

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 15:37:41.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (2 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)
002. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 16:54:46.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (3 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)
003. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 15:46:25.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (2 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)
004. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 10:18:1000. Subject: RE:tv. [partial] (3 pages)	01/07/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Don't Ask, Don't tell])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/06/2000 - 01/07/2000]

2015-0017-F

ab1544

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary B. DeRosa (CN=Mary B. DeRosa/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 18:13:49.00

SUBJECT: Don't Ask, Don't Tell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hi. I wasn't on the distribution for this, but I'd like to come to your meeting tomorrow. Is that ok? (I'm a lawyer with NSC, we met at one of your earlier meetings.) Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Mary B. DeRosa/NSC/EOP on 01/06/2000
04:15 PM -----

David B. Peterman
01/06/2000 03:19:41 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Mary B. DeRosa/NSC/EOP@EOP, James R. Fallin/NSC/EOP@EOP, David
C. Leavy/NSC/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Don't Ask, Don't Tell

FYI
----- Forwarded by David B. Peterman/NSC/EOP on
01/06/2000 03:19 PM -----

Elizabeth J. Potter
01/04/2000 05:22:33 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP@EOP, Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP, Jason H.
Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Don't Ask, Don't Tell

Meeting: Friday, January 7th, 11:00 am Room 117 RSVP to
Potter

The military trial surrounding the beating death of Private Winchell will resume this week. His roommate, Spec. Justin Fischer, who has been charged as an accomplice, will stand trial this Saturday, January 8th.

Since the trial began last December we have seen almost daily editorials

and letters commenting on the "DADT" policy. Support for and against the policy and its implementation seems to fall neatly along partisan lines. We can only expect that the trial this weekend will re-ignite news interest in this policy and commentary from interest groups and politicians.

In addition to the press guidance that may be required I think we should discuss how we can work with DOD to ensure adequate Administration follow-up from the President's call to focus on implementing the policy as it was intended. We need to track how the following directives and statements are being carried out:

- 1.) August 12 Memoranda issued by the office of the Secretary of Defense, which was intended to clarify application of the homosexual conduct policy. Among other issues, the memoranda address the circumstances under which an investigation of homosexual conduct is warranted and the policy prohibiting threats against or harassment of service members based on alleged homosexuality.
- 2.) Nov 12, 1999 ---DOD Press Release
The Fort Campbell command will undertake a review of compliance with applicable policies, procedures and regulations at Fort Campbell, and will take any steps warranted by the results of that review.
- 3.) Statements by Pentagon spokesperson Kevin Bacon that DOD will effectively enforce "don't harass" as part of the "DADT" policy and that each service branch will submit training guidelines to DOD by Jan 17th.

Also, Congress and others are interested in how the Administration is going to implement the "Don't Ask" portion of the policy:

- 1.) A Dec 21st letter from 15 members asserts that "An indispensable element in the lessening of hostility toward gays and lesbians in the military is for you to take action against those responsible for condoning and, in some cases, contributing to, that climate of hostility".
- 2.) This month, Congressman Frank and other lawmakers are expected to request a meeting with Defense Secretary William S. Cohen; the White House chief of staff, John Podesta; and Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, Samuel R. Berger, to discuss how the Pentagon can carry out its policy more effectively. This could mean imposing tighter guidelines on inquiries into homosexual conduct and barring health-care providers from turning in gay patients.

Sequence of Recent Statements on DADT policy

December 8, 1999

Private Glover found guilty of premeditated murder for bludgeoning to death a fellow soldier, Private Barry Winchell, which prosecutors said was motivated by his hatred of homosexuals.

December 9, 1999

First Lady, Hillary Clinton said that she thought the implementation of the policy had been a failure and that "fitness to serve in the military should be based on one's conduct, not one's sexual orientation".

December 11-12, 1999

The President said "what I would like to do is to focus on trying to make the policy that we announce back in '93 work the way it was intended to, because it's way---it's out of whack now, and I don't think any serious person can say it is not."

December 13, 1999

Secretary Cohen orders a full review by the Pentagon's Inspector General into how the military's "DADT" policy is being carried out, with a report back in 90 days, (March 13th). Pentagon spokesperson said that spot checks would be made on bases and installations of all the services.

December 13, 1999

Vice President Gore "In light of the Winchell case and other evidence, I believe the "DADT" policy should be eliminated. Gays and Lesbians should be allowed to serve their country without discrimination...I will propose legislation to eliminate this...discrimination."

December 16, 1999

Steve Buyer, Chairman, Military Personnel Subcommittee issues a memorandum to Members of the Republican Conference in which he reiterates that the underlying law for the "DADT" policy does not allow for open homosexuals to serve in the military.

December 25

Barney Frank, John Kerry, Dick Gephardt, and a Congressional Delegation of 15 members send a letter "An indispensable element in the lessening of hostility toward gays and lesbians in the military is for you to take action against those responsible for condoning and, in some cases, contributing to, that climate of hostility".

Message Sent

To:

Mary E. Cahill/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 15:37:41.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (2 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 15:37:41.00

SUBJECT: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

TO: Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org> (Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

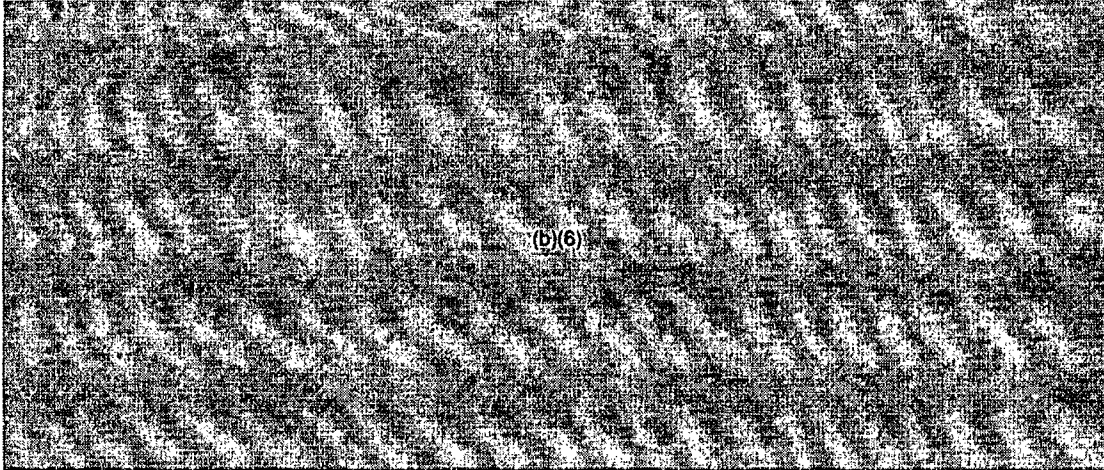
(b)(6)

(b)(6)

[001]

(b)(6)

(b)(6)



[001 cent]

-----Original Message-----

From: Toby_C_Graff@who.eop.gov [mailto:Toby_C_Graff@who.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2000 3:02 PM
To: kdunn@hillary2000ny.org
Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence
in Chappaqua, NY

fyi...just received...

----- Forwarded by Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP on 01/06/2000
03:00 PM -----

Margaret M. Suntum
01/06/2000 02:57:18 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in
Chappaqua, NY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release January 6, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS
Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he

said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and

Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

- 5 -

MORE

- 5 -

MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END

11:38 A.N. EST

Message Sent

To:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:20:19.00

SUBJECT: Letter on Don't Ask/Don't Tell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hello. I didn't realize that you don't go by your first name. Shall I call you Julian? Regarding this letter, is the draft ok w/ Eddie's edits? Thanks, and sorry for the mix up.

