at this  
Assembly of the 20th century, we look back on a century  
much of what we need to know about the promise of  
learned a great deal over the last 100 years: How to  
for a growing world population; how human activity  
the mysteries of the human gene; an information  
the promise of universal access to knowledge.

that open societies

through the UN and

values.

We have learned that open markets create more wealth,  
are more just. We have learned how to come together  
other institutions to advance common interests and

20th century has been

lust for power; by

Yet for all our intellectual and material advances, the  
deeply scarred by enduring human failures; by greed and  
hot-blooded hatreds and stone-cold hearts.

the dangers of these

efforts to put a human

the earth's environment.

At century's end, modern developments magnify greatly  
timeless flaws. Powerful forces still resist reasonable  
face on the global economy, to lift the poor, to heal

superiority when married to

greatest potential

wasteland of the

with unanswered

Primitive claims of racial, ethnic or religious  
advanced weaponry and terrorism threaten to destroy the  
for human development in history, even as they make a  
soul. Therefore we look to the future with hope, but  
questions.

and religious

them or by terrorism?

enjoying the normal

In the new millennium, will nations be divided by ethnic  
conflicts? Will the nation-state itself be imperiled by  
Will we keep coming closer together instead, while  
differences that make life more interesting?

In the new century how will patriotism be defined? As faith in a dream worth living or fear and loathing -- fear and loathing of other people's dreams? Will we be free of the fear of weapons of mass destruction or forced to teach our grandchildren how to survive a nuclear, chemical or biological attack?

Will globalism bring shared prosperity or make the desperate of the world even more desperate? Will we use science and technology to grow the economy and protect the environment or put it to risk -- put it all at risk in a world dominated by a struggle over natural resources?

The truth is that the 20th century's amazing progress has not resolved these questions. But it has given us the tools to make the answers come out right: the knowledge, the resources, the institutions. Now we must use them. If we do, we can make the millennium not just a changing of the digits but a true changing of the times, a gateway to greater peace and prosperity and freedom.

With that in mind, I offer three resolutions for the new millennium.

First, let us resolve to wage an unrelenting battle against poverty and for shared prosperity so that no part of humanity is left behind in the global economy. Globalism is not inherently divisive. While infant mortality in developing countries has been cut nearly in half since 1970, life expectancy has increased by 10 years. According to the UN's Human Development Index, measuring a decent standard of living, a good education, a long and healthy life, the gap between rich and poor countries on this measure has actually declined. Open trade and new technologies have been engines of this progress.

They've helped hundreds of millions to see their prospects rise by marketing the fruits of their labor and creativity abroad.

With proper investment in education, developing countries should be able to keep their best and brightest talented at home and to gain access to global markets for goods and services and capital.

But this promising future is far from inevitable. We are still squandering the potential of far too many; 1.3 billion people still live on less than a \$1 a day.

More than half the population of many countries have no access to safe water. A person in south Asia is 700 times less likely to use the Internet as someone in the United States. And 40 million people a year still die of hunger, almost as many as the total number killed in World War II.

We must refuse to accept a future in which one part of humanity lives on the cutting edge of a new economy, while the other lives at the knife edge of survival.

What must we do? Well, we can start by remembering that open markets advanced the blessings and breakthroughs we want to spread. That's why we in the United States have worked to keep our markets open during the recent global financial crisis, though it has brought us record trade-deficits.

It is why we want to launch a new global trade round when the WTO meets in Seattle this fall; why we are working to build a trading system that strengthens the well-being of workers and consumers, protects the environment and makes competition a race to the top, not the bottom; why I'm proud we have come together at the ILO to ban abusive child-labor everywhere in the world.

We do not face a choice between trade and aid, but, instead, the challenge to make both work for people who need them. Aid should focus on what is known to work: credit for poor people starting businesses, keeping girls in school, meeting the needs of mothers and children.

Development aid should be used for development, not to buy influence or finance donor's exports. It should go where governments invest in their people and answer their concerns.

We should also come to the aid of countries struggling to rise but held down by the burden of debt. The G-7 nations adopted a plan to reduce, by up to

70 percent, the outstanding debt of the world's poorest countries, freeing resources for education, health and growth.

All of us, developed and developing countries alike, should take action now to halt global climate change.

Now, what has that to do with fighting poverty? A great deal. The most vulnerable members of the human family will be first hurt and hurt most if rising temperatures devastate agriculture, accelerate the spread of disease in tropical countries and flood island nations.

Does this mean developing countries then must sacrifice growth to protect the environment? Absolutely not.

Throughout history a key to human progress has been the willingness to abandon big ideas that are no longer true. One big idea that is no longer true is that the only way to build a modern economy is to use energy as we did in the Industrial Age.

The challenge and opportunity for developing countries is to skip the cost of the industrial age by using technologies that improve the economy and the environment at the same time.

Finally, to win the fight against poverty, we must improve health care for all people. Over the next 10 years in Africa, AIDS is expected to kill more people and orphan more children than all the wars of the 20th century combined. Each year diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, leave millions of children without parents, millions of parents without children.

Yet for all these diseases, vaccine research is advancing too slowly, in part because the potential customers in need are too poor.

Only two percent of all global biomedical research is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. No country can break poverty's bonds if its people are disabled by disease and its government overwhelmed by the needs of the ill.

With UN leadership we've come close to eradicating polio, once the scourge of children everywhere. We're down to 5,000

reported cases worldwide. I've asked our Congress to fund a major increase to finish the job. I ask other nations to follow suit.

We've begun a comprehensive battle against the global AIDS epidemic. This year I'm seeking another \$100 million for prevention, counseling and care in Africa. I want to do more to get new drugs that prevent transmission from mothers to newborns, to those who need them most.

And today I commit the United States to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world.

Many approaches have been proposed, from tax credits to special funds for the purchase of these vaccines.

To tackle these issues, I will ask public health experts, the chief executive officers of our pharmaceutical companies, foundation representatives and members of Congress to join me at a special White House meeting to strengthen incentives for research and development, to work with, not against the private sector to meet our common goal.

The second resolution I hope we will make today is to strengthen the capacity of the international community to prevent, and whenever possible to stop, outbreaks of mass killing and displacement.

This requires, as we all know, shared responsibility, like the one West African nations accepted when they acted to restore peace in Sierra Leone; the one 19 democracies in NATO embraced to stop ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, in Kosovo; the one Asian and Pacific nations have now assumed in East Timor, with the strong support from the entire United Nations, including the United States.

Secretary General Annan spoke for all of us during the Kosovo conflict and more recently in regard to East Timor when he said that ethnic cleansers and mass murderers can find no refuge in the United Nations, no source of comfort or justification in its charter.

We must do more to make these words real. Of course, we must approach this challenge with some considerable degree of humility. It is easy to say never again, but much harder to make it so. Promising too much can be as cruel as caring too little.

But difficulties, dangers and costs are not an argument for doing nothing. When we are faced with the deliberate organized campaigns to murder whole peoples or expel them from their land, the care of victims is important, but not enough. We should work to end the violence.

Our response in every case cannot or should not be the same. Sometimes collective military force is both appropriate and feasible. Sometimes concerted economic and political pressure combined with diplomacy is a better answer, as it was in making possible the introduction of forces to East Timor.

Of course the way the international community responds will depend upon the capacity of countries to act and on their perception of their national interests. NATO acted in Kosovo, for example, to stop a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing in a place where we had important interests at stake and the ability to act collectively.

The same considerations brought Nigerian troops and their partners to Sierra Leone and Australians and others to East Timor. That is proper so long as we work together, support each other and do not abdicate our collective responsibility.

I know that some are troubled that the United States and others cannot respond to every humanitarian catastrophe in the world. We cannot do everything everywhere. But simply because we have different interests in different parts of the world does not mean we can be indifferent to the destruction of innocents in any part of the world. That is why we have supported the efforts of Africans to resolve the deadly conflicts that have raged through parts of their continent; why we are working with friends in Africa to build the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has now trained

more than 4,000 peacekeepers from six countries; why we are helping to establish an international coalition against genocide, to bring nations together to stop the flow of money and arms to those who commit crimes against humanity.

There is also critical need for countries emerging from conflicts to build police institutions accountable to people and the law, often with the help of civilian police from other nations.

We need international forces with the training to fill gap between local police and military peacekeepers, as French, Argentine, Italian and other military police have done in Haiti and Bosnia.

We will work with our partners in the UN to continue to ensure such forces can deploy when they're needed.

What is the role of the UN in preventing mass slaughter and dislocation? Very large. Even in Kosovo, NATO's actions followed a clear consensus expressed in several Security Council resolutions: that the atrocities committed by Serb forces were unacceptable, that the international community had a compelling interest in seeing them end. Had we chosen to do nothing in the face of this brutality, I do not believe we would have strengthened the United Nations. Instead, we would have risked discrediting everything it stands for.

By acting as we did, we helped to vindicate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, to give the UN the opportunity it now has to play the central role in shaping Kosovo's future. In the real world, principles often collide and tough choices must be made. The outcome in Kosovo is hopeful.

Finally, as we enter this new era, let our third resolution be to protect our children against the possibility that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will never be used again. The last millennium has seen constant advances in the destructive power of weaponry.

In the coming millennium, this trend can continue. Or if we choose, we can reverse it with global standards universally respected.

We've made more progress than many realize. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine courageously chose to give up their nuclear weapons. America and Russia have forward with substantial arms reduction. President Yeltsin and I meet in June, even as we await Russian ratification of START II to begin talks on a START III treaty that will cut our Cold War arsenals by 80 percent from their height.

Brazil has joined the nonproliferation treat, capping a process that has almost totally eliminated the threat of nuclear proliferation in Latin America.

We banned chemical weapons from the earth, though we must implement the commitment fully and gain universal coverage.

One hundred fifty-two nations have signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. And while India and Pakistan did test nuclear weapons last year, the international reaction proved that the global consensus against proliferation is very strong.

We need to bolster the standards to reinforce that consensus. We must reaffirm our commitment to the NPT, strengthen the biological weapons convention, make fast progress on a treaty to ban production of missile materials.

To keep existing stocks from the wrong hands, we should strengthen the convention on physical protection of nuclear materials.

And today, again I ask our Congress to approve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

We must stop the spread the nuclear weapons materials and expertise at the source. Since 1992, we have worked with Russia and the other nations of the former Soviet Union to do that.

We are expanding that effort because challenges remain. But thus far we can say that the nightmare scenario of deadly weapons flowing unchecked across borders, of scientists selling their services en masse to the highest bidder has been avoided.

those who Now we must work to deny weapons of mass destruction to  
would use them.

the Iraqi regime For almost a decade, nations have stood together to keep  
weapons. Despite all the from threatening its people and the world with such  
continue to ease obstacles Saddam Hussein has placed in our path, we must  
we cannot allow the the suffering of the people of Iraq. At the same time,  
successive UN Security government of Iraq to flout 40 -- and I say 40 --  
Council resolutions and to rebuild his arsenal.

weapons away from Just as important is the challenge of keeping deadly  
states, but they terrorist groups. They may have weaker capabilities than  
possibility that have fewer compunctions about using such weapons. The  
destruction can be met with terrorist will threaten us with weapons of mass  
deliberate, disciplined neither panic nor complacency. It requires serious,  
concern and effective cooperation from all of us.

There are many other challenges. Today I have just  
spoken about three: The need to do something about the world's poor and to put a  
human face on the global economy; the need to do more to prevent killing  
and dislocation of innocents; the need to do more to assure that weapons of  
mass destruction will never be used on our children. I believe they are  
the most important.

In meeting them, the United Nations is indispensable. It  
is precisely because we are committed to the UN that we have worked hard to  
support the management -- effective management of this body.

But the United States also has the responsibility to  
equip the UN with the resources it needs to be effective. As I think most of  
you know, I have strongly supported the United States meeting all its  
financial obligations to the United Nations, and I will continue to do so. We  
will do our very best to succeed this year.

When the Cold War ended, the United States could have  
chosen to turn away from the opportunities and dangers of the world.  
Instead we have tried

to be engaged, involved and active.

We know this moment of unique prosperity and power for the United States is a source of concern to many.

I can only answer by saying this. In the seven years that I have been privileged to come here to speak to this body, America has tried to be a force for peace. We believe we are better off when nations resolve their differences by force of argument rather than force of arms. We have sought to help former adversaries like Russia and China become prosperous, stable members of the world community because we feel far more threatened by the potential weakness of the world's leading nation than by their strength.

Instead of imposing our values on others, we have sought to promote a system of government -- democracy -- that empowers people to choose their own destinies according to their own values and aspirations. We have sought to keep our markets open, because we believe a strong world economy benefits our own workers and businesses as well as the people of the world who are selling to us.

I hope that we have been and will continue to be good partners with the rest of you in the new millennium.

Not long ago I went to a refugee camp in Macedonia. The people I met there, children and adults alike, had suffered horrible, horrible abuses. But they had never given up hope because they believed that there is an international community that stood for their dignity and their freedom.

I want to make sure that 20 or 50 or 100 years from now, people everywhere will still believe that about our United Nations.

So let us resolve in the bright dawn of this new millennium to bring an era in which our desire to create will overwhelm our capacity to destroy. If we do that, then through the United Nations and farsighted leaders, humanity finally can live up to its name.

Thank you very much.

KAGAN: That was a very hoarse President Clinton struggling his way through the address to the U.N. General Assembly. The president touching on topics, like poverty, environment, health care, mass killings and humanitarian crises around the world and weapons of mass destruction.

As our John King pointed out earlier before the speech, the president avoided some more dicey topics, like sanctions against the country of Iraq.

#### Clinton Expresses Concern and Support for Communities Recovering from Floyd

BILL HEMMER, CNN ANCHOR: We're going to take you live to New York now. President Clinton is at the microphone. We will listen.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I want to begin my visit by expressing our concern and support for the families and the communities at this area recovering from Hurricane Floyd.

As you know, I traveled to North Carolina yesterday and saw some of the worst storm damage and flooding that I, personally, have ever seen. I know people in New Jersey and New York have also been injured. I want to thank the city, county and state officials for all the work they have done to get help to people quickly where it is needed. We are doing all we can at the federal level, and I would like to mention just three things.

