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SUBJECT: SLATE POLITICS: When is Rape a Federal Case?; Slander Patrol--Gore's Litmus Test

TO: Jason Furman (CN=Jason Furman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

SLATE POLITICS: Wed, Jan. 12, 2000

--dispatch: When is Rape a Federal Case?

--ballot box: Slander Patrol--Gore's Litmus Test

dispatch

When is Rape a Federal Case?

By Dahlia Lithwick

The Federal Rape Rap

If I were a first-grade teacher, I'd have my students put on a Constitution Pageant. I'd dress up the First Amendment kid to look like fire in a crowded theater. I'd have the Second Amendment kid carry an Uzi. I'm not sure what I'd do with the poor kid who has to play the Bill of Attainder, but I would definitely dress up the Commerce Clause kid as Stretch Armstrong.

You won't know Stretch Armstrong unless you were a kid in the '70s, or had a kid in the '70s. Just so we can all be on the same page here, let me explain that Stretch Armstrong was a muscled male action figure--G.I. Joe on steroid shakes--whose body could be tugged and pulled like rubber taffy.

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution (the "Commerce Clause") gives Congress the right to meddle in states' affairs as long as the statute in question purports to regulate interstate commerce. Since the late 1930s, the Commerce Clause has been stretched and tortured to expand federal powers into areas--including farmers' consumption of their own wheat--involving neither interstate activity nor commerce. In a 1964 case involving the refusal of the Heart of Atlanta Motel to comply with the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Supreme Court held that any establishment catering to interstate travelers, or serving food purchased out-of-state, could

be comfortably regulated under the federal Commerce Clause power.

Sneaky ...

Since most of us think the desegregation cases were long overdue, we often overlook the fact that the poor Commerce Clause was tortured beyond recognition to get us there. By the '80s, Commerce Clause jurisprudence had turned Stretch Armstrong into melted mozzarella.

Enter the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Rehnquist--a court that's all about curbing federalism. It's about limiting mushrooming federal powers and letting the states be as backward, narrow-minded, and parochial as they please. The trend began in 1995 in *United States vs. Lopez*, when--for the first time in 60 years--the court invalidated a federal statute (the Gun-Free School Zones Act) as overreaching the scope of Congress' powers.

Today they are poised to do it again. The cases are *United States vs. Morrison* and *Brzonkala vs. Morrison*, and by the time you read this, you will have already heard Nina Totenberg say "Brzonkala" enough times to know that it's not pronounced as it's spelled.

Morrison concerns the Violence Against Women Act, a 1994 federal law, which, among other things, created a private civil cause of action against anyone committing a crime of violence motivated by gender. (And no, no one supplied any answers today to the question of what sorts of rape might not be motivated by gender.) That section of VAWA is being challenged as beyond the scope of Congress' Commerce Clause powers, because it punishes purely private, non-economic activity--rape.

Because Commerce Clause power has become a legal fiction, the attempt to unstretch it and corral it into some bounded, principled thing is bound to be fraught with other legal fictions. Oral argument today is a snuffling, wheezy quest for a limiting principle on federal powers. As the protesters from the National Organization for Women demonstrate on the sidewalk outside ("2-4-6-8: Stop the violence, stop the hate"), inside the justices are carefully counting out how many hypothetical federal statutes they can cram on the head of a pin.

Julie Goldscheid--Christy Brzonkala's attorney--explains that Congress made extensive findings before enacting VAWA--bone-chilling findings about the magnitude of violence directed at women, and the apathy, or at least inefficacy, with which the state criminal justice systems handle it. But Justice Scalia is not interested in congressional findings or the purposes of the act. He wants to know why the act is limited to gender-based violence. He wants to know why Congress cannot enact a federal Robbery Law or federal Murder Law under its Commerce Clause authority.

Goldscheid explains that the states requested federal help in this

matter. Thirty-eight state attorneys general testified before Congress. Thirty-six states signed an amicus (friend of the court) brief detailing the toll taken by violence against women. How unutterably bizarre that the high court and a rapist are "protecting" the states against federal assistance sought by the states themselves.

Solicitor General Seth Waxman rises to speak on behalf of the United States. Immediately, Justices Rehnquist, Kennedy, and Scalia are clambering all over him for a theoretical limit on federal Commerce Clause power. Waxman lays out a four-pronged test cobbled together from the holding in *United States vs. Lopez*. Indeed, throughout his presentation, Waxman is in the uncomfortable position of having to argue that the United States won something in *Lopez*--as if some meaningful jurisprudential lesson might be read into the skid marks left after Rehnquist pulled the brake on the barreling train that was federal power.

Michael Rosman, defending Antonio Morrison, the young man who was sued under VAWA in 1995, does an astonishing job of drawing limiting principles on Commerce Clause powers--so much so that at times it appears as though he'd like to disband Congress altogether. When asked by Justice Breyer for a line between "local and interstate acts," Rosman replies that only economic activities should be subject to federal Commerce Clause authority. Breyer asks: What about federal drug laws? Rosman backs down and concedes that the federal government may regulate some non-economic conduct.

When Congress passed VAWA, it found that domestic violence caused \$3 billion worth of economic harm to women each year due to employee absenteeism alone. Justice Souter asks Rosman why the \$3 billion finding does not represent economic harm. And Justice Stevens is not happy with Rosman's definition of commerce--since it would bar the federal government from proscribing marijuana grown in one's own backyard.

Justice Kennedy asks how it is that the federal government's intercession to protect the 14th Amendment rights of blacks unable to achieve equal protection in a biased system is permissible, while intercession to protect the rights of women is not. To which the answer--never given--is: Because it's 2000 baby, not 1964. And because the reckless, sloppy, well-intentioned Warren court is gone. The Rehnquist court sits high, high up on its wall and guards the boundaries between state and federal. It clarifies, refines, and revises the tests. And it never shines its light on the broken people anymore.

Christy Brzonkala sits in the back of the gallery this morning. In 1994, when she was a freshman at Virginia Tech, Brzonkala was raped in her own dormitory by Antonio Morrison, a varsity football player. After he did so, Morrison allegedly bragged that he liked "to get girls drunk and f--- the s--- out of them." Brzonkala sought help from the university rather than the state criminal system. The Virginia Tech "Judicial Committee" found Morrison

guilty of assault and suspended him for two semesters--with the suspension deferred by the provost until after he graduated. Morrison was thus able to play football for Virginia Tech. Brzonkala dropped out.

If I were a first-grade teacher, I'd have my students put on a Constitution Pageant. And I'd worry about the little girls. I'd teach them not to rely on their universities, or their state courts, or that champion of the underdog--the U.S. Supreme Court--to make the world a fairer place for women. I'd teach them to play football.

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Why Online Polls Are Bunk
http://www.slate.com/netelection/entries/00-01-11_68660.asp

ballot box

Slander Patrol: Gore's Litmus Test

By Jacob Weisberg

John McCain says Al Gore and Bill Bradley are not qualified to be commander in chief "based upon their support of a litmus test for future chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff." The Republican National Committee is now running ads that say the same thing. Leaving aside the minor nuance that Bradley never endorsed any test at all, let alone a "litmus" test for the Joint Chiefs chairman, is McCain right to argue that Gore's position is unreasonable?

Here's what Gore said in the debate on January 5, in response to a question from Peter Jennings on whether he would have a "litmus test" for the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs:

I would try to bring about the kind of change in policy, on the "don't ask, don't tell" policy, that President Harry Truman brought

about after World War II in integrating the military. And I think that would require those who wanted to serve in on the position of--on the Joint Chiefs to be in agreement with that policy. So, yes.

In answer to a follow-up question from Jennings, Gore modified his answer slightly. "I would insist, before appointing anybody to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that that individual support my policy," the vice president said. "And, yes, I would make that a requirement." Requiring "support" is somewhat different than requiring "agreement" (see "Kausfiles" for further analysis of this distinction). After he was attacked for the answer, Gore made clear his preference for his second response over his first. "I did not mean to imply that there should ever be any kind of inquiry into the personal, political opinion of officers in the U.S. military," Gore said, at an impromptu press conference two days later. As Gore belatedly realized, "support" is the better answer, because it leaves open the theoretical possibility of appointing a military officer so honorable that he will work assiduously to implement a policy he personally disagrees with. But in reality, there isn't much of a difference between "support" and "agreement"--certainly not enough to constitute a "reversal," which was how the New York Times characterized Gore's adjustment. Chairmen and members of the Joint Chiefs who "personally" oppose this particular change in policy are not likely to put their feelings aside and implement it. They're likely to try to sabotage it.

Consider what happened to Bill Clinton when he tried to lift the ban on gays in the military in 1993. In theory, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs at that time, Colin Powell, was an obedient officer ranking directly below Clinton in the chain of command. In practice, Powell worked around Clinton to prevent a policy change that he disagreed with. After Clinton was elected but before he was sworn in, Powell gave a speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis in which he told midshipmen that if the new policy violated their beliefs, they should consider resigning from the military.

George Stephanopoulos describes the political reality of the situation in his book *All Too Human*. "I knew we had no cards to play," Stephanopoulos writes, describing Clinton's first meeting with Powell and the Joint Chiefs. "If we didn't work out a compromise with the chiefs, they would sabotage us on the Hill. While they were obliged to obey their commander, they had the right to present their personal views to congressional committees publicly." It was, in fact, the prospect of Powell and the other chiefs testifying before Congress about their personal opposition to allowing gays to serve in the military that gave Senator Sam Nunn the leverage to foist Powell's own preferred compromise of "don't ask, don't tell" on the administration. And had Congress not acted, it's entirely likely that the chiefs would have worked to sabotage the new policy at the bureaucratic level.

For this reason, Gore's "litmus test" position is not merely defensible; it's the only sensible one to take if you seriously

intend to get rid of "don't ask, don't tell." By contrast, Bradley's stance--that he would expect the chairman of the Joint Chiefs to follow his orders--is utterly naive. As for the Republican line that all the Joint Chiefs ever do is offer advice and obey their commander in chief, it's worse than naive. It's disingenuous. Conservatives know that litmus-untested chiefs are likely to try to undermine a Democratic president's effort to allow gays to serve openly in the military. And what's more, Republicans want them to undermine it.

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SUBJECT: SLATE NEWS: Wed., Jan. 12, 2000

TO: Jason Furman (CN=Jason Furman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
SLATE NEWS: Wed., Jan. 12, 2000

--today's papers: Strokes of Luck

--the week/the spin: Case's Best Scenario

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today's papers

Strokes of Luck

By Scott Shuger

The WP and NYT lead with the British government's finding, based on an independent medical examination, that Gen. Augusto Pinochet, under house arrest in England, is too sick to be tried on the human rights charges awaiting him in Spain. This means, say the papers, that Pinochet could instead return to Chile soon. The USAT final edition leads with a saber-rattling leak from the DOJ/Microsoft wrangle: that government prosecutors will shortly offer up during negotiations with MS a proposal for a break-up yielding two companies, one for the Windows operating system, another for software programs. The story says that it's unclear where MS Internet activities would go. A MS spokesman is quoted saying a breakup "would do great harm to the industry." The top non-local story at the LAT (which fronts Pinochet) is the Supreme Court's ruling Tuesday saying the nation's state workers, including

teachers, do not enjoy the federal government's protection against age discrimination, yet another example, says the paper, of the Court's recent championing of states' rights. The NYT fronts the decision. The WSJ runs Pinochet and the Court one-two at the top of its front-page news box.

The papers say that a decision to allow Pinochet--who was found to have suffered a series of small strokes--to return to Chile is in the hands of the Home Secretary and may come next week. The WP and LAT report that Pinochet still may face charges back in Chile. The Post adds that although Pinochet was granted legal immunity in Chile in return for his step-down from power, it's not clear that the current government is willing to honor it. On the other hand, the NYT reminds that while he's been in England, Pinochet has received the support of former P.M. Margaret Thatcher, who it says, was "delighted" with the doctors' report.

The WP reports that Spain and even many human rights advocates will accept Pinochet's escape of the Spanish charges because, as all the papers note, the case has via the British courts created a historic precedent: a former head of state can be brought to trial in another country for crimes against humanity committed in his home country while in office.

The WP off-leads yesterday's 11 percent drop-off in AOL's stock price, significant, notes the paper, because AOL plans to purchase Time Warner with its stock.

USAT fronts the latest wrinkle in the Elian Gonzalez saga. It seems that the Miami family court judge who just delayed the INS plan to return the boy to his father in Cuba employed--during her 1998 election campaign--the spokesman for the boy's Miami relatives as well as the spokesman's wife. The numbers vary a bit from paper to paper, but ballpark, the two received a total of \$60,000. The stories say the Miami court does not require judges in this sort of situation to recuse themselves.

The NYT fronts an Alex Kuczynski effort reporting a surprising image manipulation at CBS News. It seems that the network's evening news broadcast for Dec. 30 and Dec. 31 included images of Times Square with a billboard advertising CBS News. But the billboard and the CBS ad are not actually in Times Square. They were digitally inserted by CBS into the shot. The story says the anchor on the show, Dan Rather, learned about the practice during the broadcast but did not protest. Rather did not return a phone call from the Times. By the way, journalists who don't return phone calls from the press are precisely the sorts who don't hesitate to manipulate content--it's all part of the belief that the rules they constantly apply to others don't apply to themselves.

The WP's "Reliable Source" says Hillary Clinton will appear on Letterman tonight. Maybe the network can digitally give her a prayer in New York.

On the WP op-ed page, Cindy Williams, an MIT researcher, does a good nuts-and-boltsy job of bringing some reality to the topic of military pay raises. The author notes that the alleged gap of 13 percent between civilian and military pay fails to take into account allowances for food and housing. Also, she notes that some of the allowances are not taxed. Such details help to explain why soldiers typically earn more money than 75 percent of civilians with similar backgrounds. And there some concrete earnings examples: a Marine master sergeant with 20 years in makes more than \$50,000, better than a senior fire fighter or police officer, and both of those civilian jobs are as dangerous or more so than the typical military job. And a colonel with 26 years' service makes more than \$108,000. And none of this includes, the op-ed notes, reenlistment and other special bonuses. The one point the author leaves out that would make her argument even stronger: the very young retirement ages available to military personnel. That colonel, for instance, can retire on a nice pension at age 47.

In a letter to the NYT, a working mother explains how her household handles her child's homework: "First ask the babysitter for help; if that fails, try Mom's fax if she's not traveling to close a deal; if that fails, try Dad's fax if he's not in court, and if all of the above fail, call Grandma Ro. (No fax available.)"

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the week/the spin

Case's Best Scenario

By Matt Alsdorf

America Online is buying Time Warner. The \$166 billion deal is the biggest corporate merger ever and would create the world's largest media company, valued at over \$350 billion. Analysts hailed the marriage because 1) Time Warner will be able to market its movies, music, and magazines to AOL's 20 million subscribers; and 2) AOL will be able to use Time Warner's massive cable network to deliver high-speed Internet access. Reporters tripped over themselves to describe the importance of the deal, saying, in order of increasing excitement: 1) it signals "convergence between old media content and the new medium of the Net"; 2) it presages more megamergers, as other companies struggle to keep pace; 3) it "marks the passage of the Internet from an exotic technology into a mass media industry"; and 4) it represents "the triumph of the Internet as the irresistible force in business." Customers were tepid, wondering whether the mammoth company would improve consumers' access to products or increase investors' access to profits. ("Moneybox" asks if AOL paid too much for Time Warner, and "Chatterbox" wonders if Nora Ephron brokered the deal.)

Three Chinese stowaways died on their way to the United States. Their bodies were discovered, along with 15 survivors, inside a metal shipping container unloaded in Seattle. Eighty-seven illegal Chinese immigrants have been arrested in West Coast ports since the new year--almost all on container ships from Hong Kong. Unless the stowaways can prove they were persecuted in China, they will be sent home. Officials were incensed by: 1) the greed of the smugglers, who charge up to \$60,000 per person; 2) the complicity of the shipping lines; and 3) the negligence of Hong Kong authorities. The gloomy spin: This shows the desperate measures people will take to escape Chinese oppression. The rosier spin: This shows the desperate measures people will take to gain American freedom.

A Florida court granted temporary custody of Eli n Gonz lez to his Miami relatives. The state judge ordered Gonz lez to remain in the United States until a hearing in March. Last week, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ruled that the 6 year-old should be reunited with his father in Cuba. The INS could overrule the judge's decision but has hinted that it won't. Gonz lez's Miami relatives said he was gaining a chance at due process and a better life in the States. Most legal experts said the chance would be short-lived, since courts are almost certain to grant permanent custody to the father. Last week's cynical spin: The INS caved to political pressure from Cuba. This week's cynical spin: Florida caved to political pressure from Cuban exiles.

The Postal Service wants to raise prices. If approved by Postal

Rate Commission, stamps for letters and postcards would each increase by a penny in early 2001, to 34 and 21 cents, respectively. The Postal Service spun the rate hike as a competitive necessity that would allow it to maintain universal service, improve technology, and cover rising costs. Critics charged that it would hinder 1) businesses and nonprofits that rely on direct mail; and 2) the Postal Service itself, by providing even greater incentive to use alternative shippers.

Peace talks between Israel and Syria wound down. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara are returning home without an agreement on Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights or Syria's guarantees of security. Their delegations will continue to negotiate, and the leaders will likely meet again in late January. The Clinton administration deemed the talks a success, saying 1) no one expected a breakthrough in the first round; and 2) the unprecedented discussion of substantive issues was a breakthrough. Skeptics said the progress was minimal and questioned whether the "well-rehearsed technique of locking Israel and its adversaries in a negotiating arena, cut off from other distractions, still works as well as it once did."

Al Gore and Bill Bradley reiterated their support of gays in the military. Gore said he would insist that potential appointees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff support allowing gays to serve openly. Bradley said he would require his Joint Chiefs to carry out such a policy. Gore later asserted that he meant what Bradley said. Military officers and the Republican candidates blasted Bradley and Gore for crossing "a boundary between social politics and military policy." Analysts variously said the hubbub revealed that 1) gay voters are increasingly important to Democrats; 2) the candidates are willing to sacrifice popular support in order to court them; and 3) Bradley is better than Gore at doing so.

The flu is hitting the United States. Flu season arrived earlier than in previous years, and the number and severity of infections are higher than average. Some hospitals are delaying elective procedures to deal with the influx of flu patients. The good news: 1) The most widespread flu strains are covered by the current vaccine; and 2) new medications are effective if taken immediately after symptoms appear. The bad news: 1) Fewer than 10 percent of people take the vaccine; 2) it may be too late to get vaccinated this season; and 3) people usually react too slowly to flu symptoms for the new medications to be effective.

Elizabeth Dole endorsed George W. Bush. In her long-expected announcement, Dole likened Bush to Ronald Reagan and said he would repair the presidency's tarnished image. Analysts called it a win for 1) Bush, who gains support from women voters; 2) Dole, who increases her chances of nabbing the vice presidential nomination; and 3) John McCain, who can again cast "Bush as the charmed insider and [himself] as the scrappy outsider."

La Niña is altering winter weather. The effects of the

cooler-than-normal Pacific Ocean currents include 1) balmy temperatures on the East Coast; 2) tornadoes in Kentucky and Mississippi; and 3) cool weather in California. Midwesterners ran for cover. Easterners celebrated with "giddiness usually reserved for the first days of spring." Pessimists called the weather a "spooky" reminder of Mother Nature's power and predicted further climatic changes from the greenhouse effect.

Y2K came and went without terrorism or technological snafus. Airplanes stayed airborne and ATMs dispensed cash as usual. Observers said the Y2K bug's threat 1) was averted thanks to diligent preparation; 2) had been exaggerated by greedy programmers so that customers would commission expensive repairs; and 3) won't pass until companies and governments have used their "backroom systems," which were not repaired as thoroughly as critical programs.

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CREATOR: NavDocSF@aol.com (NavDocSF@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JAN-2000 21:49:49.00

SUBJECT: Re: talking points

TO: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

good op-ed piece in the NYT on DADT today--we put it together back here.

Not

an HIV story or piece, but very important nonetheless.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JAN-2000 17:37:10.00

SUBJECT: podesta guidance for nbc's this week

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/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: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

add GUNS to the list -- specifically meetings with the industry and any other executive actions we may take. Joel, I expect gays in the military to be a major piece of conversation -- President, VP, HRC, Pentagon -- all views.

----- Forwarded by Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP on 01/13/2000
05:35 PM -----

Jason H. Schechter
01/13/2000 04:31:40 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: podesta guidance for nbc's this week

podesta is going on "this week" this sunday - can i get the following
guidance for the interview by 1:00 pm tomorrow? thanks

- *agenda for the year, including sotu plans - anna and patrick - can you just look at guidance we did for joe a few weeks ago and see if it needs updating? thanks - let me know if you want me to send it to you
- *cuba
- *shepherdstown
- *politics - potus campaigning this year, gore views, flotus campaign, etc.
- *gays in the military

Message Sent

To:

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CREATOR: Helaine.Klasky@do.treas.gov (Helaine.Klasky@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JAN-2000 17:05:00.00

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READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: astilwell@ustr.gov (astilwell@ustr.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: William.Wechsler@do.treas.gov (William.Wechsler@do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Date: 01/13/2000 04:24 pm (Thursday)

From: Helaine Klasky

To: NSC Call
CC: amys, patrick
Subject: NSC Call

And for the highlights from today's NSC call:

POTUS going back to Sheperdstown next wed. No end date.

Berger is giving a speech in Delaware on the 24th (per Biden invite) Similar speech as the one he gave at the National Press Club. He also will address the Navy Flag officers (closed press) on the 28th. On Feb 2, he will speak at Woodrow Wilson Center on China/WTO - emphasizing strategic importance, human rights and then will speak at the BRT Feb 8 - Also on China

Drug Certification. Some discussion whether a new procedure should be adopted. Ongoing discussions but for now, we must adhere to current legislation. Big issue, yet again, Mexico.