----- Forwarded by Woyneab M. Wondwossen/WHO/EOP on
01/06/2000 11:06 AM -----

Edward W. Correia

01/06/2000 11:00:34 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Woyneab M. Wondwossen/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: Letter on Don't Ask/Don't Tell

Julian Potter gave me a copy of your draft response to several people who wrote the President asking for an executive order overturning the current policy. Here are my comments: 1) change the third sentence in the second paragraph to read: "As you know, the intent of this policy is to protect the privacy of gays and lesbians and to allow them to serve their country with dignity. Harassment of persons because of their sexual orientation must be strictly prohibited." 2) I would change the next to the last sentence in the second para. to read: "However, the policy that I announced in 1993 has not been implemented as fairly and effectively as it should have been." 3) begin the third paragraph this way: "I cannot overturn the current policy by, which was enacted into law by Congress, by executive order. However,...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 13:46:19.00

SUBJECT: Revised Pool Report #1, Morning in Chappaqua

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TEXT:
Pool Report #1
Morning in Chappaqua
January 6, 2000

Your pool staked out Old House Road for much of the morning. At 10:30 am a potted plant from Loving Moments florists in Hawthorne, NY arrived at the house. At 11:25 am, the first couple emerged from the columned porch on the left rear of the white shingled colonial -- stepping slowly down

the steps toward the pool cameras. After exchanging a few pleasantries, they turned walk hand in hand down the pebbled drive way toward a gaggle of about 30 reporters, camera men, and crew members. POTUS wore a dark brown leather jacket, a black open necked polo shirt and gray tee-shirt. FLOTUS wore a yellow nylon jacket (pool apologizes profusely for thinking it was suede last night), yellow scarf, and tan leather gloves.

As FLOTUS spoke, POTUS placed his arm around her shoulder and gazed lovingly though he later removed it. POTUS acknowledged that he would register to vote in New York in time for FLOTUS , senate bid "I want to make sure my vote counts." They said they spent the night unpacking boxes, deciding where to place the furniture, where to hang paintings, and listening to a hand cranked, solar powered South African Radio. They told us they had no television, they did not watch the democratic debate (although POTUS said he had asked for the debate to taped and would play it back later), though they said they were awake past 1 AM.

Both ducked a question about the use of soft money in the New York Senate campaign, with FLOTUS saying they were there to talk about the house. But POTUS did speak at length about Don ,t ask Don ,t tell policy of gays in the military.

POTUS denied having entertained a job offer from Lazard-Freres -- saying he was amazed by such a suggestion. At 11:35 am after 10 minutes of question, they returned to the house. (transcript should be coming later.)

The motorcade to Westchester County airport made one unannounced stop at the Chappaqua fire department on the edge of town creating quite a stir among volunteer fire fighters and a throng of well-wishers and new neighbors. POTUS and FLOTUS shook hands with neighbors who welcomed them to Chappaqua. "Thank you for coming, you ,re so beautiful," gushed Grace Bucolo of Ovington, a book keeper at the Chappaqua Grand Union. Susan Solomon of York Town NY crowded FLOTUS holding a sign that said "Hillary is a cutie, Rudie is a doody."

POTUS greeted George Anderson, asking him "what are you hunting" and Anderson replied "deer." After some minutes POTUS shouted, "Come on Hillary, we ,re late." But FLOTUS proceeded across the street to a mobile station where a sign read welcome Bill and Hillary. After chatting for some time with a road crew at the gas station, POTUS and FLOTUS rejoined the motorcade for an uneventful ride back to the airport.

Jonathan Weissman
Baltimore Sun

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:06:16.00

SUBJECT: Re: Letter on Don't Ask/Don't Tell

TO: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thank you.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 13:21:16.00

SUBJECT: Re: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff

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

CC: david b. peterman (CN=david b. peterman/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: johannes a. binnendijk (CN=johannes a. binnendijk/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Julian- We feel strongly that the first sentence of the answer should be deleted. The statement "We agree with the Vice President." implies that the President agrees with the idea of litmus tests, the VP's gay policy and anything else the VP said on the DADT policy. The statement is much too broad.

The final two sentences are OK.

Brian

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 07:07:30.00

SUBJECT: SLATE NEWS: Thurs., Jan. 6, 2000

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

TEXT:
SLATE NEWS: Thurs., Jan. 6, 2000

--today's papers: Cogito Ergonomics

--international papers: Stormy Weather

today's papers

Cogito Ergonomics

By Eric Roston

The USA Today leads with the INS's decision to return six-year-old Elian Gonzalez to his father in Cuba by Jan. 14. All other papers front the story. The Washington Post goes with Labor Secretary Alexis Herman's backpedaling on an OSHA directive making employers responsible for safety and health violations in employees' home offices. The Wall Street Journal tops its World-Wide box with yesterday's Democratic presidential debate at the University of New Hampshire. The NYT goes local, and off-leads the uncertain status of fighting between Russians and Chechens in Grozny. The LAT, which leads with the governor's State of the State address, off-leads Gonzalez and reeffers the Labor Department story.

Officially, the INS judged the case based on law and research, but anonymous officials told the NYT that the administration did not want to damage relations with Cuba when it is trying to forge new contacts there. Justice Department officials indicated they would oppose threatened legal moves by Gonzalez' angry relatives, who are hosting the boy in Miami. No decision has been made on how Elian will be reunited with his father: The INS offered to bring Juan Gonzalez to the States to pick the boy up, but Gonzalez has said it's the Americans' responsibility to bring him home. Gonzalez senior may be under pressure from the Cuban government, the LAT and Post report.

Each story carries President Clinton's boast that his administration has kept the boy's plight "out of politics," but the

two Times dispute that statement. Castro, whose name isn't even mentioned in the Post, is treated with kid gloves in the NYT. Only the LAT reports that Castro has called the situation an abduction. Elian has been roped into someone else's game: He is the center of an "international tug of war" in the WP lede and a front-page LAT caption, and the "center of a political tug-of-war" in the USAT. The NYT turns him into "the central object in a tug-of-war." How can the situation almost unanimously be a political "tug of war" if so little is mentioned of who's tugging on the other end?

A flurry of calls between Labor and the White House resulted in Herman recanting the home office directive, the Post reports. The confusion shows that telecommuting has changed the workplace so, that traditional rules and regulations may no longer apply--or perhaps no one's sure how to apply them. Withdrawing the directive, which first made news Tuesday, may not affect the policy behind it. Almost 20 million people in the US work at home.

The NYT and WP front the S.E.C.'s filing of a civil suit against stock guru Yun Soo Oh Park, "Tokyo Joe" of Internet fame. Park, accused of committing four counts of fraud, is said to have advised followers to buy certain stocks, which he then sold on the sly as their orders lifted the stocks' prices. In 1998, he allegedly accepted 100,000 shares in a cigar maker and Boca Raton deli-owner; in return, he is said to have recommended the stock to his customers, without revealing his relationship to the company. The S.E.C.'s complaint is its most aggressive move yet against an Internet stock wiz.

The NYT, Post (in their business sections), and WSJ report that Amazon.com Inc.'s fourth-quarter revenue, \$650 million, failed to match analysts' "whisper number," which in some circles doubled earlier, published estimates of \$500 million. Stockholders were not impressed: investors beat the stock down 15 percent, lowering its market capitalization by \$4 billion, to \$24 billion.