First, last Saturday, I issued a major disaster declaration for New Jersey. Sunday, I issued a similar one for Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties in New York. These actions help to speed federal assistance for individuals and communities recovering from flood damage.

Second, FEMA officials are on the ground now responding to the challenges with clean water, housing and restoring communication and power links. Housing inspectors, small business teams, community relations specialists are on the scene to help meet people's needs. Starting today, AmeriCorps volunteers will be helping people clean up the damages

to their homes and  
pick up the pieces of their lives.

New Jersey and  
immediately on  
assistance is  
amounts.

Third, I'm sending our FEMA director, James Lee Witt, to  
New York today to inspect the damage and report back  
what more we need to do. I want to make sure that the  
delivered responsibly, efficiently and in adequate

difficult times like this, we're  
stronger than the  
all those who  
until they recover.

Again, I want to say, as I did yesterday, that in  
reminded that the power of the American spirit is even  
power of a hurricane. The American people are supporting  
have been injured in this, and we will stand by them

Thank you very much.

reports that high  
laundering operation?

QUESTION: Mr. President, are you concerned about the  
ranking officials may be involved in the money

President Clinton  
Floyd for the areas,  
specifically, of New Jersey and New York.

HEMMER: Not going to answer that question there.  
walking out of the camera talking about the aftermath of

give updates, an  
what help the federal  
government can offer there.

James Lee Witt, the director of FEMA, headed there to  
investigation and also an inspection for the area to see

a state that was just  
in some parts, 35  
North Carolina today.

President Clinton yesterday in Tarboro, North Carolina,  
socked by the aftermath of Floyd. Twenty inches of rain  
dead in that state. Again, more expected in eastern

U.N. General  
speech when that  
happens.

The president expected in an hour and ten minutes at the  
Assembly in New York. We'll have live coverage of his

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-SEP-1999 12:21:51.00

SUBJECT: CNN Inside Politics, September 23, 1999

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Inside Politics

Aired September 23, 1999 - 5:45 p.m. ET

Geraldine Ferraro Optimistic About Hillary Clinton's  
Chances in Likely New York Senate Race

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: In New York, another Senate  
race, and today first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton made  
her first public campaign trip to the Bronx, where she endorsed a boost  
in the minimum wage. This was another of the first lady's exploratory  
Senate campaign trips, as she prepares for a likely matchup with New York City  
mayor Rudy Giuliani.

Joining me now to discuss the New York Senate race is  
former Democratic vice presidential nominee, Geraldine Ferraro, who is  
also a veteran of a New York Senate race. Thank you very much for being  
here.

GERALDINE FERRARO, FMR. VICE PRES. CANDIDATE: Delighted  
to be here, Judy, thanks.

WOODRUFF: A question about Hillary Clinton, no  
difficulty with name recognition, everyone in New York who's picked up a  
newspaper in the last seven years knows who she is. Why is she having such a  
hard time in the public opinion polls at this stage?

FERRARO: Because I think it's just too early. And I have  
to tell you, I don't think the public opinion polls are really reflecting the  
response that she is getting. I was speaking to Clarence Norman today, who is  
the leader in Brooklyn, and I said to him, what is happening in when  
she went to Brooklyn? I said, what happened in the churches? And she  
said -- he said in one church they actually had to hold back the crowds,  
they were trying to push through security just to touch her. She's going to  
have a tremendous amount of support in the African-American community, and  
you're not going to see that in the polls, certainly not this early of a  
stage.

WOODRUFF: The carpetbagger issue?

FERRARO: I had -- again, coming down the plane there is an ad in the "New York Times," in the "Home and House" section today for sofa's, and in one of them -- it's becoming a joke -- saying, you know, Hillary, we've got the perfect sofa for you and it will look great in Westchester County, and our sofa will probably last longer than any job that you need to get. But I mean it's -- people in New York state are very relaxed about this stuff. I think the carpetbagger issue, you know, piqued maybe about a month ago and right now I think people are very, very cool with it. WOODRUFF: Congressman Rangel -- you say people are sort of calm about this. Congressman Charles Rangel, though, said the other day, he said, "It's time for Mrs. Clinton to make a decision one way or another. Don't keep dragging this out."

FERRARO: Yes.

WOODRUFF: What is it -- does it serve her well to delay a decision?

FERRARO: You know, I got criticized the same way she did. Tell me why you have to announce. I mean, she's going to run. I can't imagine that she's not going to. And I think that the longer that she waits -- I mean, you see much more definitive mode on how she's appearing in campaign stops and things like that. But she'll do it in her time. And I -- we're a year ahead -- more than a year out from the election. She doesn't have a primary. I don't know why people are pressing her. She'll do it when she's ready and she'll do it when she's finished listening and visiting and going throughout the state and convincing people on this one-on-one basis that she really does care about the people of the state want and she really wants to represent us.

WOODRUFF: Will it affect her race that there will be, at this point we have every reason to believe a viable race between the vice president, the man who's her husband's vice president, and Senator Bill Bradley going on at the same time?

FERRARO: Yes. No -- well it's not really going to be going at the same time, because our primary, our presidential primary is in March whereas our election, you know, her election is in November. So it won't be going on at the same time.

WOODRUFF: So you don't see an overlap?

FERRARO: I don't see it impacting on her at all. No, no.

WOODRUFF: And conversely, will her race affect Gore, Vice President Gore, his ability to raise money, his ability to do well in New York state?

FERRARO: I don't think his ability to raise money, because it seems like New York has an unlimited amount of money. We have people coming in from all over the country to raise money there. I don't think that's a problem for him. I think his bigger problem is Bill Bradley, it's not, you know, Hillary Clinton. His big problem is that Bill Bradley has begun to establish a toehold in New York and the polls are reflecting that he is going to do very well.

WOODRUFF: Why isn't Gore doing -- the vice president doing any better in New York?

FERRARO: I don't think it's, why isn't he doing better? I think, why is Bradley doing as well as he is?

WOODRUFF: Well then, why is Bradley? FERRARO: Yes. And Bradley is doing as well as he is for one thing: because he was a New York Knick, for another -- I mean, good God, I mean, people -- I've never seen expressions on men's faces as watching an audience watching him. And I was at a alumni lunch in which he spoke, an alumni lunch last March, and watching the boys in the audience, I mean, they were like boys.

WOODRUFF: But are you saying that's the only reason?

FERRARO: No, I'm also saying he also has -- I mean, people know him, He's represented as a senator, a neighboring state. He's been in and out of our media market for a good deal of time, so they know him and they can assess his qualities and characteristics; they know him

as a leader, and I

think that's probably it. I think Gore hasn't been in  
the state as much as Bill  
Bradley.

WOODRUFF: Very interesting.

Geraldine Ferraro, we appreciate your being with us.

FERRARO: It was delightful as usual.

WOODRUFF: Thank you.

FERRARO: Thank you.

\$350 Million Man Runs For New Jersey Senate

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: A new poll shows Democrat Jon  
Corzine is not well enough known in New Jersey for many  
people to have

formed an opinion of him, but that is not stopping the  
wealthy former Wall  
Street dealmaker. Today, he officially declared that he  
is running for the U.S.

Senate seat being vacated by Frank Lautenberg.

Deborah Feyerick reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DEBORAH FEYERICK, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): He's  
worth \$350 million.

JON CORZINE (D), NEW JERSEY SENATE CANDIDATE: I have not  
spent my life in politics.

FEYERICK: Jon Corzine.

CORZINE: I don't even know how to take an applause line.

FEYERICK: A farmer's son who married a coal miner's  
daughter. He made  
his fortune climbing the ranks at Goldman Sachs, the  
investment banking  
powerhouse he helped take public early this year as  
company chairman.

That controversial move created bitter divisions and  
ultimately cost Corzine

his job, which is why this 52-year-old New Jersey  
Democrat is free to run  
for the Senate.

CORZINE: For me, the reason to go to the United States  
Senate is to be an  
advocate for meeting our society's most important  
challenges.

FEYERICK: They're challenges his campaign lists as  
universal health care,  
long-term care for seniors, quality public education

through college, and  
shaped with a  
urban renewal: an ambitious Democratic platform, though  
Wall Street sensibility.

bring venture  
been left behind,  
CORZINE: Let's create an inner-city investment bank to  
capital, new business and new jobs into cities that have  
or  
left out of our great prosperity.

have Democratic  
takeover.  
FEYERICK: But it's terms like "venture capital," which  
rival Jim Florio criticizing Corzine's run as a hostile

background fully  
people?  
JIM FLORIO (D), NEW JERSEY SENATE CANDIDATE: And the  
question is: can folks who come from that sort of  
understand the needs and the aspirations of working

billion tax  
administration.  
FEYERICK: Florio is New Jersey's ex-governor, who's 2.8  
increase in 1990 opened the door for the current

pulled out, all of  
competitive on both  
Democrat with an  
most voters.  
(on camera): When Republican governor Christie Whitman  
sudden the New Jersey Senate race became a lot more  
sides. National attention shifted to Jon Corzine, a  
impressive resume, but almost no name recognition among

will come in handy.  
spokesman says  
his own pocket on  
Democrats in the past  
Newark's mayor, Sharp  
James.  
(voice-over): Which is where Corzine's personal fortune  
Though he is looking for campaign contributions, his  
Corzine is ready to spend as much as \$10 million out of  
the primary. Corzine who has donated generously to  
is already swaying local political heavyweights, like

Corzine.  
SHARP JAMES, MAYOR OF NEWARK: This campaign will be about  
issues, and perhaps that's why I'm standing next to Jon

serious contender.  
FEYERICK: Serious backing that could make Corzine a

Deborah Feyerick, for CNN, Summit, New Jersey.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

Sen. Daniel Moynihan Endorses Bradley

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: Now, to the Democratic presidential race and Bill Bradley's new ally against Al Gore.

Moynihan's CNN's Jeanne Meserve reports on Senator Daniel Patrick endorsement and the questions it raises.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JEANNE MESERVE, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): When endorsement of Bill Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan announced his front runner? Bradley, an obvious question was: why not Al Gore, the What's the matter with him?

matter SEN. DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN (D), NEW YORK: Nothing is the with Mr. Gore except he can't be elected president.

in a MESERVE: Moynihan cited recent polls showing Gore losing at Gore's jugular hypothetical match-up with George W. Bush. But his jab welfare reform and follows political swordplay with the administration over Hillary Clinton as she health care. Despite that, Moynihan is supporting explores a bid to fill his seat. Why?

MOYNIHAN: I think she can be elected senator.

with common MESERVE: Moynihan and Bradley are ideological soulmates Senate. geographic interests and a long friendship in the

You can't MOYNIHAN: He's a man with heart and courage and stamina. govern as Woodrow Wilson envisioned without those qualities.

Bradley MESERVE: Moynihan's endorsement comes just as polls show pep up Bradley's pulling even with Gore in New York, and is expected to prospects.

and that's not BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Do I believe we have momentum? No. I think we have a little traction, unimportant. But we have a long way to go.

and becomes MESERVE: Moynihan joins Paul Wellstone and Bob Kerrey, the third member of the U.S. Senate to throw his weight behind Bradley. The effect may be felt far beyond the borders of New

York.

ELEANOR FUCHS, BARNARD COLLEGE: The public sits up and looks and says, gee, Moynihan is endorsing him. This is a national figure. Maybe there is something here.

MESERVE (on camera): The Gore campaign is calling into question the impact and importance of Moynihan's endorsement of Bradley. A campaign spokesperson says, voice dripping with sarcasm, "I'm sure President Kerrey appreciated his support in 1992."

Jeanne Meserve, CNN, New York.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

Bush Outlines Vision of U.S. Defense Policy

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: We begin with George W. Bush's vision for the U.S. military. The GOP presidential front-runner began today to fill in the blanks in an area widely seen as his father's forte -- his father's strength -- but which could, according to critics, be Governor Bush's Achilles heel.

Here is CNN's Candy Crowley.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

CANDY CROWLEY, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A serious setting: the Citadel. A serious subject: U.S. defense policy. The season has changed and so has the tone.

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH (R-TX), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: If I'm elected, I will set three goals: I will renew the bond of trust between the American president and the American military, I will defend the American people against missiles and terror, and I will begin creating the military of the next century.

CROWLEY: Having charmed and joshed his way through much of the summer, the Republican front-runner will spend the fall answering his critics' most persistent question: is he presidential material? In the third of a series of policy speeches, the governor outlined a multibillion-dollar plan for more

potent, more mobile weaponry, a better-paid military and  
a better protected  
America. The plan includes deployment of anti-ballistic  
missile systems.

BUSH: To make this possible, we will offer Russia the  
necessary  
amendments to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, an  
artifact of Cold War  
confrontation.

CROWLEY: And if Russia refuses, Bush says he would walk  
away from the  
treaty.

BUSH: Thanks for saying hi.

UNIDENTIFIED SOLDIER: You've got my support, sir.

BUSH: Thank you, I'm honored.

CROWLEY: Warmly received on this most military of  
campuses, the  
governor's speech was one of his longest to date, mixing  
his presidential  
vision of defense policy in the next century with a  
critique of policy in this  
decade.

BUSH: This administration wants things both ways: to  
command great forces  
without supporting them, to launch today's new causes  
with little thought of  
tomorrow's questions.

CROWLEY: Criticizing what he called vague, aimless and  
endless  
deployments, Bush promised a comprehensive review of  
U.S. military  
missions abroad.

BUSH: We will encourage our allies to take a broader  
role. We will not be  
hasty, but we will not be permanent peacekeepers,  
dividing warring parties.  
This is not our strength, this is not our calling.

CROWLEY: The son of a president widely praised for his  
international  
policy expertise, this George Bush has been roasted as  
inexperienced and  
untested. The contrast gives dual meaning to the younger  
Bush's parting  
words at the Citadel. "In the world of our fathers," he  
said, "we have seen  
how America should conduct itself."

BUSH: We have seen the modesty of true strength, the  
humility of real  
greatness. We have seen American power tempered by

American character.