DOD working on how to unveil the implementation plans for "Don't ask, Don't tell."

Cohen working on op-ed in response to the recent WP oped saying the "Soldiers get paid enough."

I ran through all that the Secretary has done this week and what his public schedule looks like the rest of the month.

MKA is doing a speech at CSIS on democracy. Her speech in Davos is on the Middle East (a read-out of where things stand.) Discussion of the foreign affairs budget.

Daley doing a lot of China meetings on China. Tomorrow giving a speech on ecommerce issues at Fairfax Chamber of commerce, Thursday he will be in NH; and Fri will be in NY and CT dealing with lobster crisis. Will be in Davos for about 3-4 days. Not yet determined what he will do there; what panels he will participate in.

State/USIS: Jan 20 there will be the first meeting of the working group on biotech.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JAN-2000 16:50:47.00

SUBJECT: podesta guidance for nbc's this week

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

podesta is going on "this week" this sunday - can i get the following guidance for the interview by 1:00 pm tomorrow? thanks

*agenda for the year, including sotu plans - anna and patrick - can you just look at guidance we did for joe a few weeks ago and see if it needs updating? thanks - let me know if you want me to send it to you

*cuba

*shepherdstown

*politics - potus campaigning this year, gore views, flotus campaign, etc.

*gays in the military

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Slate Magazine <delivery_morning@slate.com> (Slate Magazine <delivery_morning@slate.com> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JAN-2000 07:34:32.00

SUBJECT: SLATE NEWS: Fri., Jan. 14, 2000

TO: Jason Furman (CN=Jason Furman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
SLATE NEWS: Fri., Jan. 14, 2000

--today's papers: Bradley Gives Gore the Willies

--the week/the spin: First Lady of the Night

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today's papers

Bradley Gives Gore the Willies

By Scott Shuger

The LAT leads with Alan Greenspan's comment in a speech Thursday that nudging interest rates further upwards is necessary to control the temperature of an economy overheated by soaring stock prices. The paper also notes that just hours before Greenspan spoke, President Clinton, in an appearance at the NYSE, said that dangerous inflation didn't seem to be a threat to this economy. No other paper fronts the story, although the WSJ puts it high up in its front-page financial news index. USAT goes with Bill Gates' announcement that, while remaining chairman of Microsoft, he's handing over CEO duties to long-time associate Steve Ballmer. Gates says that he will spend almost all of his time focused on the company's software strategy. The paper says Ballmer might "put a kinder, gentler face on the company" during its antitrust settlement talks with the government, but then quotes his

assessment of any government breakup of the company: "absolutely reckless and irresponsible." The LAT (which high up strongly suggests that Gates will remain the de facto leader of MS) and WP front the story, and the WSJ puts it atop its financial news index, while the NYT puts it inside. The NYT leads with the latest in a story the paper has pretty much owned: the battle between the White House and drug companies over whether or not Medicare should cover prescription drugs. The paper explains that companies have long expressed the fear that coverage would lead to government price-setting on the bulk of their sales. Today's installment: two top drug pharmaceutical executives now say they could accept the coverage. The Times suggests that they are trying to head off a full-on Clinton administration depiction as price-gougers. The WP goes with the very rare sports lead: the NBA Washington Wizards have reached an agreement in principle to give Michael Jordan complete control of the team's front office, including all trades, signings, draft selections and all other personnel decisions. The main remaining fill-in is how much equity in the franchise Jordan will get. A striking defect in the story: no mention of whether or not Jordan is buying that equity share or being given it or what his other compensation would be. The story says Jordan is not considering a comeback as part of the arrangement.

The LAT and NYT front and the WSJ reefers the revelation that under a little known federal program, the government drug control office has been getting advanced looks at scripts for primetime TV shows and making suggestions for changes that send an anti-drug message. Some of the changes have been accepted by producers. Under an agreement with the government, such in-story messages allowed the networks to make more money selling ads because they then don't have to run as many anti-drug public service announcements. The story was broken by Salon, a fact that the papers report on with varying degrees of candor: The LAT comes clean in the 2nd paragraph and the WSJ in the 4th, but the NYT holds off until the 7th.

Citing a story in Thursday's Boston Herald, the LAT fronts and the WP goes inside with Bill Bradley's decision, with ten days to go until the Iowa caucuses, to hit Al Gore for introducing the racially explosive Willie Horton issue against Michael Dukakis during Gore's 1988 presidential primary bid. The controversy was later used against Dukakis to great effect by George Bush. Both papers point out that Bradley had previously been eschewing scorched-earth politics. The Post reports on the novel spin tactics being used by the Gore and Bradley camps: The Gore campaign responded by giving out Michael Dukakis' phone number, and Dukakis is quoted saying Bradley's charge is "nonsense" because the Horton case was already well known in New England. The Bradleyites released the number of Dukakis' campaign manager, Susan Estrich, who is quoted saying the Dukakis campaign was indeed surprised by Gore's raising Horton.

Everybody goes inside with a fresh shift in the demographics of AIDS: the majority of gay men being diagnosed with the disease are now either black or Hispanic.

USAT's front-page "snapshot" shows how Americans rank various high profile crimes for qualification as the "Crime of the Century." According to the paper the number one contender is the JFK assassination. Yet another sign of Boomer myopia: Not even making the list is the Lindbergh kidnapping or the theft of the U.S.' atom bomb secrets.

The WSJ "Washington Wire" reports that ex-Clinton press secretary Mike McCurry introduced a conference speaker the other day as having served in "the first Bush administration."

The NYT runs an op-ed today that says the real reason not to like the AOL/TW deal and its ilk is that mergers inherently dilute the quality of journalism. Of course, as the piece points out, two heads aren't guaranteed to be better than one. But this is a plausible possibility isn't it? After all, this piece has a co-byline; it's by media bigfeet Tom Rosenstiel and Bill Kovach. If they're absolutely right, then why didn't they write better separate articles instead?

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Also in today's Slate <http://www.slate.com>

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In Other Magazines: Dialysis for Your Cat

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Chatterbox: United Killers of Benetton

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the week/the spin

First Lady of the Night

By Matt Alsdorf

America Online is buying Time Warner. The \$166 billion deal is the biggest corporate merger ever and would create the world's largest media company, valued at over \$350 billion. Analysts hailed the marriage because 1) Time Warner will be able to market its movies, music, and magazines to AOL's 20 million subscribers; and 2) AOL will be able to use Time Warner's massive cable network to deliver high-speed Internet access. Reporters tripped over themselves to describe the importance of the deal, saying, in order of increasing excitement: 1) it signals "convergence between old media content and the new medium of the Net"; 2) it presages more megamergers, as other companies struggle to keep pace; 3) it "marks the passage of the Internet from an exotic technology into a mass media industry"; and 4) it represents "the triumph of the Internet as the irresistible force in business." Customers were tepid, wondering whether the mammoth company would improve consumers' access to products or increase investors' access to profits. ("Moneybox" asks if AOL paid too much for Time Warner, and "Chatterbox" wonders if Nora Ephron brokered the deal.)

Augusto Pinochet was ruled unfit for trial. British doctors deemed him too frail mentally and physically to stand trial in Spain on charges of crimes against humanity dating from his days as dictator of Chile. Britain will likely return him to Chile within weeks, and Spain has promised not to fight the decision. Relieved parties: 1) Pinochet, who may escape trial in his home country; 2) Britain, whose relations with Spain and Chile had been strained by the controversy; and 3) human rights groups, who feared public reaction to the prosecution of "a sick, elderly man." The spins, in order of increasing optimism: 1) A murderer got off the hook; 2) a tyrant got a lesson in compassion; and 3) dictators learned that imminent death is their only protection from international law. (Slate's "International Papers" rounds up world reaction to the doctors' findings, and "Explainer" describes the correct pronunciation of Pinochet.)

Hillary Clinton appeared on the Late Show With David Letterman. The host had badgered her for a month to be a guest, but she did not relent until a poll showed that New Yorkers favored her appearance by a margin of 2-to-1. Clinton aced a pop quiz of New York trivia, criticized and complimented Rudolph Giuliani, and traded one-liners with Letterman. The Washington Post said she came across as relaxed, funny, and likable. But critics said it looked like a cold and calculated effort to make Clinton look as though she isn't cold and calculated.

Three Chinese stowaways died on their way to the United States. Their bodies were discovered, along with 15 survivors, inside a metal shipping container unloaded in Seattle. About 100 illegal Chinese immigrants have been arrested in West Coast ports since the new year--almost all on container ships from Hong Kong. Unless the

stowaways can prove they were persecuted in China, they will be sent home. Officials were incensed by: 1) the greed of the smugglers, who charge up to \$60,000 per person and sell the immigrants into indentured servitude; 2) the complicity of the shipping lines; and 3) the negligence of Hong Kong authorities. The gloomy spin: This shows the desperate measures people will take to escape Chinese oppression. The rosier spin: This shows the desperate measures people will take to gain American freedom.

The Supreme Court handed down four mixed rulings. It decided that 1) states are exempt from age discrimination lawsuits; 2) states are not exempt from federal laws banning the sale of personal information; 3) police may be justified in searching a person simply because he or she flees; and 4) defendants do not have a constitutional right to defend themselves on appeal. Conservatives called the decisions "nuanced" and "moderate" and hailed the trend toward states' rights. Liberals applauded some small victories but protested the trend away from civil rights.

A Florida court granted temporary custody of Eli n Gonz lez to his Miami relatives. The state judge ordered Gonz lez to remain in the United States until a hearing in March. Attorney General Janet Reno deemed the decision invalid, saying the Immigration and Naturalization Service--which ruled last week that Gonz lez should be reunited with his father in Cuba--had sole jurisdiction over the 6-year-old's fate. Observers said the INS was in a bind: It has legal authority to forcibly return Gonz lez, but would create an ugly scene if it did so. Last week's cynical spin: The INS caved to political pressure from Cuba. This week's cynical spin: Florida caved to political pressure from Cuban exiles.

The Postal Service wants to raise prices. If approved by the Postal Rate Commission, stamps for letters and postcards would each increase by a penny in early 2001, to 34 and 21 cents, respectively. The Postal Service 1) spun the rate hike as a competitive necessity that would allow it to maintain universal service, improve technology, and cover rising costs; and 2) asserted that stamps remain "a real bargain," given inflation. Critics charged that it would hinder: 1) businesses and nonprofits that rely on direct mail; and 2) the Postal Service itself, by providing even greater incentive to use e-commerce and alternative shippers.

Peace talks between Israel and Syria wound down. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara are returning home without an agreement on Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights or Syria's guarantees of security. Their delegations will continue to negotiate, and the leaders will likely meet again in late January. The Clinton administration deemed the talks a success, saying 1) no one expected a breakthrough in the first round; and 2) the unprecedented discussion of substantive issues was a breakthrough. Skeptics said the progress was minimal and questioned whether the "well-rehearsed technique of locking Israel and its adversaries in a negotiating arena, cut off from other

distractions, still works as well as it once did."

Al Gore and Bill Bradley reiterated their support of gays in the military. Gore said he would insist that potential appointees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff support allowing gays to serve openly. Bradley said he would require his Joint Chiefs to carry out such a policy but would not require them to agree with it. Gore later asserted that he meant what Bradley said. Military officers and the Republican candidates blasted Bradley and Gore for crossing "a boundary between social politics and military policy." Separately, Britain ended its ban on gays in the military, making the U.S. the only NATO nation that maintains the prohibition. Analysts variously said the hubbub revealed that 1) gay voters are increasingly important to Democrats; 2) the candidates are willing to sacrifice popular support in order to court them; and 3) Bradley is better than Gore at doing so. (Slate's Jacob Weisberg defends Gore's initial suggestion of a "litmus test" for Joint Chiefs nominees.)

The flu is hitting the United States. Flu season arrived earlier than in previous years, and the number and severity of infections are higher than average. Some hospitals are delaying elective procedures to deal with the influx of flu patients. The good news: 1) The most widespread flu strains are covered by the current vaccine; and 2) new medications are effective if taken immediately after symptoms appear. The bad news: 1) Fewer than 10 percent of people take the vaccine; 2) a vaccination taken now may not take effect until after the season has peaked; and 3) people usually react too slowly to flu symptoms for the new medications to be effective.

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CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JAN-2000 07:05:20.00

SUBJECT: CNN Late Edition, January 16, 2000

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (CN=Dorinda A. Salcido/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TEXT:
CNN LATE EDITION
JANUARY 16, 2000

BLITZER: It's noon in Washington, 11:00 a.m. in Des Moines, Iowa, 9:00 a.m. in Los Angeles, 6:00 p.m. in Rome, and 8:00 p.m. in Moscow. Wherever you're watching, from around the world, thanks for joining us for this 90-minute LATE EDITION.

Today, an exclusive interview with the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, George W. Bush. I caught up with Governor Bush on the campaign trail in Des Moines.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: Governor, thank you so much for joining us on LATE EDITION. It's good to have you from the campaign trail here in Iowa.

BUSH: Wolf, thanks. I appreciate you running me down here in

Des Moines.

BLITZER: Well, we refuse to take no for an answer.

BUSH: Well, that's good.

(LAUGHTER)

BLITZER: But let's talk a little bit about some international issues.

BUSH: Sure.

BLITZER: As you know, "LATE EDITION" is seen around the world in more than 200 countries. There's a new CNN/"USA TODAY"/Gallup poll that says 56 percent of the American people believe Elian Gonzalez, the 6-year-old Cuban boy, should be returned to his father in Cuba; 36 percent disapprove of that federal government decision.

Are the American people wrong in their sense that he belongs with his dad?

BUSH: I think--I appreciate the idea of uniting a father and son. But my position is, Wolf, that the man ought to be allowed to come to America to make that decision as to where the son ought to live.

See, I think the thing that's interesting about this particular case is that the mom was fleeing to freedom. And the great beacon of America was shining brightly to the extent where she was willing to take risk for herself and her son.

The dad is making the decision under the confines of a very repressive government. And what I would hope is that the dad would be allowed to come, take a--inhale that great breath of freedom, to see how his son is being accepted here, take some time for himself and make the decision here on U.S. soil.

I think if he were to come and make the decision to go back, I think we ought to honor the request of the dad. But I think the decision ought to be made here in the United States of America.

BLITZER: And so when the dad was interviewed here on "Nightline" this past week and made it abundantly clear in that interview he wants his son back in Cuba...

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: ... with him, isn't that enough?

BUSH: I don't think so, Wolf. And the reason I don't think so is because I'm not sure the environment in which he's making the decision is the right environment. This is a man who is living in one of the most totalitarian regimes that still exists. And there's no telling what pressures he's under, no telling what he's being told, and if he's being given a chance to come and hopefully come and stay in the United States if he wanted to with his son, I think he ought to be given that option to do so.

BLITZER: So if he flew over to Miami, which is a short flight from Havana...

BUSH: Right.

BLITZER: ... and spent a day and said, "I want to take my son back to Cuba with me," would that be alright?

BUSH: I think that would be OK. I would hope it would be more than a day. In other words, I would hope the man would be able to see the great freedoms we have here in America. I'd hope he would understand that his child would receive a great education. I'd hope he be able to get a sense of the real promise of America. I'd hope he be able to realize his child's future would be much better here than Cuba.

So I don't know if a day is the right amount, but enough time

for him to make a rational, free decision.

BLITZER: And that would be good enough for you.

BUSH: It would be.

BLITZER: Alright. You know, Gary Bauer, one of the other Republican candidates, says you have a double standard when it comes to Cuba, the communist government, and China, which also has repressive tendencies. He says they abuse their citizens even perhaps worse than in Cuba and that this double standard doesn't make any sense.

BUSH: Well, I've heard him say that, and I disagree with him completely. And the reason I do is because--we're talking about trade. You know, there's no question that China is repressive at times, and that's unacceptable to the United States. It would be unacceptable to me as president. It would be part of an agenda with which I would deal with China.

But what Mr. Bauer misses, I think, is that trade with China is trade with an entrepreneurial class. The trade, the burgeoning trade, the change in China is capital to entrepreneurs--entrepreneur to entrepreneur. And I think it's in our nation's advantage to open up markets. I know it's to the advantage of the Iowa farmer to be able to sell more product into China. But I know it's also to our nation's advantage to encourage the flourishing of the entrepreneurial class.

The difference is, any capital that goes into Cuba gets skimmed off, for a better word, to the Cuban government. It is used to prop up the government in place. And there is a fundamental difference: The trade is not directly with entrepreneurship. And trade is not directly with the entrepreneurial class in Cuba. And I think that's the difference.

BLITZER: But don't you think it's--excuse me for interrupting...

BUSH: No problem.

BLITZER: ... that trade with China does sustain the communist regime in Beijing, that some of that money is skimmed off and does keep that government in power more?

BUSH: Well, I--here's--my attitude is this, Wolf: I think that when people get a breath of fresh air--the fresh air of the market, the fresh air of trade, the fresh air of ownership--that that, in turn, will cause people to demand more democracy. And in fact that's what happening in China. I think our country ought to be anxious to trade with the entrepreneurial class. I know that we've got to keep the pressure on the Chinese government to trim back the amount of army-owned industry. And we shouldn't be trading with them.

I agree with Mr. Bauer on that point. But what I disagree with him on is, by turning our backs not only to the economic opportunity, we're turning our back to the opportunity to spread freedom.

Imagine if the Internet takes hold in China. Just imagine what the great outpouring of freedom would be.

BLITZER: It's really--it is taking hold to a certain degree in China already.

BUSH: It is. And that's to our nation's advantage. It's to our nation's advantage economically. But, more importantly, it's to our nation's advantage to encourage freedom to take hold in China.

I think we ought to change the relationship between China and the United States from one of strategic partner to one of competitor, and that's exactly how I'm going to redefine the relationship. We've got to make it clear to the Chinese we don't appreciate them spreading weapons of

mass destruction, if they are so doing, throughout the subcontinent. We've got to make it clear to the Chinese that we're going to respect and honor our friendships with Japan, and South Korea and Taiwan. I support the one-China policy. I think it's important to make it clear to both Taiwan and China that the one China policy has been--has led to a peaceful--and hopefully will continue to lead to a peaceful resolution of their dispute. I will uphold the Taiwan Relations law.

BLITZER: Alright. Well, let's move on and talk a little bit about Russia.

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: If you were president today and you got on the phone with the new president, Vladimir Putin, what would you say to Mr. Putin about what the Russian military is doing in Chechnya?

BUSH: Well, first I'd say to Mr. Putin, I hope you have free and fair elections, and I look forward to watching the will of the people. He is yet the elected president; he's a temporary president.

Secondly, I would say, Mr. Putin, I think in order for you to have standing in the world of nations that you ought not to be bombing innocent women and children, and you're causing refugees to flee from your country, and therefore, until you decide not to do so, we won't continue with IMF aid and/or export/import loans.

BLITZER: What about direct U.S. aid from the United States to Russia? As you know, most of that money--two-thirds--goes to Nunn-Lugar...

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: ... money to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

BUSH: No, I think that's a different issue as far as I'm concerned. I think that one of the things the new president is going to have to do is explain to the Russians, clearly, that we view the post-Cold War era as an opportunity to bring nuclear security to the world.

And I would say to Mr. Putin I intend not only to continue to work with you on dismantling of tactical and strategic warheads, I expect--I intend--I hope to ask the Congress--that--I will ask the Congress and hope they respond to increase the funding so we can continue to dismantle nuclear and tactical warheads.

BLITZER: So the direct Nunn-Lugar aid would go forward.

BUSH: Yes, sir, it would. But this is not aid to prop up a government or a corrupt elite. This is an aid to bring more security in the post-Cold War era.

I'd also say to Mr. Putin, it's to our mutual advantage, Mr. Temporary President, that we re-negotiate the ABM Treaty. I think it's very important for our country to explain to the Russians that in the post-Cold War era, the threat of accidental launch or the threat of a launch of a rogue nation will destabilize parts of the world, and therefore, we must amend the ABM Treaty so that we can deploy theater-based antiballistic missile systems. And if they don't agree in a reasonable period of time, I'm going to make it clear I'm going to withdraw.

BLITZER: Sounds to me like you don't have a whole lot of confidence in acting President Putin.

BUSH: Well, I--the verdict is still out. I would certainly hope that acting President Putin has free and fair elections, that they then incorporate real law, that he does something about the corrupt elite that have been pocketing trade--pocketing foreign aid, and that they understand

that in order to be a viable part of the world, that the marketplace and democracy are important for a stable Russia.

I view Russia as incredibly important part of the stability of the world in the long run. And I repeat to you, I intend to work with them for--to--for nuclear safety.

BLITZER: Let's move on to the Middle East. You've said--and correct me if I'm wrong--that one of the first things you'd do would be to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital and move the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

BUSH: I would start the process is what I said. Upon swearing in, I would start the process.

BLITZER: How would you do--what would you ...

BUSH: With the will--it's the will of the United States senators. You know, I think it was a 99 to nothing vote. And I would start the process.

BLITZER: By doing what?

BUSH: Well, start the plans, start the--you know, we got a location in place. And start the process of moving the capital.

BLITZER: And moving the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

BUSH: I mean, moving the embassy, not the capital, to the capital.

BLITZER: And what if the parties come back as they do, the Arabs, and say, well that would totally disrupt the peace process by the U.S. taking the view on our own...

BUSH: No, I understand. But I think part of the president's job is to make it clear that that's my intention. That's exactly what campaigns are meant to be. I've sent a clear signal, and it's what I intend to do.

BLITZER: Would you be a hands on kind of negotiator? Bill Clinton has been going back and forth to Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Jimmy Carter was involved in Camp David. If the Middle East were still a serious problem, if you became president, would you get directly involved or let the secretary of state

(CROSSTALK)

BUSH: Well I think, both. I think that's a very good question. I think both, depending upon the state of the negotiations. But what I wouldn't do is impose the United States will on the peace settlement. I would use our prestige and our standing in the world to encourage discussions and negotiations.