Coverage of the fourth Bradley-Gore debate is pot luck. The NYT and WSJ dwell on both candidates' strengthening of earlier statements defending gays in the military. The Post summarizes the debate topics as "guns, health, ability" in its headline and mentions Sen. Edward Kennedy's endorsement of Gore in its subhead. The WSJ highlights in its World-Wide column (as opposed to its story) Bradley's accusation that Gore contorted his health care plan by claiming it would hurt minorities. According to the LAT, the debate centered on who might be a stronger president. A NYT front-pager reports that McCain, in the midst of a fight against the power of money in politics, twice in the past couple months urged the FCC to act on an issue that would benefit a major contributor to his campaign.

Chechens claim to have seized a village southwest of Grozny; Russians said the fighters fled the capital in desperation. NYT Moscow bureau chief Michael Gordon reports from North Ossetia, a Russian republic west of Chechnya: "It is impossible to verify

either side's claims since the Russian military has not taken reporters to Chechnya for three days."

Dept. of Misplaced Rhetorical Imagery: In light of last year's school shootings, the LAT lead headline is somewhat startling: "[Governor] Davis Issues a Call to Arms for Better Teachers, Schools." Coincidentally, New York Governor George Pataki, in the NYT lead, outlined changes in practices for recruiting teachers, saying that "right now, Colin Powell can't teach in the New York schools that he grew up in." The LAT story explains that Davis used images of warfare in his State of the State speech to drum up enthusiasm for hiring and training new teachers. The "war for the future," he said, "will be fought school to school, classroom to classroom, desk to desk." Today's Papers knows what he means, but had hoped imagery of classroom warfare might be left in the past.

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The Week/The Spin: Elian Nation

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international papers

Stormy Weather

By Alexander Chancellor

Several European papers led Wednesday with the stock market declines in the United States and Europe that were partially based on expectations of interest-rate hikes. In an editorial Wednesday on the reappointment of Alan Greenspan as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Financial Times of London said that the move will

reassure investors but questioned whether it is also "the best news

for the long-term management of the US economy." The FT said, [T]o appoint any individual for a fourth term risks over-personalising the institution of the Federal Reserve Bank, and could discourage a

more open debate about policy." La Repubblica of Rome ran a front-page comment Wednesday comparing the reappointment of Greenspan to the Italian peasant tradition of carrying in procession a statue of the Holy Protector to placate the weather. "Yesterday Bill Clinton raised the blessed icon of Alan Greenspan in the world's central square against the sudden and furious storm that is sweeping through the stock markets," it said.

The French papers were more concerned with the real storm that caused huge damage in France in the past week. Le Figaro of Paris led its front page Wednesday with an estimate that the storm will cost the French economy between 60 billion and 70 billion French francs, about 3 percent of the state budget. However, the paper said it could also have positive effects on France's economic growth. According to a report in the Times of London, the storm brought down 270 million trees in France, ranging from 18th-century

oaks in Paris gardens to entire plantations in the Vosges Mountains. The French historian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie was reported as saying that France's vast woodlands had suffered nothing comparable since detailed records began in the reign of Louis XIV--"Since 1660 at least, there has been no phenomenon on such a vast scale."

In an editorial Wednesday, Le Monde celebrated the first anniversary of the euro, the single European currency. "The event was historic," the paper said. "For the first time, 11 nations agreed to renounce their monetary sovereignty and to share it. Anti-European militants, American experts, and speculators of all kinds had explained for years that the project was impossible. One year later, they must admit they were wrong: the euro exists, it has established itself as one of the world's great currencies and, better still, it has kept most of its promises."

In a gloomy editorial Wednesday, the Moscow Times attacked the legacy of former President Boris Yeltsin and questioned the merits of his successor, Vladimir Putin. "Everyone talks about the Yeltsin

years as the reform years," the paper said. "But the fact is, there

is not a single major reform that was not begun by [former Soviet leader Mikhail] Gorbachev and at least slightly tarnished or rolled

back under Yeltsin. And now, with this less-than-heroic departure--immunity from prosecution tightly in hand--Yeltsin has sealed it that way. Yeltsin's legacy will be like Yeltsin himself, particularly during his second term: inarticulate, confused, self-absorbed, weak."

On Putin, the Moscow Times said there is "a shocking amount of wishful thinking masquerading as analysis." It said his record so far is "dispiriting." He did nothing about scandals at the FSB (the

successor agency to the KGB) when he was its director, and "[a]s prime minister, his only claim to fame has been to seize upon a truly bad situation in Chechnya as an excuse to wage an imperial war, one that punishes civilians in the name of protecting them." In an interview Monday with La Stampa of Turin, Mikhail Gorbachev said Putin would do anything for victory in Chechnya, whatever the cost in human lives. "Putin knows better than anybody that in the event of defeat--or simply of no victory--his position could rapidly deteriorate," Gorbachev said. "So he will do everything to win, at any cost, and whatever the number of deaths." Gorbachev added that Putin is part of the Yeltsin "oligarchy" and will not carry out the reforms that the West hoped for. "The regime will not

change, there will be no fight against corruption," he said. "Above all, the interests and privileges of the oligarchy will be protected."

During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to Winston Churchill that Gen. Charles de Gaulle be ousted as leader of the Free French movement and fobbed off with the governorship of

Madagascar, according to a report in the Times of London Wednesday.

The paper was reporting on secret wartime documents just released by the British Public Record Office. They show that neither Roosevelt nor Churchill could stand de Gaulle. In a May 1943 "personal and most secret" memo to Churchill, Roosevelt called de Gaulle's attitude "well-nigh intolerable" and accused him of stirring up vicious propaganda in North Africa and attempting to cause strife between the Arabs and the Jews in Algiers. When visiting Washington, Churchill fired off a series of telegrams to his government colleagues in London, proposing in one of them that de Gaulle be "eliminated" as a political force. He called the general a "vain and even malignant man," and added, "He hates England and has left a trail of Anglophobia behind everywhere." Roosevelt was a little kinder. "De Gaulle may be an honest man, but

he has the messianic complex," he wrote.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 15:15:43.00

SUBJECT: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

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TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release

January 6, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS

Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who

have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

- 5 -

MORE

- 5 -

MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END 11:38 A.N. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:44:33.00

SUBJECT: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
The Press shop has asked for guidance on the following ASAP. thanks

Q. What do you think of the Vice President's statement last night on the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy? He said..."I would insist, before appointing anyone to the Joint Chiefs of Staff--, that individual would support my policy," Mr. Gore said. "And yes, I'll make that a requirement."

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
01/06/2000 11:30 AM -----

Yandylove@aol.com
01/06/2000 11:14:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Yougogore@aol.com
cc:
Subject: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff

Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff
By Dave Boyer

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DURHAM, N.H. ??? Vice President Al Gore and former Sen. Bill Bradley rang in a new year of presidential debates last night with their testiest confrontation of the Democratic primary, clashing over their liberal credentials on gun control, homosexuals in the military and regulations to limit campaign donations.

Mr. Gore went so far as to pledge he would nominate to the Joint Chiefs of Staff only military officers who agree with his goal of overturning President Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy for homosexuals serving in the armed forces.

"I would insist, before appointing anyone to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that individual would support my policy," Mr. Gore said. "And yes, I'll make that a requirement."

Mr. Bradley used their fourth debate, held less than four weeks before New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation primary Feb. 1, to continue painting Mr. Gore as an out-of-touch Washington politician who gave up his political soul in the service of President Clinton.

"I think you're in a Washington bunker," Mr. Bradley said, facing the vice president on the stage at the University of New Hampshire. "I can understand why you're in a bunker. . . . I think the major objective in the White House in the last several years has been political survival. I understand that. But the reality is, the Democratic Party shouldn't be in the Washington bunker with you."

The contest came as a new poll released this week showed Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley in a virtual statistical tie.