And I have seen all of this personally, and closely, and clearly.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CROWLEY: Making the father-son connection with a slightly different twist, Democrats accused the younger Bush of shopworn '80s talk. "This is defense entrenchment of his father's old advisers," said one Democrat.

Democrats also challenge Bush's ability to both pay for both the defense program he outlined and the Republican tax cut he says he supports -- Judy.

WOODRUFF: And, Candy, that raises a question, what is the total price tag on this, and how does the governor say he'd pay for it?

CROWLEY: Well, the governor's aides at any rate say that the governor believes the money is there to pay for this. There is the \$1 billion for an increase in military pay, there is \$20 billion for research and development.

What the governor says he would like to do is to perhaps skip over this generation of weaponry and move into the next generation of weaponry.

Democrats, by the way, also challenged that and say this says nothing about what happens to the people on the production lines and that, that hasn't been thought out either.

WOODRUFF: All right. Candy Crowley, Charleston, South Carolina, thanks.

Now, a closer look at how Governor Bush's national security strategy would differ from the Clinton-Gore administration's policy.

Here is CNN military affairs correspondent Jamie McIntyre.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JAMIE MCINTYRE, CNN MILITARY AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Some of the governor's closest advisers insist that Bush's leadership of the military would differ from President Clinton's in both tone and substance, beginning with an effort to shore up morale among the troops by cutting their deployments and boosting their pay.

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RICHARD ARMITAGE, BUSH ADVISER: It's irresponsible for a  
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MCINTYRE: Another Bush priority: homeland defense.  
accused the Clinton Pentagon of dragging its feet on the  
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to the top of the Pentagons to-do list, even if that  
ABM Treaty with the Russians.

advisers say don't  
to get a free ride. Bush  
fighter planes: the F-18  
determine how many

While Bush advocates increased defense spending, his  
expect high-ticket items like the F-22 Stealth Fighter  
will likely order a review of all three new tactical  
SuperHornet, the Joint Strike Fighter and the F-22 to  
of each are really needed.

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depend on more stealth

And Bush likes the idea of skipping a generation of  
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ARMITAGE: He is very keen on creating the military of  
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every case is different.

But they argue that Bush would listen more carefully to the concerns of military commanders before committing U.S. forces, and will review all the current deployments with an eye toward cutting back.

Jamie McIntyre, CNN, the Pentagon.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

#### Inside Politics

Home Schooling Emerging as Hot Political Issue for Campaign 2000

Aired September 23, 1999 - 5:54 p.m. ET

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT. THIS COPY MAY NOT BE IN ITS FINAL FORM AND MAY BE UPDATED.

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: George W. Bush and other Republican presidential candidates will take part in a home-schooling conference here in Washington tomorrow. Teaching children at home is no longer something favored just by the religious right. It is an issue that other politicians are taking note of.

Kathleen Koch reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

UNIDENTIFIED CHILD: A, B, C, D.

KATHLEEN KOCH, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): School is in session, but the classroom is at home and mom is the teacher.

JODY WHITE, HOME SCHOOL TEACHER: It just seemed sort of right, in a lot of different ways, to keep them home and train them and be able to spend the time with them to, you know, teach them our values.

KOCH: It's estimated that as many as 1.5 million children are home schooled in the United States. And its appeal has broadened beyond religious conservatives to more liberal-minded voters, including Democrats.

JANET PARSHALL, FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL: They'll come because they would rather that a child get a much more stringent sort of

Aristotle approach of academics, aesthetics and athletics, and they're not seeing that kind of balance in the public school.

home- schooled KOCH: Professional educators, though, worry whether children are being short-changed.

home-schooling PAUL HOUSTON, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION: Some states have that built into their laws, which require regular testing of the students to make sure they are making academic progress and that sort of thing. Other states require nothing, and so it's a mixed front out there.

children. All KOCH: Royce and Jody White are home schooling their five is a senior at regularly test above grade level. Nineteen-year-old Luke George Mason University.

for me, LUKE WHITE, STUDENT: Home schooling was very enjoyable because I got to study on my own, at my own pace, you know, learn what I -- you know, in a lot of ways, wanted to.

and home KOCH (on camera): With education a hot political issue schooling a growing trend, politicians are taking notice. Five Republican presidential candidates will campaign this week at a home- school conference here in Washington.

want from the MICHAEL FERRIS, HOME SCHOOL LEGAL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION: We would like them to know that what we government is to be left alone.

want, even if that KOCH (voice-over): Left alone to teach what parents means sacrificing proposed federal vouchers or tax credits.

so far. So ROYCE WHITE, PARENT: I won't let it stop me. We haven't money, even if taxes we're not going stop soon because we don't have the get worse.

growing across KOCH: Home-schooling true believers, whose ranks are party lines.

Kathleen Koch, for CNN, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

Inside Politics

Presidential Candidate Gary Bauer Discusses His Campaign

Aired September 23, 1999 - 5:34 p.m. ET

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT. THIS COPY MAY NOT BE IN ITS FINAL FORM AND MAY BE UPDATED.

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: Well, amid all that talk of taxes, own proposal, to replace the current system with a 16-percent flat tax. Bauer joins us now to talk about the plan and campaign 2000.

Gary Bauer, thank you for being with us.

GARY BAUER (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: My pleasure.

WOODRUFF: Steve Forbes is the one, frankly, who's been out there talking about a flat tax for some years. How is your plan different from his?

BAUER: There is a big difference, Judy. And it's really important. I discovered, in looking at his plan, that he takes away everybody else's deductions, and exemptions and so forth, that he's got a major new deduction for big corporations, so that they can write off all of their costs of investment the first year they make it. The result is, that a lot of "Fortune" 500 companies would pay zero tax while waitresses, truck drivers and others pay who knows what -- 20, 22, 25.

It's not going to fly. That would kill the Republican Party. My plan is 16 percent for everybody. Waitress 16 percent, corporation 16 percent. It's fair and it's simple.

WOODRUFF: How can it be family friendly when the richest are paying the same rate. 16 percent, as the people with lower incomes?

BAUER: Well, I think the core thing here is that families under my plan get generous allowances for the investments they're making in their children. And I also cut payroll taxes, Social Security taxes, by

about 20 percent. So a lot of families in the working-class, lower-middle class area are going to have a major tax cut, and in some cases, will pay no taxes at all.

WOODRUFF: What do you say to those -- well, I'll just quote Steve Forbes. He said this plan, quote, "is a disaster that would kill job creation in the economy and drive a lot of companies overseas." Bottom-line argument being, this is not friendly to business.

BAUER: Well you know, I think that's a tremendously -- a statement that exposes a lot. Is Steve Forbes suggesting that the only way American companies will stay in America is if we bribe them with tax write-offs? He's the one that has argued for the last several years that we've got to stop all the write-offs, stop all the loopholes and have a simple plan.

Well, if it's good enough for the steel worker to lose all of his write-offs, if it's good enough for the cab driver to lose all his write-offs, then it ought to be good enough for the big corporations to lose their write-offs -- that's fairness, and I think that's the American people will embrace my plan.

WOODRUFF: Let me broaden out a little bit here, Gary Bauer, and ask you, many people view you and you Steve Forbes as vying -- among others -- vying for the so-called religious conservative vote. Number one, is that what you are doing? And number two, if you are, are you being successful at it?

BAUER: Gee, I think there's going to be a conservative that emerges in this race as the major alternative to Governor Bush, and it's not just religious conservatives; I think defense conservatives, economic conservatives and so forth.

Out in Ames, Iowa, a few weeks ago, I beat almost every conservative in the race. Many of them had run many times before. I think I'm going to be that conservative in the race, and I believe I'm going to go on and get the nomination.

WOODRUFF: And yet your campaign, we understand, has lost

a few of  
weeks.

your -- you lost a few staff people in the last few

BAUER: Right. Absolutely.

WOODRUFF: Your position in the public opinion polls --  
it's early, but  
your position hasn't changed very much. How do you  
persuade people you  
want to support you that you have a real shot at this  
nomination?

BAUER: Well First of all, the polls don't matter, the  
votes matter. And in  
Ames, Iowa, I came in fourth, beat everybody except the  
son of a former  
president, the son of a tycoon, and Mrs. Dole, who is  
the wife of the last  
Republican presidential candidate. For the son of a  
janitor, that's not a bad  
showing.

And I am moving up, though, in the polls. I was third in  
Michigan the other  
day, moving up in Iowa and New Hampshire. We've had  
endorsements  
from key people in those states. In fact, in those  
states, state legislators and  
others are supporting other candidates, have in just the  
last two weeks  
switched to my campaign.

I think as people pay attention, as we get those  
presidential debates -- which  
I can't wait for -- it's my campaign that's going to  
have the surprises.

WOODRUFF: Let me finally ask you about -- we had Pat  
Buchanan on the  
program a few moments ago, asking him about his view of  
the Allied role in  
World War II. Do you agree with his -- what he lays out  
in this book,  
essentially that the Allies shouldn't have moved in to  
fight Hitler as early as  
they did?

BAUER: Right. You know, I haven't read the section of  
the book. I've only  
been relying on press reports. But I remember my dad  
staying up late at  
night telling me about what he thought was the most  
important thing he did in  
his entire life and that was liberate Europe. We were  
attacked by Japan in  
World War II. When we fought back, Germany declared war  
on us. I think  
that episode in our history was one of the most noble  
episodes in the history

of man. We didn't do it to gain territory or wealth, we  
did it for other  
people's freedom.

WOODRUFF: Should Pat Buchanan stay in the Republican  
Party or go to  
the Reform Party, which it looks like he's going to?

BAUER: You know, I think there is a brutal battle going  
on for the heart and  
soul of this party, and I don't want one conservative to  
leave. We need  
every one of them. I think conservatives are going to  
win the battle. So I  
wish they would all stay in.

WOODRUFF: Gary Bauer, thank you very much for being with  
us.

BAUER: Thank you, Judy. My pleasure.

#### Inside Politics

Sen. Daniel Moynihan Endorses Bradley; Bush Outlines  
Vision of Defense Policy; President Clinton Vetoes GOP  
Tax Cut

Aired September 23, 1999 - 5:00 p.m. ET

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(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SEN. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN (D), NEW YORK: Nothing is  
the matter with Mr. Gore except he can't be elected  
president.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

JUDY WOODRUFF, CNN ANCHOR: Senator Daniel Patrick  
Moynihan  
sums up why he's backing Bill Bradley for president.

Also ahead...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH (R-TX), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE:  
The best way to keep the peace is to redefine war on our  
terms.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WOODRUFF: George W. Bush spells out his strategy, should  
he become  
commander in chief.

Steve Forbes tries to add a common touch to his campaign, at the fair and on the farm.

And...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

REP. DENNIS HASTERT (R-IL), HOUSE SPEAKER: This Congress is not going to throw in the towel on tax relief for the American people.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WOODRUFF: After the president's veto, is there any hope for a tax cut compromise?

ANNOUNCER: From Washington, this is INSIDE POLITICS, with Bernard Shaw and Judy Woodruff.

WOODRUFF: Thank you for joining us. Bernie is off today.

We begin with George W. Bush's vision for the U.S. military. The GOP presidential front-runner began today to fill in the blanks in an area widely seen as his father's forte -- his father's strength -- but which could, according to critics, be Governor Bush's Achilles heel.

Here is CNN's Candy Crowley.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

CANDY CROWLEY, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A serious setting: the Citadel. A serious subject: U.S. defense policy. The season has changed and so has the tone.

BUSH: If I'm elected, I will set three goals: I will renew the bond of trust between the American president and the American military, I will defend the American people against missiles and terror, and I will begin creating the military of the next century.

CROWLEY: Having charmed and joshed his way through much of the summer, the Republican front-runner will spend the fall answering his critics' most persistent question: is he presidential material? In the third of a series of policy speeches, the governor outlined a multibillion-dollar plan for more potent, more mobile weaponry, a better-paid military and a better protected

missile systems. America. The plan includes deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems.

necessary BUSH: To make this possible, we will offer Russia the amendments to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, an artifact of Cold War confrontation.

away from the CROWLEY: And if Russia refuses, Bush says he would walk away from the treaty.

BUSH: Thanks for saying hi.

UNIDENTIFIED SOLDIER: You've got my support, sir.

BUSH: Thank you, I'm honored.

campuses, the CROWLEY: Warmly received on this most military of his presidential governor's speech was one of his longest to date, mixing critique of policy in this vision of defense policy in the next century with a decade.

command great forces BUSH: This administration wants things both ways: to without supporting them, to launch today's new causes with little thought of tomorrow's questions.

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role. We will not be BUSH: We will encourage our allies to take a broader dividing warring parties. hasty, but we will not be permanent peacekeepers. This is not our strength, this is not our calling.

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humility of real BUSH: We have seen the modesty of true strength, the greatness. We have seen American power tempered by American character. And I have seen all of this personally, and closely, and

clearly.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

CROWLEY: Making the father-son connection with a slightly different twist, Democrats accused the younger Bush of shopworn '80s talk. "This is defense entrenchment of his father's old advisers," said one Democrat. Democrats also challenge Bush's ability to both pay for both the defense program he outlined and the Republican tax cut he says he supports -- Judy.

WOODRUFF: And, Candy, that raises a question, what is the total price tag on this, and how does the governor say he'd pay for it?

CROWLEY: Well, the governor's aides at any rate say that the governor believes the money is there to pay for this. There is the \$1 billion for an increase in military pay, there is \$20 billion for research and development. What the governor says he would like to do is to perhaps skip over this generation of weaponry and move into the next generation of weaponry. Democrats, by the way, also challenged that and say this says nothing about what happens to the people on the production lines and that, that hasn't been thought out either.

WOODRUFF: All right. Candy Crowley, Charleston, South Carolina, thanks.

Now, a closer look at how Governor Bush's national security strategy would differ from the Clinton-Gore administration's policy.

Here is CNN military affairs correspondent Jamie McIntyre.