But I think we run a great risk of worrying about our own personal standing, the president's personal standing--the president's personal standing, the country's personal standing in the world--by imposing our view of the peace settlement. It's incredibly important for the Palestinians and the Israelis to come to an agreement or the Syrians and the Israelis to come to agreement that is in their interest, that they all can live with.

And the United States can serve as the mediator and should, but should not be--should not impose our standards of peace. And I--the president, for example, I thought did a good job in Northern Ireland about using the prestige of America to encourage the peace process forward. And I thought Senator Mitchell did a good job as well. There's a good example of how peace can be attained, and a long-lasting peace hopefully, be attained, by the United States using our prestige.

BLITZER: It's almost exactly nine years since your dad, the president of the United States, accepted a cease-fire with Saddam Hussein in Iraq in exchange for full Iraqi agreement to comply with U.N. weapons inspectors. But for the last year, there have been no weapons inspection teams in Iraq at all. If you were president today, what would you do about it?

BUSH: I would continue to keep the pressure on the Iraqi government. I would continue to insist that inspectors be left--allowed into the country. I would continue to insist that Iraq complied with the cease-fire arrangement.

BLITZER: But they're in violation of the agreement right now.

BUSH: Absolutely. Absolutely. And we shouldn't be sending mixed signals. And if any time I found that the Iraqi's were developing weapons of mass destruction, they wouldn't exist any more.

BLITZER: Who wouldn't exist, the weapons?

BUSH: The weapons of mass destruction, yes. I'm not going to--they just need to hear that from a potential president, that if we catch them in violation of the agreement, if we in any way, shape or form find out that they're developing weapons of mass destruction that there will be action taken, and they can just guess what that action might be.

BLITZER: And you're not going to spell it out here today?

BUSH: No, sir.

BLITZER: You're not going to spell it out here today?

BUSH: No, sir.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: We have to take a quick break. When we return, I ask Governor Bush about domestic issues, including controversies over gays in the military and flying the Confederate flag over the South Carolina capital.

LATE EDITION will be right back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN AUDIO CLIP)

KEYES: What action do you plan to take to show the people that you stand for one nation, one language, rather than a nation linguistically divided?

MODERATOR: Governor?

BUSH: (SPEAKING IN SPANISH)

(END AUDIO CLIP)

BLITZER: Texas Governor George W. Bush during yesterday's Republican presidential debate in Iowa.

Welcome back to LATE EDITION.

Now, more of my conversation with Governor Bush.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: OK. Let's move on to some domestic issues. Taxes, for example.

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: You've come forward with a very large tax cut proposal, almost \$500 billion over five years. Some say it could be \$1.7 trillion over 10 years, to which your chief Republican rival, John McCain, is now running an ad that says this:

``There is one big difference between me and the others. I won't take every last dime of the surplus and spend it on tax cuts, tax cuts that mostly benefit the wealthy. I'll use the bulk of the surplus to

secure Social Security far into the future."

BUSH: If you hadn't have said who had run that ad, I would have guessed that it would have been Al Gore or Bill Bradley. But that sounds like the talk of people in Washington, D.C. who want to keep the money in Washington and not pass it back to the taxpayers.

My plan takes \$2 trillion over a 10-year period and lock-boxes it for Social Security.

BLITZER: That's money that's already committed to Social Security.

BUSH: It is committed to Social Security, and I believe that is money necessary to make sure that Social Security stays...

BLITZER: Well, what about the rest of the surplus?

BUSH: Well, the rest of the surplus, I meet baselines of a budget. For example, the Medicare spending under my plan increases to about \$300 billion a year. I meet basic needs in my budget, and there's still money left over, about \$580 billion in a five year period of time. I want \$480 billion of it to go to the tax payers. And I'm going to explain to you why.

But there's \$100 billion left over unspent. And the reason I'm...

BLITZER: None goes to reduce the national debt?

BUSH: Well, and that's--when you lock box Social Security money, that goes and pays off debt.

Now, let me tell you why I think we ought to have a tax cut. There's two fundamental reasons, three fundamental reasons why. One is to encourage economic growth. I'm of the school that says by cutting all marginal rates, it'll encourage economic growth.

BLITZER: That's a supply sider.

BUSH: That's a label applied to some. But I do believe in cutting marginal rates, cutting the top rate from 39.6 to 33 percent, simplifying the number of rates and dropping the bottom rate from 15 percent to 10 percent. That encourages entrepreneurship.

I believe, Wolf, one of the reasons why our economy is so strong today is because the Reagan tax cuts provided venture capital.

BLITZER: You realize of course, and many people have pointed this out to you, that money basically will benefit the all ready well-to-do.

BUSH: Well, that's not necessarily true. That's kind of the rhetoric that oftentimes people use for excuse to leave money in Washington D.C. My plan, for example, when you drop the rate from 15 percent to 10 percent, recognizes that there are a lot of folks struggling to get ahead and they pay a high marginal rate for every dollar they earn.

It is a substantial tax cut for everybody.

If you're a family of four making \$50,000 in the state of Iowa, you get a 50 percent cut under my plan.

This is a good tax cut plan that's not only got economic benefits, but makes the code more fair. And that's incredibly important, Wolf, to have a fair code. The marginal rates on a single woman making \$22,000 a year with two kids, every dollar she earns, because of the earned income tax credit fade out, and the 15 percent bracket, means she pays a higher margin, a higher dollar on her margin.

BLITZER: Well, what do you say to people like Alan Greenspan, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve? The economy is doing really well now. To come in with a big tax cut, the size of which you are recommending,

could be inflationary, could be set the entire economic growth way back.

Wait until the economy goes down a little bit, then come in with a tax cut and revive the economy.

BUSH: Well, Wolf, first of all, I couldn't agree more with the premise that if we do fall in to a recession, it's important to cut the taxes. I agree with that.

But I'm talking about a plan that's fully phased in by the year 2006. And we don't know. This is an insurance policy against an economic downturn.

Let me make one other point on the tax cut. There's a lot of discussion about bloated budgets and unfair spending in Washington D.C. The surest way to make sure the budgets aren't bloated is to give the people their money back. That's the surest way and there's...

BLITZER: There's another way, too. If you're President of the United States, you don't have to sign any appropriations bill you don't want to.

BUSH: Oh, sure you can veto, and you can go through the big...

BLITZER: You can veto all those spending bills that Democrats might try to push...

BUSH: No question about that. There's absolutely no question. I understand the power to veto. I've been a chief executive officer of a state.

But my only point is there's a fundamental disagreement with Senator McCain and me. He trusts money left in Washington D.C. will be properly spent. I know it's going to be spent. I happen to think it's going to be spent on bigger government and more programs. Appropriators are appropriators and they're very good at it.

So, my...

BLITZER: Are you suggesting that Senator McCain is sort of a secret Democrat?

BUSH: No, of course not. He's a loyal Republican. We just have a fundamental view. He's--I would say that he's taking a Washington perspective, and I'm taking a perspective of someone who understands reality. And the reality is the money will be spent on more government. This is a plan that is more realistic. It's based on strong assumptions. It's a five-year plan. It's a plan that will encourage economic growth. But as importantly, it's a plan that will give people more money back, more money in their pockets.

BLITZER: You've taken the commitment that you're going to cut taxes, so help me, God. Are you also prepared to make a commitment you won't raise any taxes in order to pay for taxes that you may have to reduce?

BUSH: Well, I would hope ...

BLITZER: You understand the question?

BUSH: I understand completely what you're saying. And I appreciate that question. Given the way the--the projections that we are all now living under--and by the way, the CBO, as I understand, is thinking about adding another \$800 billion over a 10-year period if they revise their growth forecasts. And under--given the current projection, the current environment, I'm confident that I can work with the Congress to pass a substantial tax cut.

BLITZER: Governor, let's talk a little bit about another very, very sensitive subject, one that often comes up, and I want to go through and get your position on the abortion issue.

BUSH: Sure.

BLITZER: Let me read to you a little bit from the 1996 Republican Party platform on abortion and get your sense, if you can live with these words.

BUSH: OK.

BLITZER: The 1996 Republican platform said this: The unborn child has a fundamental, individual right to life that cannot be infringed. You agree with that?

BUSH: Well I--here's what I--let me phrase it this way. And my goal as the president will be for every child, born and unborn, to be protected in law and welcomed into life. That's a goal.

BLITZER: So it sounds like you could agree with that first sentence of the platform.

BUSH: And my job is to promote the value of life. Now I fully understand, Wolf, people disagree on this issue. And one of my jobs is not only to promote the culture of life--the life of the living, the life of the elderly--but one of my jobs also is to find ways to reduce the number of abortions in America. And I would sign, unhesitatingly sign, a ban on partial-birth abortions. And I will promote adoptions. I've done so in the state of Texas. And in my state of Texas, I've signed a Parental Notification bill. And the reason I did so is because I was convinced that it's going to reduce abortion in America.

BLITZER: Let me read to you two more sentences from the Republican platform and get your reaction. In the '96 platform, we support a human life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the 14th Amendment's protections applies to unborn children.

BUSH: Well, I support a constitutional amendment. I'm a realist though. I think it's going to be very difficult to get an amendment through the House and the Senate at this point in time. And that's why I emphasize the need for a president to educate America and lead America toward a full--a more full understanding of life.

BLITZER: Do the 14th--should the 14th Amendment's protections apply to unborn children?

BUSH: Well, I'm not very familiar with what that part of the platform--the plank's all about. Maybe you can help me understand what the legal ...

BLITZER: That they have the right to all sorts of judicial procedures, unborn children.

BUSH: Well, I support the right of welcoming unborn children--protecting unborn children by law.

BLITZER: Sounds like you would go along with that. Finally, the last sentence of this plank. I'm not going to read the whole thing. "We support the appointment of judges who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life."

BUSH: Yes. I've made my--I've stated my case many times.

BLITZER: It sounds like a litmus test, or maybe I'm over-reading.

BUSH: Well, let me just give you my standing on what I believe on judges. And it's the same position that Governor Reagan, soon to be President Reagan, took in the '80 debate. And that is, I'm going to name judges who will strictly interpret the Constitution and not use the benches from which to legislate.

BLITZER: All right. Let's move on. I know abortion is a

sensitive issue. Let's go to a really sensitive issue: gays in the military.

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: This past week Britain became the last major NATO ally, European country, to end the ban on gays openly serving in the military. France, Canada, Israel all allow gays to serve in their various militaries. Do you believe that an American who is openly gay should be allowed to serve his or her country in the military?

BUSH: Wolf, here's what I believe. I believe that the policy put forth by Colin Powell, the great General Colin Powell, is the right policy, of "don't ask, don't tell." The reason why General Powell came up with that policy and others in the military, is because they felt that was the best policy to enhance morale in our troops. And I'm going to rely on my generals to come up with a plan to make sure morale is high so that we can fight and win wars and deter war from happening, and that's my position on that issue.

BLITZER: And you know that a lot of gays are going to say that policy is simply not working, that in fact it's made life more miserable for gays in the Armed Forces than it was before.

BUSH: Yes. I think it's the right position, I do. And I think it's an important position for our country, to which our country should adhere. I think if there is cases of any kind of bigotry or prejudice, I will expect the generals under my command to make sure the Army is an Army of non-prejudiced and non-bigotry.

But "don't ask, don't tell" is a policy that is the best policy for the United States.

BLITZER: And you've heard the argument that was made to President Truman about segregating--segregation in the U.S. military. When he ended segregation and integrated the military, the generals said to him that would cause all sorts of morale, discipline problems. But he went ahead, gave the command as commander-in-chief. Of course, we see the military fully integrated today.

BUSH: I understand that, and I appreciate President Truman's action...

BLITZER: Is there an analogy there...

BUSH: No, I support the "don't ask, don't tell policy."

BLITZER: You know this weekend, Americans are celebrating Martin Luther King's...

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: ... and you've been of course outspoken in your efforts to try to bring African Americans into the Republican Party. You did get some significant African American support the last time you ran for governor of Texas. Yet now many African Americans say by your refusal to intervene in the whole Confederate flag issue in South Carolina, that you're putting politics above principle. What do you say to the millions of African Americans and other Americans who think you're waffling on this issue?

BUSH: Well, I'm very clear. I haven't waffled from day one when I've been asked the question. That's a decision for the people of South Carolina to make.

BLITZER: That's your decision too...

BUSH: No, I don't understand...

BLITZER: It's upsetting to a lot of...

BUSH: Well, I'm sorry it's upsetting, but it doesn't reflect my

heart. It reflects...

BLITZER: Tell us what's in your heart.

BUSH: My heart is that the American dream must touch every willing heart. And that's why I've got an education plan that refused to leave people behind. And let me discuss that with you, for example, because it's an innovative plan.

One of the things our government does, we spend about seven--over \$7 billion on Title I students. That's money for the disadvantaged students. That's money for poor students. And I say this, I say we're going to continue to program, but if I'm the president, I'm going to ask the question, what are the results?

What are the results? You must, in return for receiving federal aid, we're expecting you the state or the school district to set a standard so we know. And when we find out if our children are learning and meeting those standards, there will be a bonus pool to thank the teachers and principals.

But if we find, Wolf, people are trapped in failed schools, if they're not meeting the standards, instead of just accepting the status quo as OK, instead of just accepting this business of just simply shuffling children through school, I'm going to let the money go to the parent and not the school so the parent can make a different option.

At best, the schools will rise to the challenge. And I think they will, given the strong accountability. At worst, we will be providing a scholarship for the neediest of students. And at any rate, Wolf, we cannot subsidize failure when it comes to educating our children.

The people of my state from all walks of life heard my call for educational excellence for every child. That's a much more significant issue in the minds of the people.

BLITZER: Than the Confederate flag?

BUSH: I think so. Because I think people understand that there's going to be issues within states where states ought to be able to determine that issue.

BLITZER: In this same context, John Rocker, the Atlanta Braves pitcher, you're a former owner of...

BUSH: I was.

BLITZER: ... the Texas Rangers.

BUSH: And we never made it to the World Series.

(LAUGHTER)

BLITZER: What a disappointment--I'm from Buffalo and I'm a Buffalo Bills fan, so I can identify.

What about--if you were still the owner of a baseball team, and John Rocker said what he said, would you dismiss him or should you give him another chance?

BUSH: I think I would have given him another chance. But I do appreciate the way the Braves have handled that. And you know, there's a big argument about free speech, and there is free speech, but there also needs to be personal responsibility and accountability in our society.

And John, you know, I don't know the man, but I appreciate his--he's got to appreciate that he is a public figure and he wears a uniform and that fans come and see him play. And I appreciate the way the Braves are handling it. I know the Braves. I know Stan Kasten is a very sensitive, thoughtful guy. I noticed today that John Rocker had gone to see Hank Aaron and Andrew Young as part of a process of admitting he was

wrong.

I happen to think that this process ultimately is going to play out--it could play out very positively where kids are going to say, Well, that kind of attitude and that kind of behavior is unacceptable.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: Coming up, candidate Bush shares his thoughts about the role of religion in politics, and expectations for his campaign as the clock counts down to the Iowa caucuses.

LATE EDITION will be right back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNKNOWN: Here we go!

BUSH: Hi baby, wondering who this is.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush on the campaign trail this weekend with one of Iowa's youngest residents.

Welcome back to LATE EDITION.

Now, more of my interview with Governor Bush.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: When you talk about your spiritual change at age 40 and becoming a devout Christian, a born again Christian, and all the things that you've been saying lately. There are some in the Jewish community and in the Muslim community who think by your accentuating this Christian identity of yours you're perhaps making them feel uncomfortable as Americans.

BUSH: Yes.

BLITZER: Do you sense any of that?

BUSH: I really don't. I hope that's not the case. I hope that's not the case, because I respect other religions a lot. And I'm answering questions when asked. I try not to wear my religion on the sleeve. I try to act as opposed to talk.

Now, I can understand why some who don't know me may be suggesting that my religion is better than yours, or I'm better than you. But when asked a question about some of the fundamental decisions I've made in my life and what influences my life, I'm going to explain it as humbly as I can that Christianity and my acceptance of Christ has made a difference in my life.

People shouldn't, though, say, ``George Bush is"--you shouldn't assume I'm saying, ``I'm better than you, Wolf." I'm not saying that. As a matter of fact, really, what I am saying is I'm a, you know, I'm a humble servant. I'm a lowly sinner. I've sought redemption and I continue to seek redemption.

BLITZER: You know the new CNN/"Time" magazine poll that's out this weekend shows a little surge for Al Gore. You get 50 percent of the registered voters; he gets 45, which is a significant improvement of a week ago when it was 56 for you to 39 for Al Gore, with 5 percent undecided.

BUSH: I'm not sure how to answer that except for Al's got to fight in his primary and I definitely have a fight in mine. And there's going to be a lot of time between the primary season and the general election. Should I be the nominee, I look forward to a spirited contest. And I'm sure the numbers are going to bounce around.

You know, I really--there are so many polls these days that I

tend not to pay attention to them; because I understand that, pretty soon, all the speculation will end and the people will actually start showing up. Here in Iowa, pretty soon, the people are going to their caucuses, and then New Hampshire.

And then if I'm the nominee, the vice president or Senator Bradley and I will be able to square up and start up with what I hope is a positive campaign on the issues. There's going to be huge differences between the two of them and me. I mean ...

BLITZER: Who would you rather face, Gore or Bradley?

BUSH: You know, I'm--I am--it's hard for me to speculate, because I, frankly, haven't been paying that much attention to their debates and their campaign. I really--I mean, I get glimpses in the news.

But I am in combat right now. And I say that not in terms of war, but just because I'm on the road all the time, I'm shaking hands with a lot of people, I'm giving speeches and press conferences and answering questions, and that's where my attention and my energy is right now.

There'll be moments of reflection. Hopefully, you and I can do this again some times after the primaries if I'm the nominee. And then I'll be able to start reflecting upon the general election. But, right now, I've got a battle on my hands in a couple of states. And I'm--and it's good. Competition is good.

BLITZER: Does it make you a better candidate?

BUSH: It has made me a better candidate. I've never shied away from competition. I've had some tough races. I remember one, particularly--well, a couple of tough races. I came in second in a two-man race in 1978. And then, of course, I had a very spirited contest against Governor Richards. And that was a tough race in 1994.

BLITZER: A lot of people didn't give you much hope at the beginning, but...

BUSH: That's right. They didn't.

BLITZER: We only have time for one final question. I know you've been busy and thank you so much for spending some time with us. But looking ahead, if you were the president of the United States and your wife Laura became the First Lady of the United States, do you think she would have a future some day running as a senator, following the footsteps of another first lady?

(LAUGHTER)

BUSH: Now, that there is absolutely no chance of that happening. What my wife will be is a great first lady. There is no question in my mind that the people of America, once they get to know her, will fall in love with her just like I did. She is a gentle soul. She's a great listener.

She's got a passion for literacy. She was a public school librarian when I married her. A true story: I said, "If you marry me, you'll never have to give a speech." Well, today she's in New Hampshire giving a speech on my behalf. And she's a better speaker than me.

BLITZER: She's been giving a lot of speeches.

BUSH: She has. She is a fabulous lady.

BLITZER: And your parents, too.

BUSH: Yes, thanks.

BLITZER: Thank you so much, Governor. I really appreciate it.

BUSH: Thanks, Wolf. Appreciate it.

BLITZER: OK.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: And when we return, McCain versus Bush. Does the Arizona senator have a real shot at beating Bush in the first presidential primary? We'll talk about the New Hampshire showdown, with McCain Strategist Mike Murphy and Bush supporter Haley Barbour.

LATE EDITION continues right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

U.S. SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: When you run ads saying you're going to take care of Social Security, my friend, that's all hat and no cattle.

BUSH: That's cute, but...

(LAUGHTER)

MCCAIN: You know, they're always cutest when they're true.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Arizona Senator John McCain and Texas Governor George W. Bush in yesterday's Republican presidential debate in Iowa. Welcome back to LATE EDITION.

The New Hampshire primary is just two weeks from Tuesday and at least one poll shows McCain leading Bush in that state. We now get different perspectives on the tight GOP race from two guests. Joining us from Fort Myers, Florida, is Bush supporter and former Republican National Committee Chairman, Haley Barbour. And here in Washington, McCain campaign strategist, Mike Murphy. Gentlemen, welcome back to LATE EDITION.

Mr. Murphy, you heard Governor Bush in the interview say that the McCain tax cut proposals sound very much like what Al Gore and Bill Bradley have in mind. Seeming to suggest that this may not be a real Republican kind of tax cut plan. It's about half of what Governor Bush has in mind.

MURPHY: Well, those are fighting words in a Republican primary. They couldn't be more wrong. What Senator McCain has is a good conservative Republican plan that has balance in it. That's what's missing from the Bush plan. Bush has a big impressive tax cut using all the surplus money for tax cuts. The problem is, that does not nothing to pay down the debt, and it does nothing to address the ticking time bomb of Social Security which is grossly underfunded and we're looking at huge payroll tax increases if we don't do something.

So Senator McCain has a plan that has large tax cuts for the middle class--large tax cuts for everybody, particularly the middle class and working families. He pays down the national debt--or begins to, which is something conservatives ought to be for. And he has the courage to address Social Security by taking some of the surplus money, about two-thirds of it, and put it into the system so we keep that promise and strengthen.

BLITZER: All right. Haley Barbour, is the John McCain tax cut proposal sort of like Al Gore and Bill Bradley?

BARBOUR: Well, it's interesting, there are three candidates for president this year who want the government to take a lot more of your money and spend it in Washington. There's one candidate, George Bush, who want the people who work and earn the money to keep more of what they earn.

And let me just say this about Bush's tax plan: Governor Bush said it, Mike said something different. But let's get the facts right. Under Governor Bush's tax plan, more than \$2 trillion of the surplus would

be used to stabilize and strengthen Social Security by paying down the national debt--more than \$2 trillion. The whole Bush tax cut over five years is \$483 billion. It does not touch the Social Security surplus at all. So the idea that you can't cut taxes and pay down the national debt is the same old idea the Democrats used to say.