But Mr. Gore tried to use his second-place status in other New Hampshire polls to his advantage, again urging Mr. Bradley to forgo paid political advertisements and to hold two debates each week.

"The polls say you're ahead," Mr. Gore told Mr. Bradley. "I'm asking the people of New Hampshire to give me a come-from-behind victory here."

Mr. Bradley retorted, "You know, Al, your underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes."

Mr. Gore shot back that he hoped to bring tears to Mr. Bradley's eyes by beating him Feb. 1.

On the issue of homosexuals serving in the military, Mr. Gore said he would apply a "litmus test" for nominees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"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," Mr. Gore said. "And I think that would

require those who wanted to serve . . . on the Joint Chiefs to be in agreement with that policy."

Mr. Bradley stopped short of Mr. Gore's "litmus test," saying he simply expected the Joint Chiefs would follow his orders if he were elected president.

"As president, you are commander in chief, and you issue orders, and soldiers are good soldiers, and they follow your orders," Mr. Bradley said. "I'm sure there are people in the military today who don't agree with President Clinton. . . . But my sense is, when you're president of the United States, military people are loyal to their commander in chief, whatever the policy the commander in chief calls for."

Mr. Bradley also said he considers homosexual rights "fundamental human decency."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Gore received the endorsement of New England's liberal icon, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, after heavy lobbying of Mr. Kennedy by the White House and the Gore campaign.

Mr. Kennedy said the vice president has "the ability, the vision and the experience to lead this nation wisely and well in the coming years."

Mr. Gore said he was "honored." But Mr. Bradley said the endorsement was typical of Mr. Gore's hold on "entrenched power" in the Democratic Party and said Mr. Gore was becoming "desperate."

"He has a president who is supporting him, loyal to him ??? as he was loyal to the president," Mr. Bradley said. "He rides on Air Force Two. That is entrenched power."

Mr. Gore holds a substantial lead over Mr. Bradley in national polls. The two Democrats will debate twice more in the next week.

Last night's debate took on an added sense of urgency, heightened by dozens of students who chanted slogans like "Gore Go Home" outside the debate hall.

Supporters of Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley appeared about evenly divided, including one bare-chested young man who sported a large red "B" painted on his chest in the below-freezing temperatures.

Asked if they were afraid of being labeled "liberal," both men defended their positions on gun control, homosexual rights and increased federal spending on health care without actually using the word "liberal."

"I'll accept whatever label you want," Mr. Bradley said. "The issue is, how strong are you willing to hold your convictions?"

Said Mr. Gore, after listing his liberal stances, "I accept whatever they want to call that."

The debate opened with Mr. Gore having to defend his loyalty to the president during the Monica Lewinsky scandal and the subsequent impeachment, when he said Mr. Clinton would be regarded as one of the nation's "greatest presidents."

"I was critical of the president," Mr. Gore said. "As an American, I also defended the office of the presidency against an effort by partisan Republicans in the House and Senate to deliver a thoroughly disproportionate penalty for a serious and reprehensible personal mistake."

Said Mr. Bradley, "The vice president was, I think, vice president, which means that he was not critical of the president. I personally believe any time a public official, a president, lies, he undermines his authority and squanders people's trust. It's a sad period of our history, and I'm glad it's over."

Mr. Bradley also criticized the vice president on gun control, asking why he doesn't support, as Mr. Bradley does, registering and licensing all 65 million guns in the United States.

Mr. Gore said he supports licensing of all new handguns and wants to eliminate some weapons like "Saturday night specials," but he tempers his goals with the reality that the gun lobby is very powerful politically.

"We have to find a way to make our political system work," Mr. Gore said.

Mr. Bradley said Mr. Gore's gun-control stance was a leadership issue.

"Where would the country be if Franklin Roosevelt said Social Security is too difficult to do?" he asked.

The debate was sponsored by New England Cable News, New Hampshire Public Television and the Union Leader newspaper of Manchester. The moderator was ABC's Peter Jennings.

The six candidates for the Republican presidential nomination will debate at the same site tonight.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:00:43.00

SUBJECT: Letter on Don't Ask/Don't Tell

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

CC: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Julian Potter gave me a copy of your draft response to several people who wrote the President asking for an executive order overturning the current policy. Here are my comments: 1) change the third sentence in the second paragraph to read: "As you know, the intent of this policy is to protect the privacy of gays and lesbians and to allow them to serve their country with dignity. Harassment of persons because of their sexual orientation must be strictly prohibited." 2) I would change the next to the last sentence in the second para. to read: "However, the policy that I announced in 1993 has not been implemented as fairly and effectively as it should have been." 3) begin the third paragraph this way: "I cannot overturn the current policy by, which was enacted into law by Congress, by executive order. However,...

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 16:54:46.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (3 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Don't Ask, Don't tell])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/06/2000 - 01/07/2000]

2015-0017-F
ab1544

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen Dunn (Karen Dunn [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 16:54:46.00

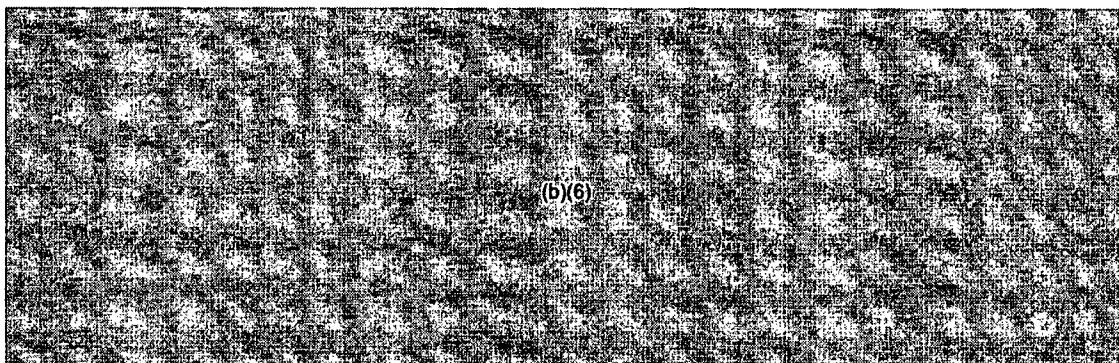
SUBJECT: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