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JAMIE MCINTYRE, CNN MILITARY AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Some of the governor's closest advisers insist that Bush's leadership of the military would differ from President Clinton's in both tone and substance, beginning with an effort to shore up morale among the troops by cutting their deployments and boosting their pay.

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like ours -- a great nation like ours to have 11,000 service members now on welfare. One service member on welfare is unacceptable, and Governor

Bush is going to alleviate that immediately.

Republicans  
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anti-missile missiles. Bush would move deploying a national missile defense  
to the top of the Pentagons to-do list, even if that requires abrogating the  
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items like the F-22 spending, his advisers say don't expect high-ticket  
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Joint Strike Fighter new tactical fighter planes: the F-18 SuperHornet, the  
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And Bush likes the idea of skipping a generation of technology to get more  
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But they argue that Bush would listen more carefully to the concerns of

will review all the military commanders before committing U.S. forces, and current deployments with an eye toward cutting back.

Jamie McIntyre, CNN, the Pentagon.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

Bill Bradley's WOODRUFF: Now, to the Democratic presidential race and new ally against Al Gore.

Moynihan's CNN's Jeanne Meserve reports on Senator Daniel Patrick endorsement and the questions it raises.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

endorsement of Bill JEANNE MESERVE, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): When Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan announced his Bradley, an obvious question was: why not Al Gore, the front runner? What's the matter with him?

can't be MOYNIHAN: Nothing is the matter with Mr. Gore except he elected president.

in a MESERVE: Moynihan cited recent polls showing Gore losing at Gore's jugular hypothetical match-up with George W. Bush. But his jab follows political swordplay with the administration over welfare reform and health care. Despite that, Moynihan is supporting Hillary Clinton as she explores a bid to fill his seat. Why?

MOYNIHAN: I think she can be elected senator.

with common MESERVE: Moynihan and Bradley are ideological soulmates Senate. geographic interests and a long friendship in the

You can't MOYNIHAN: He's a man with heart and courage and stamina. govern as Woodrow Wilson envisioned without those qualities.

Bradley MESERVE: Moynihan's endorsement comes just as polls show pulling even with Gore in New York, and is expected to pep up Bradley's prospects.

and that's not BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Do I believe we have momentum? No. I think we have a little traction,

unimportant. But we have a long way to go.

MESERVE: Moynihan joins Paul Wellstone and Bob Kerrey,  
and becomes  
behind Bradley.  
York.  
The effect may be felt far beyond the borders of New

ELEANOR FUCHS, BARNARD COLLEGE: The public sits up and  
looks  
national figure. Maybe  
and says, gee, Moynihan is endorsing him. This is a  
there is something here.

MESERVE (on camera): The Gore campaign is calling into  
question the  
Bradley. A campaign  
impact and importance of Moynihan's endorsement of  
spokesperson says, voice dripping with sarcasm, "I'm  
sure President Kerrey  
appreciated his support in 1992."

Jeanne Meserve, CNN, New York.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

WOODRUFF: Well, even with Moynihan's backing, Bradley  
still has far  
support the vice  
Hawaii. As Jeanne  
Bradley. Gore has  
governors have  
The total: 114 key  
fewer endorsements than Gore. Seventeen U.S. senators  
president, including, as of today, Akaka and Inoyue of  
said, that is compared to three Senate endorsements for  
90 House members in his corner. Bradley has one. Seven  
come out for Gore. So far, none publicly back Bradley.  
elected officials endorse Gore, four are behind Bradley.

Vice President Gore also was in New York today, for  
meetings with South  
heels of a deal  
of AIDS drugs, as  
agreement prompted AIDS  
trail, to offer  
organizations  
demonstrated Gore's --  
quote -- "presidential leadership."

Here in Washington, the Democratic National Committee  
holds its annual  
meeting this weekend, with an eye toward new leadership,

and potential  
Randall.

financial troubles ahead. That story from CNN's Gene

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

growing need for  
campaign 2000 cash.

American politics, but  
it's running a close second to whatever else is.

Bush, the  
Republican presidential front-runner, has raised about  
\$52 million so far, and  
without the limits imposed by public funding, which he  
says he'll decline,  
Bush can spend as much as he wants in the primary  
campaign.

As a contrast: In 1996, GOP candidate Bob Dole raised 30  
million primary  
dollars. It is a big concern for Democrats looking to  
retain the White House.

that quickly in  
to all of us.

AGAR JACKS, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
CALIFORNIA: Anybody that can raise that kind of money  
the increments that he's raised, it is a real challenge

and the  
show that we can  
do the same.

party's  
Ed Rendell. The  
Clinton and Al  
Rendell is to be a  
money man.

RANDALL: Exit former Colorado Governor Roy Romer as the  
general chairman. He calls himself a message man. Enter,  
two-term mayor of Philadelphia, pushed by both President  
Gore, he'll be elected general chairman this weekend.

very, important in the  
as much money as  
the election year next

MAYOR ED RENDELL (D), PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:  
Given the fund-raising gap that we are looking at, it's  
next six, seven months that the Democratic Party raise  
possible, so that we can be competitive all throughout

year.

presidential  
Patrick Moynihan  
and Bradley  
could that fracture party  
unity?

RANDALL: Then there is the party's sharply contested nomination. Bill Bradley's endorsement by Senator Daniel of New York is the latest evidence of that. As Al Gore increasingly target each other in the months ahead, Democratic consultant, Mark Siegel, says no.

man win.

MARK SIEGEL, DEMOCRATIC CONSULTANT: I don't think this is not a dangerous race. This is a democracy. Let the best

seasoned political  
pro:

RANDALL: The warning for Gore and Bradley from a

for this party. The  
to win. If they cut each  
other up the Democrats will lose.

JACKSON: They've got to remember there is an afterlife afterlife is there'll be a nominee. That nominee needs

the DNC this  
"great candidates,"  
but adds that he is unabashed admirer of Al Gore.

RANDALL (on-camera): Both Bradley and Gore will address weekend. Incoming chairman Ed Rendell calls them two

Gene Randall, CNN, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

candidate Pat  
book. Also,  
for his White House  
hat into the U.S.

WOODRUFF: Still to come, Republican presidential Buchanan joins us to respond to controversy over his new Republican Steve Forbes, hunting for California support bid. And a Democratic veteran of Wall Street throws his Senate race in New Jersey.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

candidate Pat  
sharp rebuke from  
Pat Buchanan.

WOODRUFF: A new book by Republican presidential Buchanan has prompted a wave of criticism, including a fellow candidate, Senator John McCain. Joining me now is

McCain owes you an  
apology. Have you gotten one?

First of all Pat Buchanan, you said yesterday, John

PAT BUCHANAN (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: No, and I'm

really not interested in one right now, Judy. These apologies are mostly synthetic and false. And since John McCain has not offered one and he's had enough time to read the book and know what he said was false, that I thought ours was not only a moral cause, I thought what the Japanese did was appalling, and they deserved exactly what they got.

But let me say, my problem is more with CNN, Judy. I thought that was a piece of political hack work by Bruce Morton, yesterday. A dishonest journalist that really was trying to win him the Peter Arnett Trophy. Now, let me tell you why...

WOODRUFF: Well, I think that's an unfair statement, because...

BUCHANAN: I know you do, and I appreciate your indignation on his behalf. I wish there were more on mine. But let me say this: If I were really -- you know, basically indifferent to the suffering to the European Jews and when the Holocaust started, and I'm that kind of person, really, CNN should never have hired me, and should not have brought me back after three leaves of absence.

And if I am not that kind of person, why would CNN allow something like that to go on the air when they know me very, very well. They know Pat Buchanan is not a hater, or a bigot. He's done 3,000 shows on "CROSSFIRE." I don't think ever once have I ever had to apologize for something I said on the show.

WOODRUFF: I cannot speak -- I think it's obvious -- for CNN's management in terms of decisions about who CNN hires and doesn't hire.

What I can say is that the reporters who work for this program and for the rest of this organization -- this news organization do their work in an interest -- in the interest of getting the story on, and getting it on fairly and accurately...

BUCHANAN: They did not do it yesterday. And let me tell what you they did with me. I was down there on your "TALKBACK LIVE"...

WOODRUFF: But to suggest that Bruce Morton is a

dishonest journalist, I  
can't let that lie there.

stand by my  
doing "TALKBACK  
"McCain said  
respond until I get a  
"Well, I really don't  
quickly."

BUCHANAN: All right, you've contradicted me, and I'll  
statement. But let me say, I was sitting downstairs  
LIVE," we're enjoying it. Somebody rushed in, said  
something, Pat." So I said, "Well, I'm not going to  
statement." So they brought in the statement. I said,  
want to respond." They said, "Please do something  
quickly."

was all filled up with  
"Look, kill this,  
that little tape,  
response. You know what I  
something in here into  
balanced report.

So I started to talk into the camera, and my ear-piece  
noise, and I'd go on about 30 seconds I'd say. I said,  
because I've got all this noise in my ear." They grabbed  
brought it upstairs and put it on the air as my  
think that was? Oh, let's provide balance, let's stick  
this hatchet job on Pat to make it appear that CNN has a  
balanced report.

yesterday's program. But  
assure you that CNN's  
desire to go after, to  
attack any one candidate or any other...

WOODRUFF: I can assure you, I was not part of  
whether I was here or I wasn't, Pat Buchanan, I can  
interest is in getting the news on the air. There is no

BUCHANAN: Did you see -- did you see the report...

while you're with  
us, though, to get back to the core of this controversy.

WOODRUFF: I want to -- I want to take the opportunity

BUCHANAN: Sure.

that he  
totally disagreed with your view...

WOODRUFF: John McCain, yesterday, said that you were --

BUCHANAN: He said...

You then came  
Why do you  
opposition from people in  
your own party?

WOODRUFF: ... that World War II was not a noble cause.  
back and said he was wrong, that he owed you an apology.  
think your book is generating this kind of visceral

BUCHANAN: McCain -- look, McCain didn't read the book,

because in the book it says that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a vicious thing. The Japanese empire got what it deserved. The -- you know, all through the book are these statements of how horrible the Nazis were. John -- and the Japanese, and that we were fighting a just and moral cause. The questions are about the diplomacy leading up to it.

But go back, Judy, and take a look at these -- this nice lady you had on yesterday, and these veterans. Whoever did that piece walks up to them and says, "Pat Buchanan doesn't think Hitler was a threat to the U.S. What do you think?" And these people are stunned, and their whole lives are devoted to the great cause that I supported.

Shelly's dad was a great war hero. He was honored by Admiral John McCain. He got the Bronze Star from him. And to the end of his life he was proud of that. My uncles were at Anzio. They were on the Rhine. I mean, the idea that I didn't think that was a noble cause -- McCain's statement is -- really sickened me, quite frankly.

But again, I don't think we ought to -- I ought to sit around and demand any apology. I made my statement to John McCain. John McCain's a man of honor. I think if he reads my book, and goes through and sees those statements, he'll say, you know, I don't agree with Pat Buchanan's idea of diplomacy. It was a mistake. That's too much real politics for me. But he will not say I thought that was an ignoble cause.

WOODRUFF: Just to -- just to put this matter at rest, at least at some level of rest, it is my understanding that all the people who were interviewed for our stories, yesterday, were provided with complete excerpts from your book. Whether they had read the entire book...

BUCHANAN: Selected -- nice selected excerpts I bet.

WOODRUFF: I don't believe that, Pat Buchanan. And I think you know this organization -- this news organization well enough to know that the intentions here are to report the news and to report it fairly.

BUCHANAN: I heard somebody at your...

WOODRUFF: That's the reason I work here, and I think that's the reason virtually every journalist in this organization...

Let me just finally ask you, with regard to this whole controversy about World War II: Do you think -- when you were writing the book, did you have -- did you not realize that...

(LAUGHTER)

WOODRUFF: ... by saying some of the things you said, for example, about Eastern Europe, suggesting that Eastern Europe was not worthy of defense by the allies, that you were going to stir up this sort of a debate.

BUCHANAN: I did not say it was not worthy of defense. What I'm saying is, as of 1939...

WOODRUFF: But that's your suggestion.

BUCHANAN: No, it's not.

As of 1939, Poland could not be defended by England and France. To give them a war guarantee and have them rely on it and stand up to Hitler and Stalin and be butchered while the British and French -- talk to a Polish patriot, Judy, about how they feel about the British and French...

WOODRUFF: But your point is that Eastern Europe could have been allowed to be swallowed up by Adolf Hitler...

BUCHANAN: No, no...

WOODRUFF: ... in order for the West to build itself up.

BUCHANAN: Look -- no, my point is you could not -- militarily, the British and French could not save Poland. It was overrun in three weeks and it was immoral to tell them you would be at their side when you knew very well you would not. That was immoral, it was unwise.

Henry Kissinger -- I've got a quote in here -- they turned around -- Hitler turned around and headed west for the simple reason that the allies declared war, they did nothing about it to finish them off before he went to Russia.

WOODRUFF: But the impression that people are left -- this will have to be the last question -- the impression people are left with is that you are saying that this war, at least in defending the Eastern Europe -- eastern part of Europe -- was not something that the U.S. -- that the rest of the allies should have participated in.

BUCHANAN: They did not defend Eastern Europe, and then they betrayed Eastern Europe to -- at Yalta and Teheran to Stalin. It went under Hitler for five years and under Stalin for 50 years. What was wrong was to tell those people they could defend them and would defend them. Ask any Polish patriots. They will tell you what happened to them when they were told the British and French, the great allies, would be there, and they stood up.

WOODRUFF: If your argument is as cogent as, of course, you believe it is, why is it that so many people are having such difficulty with it?

BUCHANAN: They began to have difficulty the very day I said I would -- might run for the Reform Party nomination. This book has been out and review...

WOODRUFF: But people who are not -- who were not in the...

BUCHANAN: Hold it, Judy. You got to let me answer the question.

Review copies of this book have been floating around for three months. I was calling people. I said: this book's not going to sell. We're going to -- what we're going to have to do is I'm going to do two weeks of this and we're going to take a look at the Reform Party thing. This is a scholarly study with 1,000 footnotes with historians and scholars and journalists about all the great events from the time of Washington, but especially from Wilson to World War II because those are the years that decided the near death of Western civilization, and we've got to know the truth.