And that's what Governor Bush said, by the way, Wolf, he didn't say McCain's tax plan sounded like the Democrats. He said McCain's attack on class warfare--and it does sound like the old things that Mondale used to say against Reagan.

MURPHY: Hold on...

BLITZER: Hold on, Mike, let's listen to what John McCain said earlier today on "Meet the Press" and see if it does sound like class warfare. Listen to this:

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MCCAIN: It's clear that there's a growing gap between rich and poor in America. The haves and the have-nots. That's--many studies have indicated that. And I think that the people who are bearing, who need it most and need the relief most are working middle-income Americans, and that's what I want to give to them. And at the same time, the greatest benefit that I can give them is to make sure that their Social Security benefits are there.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Well, that sounds like your--rhetoric the Democrats might make as well.

MURPHY: No, it sounds like common sense. We are the great right-of-center party for the American middle class. We are not a country club. We're talking about the middle class, 90 percent of the country, and taking care of their big tax burden.

But I have to address Social Security because Haley's numbers are just wrong. \$2 trillion is a lot of money the problem. The problem is it's a \$5 to \$7 trillion problem, which means you're short. That's the math. In fact, it's not my math, it's not George Bush's math. It comes from a commission headed by Governor Bush's New Hampshire chairman, Senator Gregg, which named a \$5 trillion problem.

BLITZER: For Social Security?

MURPHY: Right. And he said--Senator Gregg said, in the papers two days ago in New Hampshire, he had to admit that his candidate Governor Bush had no plan for Social Security to face the real numbers. So \$2 trillion is a good start, but it doesn't solve the problem we're a dozen years away from.

BLITZER: Haley, do you want to respond to that?

BARBOUR: Well, you know, this is very clearly--you can see why "The Boston Globe" endorsed John McCain today. He is saying--you know, I think the Republican Congress did a miraculous job last year in keeping the Social Security surplus in a lockbox, to keep it from being spent. And I hope they can keep that up. And we're going to try to do it. That's what George Bush is for, \$2 trillion.

But the naivete that we're going to keep the rest of the surplus from being spent if the government collects it and takes it to Washington. There are three candidates in this race who want more money to go to Washington. George Bush wants the people who work and earn the money to keep it themselves because he knows if it ever goes to Washington, the politicians are going to spend it.

MURPHY: Let's check a case study of that. Last year the Congress, in a big pork barrel bill, spent and blew the entire \$14 billion surplus, including some big-spending Republicans--\$14 billion surplus spent. Senator McCain voted against it and said he would have vetoed it as president. Governor Bush supported that spending bill that blew the whole surplus. The president of the United States, as Senator McCain likes to say, is not an innocent bystander.

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MURPHY: You veto bills that spend too much money, you stop it, you fight the pork. We have not heard in this campaign one sentence from Governor Bush about spending cuts, the real conservative position. And he supported that big spending bill.

So the question is, who's the president, what's their philosophy going to be on spending?

BLITZER: I know that Haley Barbour wants to get back into this, but I want to ask Mike Murphy, there's a new "Newsweek" poll just out today in New Hampshire among Republican primary voters--potential, John McCain is out with 42 percent; George W. Bush with 34 percent. The question is this: if John McCain loses in New Hampshire, is it over for him?

MURPHY: Well, I look at it this way...

BLITZER: Well, is it over for him?

MURPHY: You guys will tell us.

BLITZER: What do you think?

MURPHY: We are trying to do very, very well in New Hampshire, and since we started at five percent eight months ago, I think we are doing pretty well. The media decides what winning and losing is.

But look, if we don't win a bunch of early primaries, we're not going to be the nominee. Conversely, if Governor Bush doesn't win New Hampshire and doesn't win South Carolina, his campaign will collapse.

BLITZER: Do you think it will, Haley Barbour--the campaign will collapse if Governor Bush loses New Hampshire and South Carolina?

BARBOUR: Wolf, I think John McCain's become the favorite in New Hampshire and I think this is healthy. George Bush said it; it is good that he has a challenge for the nomination, he always knew he was going to have one, the Republican nomination's worth something.

But I think what's been particularly useful for Bush, though, is he's been challenged from the left. Usually our Republican nominees from president had to have been fighting off the challenge from the right, and getting pulled to the right. The fact that he's getting challenged from the left, and the fact that you're going to see every newspaper this year, like "The Boston Globe" that's going to endorse whatever Democrat wins their nomination, they're all going to endorse John McCain, because he is the liberal media's favorite Republican.

In fact, "The New York Times" doesn't even do it on the editorial page, they do it on page one, page three, page 16. It's useful and helpful to Bush that his challenge come from the left, because I think it will make him a stronger candidate in November and our party stronger.

BLITZER: All right, we have to unfortunately, take a quick break, a lot more to talk about. When we return, your phone calls for Haley Barbour and Mike Murphy. LATE EDITION continues right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BLITZER: Welcome back to LATE EDITION. We're talking about the Republican presidential race with Bush supporter Haley Barbour, and McCain campaign strategist Mike Murphy.

Mr. Murphy, the new Iowa Research 2000 poll has--and this is only eight days before the Iowa caucuses--has Bush at 46 percent in Iowa, Steve Forbes at 20 percent, your candidate, John McCain, at only eight percent.

MURPHY: That's a miracle.

BLITZER: I know he's not officially campaigning there...

MURPHY: Right, it's a miracle.

BLITZER: But he's been there, he's got people there, and obviously he's participated in the debates in Iowa. Eight percent does not seem like a big number.

MURPHY: Well, I predict we're going to get next to nothing in the Iowa caucus because Senator McCain has said all along he's not competing there. The other candidates are spending millions and millions of dollars and are traveling there all the time. We've been there for the sum and total of about 10 hours, two debates, and we haven't spent a dime other than a couple of steak dinners at the 801 in Des Moines. So there's been no McCain campaign there and we've said that all along. We're focused on New Hampshire.

But I got a quick answer to this liberal stuff because I'm a conservative, and, Haley, I just can't let him pull that one over on us. John McCain is for spending cuts; George Bush has identified none. John McCain supports the pro-life platform; Governor Bush has been waffling on it. John McCain says pay down the debt; George W. Bush's plan doesn't. People ought to think on a grass roots level, who is the real conservative?

BARBOUR: Now Mike...

BLITZER: Go ahead.

BARBOUR: After Mike admits that George Bush's tax plan pays down the debt more than \$2 trillion, he turns around and says his plan doesn't pay down the debt.

MURPHY: Well, that's not what I said.

BARBOUR: The fact is John McCain's not a liberal. John McCain's not a liberal. But he is the news media's favorite Republican because they think he's always going to be the first Republican to come out against the Republican position. And nobody loves that more than "The New York Times." You know, "The New York Times," the only way we can make them happy is to lose elections.

BLITZER: Hold on. Haley, hold on one second. We have a caller from Princeton, North Carolina, go ahead with your question, please.

QUESTION: Yes, Wolf, thanks for taking my call.

I'm a Bush supporter and it seems to me that the Republicans now are, I guess, what Reagan stated a long time ago, was that we shouldn't be shooting each other in the foot, attacking our own candidates. And I noticed awhile ago that you put up the poll numbers for Vice President Gore against Bush, and it seems that Gore has closed in on Bush's numbers a little bit.

At what point can we unify behind one candidate? And will the McCain supporters either jump in behind Bush or vice versa, will the Bush supporters jump behind McCain? Will it be--do we have to wait for the primaries or will it be earlier than that?

BLITZER: Go ahead. Mike Murphy first and then Haley.

MURPHY: We're definitely going to unify this. I know Haley will be 100 percent behind John McCain if he's the nominee, and I would happily and enthusiastically support Governor Bush if he were the nominee. Competition is good for the party. This thing was looking like a coronation six months ago. Thanks to John McCain it's become a contest, and that's good for our party. It brings people in, makes the candidates better.

BLITZER: And Haley Barbour.

BARBOUR: I just endorse everything Mike says. And our party will be more unified after our convention and after this nomination than you've ever seen us, because people are tired of what's happening in Washington. People want a change in the leadership. And they'll trust our Republican nominee, whoever it is, to give us the right kind of moral leadership that we can be proud of and people want it. That will unify our party.

BLITZER: We only have a few seconds left. I want to get your reaction to what Vice President Gore said in a taped interview that will air later today on CNN with "BOTH SIDES WITH JESSE JACKSON," on the very sensitive issue of the Confederate flag--whether it should fly in South Carolina. Both candidates, McCain and Bush don't want to take a strong position on that issue other than saying people of South Carolina should decide. Listen to what Vice President Gore specifically said about Governor Bush.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

AL GORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Governor Bush has avoided taking a position, or has ducked the issue, because he is playing to some of his supporters that I think have some pretty obsolete and even hateful attitudes.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Haley Barbour, strong words from Al Gore.

BARBOUR: Well, it's typical of a guy who wants Washington to run everything. Now, Albert Gore, just like Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton thinks Washington should be in charge of everything. If South Carolina is not going to be in charge of how they decorate their state capital, I mean what is the state going to be in charge of?

BLITZER: OK, we--unfortunately we have to leave it right there. We could continue talking, but we're out of time. Mike Murphy, Haley Barbour, always great to have both of you on LATE EDITION.

For our international viewers "WORLD NEWS" is next. For our North American audience, another 30 minutes of LATE EDITION. We'll talk with Florida Congressman Lincoln Diaz-Balart about the case of 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez. Plus, our LATE EDITION roundtable, and Bruce Morton's last word.

It's all ahead when LATE EDITION continues.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BLITZER: Welcome back to LATE EDITION.

We now turn to the case of Elian Gonzalez, the 6-year-old Cuban boy at the center of an international custody battle.

Thousands marched and sang in Cuba yesterday afternoon, calling for the return of the boy. Both of Elian's grandmothers have offered to come to the United States to retrieve him, but they want assurances of a swift return to Cuba.

Joining us now from Miami to talk about where things stand is Florida Congressman Lincoln Diaz-Balart, who opposes Elian's return to Cuba. Congressman, welcome to LATE EDITION. Good to have you with us today.

DIAZ-BALART: Thank you very much.

BLITZER: You heard Governor Bush, in our interview earlier, say that if the boy's father came to Miami, spent a few days there and made it abundantly clear that he wants to take his son back to Cuba and was speaking freely in the United States as such, that would be good enough for him. Would it be good enough for you?

DIAZ-BALART: What I think the governor was talking about was something that's very important, and that is that the father--that we be certain that what he's saying is based on his true will and his true wishes.

That's why the law, as well as a court order, state that not only does the father have a right to be heard and has an extraordinarily strong position under the law, but that he must be heard in a court of law. And the issue, Wolf, that's fundamental and that I'd like to emphasize, is that the state law--that's the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act--the federal law--which is the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act--international law--two Hague conventions on the custody of minor children, both ratified by the United States Senate in 1998--they all require that only a court of law can make a decision with regard to the custody of a minor. And the administration--the Clinton administration's own INS, when they placed Elian in the care of his relatives here, and legally admitted him into the country, they stated in writing--and I have the statement here with me--that only a court of law--a state court can make this decision. So...

BLITZER: But if the father did come here and stated before the courts, before the world, as he did on "Nightline" the other night, he wants to take his son back to Cuba. Governor Bush says that would be fine with him. Would it be OK with you?

DIAZ-BALART: Only a court can make the decision. So, the bottom line is that it's not a decision either for me, or for Governor Bush, or for Attorney General Reno, or for Doris Biser (ph), or for Bill Clinton. It's a decision for the courts.

BLITZER: You know, one of the top officials in Cuba, Ricardo Alarcon, the president of the National Assembly, he was on "Meet the Press" earlier today, and he specifically said that one of the problems is if Cuba let's the father come to the United States, the father could be subject to a Congressional subpoena or another subpoena, making it impossible for him to return to Cuba. And he specifically, Ricardo Alarcon, specifically cited you by name, listen to what he had to say.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

RICARDO ALARCON, PRESIDENT, CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: Well, there is a specific threat in that regard by Congressman Diaz-Balart. He announced that and there are threats against him. That's why we have gotten advice by many lawyers, including U.S. officials, that he should not go to that country.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Would you like to respond to that?

DIAZ-BALART: No, I don't respond to him.

Let me tell you what I have said, and that is that the father needs to be heard in freedom, that he has to come here, that he has to

come with his wife and his small child and that, based on the court then looking into the issue of coercion and looking into the guide with the law is clear with regard to what has to decide a matter like this, which is the best interests of the child. A court has to make that decision.

What is really inconceivable is that the Clinton administration is not only seeking to overturn, which they could--they could go to federal court and say, We don't agree with the state court's order that has set a trial for March 6th on the issue of the best interest of the child, and has given temporary custody to his relatives here--his great uncle. The Clinton administration is saying, we're ignoring Janet Reno. My former boss; she hired me here as an assistant prosecutor in South Florida. She is saying, under, obviously, instructions from the president, that she's ignoring a court order. That's unprecedented.

BLITZER: So, will you subpoena the father if he comes to the United States?

DIAZ-BALART: I do not have the power of subpoena.

BLITZER: Will Congress--will you support a congressional subpoena?

DIAZ-BALART: What I think that the Congress needs to look into, is how--and the Clinton administration is continuing on a path of violating state, federal and international law, and determined to expel this child and send him back to a totalitarian country, when the law is clear that only a court of law can decide this.

And I would say this about coercion in Cuba, I'm convinced, as are the relatives here of Elian, that the father is under coercion. Never before, the relatives told me, did they have anything but a loving relationship, and now the father is going on TV talking about rifles and coming here and wanting to kill people. Obviously he's under coercion.

And as I told another network the other day when they found out that my cousin, Castro's son, Fidel Castro Jr., was kidnaped by his father in 1956, and they discovered the Mediterranean--when they discovered that apparently, and I said, Interview Castro Jr., he's in Cuba. Ask Mr. Alarcon to grant him an interview with Fidel Castro Jr., so Fidel Castro Jr. can talk about when his father kidnapped him in 1956.

It's how ironic that Castro's talking about having the interests of a small child at heart when he kidnaped even his own son from his mother who had custody in 1956.

BLITZER: Unfortunately, Congressman Lincoln Diaz-Balart, we have to end it right there; we're all out of time.

BLITZER: Thank you so much for joining us. Doesn't look like this story is going away. We hope you'll come back to LATE EDITION.

DIAZ-BALART: Good day.

BLITZER: And when we return, Bill Bradley steps up his offensive against Al Gore. We'll sort through the week's developments in the presidential campaign when we go around the table with Roberts, Page and Carlson.

LATE EDITION will continue right after this.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BLITZER: Welcome back to LATE EDITION. Time now for our roundtable.

Joining me, Susan Page, White House bureau chief for "USA Today"; Steve Roberts, contributing editor for "U.S. News and World

Report"; and Tucker Carlson, political writer for "The Weekly Standard."

Steve, you were up in New Hampshire a little bit this week talking to voters. What are they saying about the Gore versus Bradley contest?

ROBERTS: Well, I know that Gore's doing better in the polls, and Bradley's not striking any sparks, either. But I was very struck, here's a state that is booming. You know you can practically be dragged off the highway for a job in New Hampshire, they want it so badly. And yet Gore is not capitalizing on it, he is not capitalizing on it for two reasons.

A lot of people I think, think he's tainted by the scandal and you know, a fresh start, Clinton fatigue. But there was something else I noticed. For a lot of people who like Clinton, who voted for Clinton, who give Clinton credit for the economy, they say that Gore doesn't measure up. So it's a double whammy. The people who don't like Clinton say he's tainted by the scandal. The people who do like Clinton say, He ain't no Bill Clinton. He's not big enough, strong enough, or powerful enough.

BLITZER: And Susan, you were doing some reporting from Iowa this week. What are you hearing out there?

PAGE: Just the reverse. I think Gore is doing enormously well, I think they're very confident now that he's not only going to win in Iowa, but win big, big enough to help him in New Hampshire. He's going to spend some of the next week campaigning in New Hampshire instead of Iowa. That's how confident they are about Iowa.

And I interviewed Tipper Gore on Friday. She told me that for months she wouldn't even read the newspapers because the news about Gore's campaign seemed to be so bad, the campaign didn't seem to be on track. She's starting to read the newspapers again, and I think that's a sign that they smell victory.

BLITZER: I hope she's reading "USA Today."

PAGE: I hope so, too.

BLITZER: Alright.

Tucker, let's look at some numbers that are coming out on this Gore-Bradley race. The Iowa Democratic caucus, Research 2000 poll just out, has Gore in Iowa at 52 percent, Bradley at 34 percent. In New Hampshire, the "Newsweek" poll just out has Gore at 50 percent, Bradley at 36 percent.

And nationally, among registered Democrats, the CNN/"Time" magazine poll just out has Gore at 48 percent, Bradley at only 26 percent. Suggesting in all three polls Gore is way ahead. Is Bradley toast?

CARLSON: Yes, I think he's toast. I mean, those polls are even more interesting in light of the money that Bradley has spent in Iowa. I think even to this day, he has outspent Gore significantly. His media buys in Des Moines have been, in some cases, twice as big as Gore's. In other words, he's on the air all the time and it's still not helping him to the degree it should.

I think also Bradley has a problem in the Southern primaries. He hasn't offered up a scenario for how he wins anything outside New England and New York. They may talk about how they're going to carry California, but they haven't really explained how precisely they're going to do that. I think Gore's in much stronger shape than people realize.

BLITZER: Is Bradley just a regional candidate? Do you agree, is he toast?

ROBERTS: Well, I was very struck in New Hampshire that I found very little enthusiasm for Bradley. There's no reason to be for Bradley in a sense. But as I said, I don't think there was strong enthusiasm for Gore either. If it were possible for both of them to lose the primary, then I think that would be conceivable, because I don't think anyone is generating any real enthusiasm. But one of them has got to win and I think Bradley has failed to really make a mark.

BLITZER: You know, Susan, the Bradley campaign in Iowa just releasing a new ad with one of their supporters, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the retiring senator from New York. Listen to this ad, tell me if it's going to have any impact.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

U.S. SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN (D-NY): The largest event of my lifetime was to see Americans begin to lose faith in government. I believe that when Bill Bradley is president that will turn around.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

PAGE: I don't think this ad is going to make a big difference. The only endorsement I think that probably makes some significant difference is Ted Kennedy's ad on behalf of Al Gore that talks--that endorses Al Gore's approach to health care, because that's an issue where Bradley had made some headway. It's an issue in which Kennedy has great credibility. I don't think this ad makes a great difference.

I think in your interview, you saw a sign of what's happened with the Gore campaign. Gore is now going after George Bush, not Bill Bradley. That's how confident they are they have this nomination almost in hand.

BLITZER: You think the Bush rhetoric against McCain, the class warfare, making--saying he sounds a lot like Gore and Bradley. Is that going to wrap things up you think, for George W. Bush in this presidential campaign?

CARLSON: Wrap things up? No I don't. I mean, I think it'll help him in Iowa. I think Bush will probably win Iowa.

No, I don't think so. I mean, obviously this has been said a thousand times, but McCain's strategy is New Hampshire, and the idea that it's the first domino, et cetera, et cetera. I think there's some truth in that.

And I don't think that that sort of rhetoric helps him in this weird, little anomalous, New England state full of moderates.

BLITZER: Because of the independent voters.

CARLSON: That's exactly right.

ROBERTS: Also, the other thing. After two days of interviewing dozens and dozens of people, no one talked to me about taxes, no one talked to me about any issues, with the possible exception of health care.

But the McCain strength in New Hampshire is mainly in his biography. The fact that the military record, attracting a lot of vets, but it's more than that. Americans want in their president someone who has been tempered, someone who has been tested. And a lot of people said to me, Well, McCain has been there. He has gone through a very rigorous testing of his character and his judgment. And that's really working for him. But it's a battle of biographies more than it is of issues.

BLITZER: Susan, Governor Bush spent quite a bit of time us with in this interview answering serious, substantive questions. How did he do?

PAGE: I thought generally he did pretty well, and he looked

good on some of those foreign policy issues that have been troublesome for him before. I was surprised that he had trouble answering your questions about the Republican platform when it comes to abortion. Very sensitive issue, one he needs to have down pretty pat to avoid riling up an important constituency in the Republican Party. But at one point he asked you to explain what the plank meant. I thought that was a surprising stumble on his part.

BLITZER: Tucker?

CARLSON: I'm not sure. I mean, I think Bush has been fairly explicit from the very beginning, that he's not any, kind of, fire-breathing pro-lifer, and the majority of Republican primary voters, anyway, seem to have accepted that and said, That's fine.

BLITZER: Were you surprised he said that he'd give John Rocker, the Atlanta Braves pitcher, a second chance?

CARLSON: No, I wasn't surprised at all. I think that's totally reasonable. I mean, it's not like the guy came out for Satanism or endorsed Hitler or anything. He said some obnoxious things. So what?

ROBERTS: One of the reasons why I think he gets a pass on the abortion issue from a lot of Republicans, who know he is kind of squishy on it and doesn't want to answer the questions you pressed him on, is that a lot of pro-life Republicans have said, Look, the issue here is the Supreme Court. There are going to be three, four judges appointed by the--justices appointed by the next president. Even if he is not pure; he's no Gary Bauer on this issue, he's going to be a whole lot better than a Democrat. And they have made that compromise, and that's a big asset that Bush has on that issue.

BLITZER: All right, stand by. We've got a lot more to talk about in our roundtable. But we have to take a quick break. When we return: better late than never; first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton finally takes David Letterman up on his offer. We'll ask the roundtable how she did, when LATE EDITION continues.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BLITZER: Everybody was watching the first lady on David Letterman. His ratings were pretty good this past week. In fact, we have a little excerpt right now. Let's listen to see how the first lady did on David Letterman.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, "LATE NIGHT")

DAVID LETTERMAN, HOST, "LATE NIGHT": How is it living up there? You never lived in this part of the country, have you? You're living in Chappaqua, you get a big house, everybody's seen on it TV. Every idiot in the area is going to drive by honking now.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, FIRST LADY: Was that you?