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

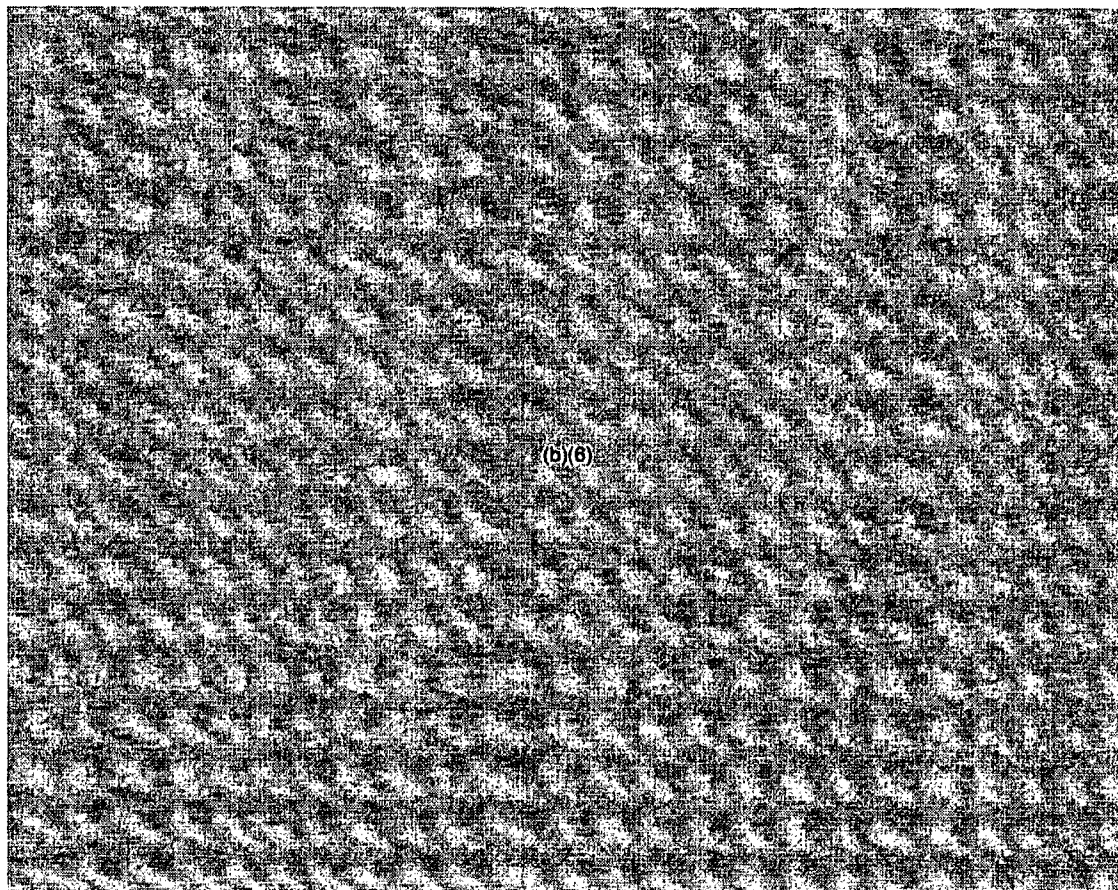
READ:UNKNOWN

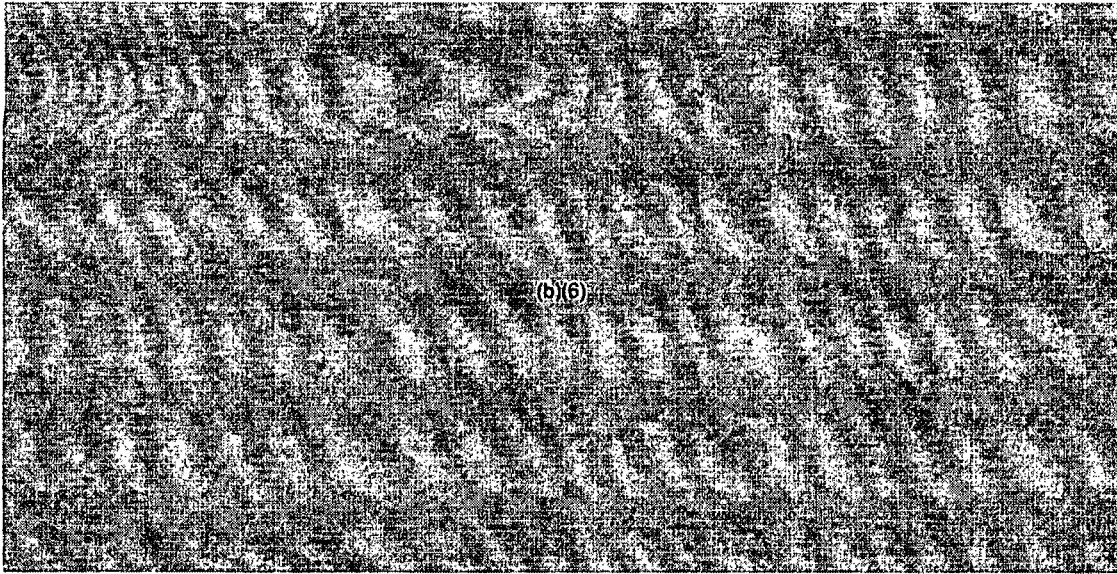
TEXT:

oh did you check the DRC answer -- if so you should call gregg birnbaum at
the NY post who is looking for that answer -- do you need his digits?

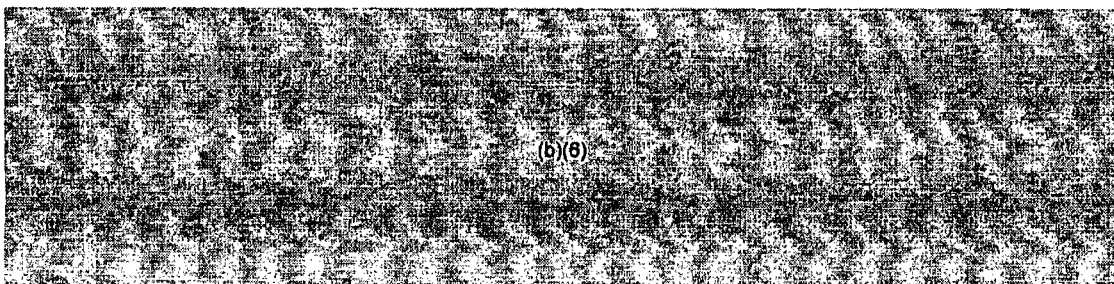
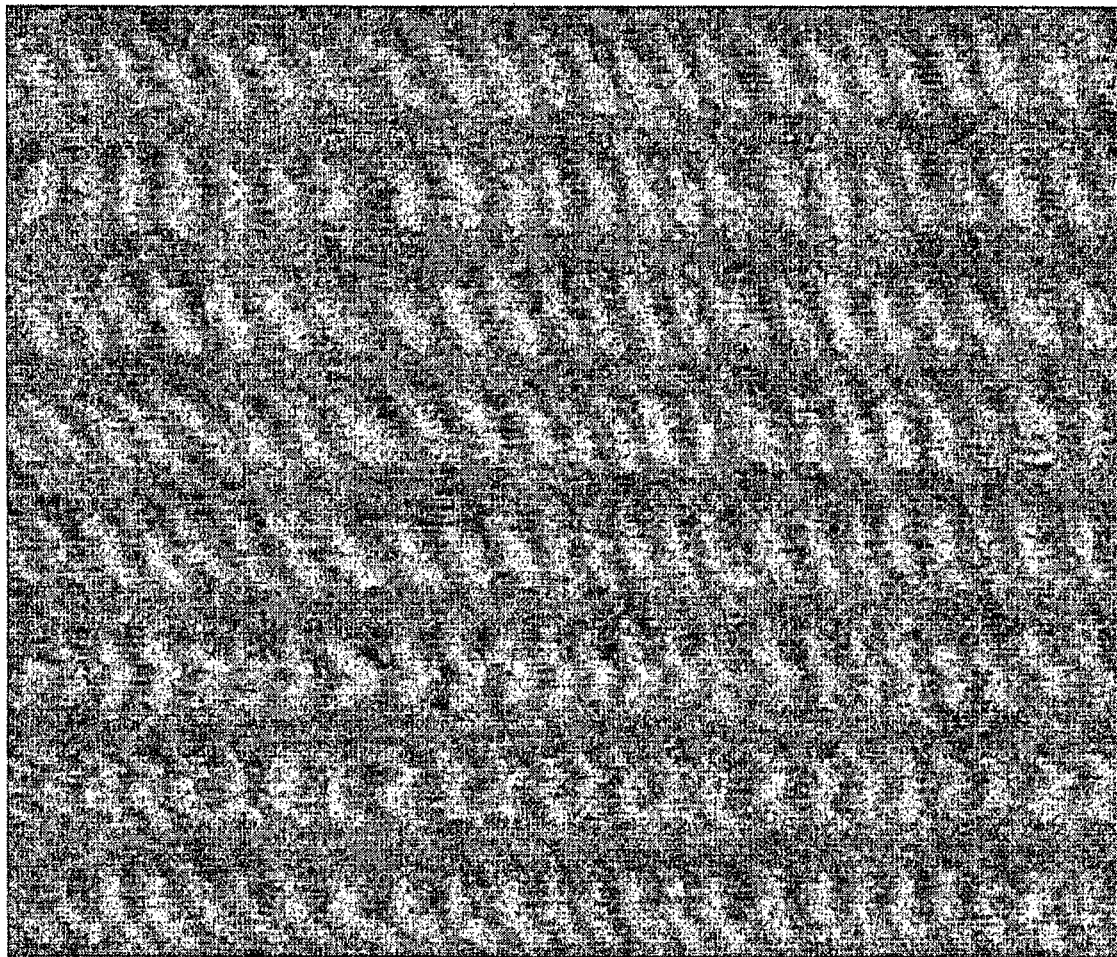