WOODRUFF: But bottom line is, you're suggesting this wouldn't have happened if you weren't talking about the Reform Party.

dropped in the BUCHANAN: This thing would have -- they would have bins.

on the WOODRUFF: Pat Buchanan, we thank you very much for being program. Thank you.

it. Sure. Thank BUCHANAN: It's a pleasure -- always a pleasure. Enjoyed you.

our WOODRUFF: Even though we disagree with your point about correspondents and our news coverage.

BUCHANAN: Yes, we do.

tour in WOODRUFF: Coming up next, Republican Steve Forbes on California. But will the voters there buy his version of a conservative tune?

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

is on the WOODRUFF: Republican presidential candidate Steve Forbes road in vote-rich California. But the people he is meeting and the questions being asked are not exactly what he's accustomed to.

CNN's Rusty Dornin reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

bus tour through RUSTY DORNIN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): If you're running for president, it's the road less traveled: a California's Central Valley. For Steve Forbes, a way to meet and greet folks who don't often shake hands with a presidential candidate.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Welcome to Fresno.

farmers' issue, UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You know, he's here listening to and I think he's very sincere in wanting to learn. He's the first one that's been through the valley this way.

basket. As the DORNIN: The Central Valley: known as the nation's bread multimillionaire publisher talked of flat taxes and less government to growers in a small orange-packing house, there were questions you just don't get in the big city.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Where do you stand on those such as

the salmon

what not, and having -- reestablishing salmon in the San Joaquin River and  
the water taken away from us?

DORNIN: And answers tailored to his audience.

kind

going to do the

STEVE FORBES (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: We need the  
of nourishment you get from these oranges, and we're  
political equivalent of it.

Forbes would

DORNIN: Citrus grower Kristen Smith (ph) was surprised  
bother to stop in her tiny town of Strathmore.

made

KRISTEN SMITH, CITRUS GROWER: Everything he talked about  
sense to me.

road trip is

DORNIN: Photo ops and the always-welcome news that the  
paying off.

primary.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm going to vote for you in the

doesn't always

DORNIN: But in out-of-the-way places, campaign fanfare  
earn recognition.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Who is he?

DORNIN (on-camera): He's running for president.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, is he?

was just -- he

on it.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I just came up to the fair and I  
was passing these out so I -- and I got one -- read up

campaign tour,

to all 50 states since

DORNIN: While it may seem a little early for a folksy  
Forbes never really left the campaign trail. He's been  
'96.

county fairs in

mission and a theme

(voice-over): Trying to add the common touch, from  
Bakersfield to rotary luncheons in Fresno, a man with a  
song to match.

(MUSIC, "ON THE ROAD AGAIN")

Rusty Dornin, CNN, Bakersfield, California.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

WOODRUFF: There's much more ahead on INSIDE POLITICS.  
We'll look at the political maneuvering following the president's tax cut veto.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: The bill is too big, too bloated, places too great a burden on America's economy.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WOODRUFF: Also ahead, a veteran New York politician's view of Hillary Clinton's possible Senate race: We'll talk with Geraldine Ferraro.

Plus...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

KATHLEEN KOCH, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): With education, a hot political issue, and home schooling, a growing trend, politicians are taking notice.

(END VIDEO CLIP) WOODRUFF: Kathleen Koch, on an issue that is hitting home for many voters and candidates.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

WOODRUFF: At the White House today, President Clinton followed through on his threat to veto the GOP tax cut. And the partisan back and forth surrounding the veto was pretty predictable, as well.

Details now, from CNN's John King -- John.

JOHN KING, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT: Strange to think, Judy, that a president would stage a public ceremony, a celebration of the fact that he was denying the American people nearly \$800 billion in tax cuts. But president is so confident he has the upper hand in the budget battle with Congressional Republicans, he did just that today in the Rose Garden here at the White House. The president, with the veto pen, sending the tax-cut plan back up to Republicans. In it, a cut in income-tax rates, a cut in the so-called marriage penalty faced by two-income couples, an easing of capital-gains taxes and estate taxes.

But the president has kept the upper hand in this debate by saying the Republican plan would force devastating cuts in popular programs, and he echoed that message today, as he explained his veto.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

CLINTON: Nearly a trillion dollars in tax cuts, but not one dollar for Medicare. I will veto this bill, because it is wrong for Medicare, wrong for Social Security, wrong for education and wrong for the economy.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

KING: Now, Republican leaders rushed out to dispute the president's assertions. They say, they are working to spend more on education and that they are working to protect Medicare and Social Security. And beyond that, the Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott insisting today, that at a time when the federal government is building a growing budget surplus, the American people deserve some of their money back.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SEN. TRENT LOTT (R-MS), MAJORITY LEADER: The American people know that they are overtaxed, taxes are too high. This was a broad tax relief package that would provide relief to marriage families, to women to go back into the work place, for education in America, for low-income Americans. It is a good bill. And I regret the president has stolen this tax cut from working American families. But we will be back.

(END VIDEO CLIP) KING: Now, the president said he was still open to a compromise with congressional Republicans this year, but most Republican leaders say that is very unlikely to happen. They see no evidence the president is willing to budge from his bottom line of \$250 billion to \$300 billion in tax cuts. Republicans say, that's not enough, and if they can't get more out of the president, they'd rather carry this debate on into campaign 2000 -- Judy.

WOODRUFF: All right, John King, reporting from the White House.

Well, amid all that talk of taxes, GOP presidential candidate Gary Bauer today offered his own proposal, to replace the current system with a 16-percent flat tax. Bauer joins us now to talk about the plan and campaign 2000.

Gary Bauer, thank you for being with us.

GARY BAUER (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: My pleasure.

WOODRUFF: Steve Forbes is the one, frankly, who's been out there talking about a flat tax for some years. How is your plan different from his?

BAUER: There is a big difference, Judy. And it's really important. I discovered, in looking at his plan, that he takes away everybody else's deductions, and exemptions and so forth, that he's got a major new deduction for big corporations, so that they can write off all of their costs of investment the first year they make it. The result is, that a lot of "Fortune" 500 companies would pay zero tax while waitresses, truck drivers and others pay who knows what -- 20, 22, 25.

It's not going to fly. That would kill the Republican Party. My plan is 16 percent for everybody. Waitress 16 percent, corporation 16 percent. It's fair and it's simple.

WOODRUFF: How can it be family friendly when the richest are paying the same rate. 16 percent, as the people with lower incomes?

BAUER: Well, I think the core thing here is that families under my plan get generous allowances for the investments they're making in their children. And I also cut payroll taxes, Social Security taxes, by about 20 percent. So a lot of families in the working-class, lower-middle class area are going to have a major tax cut, and in some cases, will pay no taxes at all.

WOODRUFF: What do you say to those -- well, I'll just quote Steve Forbes. He said this plan, quote, "is a disaster that would kill job creation in the economy and drive a lot of companies overseas." Bottom-line argument being, this is not friendly to business.

BAUER: Well you know, I think that's a tremendously -- a statement that exposes a lot. Is Steve Forbes suggesting that the only way American companies will stay in America is if we bribe them with tax write-offs? He's the one that has argued for the last several years that we've got to stop all the write-offs, stop all the loopholes and have a simple plan.

Well, if it's good enough for the steel worker to lose all of his write-offs, if it's good enough for the cab driver to lose all his write-offs, then it ought to be good enough for the big corporations to lose their write-offs -- that's fairness, and I think that's the American people will embrace my plan.

WOODRUFF: Let me broaden out a little bit here, Gary Bauer, and ask you, many people view and you Steve Forbes as vying -- among others -- vying for the so-called religious conservative vote. Number one, is that what you are doing? And number two, if you are, are you being successful at it?

BAUER: Gee, I think there's going to be a conservative that emerges in this race as the major alternative to Governor Bush, and it's not just religious conservatives; I think defense conservatives, economic conservatives and so forth.

Out in Ames, Iowa, a few weeks ago, I beat almost every conservative in the race. Many of them had run many times before. I think I'm going to be that conservative in the race, and I believe I'm going to go on and get the nomination.

WOODRUFF: And yet your campaign, we understand, has lost a few of your -- you lost a few staff people in the last few weeks.

BAUER: Right. Absolutely.

WOODRUFF: Your position in the public opinion polls -- it's early, but your position hasn't changed very much. How do you persuade people you want to support you that you have a real shot at this nomination?

BAUER: Well First of all, the polls don't matter, the votes matter. And in Ames, Iowa, I came in fourth, beat everybody except the son of a former president, the son of a tycoon, and Mrs. Dole, who is the wife of the last Republican presidential candidate. For the son of a janitor, that's not a bad showing.

And I am moving up, though, in the polls. I was third in Michigan the other day, moving up in Iowa and New Hampshire. We've had endorsements from key people in those states. In fact, in those states, state legislators and others are supporting other candidates, have in just the last two weeks switched to my campaign.

I think as people pay attention, as we get those presidential debates -- which I can't wait for -- it's my campaign that's going to have the surprises.

WOODRUFF: Let me finally ask you about -- we had Pat Buchanan on the program a few moments ago, asking him about his view of the Allied role in World War II. Do you agree with his -- what he lays out in this book, essentially that the Allies shouldn't have moved in to fight Hitler as early as they did?

BAUER: Right. You know, I haven't read the section of the book. I've only been relying on press reports. But I remember my dad staying up late at night telling me about what he thought was the most important thing he did in his entire life and that was liberate Europe. We were attacked by Japan in World War II. When we fought back, Germany declared war on us. I think that episode in our history was one of the most noble episodes in the history of man. We didn't do it to gain territory or wealth, we did it for other people's freedom.

WOODRUFF: Should Pat Buchanan stay in the Republican Party or go to the Reform Party, which it looks like he's going to?

BAUER: You know, I think there is a brutal battle going on for the heart and soul of this party, and I don't want one conservative to leave. We need every one of them. I think conservatives are going to

win the battle. So I  
wish they would all stay in.

WOODRUFF: Gary Bauer, thank you very much for being with  
us.

BAUER: Thank you, Judy. My pleasure.

WOODRUFF: When we return...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JON CORZINE, NEW JERSEY SENATE CANDIDATE: For me, the  
reason to go to the United States Senate is to be an  
advocate for meeting  
our society's most important challenges.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WOODRUFF: But is that enough for the people of New  
Jersey to vote for  
Jon Corzine on Election Day?

Also, Hillary Rodham Clinton on the home turf of her  
potential rival for the  
U.S. Senate seat from New York.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

WOODRUFF: A new poll shows Democrat Jon Corzine is not  
well enough  
known in New Jersey for many people to have formed an  
opinion of him,  
but that is not stopping the wealthy former Wall Street  
dealmaker. Today, he  
officially declared that he is running for the U.S.  
Senate seat being vacated  
by Frank Lautenberg.

Deborah Feyerick reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DEBORAH FEYERICK, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): He's  
worth \$350 million.

CORZINE: I have not spent my life in politics.

FEYERICK: Jon Corzine.

FEYERICK: CORZINE: I don't even know how to take an applause line.  
A farmer's son who married a coal miner's daughter. He  
made his fortune climbing the ranks at Goldman Sachs, the investment  
banking powerhouse he helped take public early this year as company  
chairman. That controversial move created bitter divisions and  
ultimately cost Corzine his

job, which is why this 52-year-old New Jersey Democrat is free to run for the Senate.

CORZINE: For me, the reason to go to the United States Senate is to be an advocate for meeting our society's most important challenges.

FEYERICK: They're challenges his campaign lists as universal health care, long-term care for seniors, quality public education through college, and urban renewal: an ambitious Democratic platform, though shaped with a Wall Street sensibility.

CORZINE: Let's create an inner-city investment bank to bring venture capital, new business and new jobs into cities that have been left behind, or left out of our great prosperity.

FEYERICK: But it's terms like "venture capital," which have Democratic rival Jim Florio criticizing Corzine's run as a hostile takeover.

JIM FLORIO (D), NEW JERSEY SENATE CANDIDATE: And the question is: can folks who come from that sort of background fully understand the needs and the aspirations of working people?

FEYERICK: Florio is New Jersey's ex-governor, who's 2.8 billion tax increase in 1990 opened the door for the current administration.

(on camera): When Republican governor Christie Whitman pulled out, all of sudden the New Jersey Senate race became a lot more competitive on both sides. National attention shifted to Jon Corzine, a Democrat with an impressive resume, but almost no name recognition among most voters.

(voice-over): Which is where Corzine's personal fortune will come in handy. Though he is looking for campaign contributions, his spokesman says Corzine is ready to spend as much as \$10 million out of his own pocket on the primary. Corzine who has donated generously to Democrats in the past is already swaying local political heavyweights, like Newark's mayor, Sharp James.

SHARP JAMES, MAYOR OF NEWARK: This campaign will be about issues, and perhaps that's why I'm standing next to Jon Corzine.

FEYERICK: Serious backing that could make Corzine a serious contender.

Deborah Feyerick, for CNN, Summit, New Jersey.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

WOODRUFF: In neighboring New York, another Senate race, and today first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton made her first public campaign trip to the Bronx, where she endorsed a boost in the minimum wage. This was another of the first lady's exploratory Senate campaign trips, as she prepares for a likely matchup with New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani.

Joining me now to discuss the New York Senate race is former Democratic vice presidential nominee, Geraldine Ferraro, who is also a veteran of a New York Senate race. Thank you very much for being here.

GERALDINE FERRARO, FMR. VICE PRES. CANDIDATE: Delighted to be here, Judy, thanks.

WOODRUFF: A question about Hillary Clinton, no difficulty with name recognition, everyone in New York who's picked up a newspaper in the last seven years knows who she is. Why is she having such a hard time in the public opinion polls at this stage?

FERRARO: Because I think it's just too early. And I have to tell you, I don't think the public opinion polls are really reflecting the response that she is getting. I was speaking to Clarence Norman today, who is the leader in Brooklyn, and I said to him, what is happening in when she went to Brooklyn? I said, what happened in the churches? And she said -- he said in one church they actually had to hold back the crowds, they were trying to push through security just to touch her. She's going to have a tremendous amount of support in the African-American community, and you're not going to see that in the polls, certainly not this early of a stage.