(LAUGHTER)

LETTERMAN: And toward the end of '99, all of a sudden, I start screaming and get her on the show, and how come she's not on the show, and whether we're not good enough. Didn't show up on the radar.

CLINTON: Well, you know, it absolutely did, and I knew that if I were going to run for the Senate, I had to come and sit in this chair and talk to the big guy.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: All right, Steve, you've had some perspective over the years on campaigns, you've covered a few campaigns; how important is it on a serious note for the first lady to go on a program like David Letterman

and have some fun?

ROBERTS: I think it's important. It shows a human side, an unprogrammed side. She did reasonably well in the clips. There's still a frosty air to Hillary Clinton, she's not as relaxed.

You remember during the '92 campaign, her husband scored a lot of points going on ``Arsenio Hall" and MTV and he found new ways to communicate. And a whole lot of people--I know it was a big surprise, Wolf, whole lot of people who were going to vote in New York who don't watch us on Sunday morning, but do watch David Letterman, and I think it's a good idea.

BLITZER: Also, let's ask Tucker, is her appearance on David Letterman going to change any votes in New York state?

CARLSON: I don't know. I think she gets a lot of credit for going on, or some, anyway, given who it is. I think she did a pretty good job. But there's a lot of this to come and Mrs. Clinton, by all accounts, just loathes the press, the media, generally, and she's going to have a lot more exposure to it.

There may be debates she'll have to participate in. I don't know, there's going to be...

BLITZER: Everybody says that she loathes the media, hates the media, hates all of us. Susan, you've been covering her a long time. I covered her. Do you think she hates the news media?

PAGE: I think, though, that she thinks the press has given her a very hard time ever since the '92 campaign, and I think she thinks coverage often is shallow and tabloid-like, and of course, on that front it's hard to argue with her that she's wrong.

But she did a good job there, and I think she's going to be forced to do some debates, she's going to be forced to do some interviews, whatever she thinks about reporters and if she performs as she did there, she's going to be all right.

ROBERTS: One of the things I always find interesting about the Clinton--and not just Hillary, but the president, in their visceral disdain and distaste for the press, here the press is all supposed to be liberal, so you know, go in the tank for Democrats. This has been a conservative canard for years and years and years. You know, You're all liberals, and you don't give conservatives an even shake.

The two people in Washington who hate the political press the most are Bill and Hillary Clinton, which is a reflection of the fact that the coverage has been pretty tough on them over the last eight years, and certainly doesn't fulfill the conservative image or stereotype that we're always easy on Democrats.

CARLSON: I mean, it's very hard to cover the Clinton's without being tough. I mean, honestly, if you're going to write an honest story about what they're like, what the administration has been like, it's going to be critical, and they resent that.

BLITZER: And Susan, we did hear a Shermanesque statement from Governor Bush about Laura Bush; no way will she follow in the first lady's footsteps.

PAGE: That's right, and it's interesting how much we look at the wives of candidates to tell us about them, and how much they have to address this question, how substantive they're going to be in that role.

ROBERTS: Well, Mrs. Clinton has changed the playing field.

BLITZER: Well, we've got leave it right there. Change the playing field. All right--Redskins. We'll talk about that later. All

right, our roundtable, thanks again for joining us; you'll be back next weekend.

And just ahead, we'll reveal what's on the cover of this week's major news magazines, plus Bruce Morton's last word on the candidates' new clothes.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MORTON: Vice President Al Gore used to be a dark suit guy, but he's gone casual: earth tones, open collar shirts, sweaters.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BLITZER: Bruce takes note of how fashion has evolved this year on the presidential campaign trail. Stay with us.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BLITZER: Time now for Bruce Morton's last word on presidential campaign fashions, past and present.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

MORTON (voice-over): "Clothes make the man," someone is supposed to have said once. But do they? Presidential candidates sometimes seem to think so. The traditional candidate outfit is blue suit, red tie. John McCain, who is used to uniforms, wears this one often.

Vice President Al Gore used to be a dark suit guy, but he's gone casual: earth tones, open collar shirts, sweaters. And he sometimes wears cowboy boots. Does all this make him more attractive to voters?

While Gore was putting on cowboy boots, by the way, George W. Bush got rid of his. Could they be bad for his image but good for Gore's?

BUSH: Just be yourself.

(LAUGHTER)

MORTON: This stuff is complicated.

Oh, and President Clinton showed off new cowboy boots the other day. But of course, he's a lame duck.

Bill Bradley wears suits. It's not true they are pre-rumpled, clothes just get that way on campaigns. Trust me. Bradley bought a pair of shoes in a New Hampshire store. Careful, Senator, John Connelly bought a pair of boots campaigning in New Hampshire, ended up with one delegate and spent eight million bucks.

Lots of politicians have trademarks, though they don't necessarily change with fashion. You remember, if you're old enough, Lyndon Johnson in a cowboy hat, or Lyndon Johnson in a mean mood making non-cowboy hat people, like his vice president, Hubert Humphrey, put one on.

John Kennedy probably hurt the hat business a lot; he went bare headed often. Harry Truman's trademark was those vivid Hawaiian shirts he used to wear on vacation, fishing or playing cards. They look pretty bad nowadays, but probably didn't cost him any votes back then.

Franklin Roosevelt wore romantic clothes: capes, and so on. But the thing of Roosevelt's that may really have had a political effect was his cigarette holder. The country was in the Great Depression, a "third of a nation ill-clad, ill-housed, ill-fed" in Roosevelt's words, but that cigarette holder tilted up, jaunty, cocky, saying, "Hey, we can beat this thing." And in the end, of course, we did.

Any of this year's clothes, boots or style changes likely to have that much impact? Don't bet your Tony Lamas on it.

I'm Bruce Morton.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

BLITZER: Thanks, Bruce.

Time now for a look at what's on the cover of this week's major news magazines in the United States. It's a clean sweep; same subject on all three covers. ``Time" has ``The Big Deal" with America Online's Steve Case and Time Warner's Jerry Levin, on the cover.

``Newsweek" covers--"Newsweek" votes for ``Citizen Case," the man behind the merger, on the cover. And AOL rules on the cover of ``U.S. News and World Report."

That's your LATE EDITION for Sunday, January 16th. Be sure to catch ``BOTH SIDES WITH JESSE JACKSON" later today at 5:30 p.m. Eastern, 2:30 Pacific here on CNN. Vice President Al Gore is the guest.

And we'll be back here next Sunday and every Sunday at noon Eastern for the last word in Sunday talk. Next week from the campaign trail in Iowa. And I'll be here tomorrow night at 8:00 p.m. Eastern for ``THE WORLD TODAY."

For now, thanks very much for watching. Enjoy the rest of your weekend. I'm Wolf Blitzer in Washington.

END

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Subject: RON BROWN - PAUL TULLY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Please feel free to forward this message from the Ron Brown - Paul Tully
Institute for Political Action re: Training Academies. A letter
describing the organization and Regional Training Institute Application
follows.

RON BROWN - PAUL TULLY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Dear Democrat:

Earlier this year we created a new organization to
train Democrats interested in working on political
campaigns. We dedicate this organization to the
memory of two great Democrats: Ron Brown and
Paul Tully.

Ron Brown is often remembered for his work as
Commerce Secretary and his tenure as chairman
of the Democratic National Committee. We
remember him most fondly, however, for his oft-
demonstrated commitment to training and to building the party at the
grassroots. He once said, "the mark of a true organizer is the number of
people he leaves behind." While he was talking about Paul Tully, we
believe it is a fitting description of each man.

Paul Tully devoted his life to teaching Democrats

how to win elections. While many people have been taught how to campaign by using "Tully Boxes", his gifts to us go much further. He reminded us that we will not have a party in the future without training new Democrats today.

We thank you for your interest in the Brown-Tully Institute and encourage your participation in the Regional Training Institutes. We look forward to working with you in planning for victory in 2000 and beyond.

Sincerely,

Bernard Craighead, President
Ron Brown-Paul Tully Institute for Political Action

REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

BALTIMORE, MD
FEBRUARY 11 - 16, 2000

Who Should Apply?

Any individual interested or committed to work on a campaign during the 2000 political cycle at the federal, state, or local level. Regional Training Institutes are tracked by both campaign discipline (i.e., Campaign Manager, Finance Director, Communications Director, etc.) and categorized as entry, mid, or senior level.

Which Track Should I Apply For?

Please read the descriptions to determine the appropriate track for you. If you have questions about which tracks to apply for, call the Brown-Tully Institute at (202) 484-4100.

How Do I Apply?

Fill out the enclosed Regional Training Institute Application and mail/fax it along with a one/two page resume to:

The Ron Brown- Paul Tully Institute for Political Action
499 South Capitol Street, S.W.
Suite 510
Washington, DC 20003
Fax: (202) 484-3800 Phone: (202) 484-4100

COST:

A \$200 Fee is payable upon acceptance into the Regional Training Institute. This fee covers lunch, dinner, and materials. Participants will be responsible for transportation as well as lodging expenses. Low cost accommodations will be available through the Brown-Tully Institute. Your fee is a contribution to a political

organization. It is not tax deductible for federal income tax purposes.

SCHOLARSHIPS:

A limited number of scholarships are available and will be awarded based on financial need. To apply, please contact the Brown-Tully Institute at (202) 484-4100 to request a scholarship application.

FROM TRAINING TO CAMPAIGNING:

Although we cannot ensure placement, a goal of the Regional Training Institutes is to help trained campaign staff find jobs. This is done in three ways:

EVALUATION:

Each track has on-site facilitators who spend time with participants. The facilitators provide an evaluation about the trainees and a recommendation on the positions for which they would be best suited.

JOB FAIR:

The Brown-Tully Institute will sponsor a Job Fair for participants at the end of the training. Any Democratic campaign, consultant, or State Party who is hiring staff will be invited to set up on-site interviews.

TALENT BANK:

Individuals who attend the training and who are actively seeking employment will be entered into the Brown-Tully Institute's Talent Bank. Resumes are then forwarded to campaigns seeking staff with their unique qualifications.

The Ron Brown - Paul Tully Institute for Political Action is designed to develop the skills of campaign professionals and activists. The Brown-Tully Institute looks forward to your active participation at the Regional Training Institute.

The Regional Training Institute offers eleven simultaneous tracks, each focusing on a distinct discipline. Courses are taught by campaign experts who have years of experience in their particular discipline. Consultants, campaign managers, and Democratic Party officials will be on site for individual consultation and mentoring. A brief description of each track is listed below.

ACTIVIST TRAINING:

This track provides a broad overview of campaigns. It is for individuals actively participating in a campaign in their local community, at any level. Sessions will cover all aspects of a campaign including: Message Development, Strategic Planning, Developing a Plan and a Budget, Scheduling and Advance, Communications, and Get-Out-the-Vote. (Track runs for 3 days; 50 participants per session.)

CAMPAIGN BASICS:

This track is open to those currently in an entry level position or looking for an entry-level position on a campaign. The track provides a broad overview of campaigns with sessions covering: Message Development, Strategic Planning, Developing a Plan and a Budget, Scheduling and

Advance, Communications, and Get-Out-the-Vote. There will be extensive group work including participation in a simulated campaign experience. (Track runs for 3 -+ days; 50 participants per session.)

COMMUNICATION DIRECTORS/PRESS SECRETARIES:

This track is open to those currently directing communications or press operations on a campaign, and to individuals with a minimum one cycle's experience in a full-time position or two cycles of part-time experience in any campaign discipline. Sessions include: Developing a Media Plan, Polling, Setting-Up Your Operation, Debate Preparation, Scheduling and Advance, and Specialty Press. (Track runs 5-+ days; 50 participants per session.)

COMPLIANCE DIRECTORS/COMPTROLLER:

This track is open to individuals interested in working as a comptroller for a Coordinated Campaign, State Party, Democratic campaign, or for any current employee of a Democratic organization who is involved in the operations and financial disclosure areas. This track will provide a legal and accounting overview of financial operations as well as provide a practical foundation for operating a compliance organization. Sessions include Legal and Compliance Overview, Accounting Overview, FEC Disclosure, Analysis of Hypothetical Scenarios, and a Practical Guide to Coordinated Campaign Operations. This track is recommended for individuals with strong financial and analytical skills or backgrounds. (Track runs for 5 days; open to a maximum of 35 participants.)

CONGRESSIONAL/STATE LEGISLATIVE MANAGERS:

This track is open to people managing a race at the state legislative or congressional level, or others with a minimum of one previous full-time campaign position. These tracks will explore all aspects of campaign management. Sessions include: Developing a Strategy and Plan, Budgeting, Managing Staff and Consultants, Coordinated Campaigns, Message Development, Targeting, Polling, Research, Earned and Paid Media, Scheduling, Fundraising, and Campaign Finance Laws. Sessions will be tailored to address the size and scope of Congressional and Legislative races. (Track runs 5 -+ days; 35 participants per session.)

COORDINATED CAMPAIGNS:

This track is open to those who will have a strategic role in developing the Coordinated Campaigns in their state or are interested in working at a management level on a Coordinated Campaign. Previous campaign experience at the management level is required for this track. This track will cover the planning, funding and implementation of Coordinated Campaigns. Sessions include: Managing the Politics Involved (State Party, candidates, & allied organizations), Budgeting, Overlapping Targeting and Field Organizing - with emphasis on the development of a strong field turnout operation. (Track runs 4 -+ days. The number of qualified applicants will determine the size of this track.)

FIELD DIRECTORS:

This track is open to current field directors and to those who have a

minimum of two years field organizing experience who are interested in managing a field operation. Sessions include: Developing a Field Plan, Precinct Operations, Targeting, Voter Files, Phone Banking, Canvassing, Voter Registration, Get Out the Vote, Volunteer/Staff Management, Early Vote, Vote by Mail, Absentee Ballots, and Constituency Organization. (Track runs for 4 -+ days; 50 participants per session.)

FINANCE DIRECTORS:

This track is open to those currently running a campaign finance operation and those with a minimum of one full-time campaign position and some finance experience who are ready to manage a fundraising operation.

Sessions include:

Developing a Fundraising Plan, Donor Groups, Direct Mail/Telemarketing, Event Planning, Politics of Fundraising, and Campaign Finance Law. (Track runs 3 -+ days; 50 participants per session.)

RESEARCH DIRECTORS:

This track is open to those currently managing research operations and those with a minimum of one full-time campaign position who would like to direct a research operation (some press or research experience recommended).

Sessions include: Data Collection and Analysis, Document Management, Technology, Finance Research, Dissemination, World Wide Web, and Rapid Response Mechanisms. (Track runs 3 -+ days; 50 participants per session.)

STATEWIDE MANAGERS:

This track is open to people managing a race at the state level, or others with a minimum of two cycle's full-time campaign experience who are ready to move into campaign management. This track will explore all aspects of campaign management. Sessions include: Developing a Strategy and Plan, Budgeting, Managing Staff and Consultants, Coordinated Campaigns, Message Development, Targeting, Polling, Research, Earned and Paid Media, Scheduling, Fundraising, and Campaign Finance Laws. Sessions will be tailored to address the size and scope of statewide races. (Track runs 5 -+ days; 35 participants per session.)

VOTER CONTACT MANAGEMENT:

This track is open to individuals with field experience and/or mid-level database or computer experience who are interested in the technology of managing voter contact programs. This track is useful for State Party or Coordinated Campaign staff, Field Directors and Managers who will be managing a voter file or voter contact program either in-house, working with a vendor, or those individuals who would like to put their technical skills to work in a field environment. Sessions include: Targeting and Strategy Behind Field Campaigns, Voter Files (counts and ordering), List Management, Posting Back Information and Technology Infrastructure, and Voter Contact Budgets. (Track runs for 4 days; 25 participants per session.)

REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE APPLICATION

Baltimore

February 11 - 16, 2000

Fax application with resume to: (202) 484-3800.

Please type or print clearly.

First Name (Mr./Mrs./Ms.)

Last Name

Address

City/State/Zip

Home Phone

Work Phone

FAX

Email Address

You will be notified by fax about acceptance into the Regional Training Institute. Upon acceptance, there is a \$200 Registration Fee which is payable upon receipt of your confirmation. Lunch, dinner, and materials are included in the fee. Transportation and lodging costs are the responsibility of each individual. Limited scholarships are available. To apply for a scholarship, please contact the Brown-Tully Institute at (202) 484-4100 to request a scholarship application.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP INFORMATION:

Baltimore, MD - Maritime Institute of Technology

Workshop dates: February 11 - 16, 2000

Tracks vary from 3 to 5+ days

Application due: January 24, 2000

Which track are you applying for? Please pick a first and second choice:

1st:

2nd:

Activist Training (50 participants)
Coordinated Campaigns (To be determined)
Intro to Campaigns (50 participants)
Field Directors (50 participants)
Communication Dir./Press Secretaries (50 participants)
Finance Directors (50 participants)
Compliance Dir./Comptrollers (35 participants)
Research Directors (50 participants)
Congressional/ State Legislative Managers (35 participants)
Statewide Managers (35 participants)
Voter Contact (25 participants)

What type of campaign experience do you have?

☐ Presidential ☐ Coordinated Campaign ☐ Statewide ☐ Other

(specify)

☐ Congressional ☐ State/Local Legislative ☐ Mayoral

Please answer the following questions in spaces 1 and 2 below,

beginning with your most recent experience in space 1.

A) For what campaign (or relevant political experience) did you work?
Include location.

B) What was your position or title?

C) Date of employment?

D) Was your position paid or volunteer?

1 A) 2 A)

B) B)

C) C)

D) D)

Have you attended any campaign or campaign related training sessions? In space below, specify date, sponsoring group, location, and type of training.

References. List names, addresses, and phone numbers.

1)

2)

Personal Information: optional

☐ African American ☐ Gay/Lesbian ☐ Labor
☐ College Dems ☐ American Indian ☐ Hispanic
☐ Young Dems ☐ Other ☐ Asian/Pacific
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Questions? Please contact The Brown-Tully Institute at 202-484-4100.

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Subject: Bush's record on gays unclear

Austin American-Statesman, January 17, 2000
(<http://www.austin360.com/>)

Bush's record on gays unclear
Mixed signals reflect complexities of political situation
By Scott S. Greenberger, American-Statesman Staff

Republican presidential front-runner George W. Bush has vowed to bring minority groups into the GOP fold. But members of one minority group of gays and lesbians -- still aren't sure whether Bush's emphasis on inclusiveness includes them.

During a recent debate, Bush said he would appoint people based on their qualifications, not their sexual orientation. But he has refused to meet with the Log Cabin Republicans, a gay GOP group. Gay rights advocates hold positions in the Bush campaign. But the governor promised a group of Christian conservatives that as president he would not appoint people who espouse a homosexual lifestyle.

Bush's mixed signals reflect the complexities of cultivating a relationship with the gay community. If he embraces it, Bush could lose Christian conservative votes in the GOP primaries or, in the general election, against a socially conservative third-party candidate such as Patrick Buchanan. But exit polls suggest that gay voters make up about 5 percent of the electorate- about the same as Hispanics - and they are concentrated in states rich in electoral votes such as California, New York, Illinois and Florida. Conceding so many votes to the Democrats could

be perilous.

"There are lots of gay people who by tradition and heritage would be much more at home in the Republican Party, were it not for things like George Bush being embarrassed to be seen with homosexuals," said Kenneth Sherrill, a political science professor at Hunter College in New York City who studies gay rights issues.

As the country becomes increasingly tolerant of homosexuality, Bush's lukewarm attitude may alienate heterosexual voters as well, Sherrill said.

"This strikes me as a classic example of what happens when a candidate adopts a strategy that's designed to win the nomination, even at the cost of losing the election," he said.

Vice President Al Gore and former Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey haven't been bashful about courting the gay vote, which could be especially critical in their fight for the Democratic nomination. People who identify themselves as gay make up between 8 percent and 9 percent of the Democratic electorate nationwide and slightly more in the crucial primary states of New York and California.

In a recent debate, both Democrats argued that the current "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military isn't working and that gays should be allowed to serve openly. Gore and Bradley are cognizant of polls showing that 70 percent of Americans support that view, although 76 percent of senior military officers oppose it. In the wake of several high-profile murders of gays, people are increasingly sensitive to the dangers of discrimination.

During a recent GOP debate, several of the Republican candidates said gays should be banned from the military and characterized them as immoral. But Bush and his closest rival, Sen. John McCain of Arizona, declined to criticize homosexuality and said they support the current policy.

Unlike Bush, McCain met with the Log Cabin Republicans. Asked during a television interview to explain his refusal to meet with the group, Bush said he didn't believe in "group thought" or "pitting one group of people against another." Many were puzzled by that explanation, given that Bush frequently meets with other political and interest groups.

Bush spokesman Scott McClellan shed little light on that response, saying that Bush refused to meet with the Log Cabin Republicans because they politicize gay issues. "He does not believe in politicizing the issue, and this is a group that wants to politicize it," McClellan said. He said Bush didn't see the point of meeting with the group because he disagrees with its positions.

Nor would the Bush campaign say whether the governor agrees with the Texas

GOP's platform position on gays and lesbians, which is that "homosexual behavior is contrary to the fundamental, unchanging truths that have been ordained by God."

Bush's Texas legislative record also is open to interpretation. Rep. Glen Maxey, D-Austin, the only openly gay member of the Texas Legislature, describes Bush as "pretty benign" because whatever his policy positions, he hasn't resorted to anti-gay rhetoric.

"He's not a Jesse Helms," Maxey said, referring to the conservative North Carolina senator. "But at a time when there's a tremendous rise in hate crimes and discrimination in the workplace still abounds, the fact that a leader would not see gay and lesbian issues as important or take a position ... is troubling to me."