[cc 2]





[002 001+]



(b)(6)

Exhibit 1

-----Original Message-----

From: Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov [mailto:Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2000 3:02 PM

To: kdunn@hillary2000ny.org

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence
in Chappaqua, NY
fyi...just received...

----- Forwarded by Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP on 01/06/2000

03:00 PM -----

Margaret M. Suntum

01/06/2000 02:57:18 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in
Chappaqua, NY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release January 6, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY

TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS

Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been

gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

- 5 -

MORE

- 5 -

MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END 11:38 A.N. EST

Message Sent

To: _____

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Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
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June Shih/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP@EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP@EOP

Dana C. Strand/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michael J. Sullivan/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Tracy F. Sisser/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sylvia M. Mathews/OMB/EOP@EOP
Serena C. Torrey/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP
June G. Turner/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP
Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Janice H. Vranich/WHO/EOP@EOP
Setti D. Warren/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Robert S. Weiner/ONDCP/EOP@EOP
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Woyneab M. Wondwossen/WHO/EOP@EOP
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 12:50:54.00

SUBJECT: more press on VP

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

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

TEXT:

New York Times, January 6, 2000
229 W. 43rd Street, New York, NY, 10036
(Fax 212-556-3622) (E-MAIL: letters@nytimes.com)
(<http://www.nytimes.com>)
Both Democrats Endorse Gays in the Military
By RICHARD L. BERKE

Vice President Al Gore and his Democratic opponent, Bill Bradley, said tonight that if they were elected president they would require their appointees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to fully support allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the military.

Although both candidates had previously opposed the Clinton administration's "don't ask, don't tell" policy their comments in the fourth Democratic debate of the primary season, here at the University of New Hampshire, were a strikingly forceful embrace of gay rights and were bound to come under attack by the Republican candidates.

Their remarks came in response to a question of whether they would support a "litmus test" on gays in the military in nominating members of the Joint Chiefs.

Of the two, Mr. Gore was the more expansive, saying he wanted to make the same sweeping changes toward allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the military that President Harry S. Truman made toward racially integrating the armed forces.

"I think that would require those who wanted to serve on the Joint Chiefs to be in agreement with that policy," Mr. Gore said. "I would insist before appointing anybody to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that that individual support my policy, and yes, I would make that a requirement."

The vice president drew a distinction between applying a litmus test to Supreme Court justices and military officials, saying this was "not interfering with an independent judicial decision."

Mr. Bradley said simply that the commander in chief issued orders and soldiers followed them. He said that while many in the armed forces probably did not agree with President Clinton on some military matters, "My sense is that when you're president of the United States, military people are loyal to their commander in chief whatever the policy of the commander in chief calls for the country, and that's what I'd expect them to do if I'm president of the United States and we move toward gays in the military."

Mr. Bradley's aides said later that while he objected to the concept of litmus tests, they could not imagine that he would appoint anyone to the Joint Chiefs who did not back his policy.

Despite the candidates' agreement on homosexuals in the military, the debate tonight was punctuated by edgy exchanges as Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley picked at details of each other's past votes and present proposals.

Mr. Bradley portrayed the vice president as having been so trapped in a "Washington bunker" that he had lost the ambition to fight for proposals on health care and gun control. Mr. Gore suggested that his rival was living in an ivory tower and lacked the know-how to get things done.

But the exchange over a gay-rights litmus test for top commanders is almost certain to renew controversy in the military, where many high-ranking officers strongly oppose allowing gays to serve openly.

President Clinton had originally pledged to allow homosexuals to serve openly, but backed away from the plan after a near revolt by Gen. Colin L. Powell and other members of the Joint Chiefs early in his presidency. A result was "the don't ask, don't tell" policy, which Mr. Bradley and Mr. Gore say is a failure.

Retired members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other military experts warned tonight that subjecting future members to a litmus test would hurt the armed services.

"Military officers certainly execute the orders of the president, but a litmus test beforehand would place an officer in an untenable position saying, 'Do you believe what I believe?'" said Gen. Carl E. Mundy, a retired commandant of the Marine Corps.

"I think it would be unworkable."

"An officer's judgment has to be tempered by his judgment of what's best for the armed forces, not for a political agenda," said General Mundy, who opposes allowing homosexuals to serve openly.

The candidates' comments tonight about homosexuals in the military underscored the degree to which Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley are intent on courting the liberal base of their party. In fact, earlier in the debate, neither candidate objected to being described as a liberal ? a label that Democrats, including Bill Clinton, have eschewed in recent years.

"Liberal, progressive, whatever," Mr. Bradley said. "I'll accept whatever label you want because that's who I am."

Mr. Gore, who earlier in the day was endorsed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, said, "I really don't care what kind of label

people apply to those positions and views." . . . [other topics]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 09:16:22.00

SUBJECT: what would Chilcoat say?

TO: Sonny Garg (CN=Sonny Garg/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Peter Najera" ("Peter Najera" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Lance Wyatt" ("Lance Wyatt" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Juan Garcia" ("Juan Garcia" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Gary Hall" ("Gary Hall" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel F. Feldman (CN=Daniel F. Feldman/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Barry Price" ("Barry Price" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Tim Wu" ("Tim Wu" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Melissa Goldstein" ("Melissa Goldstein" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Khalid Azim" ("Khalid Azim" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: "Esther Benjamin" ("Esther Benjamin" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Chris Moore" ("Chris Moore" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "Ariel Zwang" ("Ariel Zwang" [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You may have seen last night or in the NYT today:

Both Democrats Endorse Gays in the Military

Al Gore and Bill Bradley said that if they were elected president they would require their appointees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to fully support allowing homosexuals to serve openly in the military.