WOODRUFF: The carpetbagger issue?

FERRARO: I had -- again, coming down the plane there is an ad in the "New York Times," in the "Home and House" section today for sofa's, and in one of them -- it's becoming a joke -- saying, you know, Hillary, we've got the perfect sofa for you and it will look great in Westchester County, and our sofa will probably last longer than any job that you need to get. But I mean it's -- people in New York state are very relaxed about this stuff. I think the carpetbagger issue, you know, piqued maybe about a month ago and right now I think people are very, very cool with it.

WOODRUFF: Congressman Rangel -- you say people are sort of calm about this. Congressman Charles Rangel, though, said the other day, he said, "It's time for Mrs. Clinton to make a decision one way or another. Don't keep dragging this out."

FERRARO: Yes.

WOODRUFF: What is it -- does it serve her well to delay a decision?

FERRARO: You know, I got criticized the same way she did. Tell me why you have to announce. I mean, she's going to run. I can't imagine that she's not going to. And I think that the longer that she waits -- I mean, you see much more definitive mode on how she's appearing in campaign stops and things like that. But she'll do it in her time. And I -- we're a year ahead -- more than a year out from the election. She doesn't have a primary. I don't know why people are pressing her. She'll do it when she's ready and she'll do it when she's finished listening and visiting and going throughout the state and convincing people on this one-on-one basis that she really does care about the people of the state want and she really wants to represent us.

WOODRUFF: Will it affect her race that there will be, at this point we have every reason to believe a viable race between the vice president, the man who's her husband's vice president, and Senator Bill Bradley going on at the same time?

FERRARO: Yes. No -- well it's not really going to be

going at the same

time, because our primary, our presidential primary is in March whereas our election, you know, her election is in November. So it won't be going on at the same time.

WOODRUFF: So you don't see an overlap?

FERRARO: I don't see it impacting on her at all. No, no.

Vice President

Gore, his ability to raise money, his ability to do well in New York state?

FERRARO: I don't think his ability to raise money, because it seems like New York has an unlimited amount of money. We have people coming in from all over the country to raise money there. I don't think that's a problem for him. I think his bigger problem is Bill Bradley, it's not, you know, Hillary Clinton. His big problem is that Bill Bradley has begun to establish a toehold in New York and the polls are reflecting that he is going to do very well.

WOODRUFF: Why isn't Gore doing -- the vice president doing any better in New York?

FERRARO: I don't think it's, why isn't he doing better? I think, why is Bradley doing as well as he is?

WOODRUFF: Well then, why is Bradley?

FERRARO: Yes. And Bradley is doing as well as he is for one thing: because he was a New York Knick, for another -- I mean, good God, I mean, people -- I've never seen expressions on men's faces as watching an audience watching him. And I was at a alumni lunch in which he spoke, an alumni lunch last March, and watching the boys in the audience, I mean, they were like boys.

WOODRUFF: But are you saying that's the only reason?

FERRARO: No, I'm also saying he also has -- I mean, people know him, He's represented as a senator, a neighboring state. He's been in and out of our media market for a good deal of time, so they know him and they can assess his qualities and characteristics; they know him

as a leader, and I

think that's probably it. I think Gore hasn't been in  
the state as much as Bill  
Bradley.

WOODRUFF: Very interesting. Geraldine Ferraro, we  
appreciate your  
being with us.

FERRARO: It was delightful as usual.

WOODRUFF: Thank you.

FERRARO: Thank you.

WOODRUFF: Still to come:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

LUKE WHITE, STUDENT: Home schooling was very enjoyable  
for me,  
because I got to study on my own, at my own pace, you  
know, learn what I,  
you know, in a lot of ways, wanted to.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WOODRUFF: An advocate of home schooling speaking out.  
But are  
politicians listening?

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

WOODRUFF: George W. Bush and other Republican  
presidential  
candidates will take part in a home-schooling conference  
here in Washington  
tomorrow. Teaching children at home is no longer  
something favored just by  
the religious right. It is an issue that other  
politicians are taking note of.

Kathleen Koch reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

UNIDENTIFIED CHILD: A, B, C, D.

KOCH (voice-over): School is in session, but the  
classroom is at home and  
mom is the teacher.

JODY WHITE, HOME SCHOOL TEACHER: It just seemed sort of  
right,  
in a lot of different ways, to keep them home and train  
them and be able to  
spend the time with them to, you know, teach them our  
values.

KOCH: It's estimated that as many as 1.5 million

children are home schooled in the United States. And its appeal has broadened beyond religious conservatives to more liberal-minded voters, including Democrats.

JANET PARSHALL, FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL: They'll come because they would rather that a child get a much more stringent sort of Aristotle approach of academics, aesthetics and athletics, and they're not seeing that kind of balance in the public school.

KOCH: Professional educators, though, worry whether home-schooled children are being short-changed.

PAUL HOUSTON, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION: Some states have that built into their home-schooling laws, which require regular testing of the students to make sure they are making academic progress and that sort of thing. Other states require nothing, and so it's a mixed front out there.

KOCH: Royce and Jody White are home schooling their five children. All regularly test above grade level. Nineteen-year-old Luke is a senior at George Mason University.

L. WHITE: Home schooling was very enjoyable for me, because I got to study on my own, at my own pace, you know, learn what I -- you know, in a lot of ways, wanted to.

KOCH (on camera): With education a hot political issue and home schooling a growing trend, politicians are taking notice. Five Republican presidential candidates will campaign this week at a home-school conference here in Washington.

MICHAEL FERRIS, HOME SCHOOL LEGAL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION: We would like them to know that what we want from the government is to be left alone.

KOCH (voice-over): Left alone to teach what parents want, even if that means sacrificing proposed federal vouchers or tax credits.

ROYCE WHITE, PARENT: I won't let it stop me. We haven't so far. So we're not going stop soon because we don't have the money, even if taxes

get worse.

growing across  
KOCH: Home-schooling true believers, whose ranks are  
party lines.

Kathleen Koch, for CNN, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

POLITICS. I'm  
WOODRUFF: And that is all for this edition of INSIDE  
Judy Woodruff.

"WORLDVIEW" is next.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-SEP-1999 15:52:53.00

SUBJECT: FW: ACT UP Request

TO: Charles W. Burson ( CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laura M. Quinn ( CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour ( CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Monica M. Dixon ( CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston ( CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane ( CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter ( CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones ( CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Ron Klain ( CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 09/27/99  
03:52 PM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale@AIDSAction.org>  
09/27/99 02:23:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: "'Brazile, D'" <dbrazile@gorennet.com>, "'Iskowitz, Michael'" <MEIskowitz@aol.com>, Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP, Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP  
CC:  
Subject: FW: ACT UP Request

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

>From: We The People [mailto:wtp@CritPath.Org]  
>Sent: Friday, September 24, 1999 7:26 AM  
>To: fastfax  
>Subject: ACT UP Request

>  
>

>ACT UP, which has been leading the fight to assure that people with AIDS  
>around the world are able to benefit from progress in AIDS treatments, is  
>in need of funds. We The People would like to share the message below  
>with

>the readers of fastfax in the hope that you'll be willing to help.

>

>:::Dire request for Funding Leads:::

>

>As most people know, there was a giant victory on Friday September 17.

>

>AIDS activists faced down the United States Government and every drug  
>company in the world.

>

>Al Gore removed his obstructions to South Africa's efforts to manufacture  
>its own affordable versions of essential medicines.

>

>Hundreds of thousands of South Africans will have access to treatments  
>that will save their lives.

>

>BUT, THIS IS STILL ONLY ONE COUNTRY.

>

>U.S. trade policy still denies life-saving medicines to many poor nations.

>

>ACT UP Philadelphia is sponsoring a giant demonstration targeting  
>Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. Trade Representative for Clinton and Gore.  
>We will be demanding that the deal extended to South Africa be extended  
>to all poor nations.

>

>Today, we reserved 11 buses to transport activists from Philadelphia. We  
>are also paying for a busload from Baltimore, and coordinating  
>turnout from Washington, Boston, and Wilmington. We will fax out  
>thousands of flyers and press releases. We are assisting (a little bit)  
>with turn out from New York City. We are likely to have a steep legal  
>expenses bill for this action. The speakers need to be transported.

>

>Each bus from Philadelphia costs \$750, by the time we pay for food.

>

>Philly buses alone will run \$8250. Overall, we are likely to spend  
>approximately \$12,000 on this demonstration.

>

>ACT UP Philadelphia is an all-volunteer group, comprised almost entirely  
>of very low income people. We do not have \$12,000, and a great deal of  
>the funds we have on hand are committed to another one of our three  
>active campaigns.

>

>SO, if you have funds you would like to donate to ACT UP or to a 501-c3

>fiscal sponsor, please PLEASE do so.

>

>If you have any ideas of organizations that would look favorably on a  
>funding proposal for this campaign, please let me know.

>

>We wish to continue this campaign, and capitalize on the momentum gained  
>by last week's historic victory.

>

>Contact me at 215.731.1844 with any leads.

>

>Thanks.

>Paul Davis

>pdavis@critpath.org

>ACT UP Philadelphia

>FIGHT BACK

>215.731.1844 Voice

>215.731.1845 Fax

>

>

>-----

>To unsubscribe send an email to:

>requests@talklist.com

>with

>UNSUBSCRIBE FASTFAX

>in the BODY of the message.

>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen E. Kaufmann ( CN=Karen E. Kaufmann/OU=OA/O=EOP [ OA ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1999 14:56:22.00

SUBJECT: Articles

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:  
Here they are. I have to e-mail the WSJ ones separately since there isn't a way to put in page breaks yet.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:  
[Image]

[Image]Article 1 [Image] [Image]Return to Headlines [Image]  
[Image] [Image] [Image]  
[Image]

Politics & Policy

Gore Hopes New AIDS Pact Will Help Shake Protesters  
By Bob Davis

08/12/1999  
The Wall Street Journal  
Page A24  
(Copyright (c) 1999, Dow Jones & Company, Inc.)

WASHINGTON -- The last thing that Al Gore's presidential campaign needs is a band of AIDS demonstrators dogging him from event to event and attracting television coverage.

But from the moment he announced his candidacy in Carthage, Tenn., in June to an appearance last weekend in New Hampshire, protesters have turned out to accuse him of heartlessness toward AIDS sufferers in South Africa. Their mantra: "Gore's greed kills."

Now Mr. Gore is trying to put the problem behind him by striking a deal with South Africa. At issue is a two-year-old U.S. campaign to persuade South Africa to scrap a new law that could cut the cost of AIDS drugs imports, but which U.S. pharmaceutical companies believe would undermine their patent rights.

At the vice president's urging, U.S. negotiators are easing their demands and no longer seek the law's repeal. Instead, they are asking South Africa merely to sign a statement promising that the new law, which has yet to take effect, won't violate intellectual property rights -- promises that the South Africans have already made orally. Negotiators are pressing to complete an agreement in time for a meeting between Mr. Gore and South African President Thabo Mbeki around Sept. 20.

But it is far from clear that the proposed solution will satisfy either the protesters or the pharmaceutical companies. The South Africans "would need to modify the law," says Shannon Herzfeld, senior vice president for international affairs at the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. A statement "is not an acceptable outcome."

The AIDS protest highlights a perennial campaign challenge: how to make sure issues that spring from obscurity don't come to dominate a campaign and throw it off course. Mr. Gore's ability to make the AIDS and South Africa issue disappear is an early test of his political adroitness. "The goal of a campaign is not to get distracted by distractions," says Tad Devine, a Democratic political consultant.

Mr. Gore had every reason to expect that South Africa would be a boon for him politically. For the past five years, he has been co-chairman of a U.S.-South African binational commission with Mr. Mbeki. The panel has resolved longstanding trade disputes, expanded South Africa's rural electrification and advised Pretoria how to privatize telecommunications. "Gore is the point person with South Africa," says Commerce Secretary William Daley.

But Mr. Gore's visibility has made him a target, too, for protesters who are opposed to U.S. trade policy concerning pharmaceuticals.

In late 1997, South Africa passed a law to cut the price of drugs to treat AIDS, which is ravaging the country. But it permitted two controversial practices. One, called parallel importing, is a form of "gray market" retailing. Importers would buy drugs from the cheapest sources available, whether or not manufacturers give their approval. The other, called compulsory licensing, would let the South African government license local companies to produce cheaper versions of drugs whose patents are held by multinational firms.

"Not only are [AIDS] medicines too expensive to even contemplate in South Africa," says Ian Roberts, an adviser to South Africa's Health Ministry, "but even some medicines that treat complications are becoming unaffordable."

Not surprisingly, pharmaceutical companies find the practices abhorrent because they can slash profits, undermine relations between manufacturers and distributors and weaken patent rights. Forty drug companies sued in South Africa's courts to overturn the law, and the government has held up implementation until the case is resolved. U.S. firms enlisted the U.S. trade representative's office to press South Africa to reverse course.

But the trade representative has a problem: Neither parallel importing nor compulsory licensing is barred by international trade agreements. Even so, under U.S. law covering unfair trade practices, the trade representative is required to muscle countries anyway to comply with U.S. wishes.

In April, the U.S. trade representative listed South Africa on a "watch list" of countries whose protection of intellectual property is suspect, a move that can discourage foreign investment. Meantime, Commerce Department, State Department and trade officials have pressed South Africa to change its law.

"The U.S. is trying to get more than it got in [international] agreements," says Gary Hufbauer a trade expert at the Institute for

International Economics in Washington. "It's a little bit of bluff."

Usually, such tactics attract little notice at home. But South Africa is a special case because its AIDS problem is so severe and because its future is so important to black voters in the U.S. whose support Mr. Gore needs. James Love, a pharmaceutical company opponent who heads the Consumer Project on Technology, a Ralph Nader-backed group here, relayed details of the controversy to ACT UP, the activist AIDS organization that specializes in confrontational tactics.