When state lawmakers in 1999 proposed a bill barring gays and lesbians from adopting children in state custody, Bush said he believed that children were better off in homes with traditional couples. But the state already favors such arrangements, and Bush wouldn't say whether he supported the bill, which would have removed children from gay and lesbian homes.

Bush also declined to take a firm position last year on a hate-crimes bill that would have listed homosexuals as a protected group. He argued that all violent crimes are hate crimes and noted that Texas already has a hate-crimes law, albeit one that doesn't specify who is protected. Bush promised to consider the latest version if lawmakers approved it, but he declined to help break the legislative deadlock that killed the proposal. Gay rights groups suspected that the bill's protection of gays was behind his failure to support it, but Bush denied that.

Like presidential candidates from both parties, Bush opposes same-sex marriages. The Democrats want to guarantee legal and financial benefits to gay and lesbian partnerships, but they maintain that marriage is a religious and cultural institution reserved for a man and a woman.

"Bush has had a fair record, and many gays believe he's been a good governor. But he does need to move more on some gay political issues," said Steve Labinski, who heads the Texas branch of the Log Cabin Republicans.

Gay Texas Republicans note that during the party's 1998 convention, Bush urged the GOP to allow the state's Log Cabin Republicans, who had been banned from setting up a booth, to do so.

Maxey suspects that some of Bush's positions are the result of political considerations rather than his personal views. He points to a conversation he had with Bush last spring on the floor of the Texas House. Maxey said the governor told him his stance on the gay adoption bill had nothing to do with his view of Maxey, whom he "valued as a person." Based on that talk, Maxey believes that Bush is a lot more tolerant of gays than his record might indicate. Bush said later that the two discussed children's

health insurance, not
homosexuality.

Members of the Madison Project, a conservative political action committee, came away from a September meeting with Bush with a different impression from Maxey's. Group chairman Michael Farris said he asked Bush about his comment that he wouldn't fire an aide he discovered to be gay. Farris was reassured by Bush's response.

"He said I'm not going to appoint people who are open advocates of the homosexual lifestyle because their policies aren't likely to be my policies on issues," Farris said. Openly gay people serve on some of Bush's state steering committees, but Farris said he is not bothered by that because the panels are mostly honorary.

Kevin Ivers, a spokesman for the national Log Cabin Republicans, said Bush should be well aware of the importance of creating a tolerant image for the GOP in the general election. Ivers argues that Buchanan's anti-gay remarks at the 1992 Republican convention tarnished the party, helping to seal the failure of President George Bush's re-election bid.

"How the Republican Party deals with gays and lesbians is an indication of how it's going to deal with this persistent problem they have of being labeled as intolerant," Ivers said. "The gay issue is the most hot-button issue of all the minority issues in this election."

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Subject: President Calls for Increase for Civil Rights Div. of DOJ

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 15, 2000

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Oval Office
10:06 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. On Monday, America will celebrate, through reflection and service, the birth of the 20th century's great champion for justice and civil rights, Dr. Martin Luther King. Today, I want to talk with you about new steps we're taking to fulfill Dr. King's dream and redeem America's promise.

Of course, we've come a long way. I'm joined today by a woman named Charlotte Fillmore. Mrs. Fillmore is 100 years old. Through the years, she has seen her share of discrimination. A good while ago, she worked at the White House -- back then, even here, she had to use a side door. Well, today, Charlotte Fillmore came to the White House through the front door, and all the way to the Oval Office. But there is still more to do. So this morning, I want to tell you about what we're doing to open more doors of opportunity for more Americans.

In his last speech, Dr. King reminded us that the work of dignity and justice is as old as America itself. He said it's about going back to those great wells of democracy dug deep by our Founding Fathers and the Constitution. To draw from that well, Dr. King challenged us to dig deep within our own hearts -- to face our flaws, renew our values, live up to our nation's creed.

We are doing better. We have the strongest economy in a generation, the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years and, thankfully, the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates ever recorded; the lowest African American poverty rate ever recorded and the lowest Hispanic poverty rate in 25 years. We're coming together as a community. Our social fabric is on the mend.

But still there are people and places throughout America that have been

left behind by this economic recovery. Minority unemployment and poverty still is about twice the national average. Still there are too many barriers on the road to opportunity, many examples of Americans facing discrimination in everyday life.

No American in the 21st century should have to face such discrimination when it comes to finding a home, getting a job, going to school, securing a loan. That's why I'm very proud that my budget for the coming year will include the largest ever investment to enforce our civil rights laws; to help make sure that protections in law are protections in fact.

I'm proposing a 20 percent increase for the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. That would almost double the annual budget for that office since I became President seven years ago.

Under the leadership of Acting Assistant General Bill Lann Lee, the Civil Rights Division has enforced our civil rights laws justly and fairly. And so, again, on behalf of all Americans, I ask the Senate to confirm Mr. Lee as our nation's top civil rights enforcer.

Our budget also includes a 14 percent increase for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, so that it continue its work to enforce laws prohibiting employment discrimination. And we're beefing up our other civil rights enforcements effort throughout our national government.

We must also do more to root out forces of hate and intolerance. We've seen far too many acts of violence targeted at others solely because of who they are -- from the dragging death of James Byrd to the brutal killing of Matthew Shepard to the murder of the African American basketball coach and the Korean American student in the midwest, to the shooting at the Jewish school in Los Angeles and the murder of the Filipino postal worker.

Such hate crimes leave deep scars, not just on the victims, but on our larger community -- for they take aim at others for who they are, and when they do, they take aim at America. So once again, I ask Congress to stop the delay and pass strong hate crimes legislation. Taken together, these efforts will move us closer to building one America in the 21st century.

Dr. King taught us the most important civil right is to provide every citizen with the chance to live the American Dream. This is the best chance we've had in my lifetime -- maybe even in Mrs. Filmore's lifetime --to give every American a shot at that dream.

So as we celebrate Dr. King's life and legacy, let's keep following his footsteps to draw from that deep well of democracy and deepen the meaning of freedom for all Americans.

Thanks for listening.

END
10:11 A.M. EST

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Subject: Gore meets with National Stonewall Democrats

Vice President Al Gore to Meet With Gay Democratic Leadership

Washington, DC-The National Stonewall Democratic Federation has been invited to meet Vice President Al Gore at his residence Thursday morning, January 20, 2000. The Vice President's personal invitation, delivered in late 1999, expressed his desire to discuss civil rights policies and public issues of interest to the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community.

Board members from across the country will attend the meeting to discuss

Gore's strong support of the LGBT community throughout his career, as well as ways in which NSDF and the Vice President can work together in the future to champion equal rights, health care and other Democratic priorities.

"We're glad to have this opportunity as community and party leaders to meet directly with the Vice President. For many years he has been a champion to end discrimination and we look forward to hearing his views and plans for the future and where our community fits into them," says NSDF President Michael Perez.

"The National Stonewall Democratic Federation is eager to meet with our candidates to express our views and ask questions, so that we can share the information with all our members and community. Unlike the Republican front runner, our candidates share our vision of 'Justice and Equality for All' and see us as full Americans," added Perez.

The outreach by the Vice President is in stark contrast to the Republican presidential field. Both Democratic presidential candidates have approached the National Stonewall Democratic Federation for meetings. To date, George W. Bush, for example has refused to meet with Log Cabin Republicans, labeling them a "special interest group."

Board Co-Chair Michael Perez and other Board members from throughout the nation will be available at 12 noon ET following the Vice President's meeting. They will be available at the National Stonewall Democratic Federation offices at 733 15th St., NW Suite 700 Washington, DC. Please contact Keith Morrison at (202) 783-8670 for time and additional information.

A meeting with candidate Bill Bradley will follow in February; on a date that has not yet been confirmed.

The National Stonewall Democratic Federation is the only national organization of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender Democrats. With 40 affiliated clubs, Stonewall today has more than 10,000 members. NSDF is committed to educating voters about the vast difference that exists between the two major parties on issues of importance to our communities.

-30-

Stonewall Democratic Federation attendees on January 20, 2000
(alphabetically)

Tom Barbera	Waltham, MA
Rafaela Billini	Puerto Rico
Fred Bilodeau	Palm Springs, CA
Steve Brown	Topeka, KS
Mandy Carter	Durham, NC
Kathleen DeBold	Burtonsville, MD
Stephen Driscoll	Pembroke, MA
Ron Ennis	Houston, TX
Stephen Gorman	Washington, DC
Roger Lee	Washington, DC

Michael Milliken Dallas, TX
Keith Morrison Orlando, FL
LaQuetta Nelson Montclair, NJ
Michael Perez Arlington, VA
Kathy Regalado Bloomington, MN
Francisco Sanchez Jr. Houston, TX
Peter Schott Washington, DC
Brian Shinn Columbus, OH
Doug Sterner New York, NY
Bob Whitelaw Atlanta, GA

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CREATOR: NavDocSF@aol.com (NavDocSF@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-FEB-2000 13:25:07.00

SUBJECT: Re: Dr. Eric Goosby's father

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I am doing fine, Daniel. Off to DC tonite for a DADT meeting on Saturday and

Sunday--we're convening a bunch of sympathetic military folks, including a former Chair of the Joint Chiefs and the daughter of another, to see if we can't at least modify DADT, if not overturn it altogether. Still sorry I can't be with the Council in March, but I made these committments to the folks in Ireland and I have to honor that. See you in June. Mike

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1 of 1 DOCUMENT Copyright 2000 Burrelle's Information Services CBS News Transcripts SHOW: 60 MINUTES (7:00 PM ET) January 16, 2000, Sunday

TYPE: Profile LENGTH: 5302 words

HEADLINE: MTBE; GASOLINE ADDITIVE USED BY OIL COMPANIES TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF CLEAN AIR ACT IS NOW POLLUTING GROUNDWATER

BODY:

 MTBE

 STEVE KROFT, co-host

 MTBE is shorthand for a chemical called methyl tertiary butyl ether. If you don't know about it yet, you will. It's a gasoline additive that is contaminating drinking water from Maine to California and has been called the biggest environmental crisis of the next decade. How did MTBE end up in gasoline? Well, 10 years ago, Congress told the oil companies to put it there, either MTBE or some other oxygenate that would make gasoline burn cleaner. It was supposed to clean up the air. But now MTBE is turning up in lakes and underground aquifers, and in 20 percent of the nation's urban wells, forcing some cities to shut down local water supplies. It seems to be turning up wherever people look for it. And no one was even looking for it until it turned up in Santa Monica, California, a few years ago.

 (Footage of Santa Monica; people on beach; people on sidewalk; people in-line skating; surfer in ocean; water treatment facility; Craig Perkins and Kroft)

 KROFT: (Voiceover) Santa Monica, California, is a beach community west of Los Angeles. Ninety thousand people live here because they like the environment. You can stroll on the outdoor promenade. You can Rollerblade on the boardwalk. You can swim in the ocean. But you haven't been able to drink the water here for nearly four years. That's when the city discovered that 70 percent of its wells were contaminated with MTBE. Craig Perkins is director of public works for Santa Monica.

 Mr. CRAIG PERKINS: The first that I heard about MTBE was early March of 1996, when my water managers came to me and said, 'We believe we have to start shutting down water wells because of this contaminant which we've recently discovered, MTBE.'

 KROFT: You ever heard of it?

 Mr. PERKINS: I had never heard of it.

 (Footage of Perkins and Kroft; chemist and Kroft; water sample testing device)

 KROFT: (Voiceover) Perkins says his staff found MTBE in the water by accident, when they sent a routine sample off to an outside lab for analysis. At first, his chemist thought it must be some sort of laboratory error. MTBE wasn't on any state or federal list of possible contaminants, and there were no requirements to test for it.

 Did they know what it was? I knew--did they know where it came from?

 Mr. PERKINS: They had discovered what it was. And they told me that it was the chemical that makes reformulated gasoline, clean-burning gasoline, so to speak.

 (Footage of gasoline pump with close-up of sticker: Contains MTBE)

 KROFT: (Voiceover) Clean-burning gasoline mandated by the Clean Air Act of 1990.

 President GEORGE BUSH: (From file footage)

age) Every city in America should have clean air. And with this legislation, I firmly believe we will. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Vintage footage of George Bush signing bill; gasoline pump; field with sign: High Plains Ethanol Plant; ethanol distillery; corn pouring out of hopper) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) When President Bush signed it, the government basically rewrote the formula for gasoline in parts of the country where air quality was a problem. It required oil companies to make something called reformulated gasoline by adding a class of chemicals called oxygenates. There were really only two choices. Ethanol, which is distilled from corn and used to make gasohol, was a favorite of the farm lobby. But it's expensive, difficult to distribute, and not terribly practical outside the Midwest. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Most of the oil companies chose the other alternative, MTBE, a little-known chemical which was already being used in small amounts as an octane booster, and fit neatly into the existing refining and distribution system. Within a few years, MTBE was being blended into gasoline all over the country. Today, it's one of the most widely produced chemicals in the United States, four and a half billion gallons a year, roughly 16 gallons for every man, woman and child in America. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: This is not some isolated, esoteric chemical contaminant. This is all over the United States. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 This is a map showing our main well field right here... \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Perkins and Kroft looking at map; map with gas stations and well field; bottle of MTBE) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) When MTBE turned up in the water in Santa Monica, one of the first things they did was to draw a mile and a quarter radius around their main well field. They found 20 gas stations that had documented leaks from their underground storage tanks, all of them involving gasoline with MTBE. No one seemed to know how to clean it up. Perkins was also learning firsthand about some of its unique properties. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: What we found with MTBE was that it was behaving much differently than the contaminants that--that we had tracked in the past. It was moving through the--the groundwater into the wells much more quickly. On one of our wells, the--it essentially doubled within a one-week period. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Perkins and Kroft entering City of Santa Monica Water Treatment Plant; Kroft holding bottle of water, opening it and smelling it) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) With no state or federal regulations on MTBE to guide them, Santa Monica officials were on their own. But within months, their options had been reduced to one. The water the city was pumping from its wells took on a strong chemical odor and simply became undrinkable. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Smells like paint thinner. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: Yeah, turpentine, paint thinner, very--very distinct. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: Not something you want to drink. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Perkins and Kroft) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Not only was the water undrinkable, you couldn't even cook with it. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: One of the interesting properties of MTBE is as you heat it and boil it, and even in the hot water as used in the shower, that it tends to aerate the MTBE, so the--the--the odor would become even more acute. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of pipes; aerial footage of dam on Colorado River; canal) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) One by one, Perkins had to shut down seven of Santa Monica's 11 wells, forcing the city to buy water diverted from the Colorado River at a cost of \$ 3 million a year. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: There was really no other choice to make. How in the world are we going to let this unknown contaminant go into their drinking water, which smells like turpentine, and expect that that's OK? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of bottles of MTBE; researcher and laboratory rats; person drinking glass of water; gasoline pump with

close-up of gallons pumped) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) The more Perkins found out about MTBE, the more angry he became. One study showed it caused cancer in laboratory animals when administered in high doses. No one knew anything about the human health effects of MTBE in drinking water. And he was also amazed to learn that out of every 10 gallons of reformulated gasoline pumped, one gallon is pure MTBE, although it takes a lot less than a gallon to ruin a water supply. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

This is one of four water reservoirs operated by the city of Santa Monica. This one is 360 feet across, it's 15 feet deep, and it holds five million gallons of water. Just one cupful of MTBE would make all of this water undrinkable. That's about the same amount of MTBE that can be found in one gallon of gasoline. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERKINS: I think the problem here is that--why is it out there, when we know so little about it? And that's--that's what really, really scared us. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: Nobody was required to test for it. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERKINS: That's right. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: A

nd nobody knows how to clean it up? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERKINS: That's right. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: That's pretty incredible. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERKINS: We had a really bad year, no doubt about it. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Footage of deserted gas station; sign: City of Santa Monica Water Division, Charnock Well Field MTBE Pilot Study; building with water dripping from pipe; graphic of map of United States with states in yellow and red; footage of Atlanta; aerial footage of Albuquerque; footage of Denver; aerial footage of Dallas; footage of Hartford; Las Vegas; Dr. Bernard Goldstein in office; Goldstein and Kroft) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: (Voiceover) Since then, MTBE has caused a lot of places to have bad years. Since Santa Monica closed its wells three years ago, the state of California has identified

10,000 sites where MTBE is present in groundwater. And the problem is not confined to California. MTBE has been detected in varying levels in groundwater in

49 states; 21 have had at least one well shut down because of it. It's been detected in groundwater in Atlanta and Albuquerque, Denver and Dallas, Hartford and Las Vegas, and lots of other places as well. Dr. Bernard Goldstein is a toxicologist and director of the Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute in New Jersey. He says the problem was easily preventable, that anyone

who looked at the chemical properties of MTBE would have known it was going to pollute water. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Dr. BERNARD GOLDSTEIN: MTBE has got an oxygen in it, and that oxygen just makes it more soluble in water than almost--than anything, actually, else in gasoline. So you just know it's going to move more rapidly in groundwater once it gets spilled. And we know it's going to get spilled, because we know that there's leaky underground storage tanks. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: A no-brainer? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Dr. GOLDSTEIN: Yeah, I'd call it that. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Footage of interior of building; pipes; label on bottle of MTBE; Shell gas station); photos of abandoned gas stations in Maine; footage of Dr. Peter Garrett; report by Garrett and colleagues with title: MTBE as a Ground Water Contaminant, with highlights excerpted: "spreads further and faster" "stored only in double-contained facilities") \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: (Voiceover) In fact, environmental engineers, government regulators and oil industry scientists had been predicting for years that MTBE would get into groundwater. It was first detected in Rockaway, New Jersey, near a Shell station in 1980, and that's when it was being used in very small quantities. By the late '80s, MTBE had already contaminated dozens of sites in the state of Maine. Dr. Peter Garrett of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and two colleagues laid out the threat to the American Petroleum Institute and the National Well Water Association. Their report said that MTBE moved further and faster in groundwater and was more di

fficult to clean up than any other contaminant in gasoline. They recommended that it be stored with special precautions or banned outright.

It was a pretty strong paper.

Dr. PETER GARRETT: Well, it said what needed to be said.

KROFT: If M--MTBE production and use escalated, then this was going to be a big problem.

Dr. GARRETT: That's what any reader would get from the paper, yes.

(Footage of offices of American Petroleum Institute; Garrett and Kroft)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Garrett says the American Petroleum Institute told him he was an alarmist and that his conclusions were reactionary, unwarranted and counterproductive. But Garrett made sure the report was widely circulated among industry scientists and government regulators.

What about the EPA?

Dr. GARRETT: EPA, I made--made a special point to inform them.

KROFT: At--at the time that they decided that MTBE was the solution to the air pollution problems...

Dr. GARRETT: Yes.

KROFT: ...did the EPA and did the oil companies know that this was likely to create a water pollution problem? Or should they have known?

Dr. GARRETT: The answer is yes. It was there.

(Footage of document with close-up of United States Environmental Protection Agency logo and excerpts highlighted: "drinking water contamination reported in four states" "problem could rapidly mushroom" "will increase as...MTBE in gasoline increases"; footage of Bob Perciasepe)

KROFT: (Voiceover) And it was there, in black and white. In the spring of 1987, three years before the Clean Air Act was passed, this EPA memo states, 'Known cases of drinking water contamination have been reported in four states, affecting 20,000 people. It's possible that this problem could rapidly mushroom due to leaking underground storage tanks. The problem of groundwater contamination will increase as the proportion of MTBE in gasoline increases.' Bob Perciasepe, an assistant administrator of the EPA, admits the agency was asleep at the switch.

Mr. BOB PERCIASEPE: Those warning bells, to the extent that they were ringing--and they were ringing at some--in some parts of EPA, and they were ringing in other places--were not ringing loudly enough. We are clearly admitting that--that they weren't ringing loudly enough. We didn't yell loudly enough.

KROFT: Did anybody at the EPA go to anyone in Congress and say, 'Hey, wait a minute, maybe we ought to take a look at this because we've got potential groundwater contamination problems'? Did that happen?

Mr. PERCIASEPE: I can't speak for every conversation that may have occurred back in the late '80s or early '90s, but clearly, if they did bring this up in the debate on the Clean Air Act, it was drowned out by the enthusiasm for the air quality benefits that people were looking at.

(Footage of Perciasepe; excavation of underground tank)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Perciasepe says the EPA thought it could manage the problem. It ordered the nation's underground gasoline storage tanks to be replaced or upgraded by 1998. But more than 400,000 tanks weren't covered by the order, and many new tanks are already leaking.

Mr. PERCIASEPE: Any optimism anybody had that we could manage this potential problem has not come to fruition, and before this becomes a national crisis, before this gets worse, we need to change the way we make clean-burning gasoline.

Mr. VICTOR SHER: In our view, this is a product that should never have been put into the stream of commerce.