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/politics/camp/010600wh-dem.html>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 18:42:14.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Mary B. DeRosa (CN=Mary B. DeRosa/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Of course you are welcome. I will add you to the email list.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
01/06/2000 06:41 PM -----

Elizabeth J. Potter

01/06/2000 05:17:39 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:

Reminder: The meeting with NSC, WH Counsel, OPL and COS and press to discuss the DADT policy has been changed to Friday, tomorrow at 5:00 pm room 117.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Message Sent

To:

Johannes A. Binnendijk/NSC/EOP@EOP
David B. Peterman/NSC/EOP@EOP
Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP@EOP
William Marshall/WHO/EOP@EOP
Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:29:41.00

SUBJECT: Re: Letter on Don't Ask/Don't Tell

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

yes. add eddies edits.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 15:20:54.00

SUBJECT: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

TO: Carole@muskiefoundation.org (Carole@muskiefoundation.org [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi-

----- Forwarded by Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP on 01/06/2000

03:20 PM -----

Margaret M. Suntum
01/06/2000 02:57:18 PM
Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their
residence in Chappaqua, NY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release

January 6, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS

Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up

more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

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back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

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So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at

that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

- 5 -

MORE

- 5 -

MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END 11:38 A.N. EST

Message Sent

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 15:46:25.00. Subject: remarks of the President and Mr.s Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY. [partial] (2 pages)	01/06/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Don't Ask, Don't tell])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/06/2000 - 01/07/2000]

2015-0017-F
ab1544

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 15:46:25.00

SUBJECT: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

TO: Karen Dunn (Karen Dunn [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

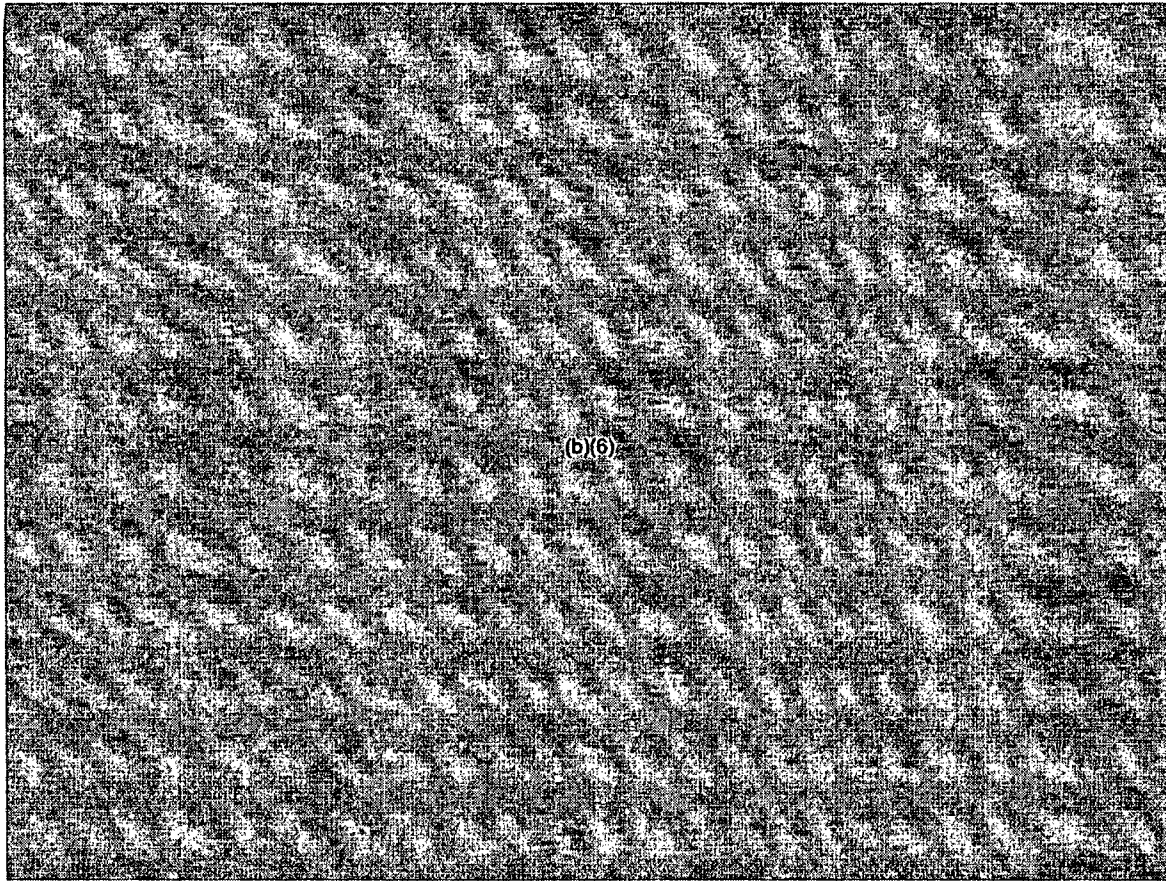
TEXT:

(b)(6)

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2003

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[003cont]



-----Original Message-----

From: Toby_C_Graff@who.eop.gov [mailto:Toby_C_Graff@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2000 3:02 PM

To: kdunn@hillary2000ny.org

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence

in Chappaqua, NY
fyi...just received...

----- Forwarded by Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP on 01/06/2000
03:00 PM -----

Margaret M. Suntum
01/06/2000 02:57:18 PM

Record Type: Record

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

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in
Chappaqua, NY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release January 6, 2000
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS
Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the

election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the

military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

MORE

- 5 -

MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END 11:38 A.N. EST

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Stephen N. Boyd/WHO/EOP@EOP
Emily Karcher/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Pamela P. Carpenter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Angela Blake/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jennifer I. Hoelzer/NSC/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 16:36:05.00

SUBJECT: potus on da/dt today

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

- att1.htm===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

potus on da/dt today

Q Mr. Preside
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&n

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how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

===== END ATTACHMENT I =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:49:34.00

SUBJECT: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
Need press guidance: ASAP
----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
01/06/2000 11:45 AM -----

Elizabeth J. Potter
01/06/2000 11:43:53 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint
Chiefs of Staff

The Press shop has asked for guidance on the following ASAP. thanks

Q. What do you think of the Vice President's statement last night on the
"Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy? He said..."I would insist, before
appointing anyone to the Joint Chiefs of Staff--, that individual would
support my policy," Mr. Gore said. "And yes, I'll make that a
requirement."

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
01/06/2000 11:30 AM -----

Yandylove@aol.com
01/06/2000 11:14:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Yougogore@aol.com
cc:
Subject: Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff

Gore promises pro-gay litmus test for military's Joint Chiefs of Staff
By Dave Boyer
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DURHAM, N.H. ??? Vice President Al Gore and former Sen. Bill Bradley rang in a new year of presidential debates last night with their testiest confrontation of the Democratic primary, clashing over their liberal credentials on gun control, homosexuals in the military and regulations to limit campaign donations.

Mr. Gore went so far as to pledge he would nominate to the Joint Chiefs of Staff only military officers who agree with his goal of overturning President Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy for homosexuals serving in the armed forces.

"I would insist, before appointing anyone to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that individual would support my policy," Mr. Gore said. "And yes, I'll make that a requirement."

Mr. Bradley used their fourth debate, held less than four weeks before New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation primary Feb. 1, to continue painting Mr.

Gore as an out-of-touch Washington politician who gave up his political soul in the service of President Clinton.

"I think you're in a Washington bunker," Mr. Bradley said, facing the vice president on the stage at the University of New Hampshire. "I can understand why you're in a bunker. . . . I think the major objective in the White House in the last several years has been political survival. I understand that. But the reality is, the Democratic Party shouldn't be in the Washington bunker with you."

The contest came as a new poll released this week showed Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley in a virtual statistical tie.

But Mr. Gore tried to use his second-place status in other New Hampshire polls to his advantage, again urging Mr. Bradley to forgo paid political advertisements and to hold two debates each week.

"The polls say you're ahead," Mr. Gore told Mr. Bradley. "I'm asking the

people of New Hampshire to give me a come-from-behind victory here."

Mr. Bradley retorted, "You know, Al, your underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes."

Mr. Gore shot back that he hoped to bring tears to Mr. Bradley's eyes by beating him Feb. 1.

On the issue of homosexuals serving in the military, Mr. Gore said he would apply a "litmus test" for nominees to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"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," Mr. Gore said. "And I think that would require those who wanted to serve . . . on the Joint Chiefs to be in agreement with that policy."

Mr. Bradley stopped short of Mr. Gore's "litmus test," saying he simply expected the Joint Chiefs would follow his orders if he were elected president.