Mr. Gore was targeted, says ACT UP co-founder Eric Sawyer "because he has direct ability to impact negotiations with the South Africans."

Indeed, even before the protesters started hounding him, Mr. Gore had tried to ease the confrontation. During a meeting of the binational commission in August 1998, Mr. Gore and Mr. Mbeki agreed on a framework to resolve the issue that involved reducing drug prices and respecting international agreements, artfully avoiding the question of the validity of South Africa's law.

When trade experts still couldn't reach a deal, the two men agreed during a meeting last February to assign the issue to a new trade council set up by the commission, to assure that top officials would focus on the dispute. "The vice president began pursuing this a year ago when no one was watching," says Tom Rosshirt, Mr. Gore's foreign-policy spokesman.

However, South African and U.S. officials say that the pace of negotiations quickened considerably after ACT UP began its protests in mid-June. A week later, Mr. Gore's political director, Donna Brazile, suggested to her old boss, Eleanor Holmes Norton, the congressional delegate for Washington, D.C., that the Congressional Black Caucus might want to write the vice president and have him spell out his views.

On June 25, a day after he received the letter, Mr. Gore responded that he supported compulsory licensing and parallel importing -- a far different position than U.S. negotiators had originally taken -- and then he added the caveat "so long as they are done in a way consistent with international agreements."

Effectively, that meant the U.S. would try to negotiate a statement affirming that South Africa would follow international norms, as South African officials had repeatedly said they would do. The U.S. dropped efforts to change South Africa's law. Instead, the pharmaceutical companies would be left to pursue their case to invalidate the law and to try to negotiate a settlement with South Africa's new health minister.

U.S. and South African trade officials now are dickering over the wording of a final deal to make sure it doesn't prejudice the industry court case. U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky conferred by videoconference with her South African counterpart on July 28 on the AIDS issue, and trade negotiators continue to swap letters.

Mr. Sawyer, the AIDS activist, says he would welcome an agreement as a "partial resolution," but he still may continue the protests. He wants Mr. Gore to champion a plan to produce AIDS drugs cheaply.

"If I were the vice president, I wouldn't worry so long as there is a deal," says Ms. Norton, the congressional delegate. As for the protesters, "Nothing will satisfy them."

[Image]Display as: [Image]Return to Headlines [Image]  
[Image]  
[Image]

[Image]

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

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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

TEXT:

[Image]

[Image]Article 1 [Image] [Image]Return to Headlines [Image]  
[Image]  
[Image]  
[Image]

[Image]

Technology & Health

U.S., South Africa  
End Trade Battle  
Over AIDS Drugs  
By Bob Davis

09/20/1999  
The Wall Street Journal  
Page B6  
(Copyright (c) 1999, Dow Jones & Company, Inc.)

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. and South Africa ended their trade battle over AIDS drugs, relieving a major headache for Vice President Al Gore.

Under the agreement, which was largely settled on South Africa 's terms, South Africa agreed that it won't apply a new pharmaceuticals law in a way that violates international agreements on intellectual property. South African officials had regularly said they hadn't any intention of violating their obligations but hadn't confirmed the pledge in writing.

In late 1997, South Africa passed a law to cut the price of drugs to treat AIDS, which is ravaging the country. But it permitted two controversial practices. One, called parallel importing, is a form of "gray market" retailing. Importers would buy drugs from the cheapest sources available, whether or not manufacturers give their approval. The other, called compulsory licensing, would let the South African government license local companies to produce cheaper versions of drugs whose patents are held by multinational companies. South Africa has yet to publish regulations detailing how it will carry out the practices in question.

Initially, U.S. trade negotiators pressured South Africa to repeal the law. South African health and trade officials resisted, and their cause was taken up by AIDS activists in the U.S. Those activists have dogged Vice President Gore at campaign appearances around the country, chanting "Gore's greed kills."

The criticism outraged Mr. Gore and his aides, who had long been trying to mediate the dispute. The vice president is the U.S. head of a commission that oversees U.S.- South Africa relations.

Mr. Gore pressed U.S. trade officials to work out a deal, and his aides have been checking weekly on the progress of the talks, said administration officials. The vice president wanted the matter settled before he meets with South African President Thabo Mbeki in New York on Thursday.

Despite his efforts, Mr. Gore didn't take any credit for the deal. Rather, his office released a statement saying, "The vice president is pleased the issue has been resolved and he is eager to continue working with President Mbeki and others to confront the issue of AIDS in Africa."

A spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, which had recently suspended a lawsuit challenging the South African law, said the group "applauded the statements" that South Africa would follow international agreements.

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[Image]  
[Image]

[Image]

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===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

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

TEXT:

Copyright 1999 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

September 18, 1999, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 8; Column 6; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 700 words

HEADLINE: South Africa And U.S. End Dispute Over Drugs

BYLINE: By STEVEN LEE MYERS

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Sept. 17

BODY:

The United States and South Africa have reached an agreement aimed at resolving a looming trade dispute over the production of patented drugs to treat AIDS, the Administration announced today.

The United States trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, announced that South Africa had pledged to abide by World Trade Organization rules when it

enacts a new law intended to make it easier to import and produce the drugs locally at lower costs.

The United States, in turn, pledged to drop its demands that South Africa ease parts of the law that had prompted a legal challenge by American and international pharmaceutical companies that blocked the law.

Ms. Barshefsky also indicated the Administration would step back from a review process that could have led to trade sanctions against South Africa.

Although the dispute involved arcane, complex trade and patent practices, it generated considerable attention because advocates for AIDS patients have staged noisy protests at several campaign appearances by Vice President Al Gore, including the speech in June when he officially announced his candidacy.

Mr. Gore became a focus because meetings with South Africa's President, Thabo Mbeki, and the advocates blamed him for Ms. Barshefsky's tough trade stance against South Africa.

Protesters said that Mr. Gore was the Clinton Administration's point man in helping the pharmaceutical industry make money off AIDS drugs. About 300 protesters gathered in Philadelphia in June to chant "Gore's greed kills!"

"The Vice President is pleased this issue has been resolved," a spokesman, Thomas M. Rosshirt, said. "He is eager to continue his work with President Mbeki to confront the crisis of AIDS in Africa and around the world."

The law at the heart of the issue was passed in 1997 with the hopes of giving South Africa's AIDS patients access to less expensive versions of drugs to treat the AIDS virus, which inflicts an estimated 6 million of the country's 44 million people.

PAGE 2

The New York Times, September 18, 1999

The law would apply to all medicines, but the focus of the dispute has been on AIDS since AIDS drugs are so expensive that they are out of reach of most South Africans.

A coalition of American, European and other pharmaceutical companies have challenged the law in South African courts, saying it infringed on their pharmaceutical patents.

The most contentious parts of the law involved two provisions to lower the price of AIDS drugs. The first would allow the import of commercial drugs from third countries where they are available at a lower cost, a practice known as parallel importing.

The second, called compulsory licensing, would allow the South African Government to license local companies to make generic versions of the drugs.

The World Trade Organization allows both practices under certain conditions, but the pharmaceutical companies, backed by the Administration, opposed them.

An American trade official said today that the law was written too broadly and could allow abuses; the official said the Administration was willing to back down from its position now that South Africa has pledged in a letter to strictly abide by the trade organization's conditions.

Eric L. Sawyer, a spokesman for Act-Up, the advocacy group that has been organizing the protests against Mr. Gore, welcomed the decision, calling it a concession by the Administration that was "a positive step" toward making AIDS drugs more accessible.

"It shows Vice President Gore has been listening to us," he said.

The agreement announced today does not resolve the ultimate status of the law, which has not taken effect pending the pharmaceutical companies' legal challenge.

Last week the companies announced they would suspend their challenge and seek a negotiated settlement. South Africa's Health Minister, Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, has said the country was considering redrafting the law.

"I am hopeful that this suspension, coupled with progress made between our two governments, will enable all interested parties to develop the best possible approach to addressing this serious situation, while protecting international property rights," Ms. Barshefsky said in announcing today's agreement.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1999 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

September 18, 1999, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A11

LENGTH: 603 words

HEADLINE: Deal Made On AIDS Drug Sales; U.S., South Africa Reach Agreement

BYLINE: Ceci Connolly, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The United States and South Africa reached an agreement yesterday that supporters say eases the way for the manufacture and sale of more affordable AIDS drugs in South Africa.

The joint "understanding" negotiated by U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky also alleviates a potentially thorny political issue for Vice President Gore less than a week before he meets in New York with South African President Thabo Mbeeki.

Barshefsky agreed to support South Africa's drive to make less expensive versions of AIDS medications available to its disease-stricken people in exchange for a pledge that South Africa would not violate U.S. patent laws.

"The United States very much appreciates South Africa's assurance that, as it moves vigorously forward to bring improved health care to its citizens, it will do so in a manner consistent with international commitments that fully protects intellectual property rights," she said in a statement. "This will enable us to set aside this issue from our bilateral trade agenda."

At the heart of the dispute is a South African law designed to provide better access to low-priced AIDS treatments. American pharmaceutical companies see the law--which allows South Africa's health minister to bring in cheaper imports or locally produced generic drugs--as an infringement on their patent protections. More than 40 companies based in the United States, South Africa and Europe filed suit challenging the law, but recently suspended that court action as negotiations between the two countries progressed.

On the campaign trail this summer, Gore has been hounded by a small band of protesters who accused the vice president of siding with wealthy drugmakers over millions of poor South Africans infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

"Gore's greed kills," the protesters frequently yelled at Gore, claiming he threatened Mbeeki with trade sanctions if South Africa permitted the widespread sale of cheaper drugs.

PAGE 5

The Washington Post, September 18, 1999

But Gore has steadfastly maintained he never made those threats and yesterday

his spokesman said the vice president was ready to help Mbecki tackle the AIDS epidemic in South Africa, where an estimated 1,500 new infections occur each day.

Barshefsky's announcement was the second time this week a Clinton administration decision redounded to Gore's political benefit. On Thursday, the administration abandoned its early objections to exporting encryption technology, a decision that pleased the newly influential high-tech industry.

Yesterday, drugmakers and AIDS activists embraced the oral agreement as an encouraging first step.

Under the agreement, "the South Africans can produce drugs cheaper and do it within international law," said Daniel Zengale, executive director of AIDS Action, a major health lobbying group. "South Africa has clearly done its part. . . . We hope this sets the stage for addressing the epidemic more broadly and addressing the fundamental problem of drug pricing."

Jeff Trewhitt, spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, said the industry believes South Africa's new health minister appears "very flexible" in working with the companies to offer better, more affordable care to the people of her country.

The agreement leaves unresolved the precise details of how South Africa will both abide by international patent laws and make less-expensive AIDS drugs available to patients there. One trade official suggested the South African government is attempting to find a way to adequately compensate drug makers for the licensing of AIDS medicines.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 18, 1999

===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1999 16:27:15.00

SUBJECT: AIDS activists to go after others

TO: Monica M. Dixon ( CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson ( CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard M. Saunders ( CN=Richard M. Saunders/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn ( CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is from an email Eric Sawyer (ACT-UP New York) sent to a reporter.

"Forgot to mention that we are going after Bush for bad gay and AIDS policies and track record in Texas and for refusing to take a position in international AIDS crisis next week when he visits NY and Bradley Too in the near future, for not taking a position too. And we go after Clinton on his role in ignoring the International AIDS crisis and the whole South Africa stuff next week too. Eric.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1999 16:28:39.00

SUBJECT: AIDS protestors say they're targeting POTUS

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

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

TEXT:

Dave:

This is from an email sent by an ACT-UP guy:

Forgot to mention that we are going after Bush for bad gay and AIDS policies and track record in Texas and for refusing to take a position in international AIDS crisis next week when he visits NY and Bradley Too in the near future, for not taking a position too. And we go after Clinton on his role in ignoring the International AIDS crisis and the whole South Africa stuff next week too.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1999 17:08:00.00

SUBJECT: please give this to Jim Babbitt

TO: Todd H. Dennett ( CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP on 10/01/99  
05:07 PM -----

Eric Sawyer <esawyer@igc.org>

10/01/99 04:30:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP

cc:

Subject: FW: press release for 10/6 demo in DC

Tom - FYI Eric

-----Original Message-----

From: healthgap@CritPath.Org [mailto:healthgap@CritPath.Org] On Behalf Of  
jdavids@CritPath.Org

Sent: Friday, October 01, 1999 3:59 PM

To: Multiple recipients of list

Subject: press release for 10/6 demo in DC

ACT UP

Press Release:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: September 30, 1999

CONTACT: Julie Davids, 215.731.1844 o cell: 267-231-4637 o page:

215.212.9050 If

you reach our voice mail, leave a message in box 9.

Protesters Demand U.S. Trade Representative Barshefsky Extend South African  
Trade

Agreement on Medicines to All Nations

30 million with HIV worldwide denied access to lifesaving treatment

Wednesday, October 6 o 12 noon o Dozens of Arrests Expected

Farragut Square, 17th St NW & "Eye" St; march to USTR, 17th St, NW & G St

1000 people with HIV/AIDS and their supporters from ACT UP Philadelphia and  
the

Health GAP Coalition will march and rally on Wednesday, demanding an end to  
US

trade policy that threatens and enforces sanctions against countries

utilizing

legal methods for accessing essential medications. A larger-than-life

puppet

depicting US Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky as a marionette whose  
strings are pulled by drug industry executives, "blood money," dollar bills

featuring Barshefsky's image, and empty pill bottles symbolizing the effect of USTR bullying of nations hard-hit by HIV/AIDS will be featured. Civil disobedience is anticipated.

Charlene Barshefsky uses the trading power and markets of the United States to restrict developing countries from accessing life saving medicines via WTO authorized trade practices. Barshefsky, collaborating overtly with drug manufacturers, routinely instigates penalties and sanctions against poor nations utilizing compulsory licensing or parallel importing. A former timber industry lobbyist, Barshefsky has made heavy-handed enforcement, at the bidding of industry, a hallmark of her rule of USTR.