(Footage of Victor Sher and Kroft; lake; wells; gasoline stations; label of bottle of MTBE; fuel truck; fuel storage tanks; gasoline pump with close-up of sticker: Contains MTBE)

KROFT

: (Voiceover) Victor Sher is an attorney representing the water department of South Lake Tahoe, California, where MTBE was discovered in the lake and the groundwater after the state began testing for it in 1997. Within a matter of weeks, a dozen wells, a third of the city's water production, had to be shut down. South Lake Tahoe is suing 12 local gas stations, 12 major oil companies, and several manufacturers of MTBE, arguing that those responsible for the problem should share in the enormous costs of trying to clean it up. For decades the oil industry and government regulators have known that gasoline was leaking from underground storage tanks, but until MTBE came along, most of the contaminants decomposed before they reached groundwater. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. SHER: The problem is that MTBE doesn't break down, and it's going to take years and years and years and potentially enormous costs, enormous expenditures of money, to make sure that the water that is used for drinking water is clean. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of well) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Sher says the reason South Lake Tahoe is having problems is because the wells it taps for drinking water are shallow, and that it's only a matter of time before other parts of the country with deeper wells experience the same problem. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. SHER: I think what we've seen so far is just the tip of the iceberg. The bottom line is that everywhere MTBE is used, which is now in much of the country, it gets released to the environment, and it'll be a problem for groundwater. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of water tank; New Jersey neighborhoods; graphic of map of Long Island with leaks marked; footage of signs of Texaco, ARCO, Shell, Chevron, Exxon; footage of Bob Campbell; Campbell and Kroft) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) And in many places, it already is. Although it's most often found at low levels, it's already the second most common water contaminant in the country. In New Jersey, MTBE has turned up in 65 public drinking water supplies. In Long Island, New York, MTBE has leaked from more than 400 gasoline storage tanks and is now being detected in small quantities in more than 100 public water supplies. We wanted to talk to the big oil companies that manufacture, distribute and sell MTBE in gasoline. But they all turned us down, with one exception, the outgoing president and CEO of Sunoco, Bob Campbell. He told us that the deadlines for complying with the Clean Air Act were extremely tight, and the only practical way to meet them was to use MTBE. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 You're a chemical engineer by training? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. BOB CAMPBELL: Yes. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: We've been told by a lot of people, a lot of scientists, that all you have to do is look at the chemical properties of MTBE, and you should be able to recognize immediately that it's extremely water-soluble and that it might be a problem in contaminating drinking water. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: Right. Well, as always, hindsight is 20/20. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: There was a lot of stuff out there that should have told you, or somebody in your company, that this was a potential problem with potential liability and legal problems down the road. I mean, how--how did all of this body of information get ignored? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: I don't know that it was ignored. What I'm telling you is, as a company, we did not have a body of information that I'm aware of, or that I think people in our company were aware of, which said what we're doing here is, in fact, creating a potential hazard. We did not have that. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of documents) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) But lots of other people in the oil industry did have that information. We turned up dozens of documents showing the oil companies not only knew that MTBE was getting into groundwater, but that the problem was likely to get much worse if it was added to gasoline in greater quantities. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: What I'm saying is that if you're in the business that we're in of producing the

wild potpourri of products that we produce--OK?--and questions that are raised about hydrocarbons in general, I am certain there are p--reports that were put out yesterday and last week and last month that probably question everything we do.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: If you had known then what you know now, would you have put MTBE in gasoline?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: No. No. MTBE--in all honesty, I wish I never heard of MTBE.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: And with good reason. The oil companies face huge liability issues over the use of MTBE in gasoline. The city of Santa Monica has already won a \$ 22 million settlement from four oil companies to pay for the cost of replacing the contaminated water, and that doesn't begin to cover the costs of getting it out of the groundwater. Potential damages across the country could run into the billions. In spite of all this, the federal government still knows next to nothing about the extent of the problem or its potential health consequences. More on that when we come back.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Announcements)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: Between 75 million and 100 million people live in areas of the country where reformulated gasoline containing MTBE is being used. The federal government and the oil companies have known since the 1980s that it was getting into the groundwater, yet virtually nothing has been done to examine the potential health consequences or to learn the extent of the problem. Just how bad could the situation get? Take a look at Glennville, California.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Glennville; buildings; abandoned gas station)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Glennville, California, is a rural community of about 300 people in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. The center of town used to be a gathering spot for ranchers and a place where tourists on their way to Death Valley could stop for gas and a bite to eat. Now it's a ghost town.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. FREDa KUBAS: This was Grizzly's Cafe. When it was open for business, there was times that you couldn't find a table to sit at.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Freda Kubas and Kroft)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Freda Kubas says it all started to change in August of 1997, when the state water board came in and called a town meeting.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: And that's when they told us all that we had MTBE in our water. We said, 'What is MTBE?' And--and...

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: What'd they say?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: Oh, well, they kind of shined it on and stroked it off that it was an additive put into gasoline to clean the air, and there was really nothing to be too concerned about.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Kubas and Kroft; well)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) They also told them not to talk to the news media. Freda's well, she later found out, had some of the highest levels of MTBE ever recorded in drinking water.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 What did they tell you to do?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: They told us to take shorter showers and cooler showers, and that would help prevent us from breathing the vapors.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: What about cooking? What about drinking?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: They told us that if we discontinued using it for that, it would leave our bodies in 12 hours.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of abandoned gas station; abandoned buildings)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) The MTBE was coming from the town's only gas station, which quickly closed down. The restaurant tried to hang on using bottled water, but with no one stopping for gas, it went under too. Everything else in Glennville just sort of faded away.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 How many businesses went under here?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: I can tell you, the gas station, the mini-mart, the feed store, the antique store, a dress shop, and the cafe.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: Pretty much the whole town.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: Pretty much the whole town.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 This was the livestock

and the feed supply store. It saved people from making a 100-mile trip to Bakerfield to get supplies, which really helped a lot. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Footage of abandoned gas station; Kroft and Kubas in front of water truck; man with skin rash; Kroft and group of people) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Even after the gas station was closed down, the number of contaminated wells has increased. The state of California has been bringing in water for 14 families and the local saloon. People complain of intestinal problems and skin rashes, and they say the banks have stopped lending money here. People can't sell their houses. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Unidentified Man: It's kind of taken the spirit of the town away, too. So... \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: All because of one leak at one gas station? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Unidentified Man: Yeah. You know, in a--in a big town, you can have a leak at a station, and it's no big deal; you go to another station, or you go to another shopping center. This was the only one up here. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Aerial footage of Glennville; footage of Environmental Protection Agency flag; person filling glass with water from faucet; person filling glass with water from pitcher; person drinking at water fountain; person cleaning; glass of water; Perciasepe and Kroft) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) How many Glennvilles or potential Glennvilles are there out there across the United States? The answer is no one really knows. Even though the Environmental Protection Agency has known since the late 1980s that MTBE was getting into drinking water, and that there were possible adverse health effects, the agency has done almost nothing. Right now the only standard for MTBE is a non-binding advisory that the agency sent out two years ago. It sets a limit of 20 to 40 parts per billion in drinking water. Bob Perciasepe is assistant administrator of the EPA. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Did the EPA require local municipalities to test groundwater for the presence of MTBE? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: We never required them to do the testing specifically. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: There any requirements to test now? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERCIASEPE: We are working on taking that advisory that we issued two years ago and finalizing it into a standard which will require the--the--the monitoring of the drinking water. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: And--and when would that begin? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERCIASEPE: We hope next year. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: You're telling me on one hand that y--that we've got to move quickly to prevent this thing from becoming a national crisis.

And yet, it's still not a requirement that local governments and municipalities and water providers--they don't even have to test for MTBE. They don't even have to test for it. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERCIASEPE: That is something we should've done earlier. It should've been done when the alarm bells were going off earlier. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: Ten years ago? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. PERCIASEPE: Early part of the decade. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. SHER: We really haven't looked for MTBE yet. It's been sort of a 'don't ask, don't tell' examination. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Footage of Sher and Kroft; private well) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: (Voiceover) Victor Sher, the attorney suing the oil companies on behalf of South Lake Tahoe, says there are only a few states that require testing for MTBE in drinking water. And 42 million Americans get their drinking water from private wells which usually aren't monitored at all, or if they are, may not be tested for MTBE. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

Mr. SHER: The only entities that are really in a position to understand the extent of the problem, and to know how many gas stations leak and to what extent, and to what extent MTBE is getting into the environment, are the oil companies, and they haven't done adequate testing. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

(Footage of people testing water; Chevron station) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

KROFT: (Voiceover) And the testing we know about that has been

done by the oil companies is not very encouraging. One internal study conducted by Chevron found that MTBE has contaminated the groundwater at 80 percent of the 400 sites the company tested.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. SHER: What we do know is that every time somebody looks to examine either the frequency of releases from gasoline stations or the occurrence of MTBE in groundwater, the statistics have to be revised upward. That is, the more we look, the more we find it.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of water coming from hose; document with close-up of text: Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances with excerpt highlighted: "Conduct studies by ingestion.")

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) If little is known about the extent of MTBE pollution in water supplies, even less is known about the human health effects of drinking the contaminated water. Way back in 1987, this memo from the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances recommends that the EPA conduct six kinds of ingestion studies, as well as inhalation studies.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Were those studies done?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: Most of the studies that were done in the late '80s and into the early '90s were done on inhalation, and in-- and that was a mistake.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: Have there been studies done on the health effects of MTBE in the drinking water?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: Not enough. Not enough. But...

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: But any? I mean, have any been done?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: I'm not aware of any specific studies that have been done on that.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: What are you doing about the problem?

Right now. I mean, what has been done since this first memo in 1987? What's been done?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: Not enough.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of researchers with laboratory rats)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) In fact, the only study that has ever been conducted on ingesting MTBE was done on laboratory animals in Italy more than five years ago. It showed that in high doses, it caused leukemia, lymphoma and testicular cancer. But those results have been questioned by some scientists. The EPA's position is that MTBE is a possible human carcinogen.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Dr. GOLDSTEIN: How do you expose 100 million people to a chemical which you have not adequately tested for its toxicity?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: And that's what's happened?

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Dr. GOLDSTEIN: That's what's happened.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of Goldstein; gas station; sticker on gas pump: Contains MTBE)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Dr. Bernard Goldstein, the toxicologist, says the studies should have been done before the government allowed huge quantities of MTBE to be put in gasoline. He calls it a classic case of how not to protect the public.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Dr. GOLDSTEIN: This is a chemical that's in gasoline. If I wanted to be sure that I poisoned as many Americans as possible, I'd put something in gasoline. I mean, that's what we're all exposed to, with the exception of, I guess, a few hermits in the Mojave Desert, which means that you want to study this even more carefully than you'd study any other chemical.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 (Footage of laboratory; Environmental Protection Agency building; people at meeting; Capitol building; EC-Premium Regular building)

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: (Voiceover) Absent scientific data on the human health effects of MTBE in drinking water, and confronted with growing reports of groundwater contamination, the EPA's position now is that action must be taken. Last summer, a blue-ribbon panel of environmentalists, scientists, government regulators and industry representatives recommended that Congress do away with the oxygenate requirement in the Clean Air Act, so that industry can begin phasing out the use of MTBE. Sunoco's chief executive officer, Bob Campbell, was one of the members.

\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: We as an industry and a company are there to be responsive to people. And we're not about to contin

ue to put something in gasoline that causes it--that causes drinking water to s
mell funny and taste funny. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: And the presumpt
ion is that if it's a gasoline additive and it smells funny and tastes funny, i
t's probably not good for you. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: It's p
robably not good for you. I think that's the presumption that--that most peopl
e would have, certainly, that if it smells funny and tastes funny, I'm not goin
g to worry about all your health effects study or all these expert testimony; I
just don't want it there. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: Why are you still
putting it in your gasoline? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. CAMPBELL: I'd lov
e not to be, you know, putting it in our gasoline today. But I don't have any c
hoice. As it stands right now, there's a law out there that requires that refo
rmulated gasoline contains 2 percent by weight of oxygen. And the only practic
al alternative that I have, in order to comply with that law, is that we use MT
BE, and we are using it today, as we sit here. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr.
PERCIASEPE: We--we don't need to do more studies to determine whether or not we
should remove this additive from gasoline. We--we know enough now. We don't
need more studies; we should do it now. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT: You
can talk about eliminating MTBE for gasoline, but what about the MTBE in the wa
ter? I mean, it's still there in Santa Monica. It w--it's still there in Lake
Tahoe. It's still present in some levels in 20 percent of the urban wells in
the United States. Shouldn't we find out whether it's dangerous to humans, whe
ther it causes cancer? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Mr. PERCIASEPE: Our first de
fense is to get it out, to keep this problem from getting worse. We will have
to continue that effort. I don't think it will be acceptable to leave this in
the water. We will have to work to get it out of the water. \par \li0\ri0 \sb1
20 \fi360 (Footage of Kubas and Kroft; well) \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 KROFT:
(Voiceover) None of this is any consolation to the people of Glennville, Calif
ornia, where one well there tested at 20,000 parts per billion of MTBE, 1,000 t
imes greater than the level the EPA is now recommending. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360
There's no indication yet that MTBE has human health consequences, you kn
ow that? \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Ms. KUBAS: That's what they say. But if t
hey would really like to know the human health consequences of MTBE, they have
an awful lot of guinea pigs right here in Glennville. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi3
60 KROFT: There are several studies now under way looking at possible health ef
fects of MTBE in drinking water, and technology is being developed to remove th
e contaminant from groundwater. What's lacking is an engineering solution to m
ake the process practical and cost-effective. There hasn't been much progress i
n removing MTBE from gasoline, either. Six months have passed since the governm
ent's blue-ribbon panel issued its recommendations, yet Congress has done nothi
ng about lifting the oxygenate requirement of the Clean Air Act, which would al
low the oil companies to begin removing MTBE from gasoline. \par \li0\ri0 \sb12
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rnment's housing finance agency, started recently a new housing scheme. Known a
s Pag-IBIG Rent-To-Own (RTO), the scheme helps provide adequate and affordable
housing to low-income workers while ensuring the continued flow of funds for ho
using.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The scheme also enables Pag-IBIG to preserve
unoccupied housing units that it financed as well as convert non-performing loa

ns to good loans. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Under the RTO program, unoccupied housing units in various parts of the country will be made available to Pag-IBIG members and nonmembers for rental for a period of time, after which the lessee may opt to purchase the property or terminate the lease.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Those who opt to purchase the property may avail of housing loans from Pag-IBIG, following existing housing loan guidelines.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 A Contract of Lease with Option to Buy to be executed by Pag-IBIG and the lessee provides that a minimum monthly rental will be paid by the lessee to Pag-IBIG, depending on the price of the property.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 If after the prescribed lease period, the lessee opts to purchase the property, his past rental payments will form part of the monthly amortization and the principal payment will be deducted from the selling price of the property.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 In line with this program, Pag-IBIG, through its Task Force Asset Recovery, recently "toured" RTO applicants to housing sites in Cavite and Bulacan. Units available are in Cityhomes Resortville, Mabuhay Homes 2000 and Mabuhay City, all in Cavite; and Harmony Hills I & II in Bulacan.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Of the 140 applicants who went to Cavite, 105 have already chosen units; while of the 15 who went to Bulacan, nine have selected units. The site visits were sponsored by project developers.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 To date, Pag-IBIG has identified 7,823 unoccupied housing units in the Calabarzon and Bulacan areas. Prices of the housing units range from P153,000 to over P603,000.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Also, over P20 million has been collected by Pag-IBIG from delinquent housing loan borrowers, as a direct result of the massive collection campaign it is implementing.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Interested applicants may visit the Pag-IBIG office at 2/F, Atrium Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City. \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LOAD-DATE: February 15, 2000 \par \sect \sectd \sbknone {\header } \f0 \pard \par \page \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 6 of 184 DOCUMENTS \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 Copyright 2000 Star Tribune \par \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN) \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 February 13, 2000, Sunday, Metro Edition \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 9D \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LENGTH: 1092 words \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HEADLINE: BUSINESS FORUM;\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 0 Bringing home the message;\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Affordable housing advocates and business people find that social justice and enlightened self-interest make a powerful combination. \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 BYLINE: Joe Errigo \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 BODY: \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 In inner cities and developing suburbs, even in Minnesota's smaller outlying communities, business leaders are becoming key players in the ongoing debate about the crisis in affordable housing.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Small business owners and leaders of large corporations are beginning to see the link between availability of affordable housing, development of a stable work force and their overall business success.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 For many years, affordable housing providers and people of good will have argued their case by saying the poor have a "right" to a decent home. It was a social justice rationale that is still compelling. Too many people and families are left out of the system because of economic and racial discrimination. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 But few business leaders were moved by the social justice rationale.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 .\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Changing attitudes \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 That's changing now because affordable-housing providers, like CommonBond Communities, are adding something to the social justice rationale _ the economic self-interest of the business community.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 A year ago this month, I stepped into a City Council meeting in the city of Maple Grove, one of our fastest-growing suburban communities. There was

a high level of tension in the room; more than 150 residents of this affluent community were packed into the council chambers to voice their strong opposition to affordable housing. "It will decrease property values and increase crime! It will bring in undesirable people we don't want in our community!"

Then one man stood up. "I don't usually say much at meetings like this," he said. "but I am the owner of two businesses in this city. I have a very difficult time hiring people because they can't afford to live here. I pay good wages and can't find good employees. I know people need my jobs, but they also need a place to live. So, I'm in favor of this housing proposal. It will help me, my business and the people who will live there!"

The City Council voted unanimously that night to approve CommonBond's Lakeshore Townhomes, which is now serving the Maple Grove community. The mayor and council understood that Lakeshore Townhomes is an economic asset as well as a social asset.

A similar story is unfolding in St. Paul's inner city, where CommonBond acquired Skyline Tower, an older, federally subsidized building that houses about 1,000 people, many of the most recent immigrants. Our plan is to completely renovate the building and build an Advantage Center, which will provide job training and other programs to help residents move into the work force. We have had conversations with many Midway area businesses about how we can work together to meet their work force needs while making Skyline a stepping stone to success for residents. The business community is enthusiastically supporting our efforts because it will help them, too.

CommonBond, the largest of a small number of nonprofit organizations that have developed a "more-than-housing" model, is building successful partnerships with business leaders and corporations. The model addresses the full range of needs for low- and moderate-income people. Others following similar models include Project for Pride in Living and the Corporation for Supportive Housing. Moreover, charitable and corporate foundations increasingly are seeing the value of the "more than housing" approach and are starting to put money on the table.

In Rochester, the Mayo Clinic recently announced its commitment of \$4 million to stimulate the development of affordable housing in that city. One of the primary motivations was work force development. In addition to the Mayo project, similar initiatives in other areas of the state are being promoted by the good work of the Minnesota Housing Fund, which is clearly articulating the important linkage between affordable housing, job creation and community economic development.

The 'to do' list

We're making progress, but the business community can do much more in this struggle for affordable housing.

Here is my "to do" list for business leaders:

- Put affordable housing near the top of your agenda. Get your trade associations and chambers of commerce talking about the need for affordable housing in communities you serve and the benefits that will come to your company, including a stronger and more accessible work force.
- Speak up in public forums. Tell the world that you believe affordable housing is both a social justice issue and important for the success of your business. You may shock some folks when they hear you talking about social justice, but while you've got their attention, throw in the economic argument so they won't think you've gone all mushy.
- Change your internal systems and practices to attract and maintain a more diverse work force. Are your hiring policies designed to accommodate recent immigrants? Do you work with training and placement agencies that serve lower-income job seekers? Do entry-level wages provide enough income to support a family? Are there real opportunities for training and advancement in your company?

sb120 \fi360 - Take a look at direct company investments in affordable housing using the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program provides an economic benefit to the business investor and to the community. You may want to explore an old idea that may have new applications in the new century _ employer-owned and -assisted housing.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 This would not only provide a place for employees to live, but like CommonBond's housing, it could be a stepping stone to success.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The power of one voice helped to change the attitude of many in Maple Grove. Lakeshore Townhomes is now helping families with lower incomes survive and thrive. The community needs them in the labor force; the families need an affordable home and job opportunities. It is a win-win situation.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Let's build on this momentum. The housing crisis is very real for people with lower incomes. So is the long-term nature of the work force crisis. Our business community can enhance its competitive advantage by promoting affordable housing as an essential component of our state's long-term economic development strategy.\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The author\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Joe Errigo is president of CommonBond Communities, the largest nonprofit affordable-housing provider in Minnesota. CommonBond provides homes for more than 4,500 people, nearly 1,000 of whom are children and teens. Its 40 housing communities are located in 28 cities in and around the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION; PHOTO \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LOAD-DATE: February 14, 2000 \par \sect \sectd \sbknone {\header } \f0 \par \d \par \page \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 13 of 184 DOCUMENTS \par \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Copyright 2000 PR Newswire Association, Inc. \par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 PR Newswire \par \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 February 10, 2000, Thursday \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 SECTION: FINANCIAL NEWS \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 DISTRIBUTION: TO STATE AND REAL ESTATE EDITORS \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LENGTH: 869 words \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HEADLINE: HUD Hosts Forum on Mortgage Issues \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 DATELINE: RALEIGH-DURHAM, N.C., Feb. 10 \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 BODY: \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development held a seminar today on high-cost mortgage trends, the impact of predatory lending practices on consumers and the underserved, and the role finance companies Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae can play in curbing abusive credit practices. \par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The forum was the second in a series being held around the country in conjunction with an initiative that HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo announced last July. The initiative requires Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to buy \$2.4 trillion in mortgages over the next ten years to provide affordable housing for about 28.1 million low-and moderate-income families.\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HUD Assistant Secretary for Housing William Apgar hosted the regional seminar in Raleigh-Durham, NC.\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Besides looking at industry trends and practices, the forum was designed to provide an in-depth look at how well Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are supporting affordable housing opportunities in a particular region of the country and to solicit feedback on how HUD can better ensure that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac achieve their public missions.\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Apgar began the forum with an update on HUD's proposed rule to increase Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's affordable housing goals. Congress gave HUD the responsibility of regulating Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac because the two companies are Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) that were chartered by Congress. The proposed regulations will be published shortly in the Federal Register for public comment.\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The Raleigh-Durham forum featured a panel discussion b

y lending industry and community representatives on the housing credit and community development needs in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions.

A second panel explored the issue of high-cost mortgage loans. North Carolina recently enacted a law to curb high-cost lending abuses and is believed to be the first state to do so. High-cost mortgages characterized by high interest rates and front-end fees are often coupled with requirements for balloon payments, negative amortization, prepayment penalties and lump sum credit life insurance. Loans with these features are sometimes referred to as "predatory lending."

The mortgage purchase requirement for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac - known as the Affordable Housing Goals - was last set by HUD in 1995, under a requirement mandated by Congress. The goals came up for renewal in 1999, and HUD had the choice of leaving them unchanged, lowering them, or raising them. In addition to helping low- and moderate-income families, the new initiative will also increase the affordable housing goals for loans made to underserved areas and will raise the goal for mortgages to benefit families with very low incomes.