"The requests for international sanctions coming from PhRMA, the drug company lobby, are uncritically adopted by Barshefsky's office," said Paul Davis of ACT UP Philadelphia, referring to USTR's Special 301 Watch List. "PhRMA is dictating the trade policy of this country. Barshefsky parrots the drug company lie that increasing access to drugs in developing nations will destroy pharmaceutical research. Not only is the majority of drug development in the United States heavily subsidized by U.S. tax payers, most drug companies spend far more on advertising and marketing than research. The pharmaceutical industry is the planet's most profitable industry\*, and it is calling the shots for Barshefsky. Big Pharma would let millions die rather than letting the secret out of drugs are cheap to make." [\*Fortune 500 web page]

90% of HIV cases occur in nations with virtually no access to effective treatments, thus virtually ensuring the suffering and early death of 30 million people. In Zambia, the chance that a 15-year-old will die of AIDS is 60%, according to Callisto Madavo, Regional Director of the World Bank.

After a series of protests, including a 700 person demonstration at a Gore fundraiser in Philadelphia, Barshefsky was recently directed by Vice President Gore to remove all U.S. obstructions to South Africa's compulsory licensing and parallel importing efforts. One in eight South Africans is living with HIV. However, according to Clinton/Gore Administration sources, the agreement with South Africa is an "exception," and the USTR will continue U.S. efforts to block developing countries efforts to produce essential medicines. Protesters demand that all nations be permitted to exercise their rights to provide life-saving medicines, and demand that USTR support countries seeking greater access to medications at the WTO ministerial in Seattle this Fall. Barshefsky is expected to advocate for the weakening of WTO agreements permitting compulsory

licensing  
and parallel importing, particularly with regards to medication.

"Essential medications are not luxuries. They are life-saving, and countries are permitted to manufacture them under international treaties." said Willie Parker, director of the ACT UP Gospel Choir. "We will raise our voices to say no more to a public servant using our tax dollars to kill millions, simply because this Administration cares more for drug company whims than human lives."

Over the past six months, protesters have followed Vice President Gore around the country, accusing him of "Medical Apartheid," siding with the pharmaceutical industry in the battle to guard its patent rights at the expense of human lives. They pledge that disruptions and protests will not cease until the Administration transforms trade policy to support access to essential medications, rather than pharmaceutical companies placing profit before human lives.

"Saving lives in Thailand, Brazil and India is just as vital as saving lives in South Africa," explained Chris Kimmenez of ACT UP Philadelphia. "The United States must cease its harassment of sovereign nations that are taking legal measures to provide essential medications. The U.S. has failed to implement our own laws that could pave the way for drug access," he added, referring to the unused Bayh-Dole legislation (37CFR 404.7), which would allow the U.S. to issue production rights for medications whose patents are held by federal health and research agencies.

Protesters will distribute a new report documenting USTR's role in limiting access to essential medications, including:

- o Thailand, home to approximately one million people with AIDS, where the US government has pressed the government to give up compulsory licensing, parallel imports and price controls on pharmaceuticals. At Bamrasnaradura Hospital in Bangkok, Thailand, only twenty out of two thousand patient who seek treatment each month can afford the triple drug cocktails that have become the standard of care in developed countries. (Health Action International: Essential Medicines and Compulsory Licensing, Nathan Ford and Daniel Berman, 1999; [www.haiweb.org/campaign/cl/mtgsum.html](http://www.haiweb.org/campaign/cl/mtgsum.html))

- o In India, where more than 700 million people live in dire poverty, the US

government has lobbied against compulsory licensing of essential medicines and strong-armed the passage of harmful legislation.

o Throughout Central and Latin America, the US has lobbied against the use of compulsory licensing and parallel imports of essential medicines. On Wednesday, September 8, people with HIV, diabetics and their allies protested across Brazil. While their nation's constitution guarantees access to medicine as a human right, the production of generic medication through compulsory licensing has been all but eliminated in recent years due to US pressure bankrupting public health programs and leaving millions without treatment.

o In Egypt, the US government has reportedly threatened to cut off \$500 million in US Economic aid, if the Egyptian government joins in developing country lobbying efforts on pharmaceutical policies and the WTO.

Compulsory licensing is the process whereby a country issues a permit for manufacturing a generic version of a patented product, paying a royalty to the patent-holder. Parallel importing is the process of shopping around the globe for the best price for a patented product. Both practices are legal and routinely utilized by many industrialized nations. However, Barshefsky takes numerous unilateral actions against poor countries to protect drug manufacturers' monopoly on their products. Most 'essential medicines' are inexpensive to manufacture, and were typically researched and developed largely with U.S. tax dollars.

Compulsory licensing finds its legal basis in Article 31 of the World Trade Organization's TRIPS agreement. It states that Member States may "use the subject of a patent without the authorization of a right holder, including use by the government or third parties authorized by the government," when justified in the public interest.

Michael Kantor, Barshefsky's predecessor, noted that "TRIPS specifically sets out a considerable number of conditions under which compulsory licensing may be utilized for use by those countries wishing to impose limits on intellectual property within its own borders [and] to exclude entirely from the scope of patentable subject matter a range of inventions, including surgical and therapeutic methods. The innovator pharmaceutical companies were not enthusiastic supporters of these provisions, but they were accepted nevertheless by this Administration." (Feb 1, 1996 letter; [www.cptech.org/pgharm/cl.html](http://www.cptech.org/pgharm/cl.html))

Parallel importing is specifically excluded from the TRIPS amendment,

meaning  
that it is impossible for such measures to be in violation of TRIPS.

"Barshefsky flouts international trade agreements like racist sheriffs used Jim Crow laws," said Roy Hayes, ACT UP Philadelphia member who will risk arrest Wednesday, "She interprets the law as she sees fit, then unleashes her dogs and guns to block human rights."

Demands of the Health GAP Coalition  
o The U.S.T.R. and other relevant department heads must cease actions interfering with efforts by poor countries to increase access to essential medicines; the announced terms of Gore's arrangement with South Africa must become U.S. global trade policy;

"Is Ambassador Barshefsky a corporate lapdog, or a killer pit bull for big pharma? Public USTR documents threaten sanctions against countries that stand up for their legal right to provide medication." asked ACT UP Philadelphia member Paul Davis. "We demand that Charlene Barshefsky implement policies that value human lives more than drug company profits," he continued.

o The USTR must support, rather than oppose, the campaign of poor nations, including Venezuela, Uganda, and Sri Lanka to broaden the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement during the WTO Ministerial in Seattle in November to more explicitly exempt essential medicines from the patent system for countries unable to afford "Apartheid prices."

o The USTR must remove South Africa from the 301 Watch List, which targets nations for a wide array of U.S. trade sanctions.

"South Africa was placed on the 301 Watch List during its trade dispute with Gore and Barshefsky over the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing. If the dispute has been settled like Gore wants us to believe, then South Africa should be removed from the list," said ACT UP Philadelphia's Asia Russell

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HEALTHGAP Mailing List [healthgap@critpath.org](mailto:healthgap@critpath.org)

To unsubscribe from HEALTHGAP, send a message with a BLANK SUBJECT LINE to [listproc@critpath.org](mailto:listproc@critpath.org)

In the body of the message state the following:

unsubscribe healthgap

IMPORTANT: If the unsubscription request fails, send a message to healthgap-owner@critpath.org and request to be removed manually.

DO NOT SEND UNSUBSCRIBE REQUESTS TO THE LIST ITSELF.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa B. Ratcliff ( CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1999 19:17:38.00

SUBJECT: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

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

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 10/04/99  
07:17 PM -----

Patrick M. Dorton@EOP  
10/04/99 07:08:38 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP  
cc:  
Subject:HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

Melissa, can you forward this on to your man Tom R. Thanks  
----- Forwarded by Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP on 10/04/99  
07:07 PM -----

Patrick M. Dorton  
10/04/99 06:27:40 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject:HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

----- Forwarded by Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP on 10/04/99  
06:27 PM -----

KLASKY\_HELAIN@ustr.gov  
10/04/99 04:56:00 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

This Wednesday, there is a 1,000 person protest scheduled to take place in front of USTR. To quote from the ACTUP press release (for more information see below): "1000 people with HIV/AIDS and their

supporters from ACT UP Philadelphia and the Health GAP Coalition will march and rally on Wednesday, demanding an end to US trade policy that threatens and enforces sanctions against countries utilizing legal methods for accessing essential medications.....Civil disobedience is expected...."

<http://www.actupdc.org/africa/oct6-press.html>

Message Sent

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

Joseph P. Lockhart@eop  
Michael A. Hammer@eop  
Patrick M. Dorton@eop  
William F. Wechsler@eop  
David C. Leavy@eop  
Richard L. Siewert@eop

Message Sent

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

Lael Brainard/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Richard M. Samans/OPD/EOP@EOP  
D Holly Hammonds/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Matthew P. Schaefer/NSC/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Patrick M. Dorton ( CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1999 19:08:49.00

SUBJECT: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

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

TEXT:

Melissa, can you forward this on to your man Tom R. Thanks  
----- Forwarded by Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP on 10/04/99  
07:07 PM -----

Patrick M. Dorton  
10/04/99 06:27:40 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject:HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

----- Forwarded by Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP on 10/04/99  
06:27 PM -----

KLASKY\_HELAINE@ustr.gov  
10/04/99 04:56:00 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

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<http://www.actupdc.org/africa/oct6-press.html>

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David C. Leavy@eop  
Richard L. Siewert@eop

Message Sent

To:

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Lael Brainard/OPD/EOP@EOP  
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Richard M. Samans/OPD/EOP@EOP  
D Holly Hammonds/OPD/EOP@EOP  
Matthew P. Schaefer/NSC/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-OCT-1999 17:47:24.00

SUBJECT: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

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

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter ( CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd A. Summers ( CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour ( CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 10/04/99  
05:44 PM -----

Richard L. Siewert  
10/04/99 05:02:20 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP  
cc:  
Subject:HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

----- Forwarded by Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP on 10/04/99  
05:02 PM -----

KLASKY\_HELAINE@ustr.gov  
10/04/99 04:56:00 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: HUGE ACT UP PROTEST

This Wednesday, there is a 1,000 person protest scheduled to take place in front of USTR. To quote from the ACTUP press release (for

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd A. Summers ( CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-OCT-1999 20:27:16.00

SUBJECT: [251] Like Father, Like Son - George W. Bush is AWOL on AIDS

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just to let you know you're not alone....

Todd

----- Forwarded by Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP on 10/05/99  
08:26 PM -----

INTAIDS - ACT UP <intaids@hivnet.ch>

10/05/99 08:51:08 PM

Please respond to intaids@hivnet.ch

Record Type: Record

To: Intaids <intaids@hivnet.ch>

cc:

Subject: [251] Like Father, Like Son - George W. Bush is AWOL on AIDS

\*\*\*\*\*  
INTAIDS is an independent forum provided by  
the Fondation du Present <http://www.fdp.org>  
\*\*\*\*\*

ACT UP

Press Release:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: October 5, 1999

Like Father, Like Son - George W. Bush is AWOL on AIDS:

Activists will gather outside of a Bush campaign fundraiser today, at the Sheraton Hotel, West 53rd Street and Seventh Avenue, at 5pm to protest George Bush's appearance in NYC to raise money for his presidential campaign war chest.

Openly gay Texas State Representative Glen Maxey, D-Austin, says "His positions on AIDS and Gay and Lesbian issues are not defined by what policy positions he has taken, but by his lack of positions. Like father, like son - to my knowledge, George W. has never even said the word AIDS in a public setting. Bush's AIDS policy would be defined as benign neglect."

"George W. has a short-lived political career in Texas that is characterized as deadly to people with AIDS. His public policy positions are anti-gay and lesbian, anti-choice, opportunistic and morally bankrupt," says ACT UP/New York member Eric Sawyer. "Like his father, he

abstinence-only sex and AIDS education in public high schools and has signed into law a names-based HIV-positive reporting system that activists say will drive people away from seeking testing for HIV infection.

AIDS Activist have been targeting Al Gore for issues related to access to AIDS drugs in developing countries like South Africa and Gore has responded to try to increase access to AIDS drugs in South Africa. "While Al Gore is aware of the serious problems related to accessing affordable AIDS drugs in countries like South Africa and has recently taken steps to address the problem, George Bush's campaign refuses to even answer our letters requesting that he release a policy statement on the AIDS crisis in the developing world. I guess we should not be surprised, given that he is ignoring the AIDS crisis in Texas," added Sawyer.

Activists demand that George W. Bush take his outdated gay, lesbian and AIDS policies back to Texas and stay out of New York State. George W., your father was not wanted here and neither are you.

CONTACT: Eric Sawyer, 212.864.5672 or cell: 917-951-5758 or Ann Northrop: 212-727-8674. E-mail [esawyer@igc.org](mailto:esawyer@igc.org)

- 
- A posting from [intaids@hivnet.ch](mailto:intaids@hivnet.ch)
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  - For anonymous postings, add the word "anon" to the subject line
  - To join or leave this forum, add the word join or leave to the subject line
  - Browse previous postings or post new messages at:  
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/global/intaids/>
  - Reproduction welcomed, provided source and forum email address is quoted
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The views expressed in this forum do not necessarily reflect those of FdP, unless otherwise stated

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt ( CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-OCT-1999 15:37:39.00

SUBJECT: ACT UP press release includes praise of VP

TO: Richard M. Saunders ( CN=Richard M. Saunders/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Monica M. Dixon ( CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson ( CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn ( CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Below is an excerpt from an ACT-UP release. If they behave themselves tomorrow, do you think maybe it's time for a meeting with them? Eric Sawyer, anyway?

AIDS Activist have been targeting Al Gore for issues related to access to AIDS drugs in developing countries like South Africa and Gore has responded to try to increase access to AIDS drugs in South Africa. "While Al Gore is aware of the serious problems related to accessing affordable AIDS drugs in countries like South Africa and has recently taken steps to address the problem, George Bush's campaign refuses to even answer our letters requesting that he release a policy statement on the AIDS crisis in the developing world. I guess we should not be surprised, given that he is ignoring the AIDS crisis in Texas," added Sawyer.