The historic action by HUD raises the required percentage of mortgage loans from low- and moderate-income families that finance companies Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac must buy from the current 42 percent of their total purchases to a new high of 50 percent in the year 2001. The percentage will first increase to 48 percent this year.

Under the higher goals, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will buy an additional \$488.3 billion in mortgages that will be used to provide affordable housing for 7 million more low- and moderate-income families over the next 10 years. Those new mortgages and families are over and above the \$1.9 trillion in mortgages for 21.1 million families that would have been generated if the current goals had been retained.

In addition to raising the low- and moderate-income goal, HUD is also proposing to raise two other congressionally mandated goals. A special affordable housing goal for families with very low incomes and low incomes (those with less than 60 percent and 80 percent of area median) jumps from current 14 percent to 20 percent (a 43 percent increase). In addition, a geographically targeted goal for underserved areas (central cities, rural areas, and underserved areas based on income and minority concentration) goes from 24 percent to 31 percent (a 29 percent increase).

The GSEs buy mortgages issued by banks, thrift institutions and other mortgage lenders, and then package the loans and sell them to investors as mortgage-backed securities. When Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac buy the mortgages from lenders, they provide the lenders with the cash needed to issue new mortgages.

Congress has given GSEs special advantages - such as an exemption from all state and local taxes except property taxes, and an exemption from Securities and Exchange Commission registration requirements. In addition, the ties of the GSEs to government have helped them get the highest credit rating to reduce their borrowing costs, and have boosted investor confidence in the two companies, thereby helping to increase their earnings. The Treasury Department reports that the benefits of federal sponsorship are worth almost \$6 billion annually to the GSEs.

120 SOURCE U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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TION \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 SECTION: EDITORIAL/OPINION; Pg. A9; POINT

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ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HEADLINE: Sad state of housing for the poor \par \ql \par \li0\r

i0 \sb0 \fi0 BYLINE: Joan Plotnik, Correspondent \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \f

i0 BODY: \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 RALEIGH -- The St

ate of the Union is the president's wish \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 list. He asks

Congress for everything he can think of - in hopes \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 of g

etting some of it. As such, he makes at least passing mention \par \li0\ri0 \sb

0 \fi0 of most everything. It is the time that the president allots to \par \li

0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 an issue that illustrates its true importance. \par \li0\ri0 \s

b120 \fi360 Yet in his 1 1/2-hour speech last month, President Clinton \par \li

0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 made only fleeting mention of one of America's most crucial \pa

r \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 issues - affordable housing. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360

In paragraph 10 he stated "We ended welfare as we knew it - \par \li0\ri0 \sb0

\fi0 requiring work while protecting health care and nutrition for \par \li0\ri

0 \sb0 \fi0 children, and investing more in child care, transportation and \par

\li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 housing to help parents get to work." This brief mention wa

s an \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 improvement over last year's speech, when housing

wasn't \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 mentioned at all. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Th

ose of us in the housing field have known for years that \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi

0 housing was an orphan issue. The State of the Union just \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \

fi0 confirmed it. Between 1985 and 1993, federal housing programs \par \li0\ri0

\sb0 \fi0 have been slashed by over 75 percent. Today, fewer than 30 \par \li0

\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 percent of those eligible for low-income housing receive it. \pa

r \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The housing crisis in this country is undeniable. A 19

98 \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 report by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban D

evelopment \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 found that the number of low-income renter h

ouseholds with "worst \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 case" housing needs reached an al

l time high of 5.3 million. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 "Worst case" housing is def

ined as a low-income household paying \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 over 50 percent o

f its income for rent, living in seriously \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 substandard

housing, or both. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 In 39 states, 40 percent or more

of renters cannot afford the \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 fair market rent (FMR) for

a two-bedroom unit. A worker earning \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 the minimum wage

has to work 78 hours per week to afford a \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 two-bedroom F

MR unit. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 In North Carolina, some areas are in even

worse shape. In the \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropol

itan area, a minimum wage \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 worker would have to work a 9

6-hour week to afford a typical \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 two-bedroom unit. \par

\li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Despite the lack of attention, meeting America's need fo

r \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 safe, sanitary and affordable housing would go a long

way toward \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 meeting some of the president's higher goal

s, such as: \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 - Strengthening families. Affordable ho

using strengthens \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 families in three ways. Firstly, it a

llows families to spend time \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 together. It is difficult

to spend time with your children of you \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 have to work 70

-90 hours a week to afford minimum shelter. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Second,

affordable homeownership opportunities allow a family \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0

to build equity that it can use for health care, college or other \par \li0\ri0

\sb0 \fi0 needs. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Finally, if a family becomes home

less, they are often forced \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 to split up due to shelter

rules. There are relatively few family \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 shelters in Amer

ica, so husbands and wives are often forced to \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 sleep in

separate men's and women's shelters. In addition, many \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0

family or domestic violence shelters will accept women and \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 children, but not teenage boys (even if they are accompanied by \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 their mother). \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 - Economic development . The Home Builders Association of Wake \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 County estimate d that in 1997, for every 100 units constructed in \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 the Triangle, \$ 25.5 million in local income was generated and 425 \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 jobs were created (construction and occupancy), and net tax \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 revenues totaled \$ 823,000. Housing construction equals economic \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 development. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 - Education. Homeless children face many obstacles in \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 obtaining stable education including transience, guardianship \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 requirements, delay in transfer of school records, lack of a \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 permanent address, poor immunization records and transportation. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Approximately one in six homeless children did not attend school \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 regularly in 1995. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 - Improve medical care. Stress, transient lifestyles, poor \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 hygiene, exposure to the elements and poor nutrition are endemic \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 to homelessness. With the exception of obesity, strokes and \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 cancer, homeless people are far more likely to suffer from every \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 category of chronic health problem. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 A recent study in New York City found that 61 percent of \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 homeless 2-year-olds had not received proper immunization \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 (compared to 23 percent in the general New York City 2-year-old \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 population). The asthma rate among homeless children in the city \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 was four times that among children with homes. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 The government can never meet all of society's needs. But \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 housing is like the hub of a wheel from which spokes (family \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 stability, jobs, education, health) radiate. It can not remain a \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 mere footnote in the nation's consciousness. \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 ###\par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Joan Plotnik is a former administrator of the N.C. Department \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 of Health and Human Services' AIDS housing program. \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LOAD-DATE: February 8, 2000 \par \sect \sectd \sbknone {\header } \f0 \pard \par \page \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 23 of 184 DOCUMENTS \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 Copyright 2000 PR Newswire Association, Inc. \par \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 PR Newswire \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 February 7, 2000, Monday \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 SECTION: DOMESTIC NEWS \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 DISTRIBUTION: TO NATIONAL, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EDITORS \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LENGTH: 733 words \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HEADLINE: Nearly 46 Percent of Fannie Mae's 1999 Financing Went to Low-and Moderate-Income Households; Company Exceeded All Goals and Continues its Leadership in Minority Lending \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 BODY: \par \li0\ri0 \sb120 \fi360 Fannie Mae (NYSE: FNM), the nation's largest source of financing for home mortgages, today announced that it exceeded all of its statutory and corporate lending goals in 1999. Last year, approximately 46 percent of the units the company financed were home to low- and moderate-income households, and nearly 27 percent were located in underserved areas nationwide.\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 "Meeting and surpassing these goals requires a substantial stretch by Fannie Mae," said Franklin D. Raines, Fannie Mae's chairman and chief executive officer. "Our ability to exceed our percentage-of-business goals for low- and moderate-income families, families living in underserved areas, and families with special affordable housing needs is a testament to the commitment of our entire company." \par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0

i0 Regulatory guidelines call for Fannie Mae to follow percentage-of-business housing goals, with oversight regulated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Preliminary information for Fannie Mae's 1999 business activity shows that:

- low- and moderate-income households (those with incomes less than or equal to 100 percent of an area's median income) represented almost 46 percent of the units the company financed compared with a HUD-regulated goal of 42 percent for the year;
- underserved areas accounted for approximately 27 percent of the units that Fannie Mae financed; the company's HUD-regulated goal was 24 percent for the year; and
- special affordable housing (low- and very low-income households living in both single-family and multifamily residences) accounted for nearly 19 percent of total units financed in 1999, exceeding the goal of 14 percent.

Fannie Mae delivered a record \$4 billion in multifamily special affordable financing against a minimum goal of \$1.29 billion.

"We are proud that Fannie Mae continues to lead the primary and secondary markets in low- and moderate-income lending, as well as in minority lending," Raines said. "Fannie Mae has assumed a leadership role in the housing finance system, pursuing a broad-based strategy to extend the benefits of homeownership to all Americans."

In 1998, 17.5 percent of Fannie Mae's acquisitions served minority households versus 16.9 percent of the primary market, based on comparable Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and Fannie Mae data. Of Fannie Mae's 1998 acquisitions, 41.3 percent funded low- and moderate-income households versus 39.4 percent of the primary market.

Fannie Mae provides significant support to lenders in meeting their goals under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). Approximately 30 percent of Fannie Mae's 1998 single-family financings, or 803,000 loans, were those that either served low-income families or were in low- to moderate-income areas that qualified for CRA credit. In 1998, 26.5 percent of this business, or 825,000 loans, helped lenders meet their CRA challenges.

In addressing HUD's percentage-of-business goals for 1999, the company reported that of low- and moderate-income units financed by Fannie Mae last year: 69 percent went to those with incomes at or below 80 percent of their area's median income; 35 percent went to those with incomes between 60 and 80 percent of the median; and 34 percent went to those with incomes at or below 60 percent of the median.

Fannie Mae is the nation's largest single provider of mortgage credit to minorities. In 1999, Fannie Mae financed approximately \$46 billion in loans serving over 412,000 minority households.

For more information on how Fannie Mae leads the market in minority and low- and moderate-income lending, please see the Website at <http://www.fanniemae.com/marketleadership>.

Fannie Mae is a New York Stock Exchange company and the largest non-bank financial services company in the world. It operates pursuant to a federal charter and is the nation's largest source of financing for home mortgages. Over the past 31 years, Fannie Mae has provided nearly \$2.8 trillion of mortgage financing for over 34 million families. More information about Fannie Mae can be found on the Internet at <http://www.fanniemae.com>.

SOURCE Fannie Mae

CONTACT: David Jeffers of Fannie Mae, 202-752-5962

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 8, 2000 \par \sect \sectd \sbknone {\header }\f0 \par \par \page \qc \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 56 of 184 DOCUMENTS \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 Copyright 2000 U.S. Newswire, Inc. \par \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 U.S. Newswire \par \qc \par \li1200\ri1200 \sb0 \fi0 January 27, 2000, Thursday \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 SECTION: NATIONAL DESK, BANKING REPORTER \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 LENGTH: 443 words \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 HEADLINE: Mortgage Bankers, Mayors Join Forces to Increase Investment in Housing and Economic Development \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 DETAIL: WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 \par \ql \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 BODY: \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) and the Mortgage Bankers Association \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 of America (MBA) announced today a joint partnership to increase investment \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 in America's urban and rural communities. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 "This initiative exemplifies how Mayors everywhere are partnering with \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 the private sector to strengthen local economies and expand housing \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 opportunities," said USCM Executive Director J. Thomas Cochran at the USCM \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Winter Conference in Washington, D.C. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 "This initiative gives mortgage bankers the opportunity to join with \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Mayors across the country to further our mission of extending access to \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 affordable housing and building healthy communities," said MBA President \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Christopher J. Summer, President and CEO of CrossLand Mortgage Corp. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The two organizations have created a Housing and Community Development \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Council to implement the partnership. The Council will develop a common \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 agenda to stimulate private investment for increased housing and employment \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 opportunities. Over the next several months, the Council will meet to \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 develop a common legislative agenda and identify innovative housing and \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 economic development investment opportunities. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The Conference of Mayors is working to provide more housing for \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 families in the inner cities of the nation through a recent initiative \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 called Building Homes In America's Cities. This initiative, which is a \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 partnership of the Conference of Mayors with the National Association of \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Home Builders and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, has \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 as its goal to build one million new homes over the next 10 years. The \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 partnership with the Mortgage Bankers Association strengthens further the \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Conference of Mayors commitment to building a strong urban America. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 MBA's commitment to this initiative is a direct result of its first \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 National Homeownership Summit, held last November at the University of \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Virginia in Charlottesville. Summit participants, representing business, \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 government, academia, and community groups, identified demographics, the \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 expansion of the low income tax credit, linkage of housing finance with \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 community and urban revitalization efforts, technology's ever-increasing \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 role in the real estate finance industry, and the promotion of consumer \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 education, among others, as issues in need of further research. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 ----- \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 The U.S. Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are about 1,100 such \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 cities in the country today. Each city is represented in the Conference \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 by its chief elected official, the Mayor. \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Eugene T. Lowe of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, 202-861-6710; Web site:

1109QC\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 *****

**** Print Completed *****\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Time of Request:**

February 15, 2000 04:08 pm EST\par \par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 Print Number:

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COUNCIL\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 ROOM 308\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING\par \li0\ri0 \sb0 \fi0 WASHINGTON, D

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502-0308

\sb0 \fi0 \par }===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

Paq-IBIG Fund- helps provide adequate and affordable housing to low income workers while ensuring the continued flow of funds for housing.

Under RTO program, housing units will be made available to Paq-IBIG members and non-members for rental with option to buy. IF they do buy, they get the Paq-IBIG housing loans.

Businessworld Febuary, 15, 2000

2. Minnesota- business leaders are becoming key players with the debate of affordable housing. Business leaders are seeing the link between availability of affordable housing, development of a stable work force and their overall business success.

The social justice rationale along with the economic self-interest appealed to the business community.

Housing establishments are trying to reach out and do more than just sheltering, they are trying to provide job training, language enrichment, and aid with assimilation. Because all of these elements the work force will be stronger and more accessible.

Star Tribune (MN) 2.13.00

3. An initiative by HUD requires Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, two large mortgage companies, to buy \$2.4 trillion in mortgage over the next ten years to provide affordable housing for 28.1 million low and moderate income families.

PR Newswire 2.10.00

4. Fewer than 30% of those eligible for low income housing receive it.

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1998, the number of low-income renter households with "worst case" housing needs reached an all time high of 5.3 million. "Worst case" housing is paying over 50% of income on rent or seriously substandard housing.

In 39 states, 40% or more of renters cannot afford fair market rent for a 2 bedroom unit.

Minimum wage would need to work 78 hours to afford this.

Affordable housing is a #1 priority because it affects 4 key issues.

1. The first issue it affects is families. Affordable housing strengthens families. It allows families to spend more time together and less time away from the house. It allows the experience of house ownership which allows a family to build equity for health care, college, and other needs. And finally, if a family is homeless, many times the family will have to split up.
2. Building affordable housing creates economic development. For example the Triangle, a housing development in North Carolina costing 25.5 million, generated 425 jobs and the net tax revenue was \$823,000.
3. Education. Homeless kids face many obstacles such as; transience, poor immunization, and transportation.
4. Medical Care. Homeless people are more likely to suffer from every category of chronic health problems. For example in New York City asthma rates of homeless children is four times more than children that are not homeless.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Bethany Little (CN=Bethany Little/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-FEB-2000 13:21:20.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Julia G. Bataille (CN=Julia G. Bataille/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Think this guy would be interested in three pages of Bradley's "me too" education quotes? Just thought it was ironic...

Bradley: Gore Stole My Ideas

By Laurence Arnold
Associated Press Writer
Thursday, Feb. 24, 2000; 2:54 a.m. EST

WASHINGTON)) The campaign trail can be a lonely place,
but Bill

Bradley wishes it was even lonelier. Every time he
proposes an idea, he
complains, Al Gore suggests the same thing.

"Sometimes I think I should be humming 'Me and My
Shadow,'" Bradley
said recently.

It happened again Wednesday, when the vice president
proposed a
Medicare coverage plan resembling what Bradley put on
the table last
year.

"This is yet another example of the 'co-opt Kid' at
work," Bradley
groused.

It has become a common refrain from the underdog's camp:
Bradley says
he breaks new ground on an issue, only to find Gore
close behind.

During a debate Monday in New York, Bradley criticized
Gore for
capping the prescription drug benefit in his health care
plan. Gore revised
his proposal Wednesday to lift the cap.

Bradley strategist Anita Dunn said Gore again

"acknowledged that he
dares to follow where Bill Bradley has boldly led."

Gore also has aped Bradley's schedule by rushing out
announcements on
the eve of Bradley's own long-planned pronouncements on
the same
subjects.

By drawing attention now to the trend, Bradley hopes to
underscore his
latest line of attack, which is that Gore has no core
beliefs of his own. "He
claims these issues are priorities for him, but
priorities come from
convictions, not through polls," Bradley told New
Yorkers on Tuesday.

Gore aides said the revised prescription plan was based
on recent
projections of bigger budget surpluses. A spokesman said
the vice
president has no shortage of original proposals.

"It's typical of Bradley to try to take credit for every
idea under the sun,"
said Gore spokesman Doug Hattaway. "But the fact is,
these are big
issues that a lot of candidates are talking about. I
don't think voters are
keeping a scorecard on who is proposing them first."

Though concerned that "co-opt kid" might sound like the
lament of a
challenger trailing badly in the polls, Bradley
partisans say the evidence of
the pattern is) as one put it) "uncanny."

) Earlier this month, Bradley criticized President
Clinton for nominating
Bradley Smith, a Republican who opposes overhauling the
campaign
finance system, to the board of the Federal Election
Commission, and
questioned why Gore had not protested Clinton's
decision. Gore criticized
the nomination four days later, saying he was unaware of
it.

) Last April, Bradley condemned the flying of the
Confederate flag over
the South Carolina Statehouse. As recently as Jan. 7, a
Gore
spokeswoman said he "supports the right of the people of

South Carolina"

to remove it. In mid-January, Gore said the flag should be removed from public buildings because it divides Americans.

) In a September interview with The Advocate, Bradley called for abolishing the Clinton administration's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military. Gore earlier had said he would implement the policy "with more compassion." In December, he said he would end it, too.

) Bradley also told The Advocate he opposes as "divisive" an anti-gay-marriage ballot initiative in California. Gore previously had said he would "have to educate myself" about it. But hours after Bradley's interview was released, Gore's campaign said Gore opposed it, too. "Consider him educated," a spokeswoman said then.

) In June, Bradley unveiled a gun-control agenda that included a proposed ban on cheap "Saturday night specials" and a mandatory photo ID card for handgun owners. In July, Gore unveiled a gun-control plan that included photo gun licenses and a ban on Saturday night specials.

Gore aides said the plan includes elements not in Bradley's) such as stricter penalties for dealers who sell guns illegally) and is part of a larger crime-fighting plan unmatched by Bradley.

Gore aides also say Bradley takes credit for thinking up initiatives already offered by the Clinton-Gore administration.

Bradley is hardly the first politician to claim theft of ideas.

Republicans for years have complained that Clinton has co-opted their issues, taking credit for welfare reform and balanced budgets that the GOP had championed for years.

Republican Bob Dole tried pressing the case in his unsuccessful 1996

campaign against Clinton.

As Dole put it then, "If everything he's for we're
already for, why shouldn't
we be there instead of him?"

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Matthew Murguia (CN=Matthew Murguia/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-2000 14:49:23.00

SUBJECT: URGENT: Advocate Interview

TO: Cheryl S. Bauerle (CN=Cheryl S. Bauerle/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Let me know if SLT wants me to take a stab at these for her first.

----- Forwarded by Matthew Murguia/OPD/EOP on 03/06/2000

02:38 PM -----

Daniel C. Montoya

03/06/2000 02:36:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew Murguia/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: URGENT: Advocate Interview

Please check with Sandy about this and please advise me anyway.

dcm

----- Forwarded by Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP on

03/06/2000 02:35 PM -----

Elizabeth J. Potter

03/06/2000 11:51:06 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP@EOP, Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP,
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: Advocate Interview

The President is doing an Interview with the Advocate tomorrow. Please
provide draft guidance for the following questions by 3:00 pm today.

THANKS

NSC/WH Counsel

3. What are some of the things our readers may not know about the way the
"don't ask, don't tell" debate played out among our political and military

leaders?

DPC/WH Counsel

8. Do you think that Americans would ever come to a point where they would find same-sex marriage acceptable? Or is it more likely that they will be willing to recognize gay relationships primarily through domestic partnership agreements?

AIDS Policy Office

7. Because of the advances in AIDS treatments and the decline in death rates, is it possible to maintain a sense of urgency in dealing politically with AIDS issues?

Message Sent

To:

Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP@EOP
Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
David B. Peterman/NSC/EOP@EOP
Johannes A. Binnendijk/NSC/EOP@EOP
Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-2000 15:10:44.00

SUBJECT: Advocate Interview

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
03/06/2000 03:10 PM -----

Elizabeth J. Potter

03/06/2000 11:51:06 AM

Record Type: Record

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

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Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP

Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP@EOP

Daniel C. Montoya/OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAR-2000 12:35:11.00

SUBJECT: Re: Advocate Interview

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ann O'Leary (CN=Ann O'Leary/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

What do you think of the following?

Advocate Interview

Q&A

March 6, 2000

8. Do you think that Americans would ever come to a point where they would find same-sex marriage acceptable? Or is it more likely that they will be willing to recognize gay relationships primarily through domestic partnership agreements?

A: It's hard to predict what Americans will think in the future. But, I think we should focus our efforts on what we can accomplish. I support more equal treatment for domestic partners, and I am hopeful that we will see more equal treatment for domestic partners in the future. I also think it is important now to focus our efforts on the fight against discrimination. That's why I urge Congress to pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, which extends workplace protections to gays and lesbians. And that's why I urge Congress to pass hate crimes legislation that would punish hate crimes based on sexual orientation.

Elizabeth J. Potter

03/06/2000 11:51:06 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP@EOP, Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP

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