"As president, you are commander in chief, and you issue orders, and soldiers are good soldiers, and they follow your orders," Mr. Bradley said. "I'm sure there are people in the military today who don't agree with President Clinton. . . . But my sense is, when you're president of the United States, military people are loyal to their commander in chief, whatever the policy the commander in chief calls for."

Mr. Bradley also said he considers homosexual rights "fundamental human decency."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Gore received the endorsement of New England's liberal icon, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, after heavy lobbying of Mr. Kennedy by the White House and the Gore campaign.

Mr. Kennedy said the vice president has "the ability, the vision and the experience to lead this nation wisely and well in the coming years."

Mr. Gore said he was "honored." But Mr. Bradley said the endorsement was typical of Mr. Gore's hold on "entrenched power" in the Democratic Party and said Mr. Gore was becoming "desperate."

"He has a president who is supporting him, loyal to him ??? as he was loyal to the president," Mr. Bradley said. "He rides on Air Force Two. That is entrenched power."

Mr. Gore holds a substantial lead over Mr. Bradley in national polls. The two Democrats will debate twice more in the next week.

Last night's debate took on an added sense of urgency, heightened by dozens of students who chanted slogans like "Gore Go Home" outside the debate hall.

Supporters of Mr. Gore and Mr. Bradley appeared about evenly divided, including one bare-chested young man who sported a large red "B" painted on his chest in the below-freezing temperatures.

Asked if they were afraid of being labeled "liberal," both men defended

their positions on gun control, homosexual rights and increased federal spending on health care without actually using the word "liberal."

"I'll accept whatever label you want," Mr. Bradley said. "The issue is, how strong are you willing to hold your convictions?"

Said Mr. Gore, after listing his liberal stances, "I accept whatever they want to call that."

The debate opened with Mr. Gore having to defend his loyalty to the president during the Monica Lewinsky scandal and the subsequent impeachment, when he said Mr. Clinton would be regarded as one of the nation's "greatest presidents."

"I was critical of the president," Mr. Gore said. "As an American, I also defended the office of the presidency against an effort by partisan Republicans in the House and Senate to deliver a thoroughly disproportionate penalty for a serious and reprehensible personal mistake."

Said Mr. Bradley, "The vice president was, I think, vice president, which means that he was not critical of the president. I personally believe any time a public official, a president, lies, he undermines his authority and squanders people's trust. It's a sad period of our history, and I'm glad it's over."

Mr. Bradley also criticized the vice president on gun control, asking why he doesn't support, as Mr. Bradley does, registering and licensing all 65 million guns in the United States.

Mr. Gore said he supports licensing of all new handguns and wants to eliminate some weapons like "Saturday night specials," but he tempers his goals with the reality that the gun lobby is very powerful politically.

"We have to find a way to make our political system work," Mr. Gore said.

Mr. Bradley said Mr. Gore's gun-control stance was a leadership issue.

"Where would the country be if Franklin Roosevelt said Social Security is too difficult to do?" he asked.

The debate was sponsored by New England Cable News, New Hampshire Public Television and the Union Leader newspaper of Manchester. The moderator was ABC's Peter Jennings.

The six candidates for the Republican presidential nomination will debate at the same site tonight.

Message Sent

To:

Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP

Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP@EOP

Johannes A. Binnendijk/NSC/EOP@EOP
David B. Peterman/NSC/EOP@EOP
William Marshall/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 10:05:01.00

SUBJECT: CNN Inside Politics, January 6, 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Steven Reich (CN=Steven Reich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Steve Ricchetti (CN=Steve Ricchetti/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Gordon Li (CN=Gordon Li/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
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TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Anthony R. Bernal (CN=Anthony R. Bernal/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Joshua Gotbaum (CN=Joshua Gotbaum/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Michael K. Gehrke (CN=Michael K. Gehrke/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:
CNN Inside Politics
Aired January 6, 2000 - 5:00 p.m. ET

Debate Gives Bush Forum to Drive Home Differences With
McCain; Democrats Return to Campaign Trail After Testy
Debate; Buchanan Criticizes Ruling Tying Debate
Appearances to Poll Numbers

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

PAT BUCHANAN (REF), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: It's like
Coke and Pepsi saying no other soft drink can enter the
market unless they
meet a certain criteria. That's preposterous.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

BERNARD SHAW, CNN ANCHOR: Pat Buchanan takes aim at a special commission's decision likely to bar him from presidential debates this fall.

Also ahead:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Hopefully be able to talk about the difference of ideas that we may have.

There's a difference between a chief executive officer and someone from the legislative branch.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: George W. Bush prepares to drive home his differences with John McCain in tonight's Republican presidential debate.

The Democrats keep trying to one-up each other a day after their face-off in New Hampshire.

Plus, a portrait of happy homeowners. Details of the Clintons' first night in their new digs.

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

SHAW: Thanks for joining us. Judy is off today.

Six Republicans will debate in New Hampshire tonight, but in the minds of many voters there, it will be a showdown between candidates: George W.

Bush and John McCain. And this time around, there are signs McCain might find himself on the defensive about whether he has walked the walk for campaign finance reform. CNN's Candy Crowley joins us from the debate site in Durham, New Hampshire -- Candy.

CANDY CROWLEY, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT: Bernie, this is the fourth debate that all six of the Republican candidates have participated in, but you're right. Really, the two men of the hour are John McCain and George Bush. We go

into this debate
with a little bit of a problem for McCain. He hasn't
seen much. But now
there are these reports, and he confirms, that he has
written a letter to the
FCC, the Federal Communications Commission, on behalf of
the a
campaign contributor who was trying to get a television
license.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I was
trying to see that a bureaucracy did its job, which is
under my oversight. But
again, I fully understand that with all of these
hundreds of thousands and
millions of dollars of money that's washing around in
Washington in the
control of special interests that we're all under
suspicion. It renews my vigor
for campaign finance reform.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CROWLEY: McCain says in the letter he did not advocate
that his
contributor get the TV license, he merely tried to push
the bureaucracy
around and did absolutely nothing around.

As for George Bush, he was peppered with questions about
the McCain
problem. He demurred.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BUSH: Senator McCain must answer these questions.
Senator McCain is
the chairman of a very powerful committee in the United
States Senate. He's
a committee chairman. He has been there for a period of
time to the point
where he could earn this chairmanship, and he, you know,
you ask him these
questions.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CROWLEY: As you can see by Bush's attempt to paint
McCain as a
Washington insider, the relationship between Bush and
McCain, which thus
far has been very cordial, seems to be fraying around

the edges a bit. But

Bush says as far as he's concerned the gloves are still on. He says he wants this to remain a civil campaign. McCain says the same thing.

So tonight, the fourth debate between these two men. What Bush will try to do, he says, is to accentuate some of the differences between himself and the senator. Primarily that will be around the tax cut. McCain has said that Bush's tax cut is too much. Bush is prepared to note that difference and to stand on the plan he's put out -- Bernie.

SHAW: OK, Candy Crowley from the site.

The Republicans will appear on the same New Hampshire stage where Al Gore and Bill Bradley exchanged often sharp words last night.

Today, the Democrats returned to the campaign trail, apparently pumped up by their debate performances, as CNN's Jonathan Karl reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Are you cold? Let's see if I can warm you up.

JONATHAN KARL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): For an energized Bill Bradley, Boston's Faneuil Hall was the backdrop for a chilly post-debate rally that attracted more than 500 supporters.

BRADLEY: This campaign is based on the radical premise that you can go out and tell people what you believe and get elected.

KARL: Bradley picked up the endorsements of more than 50 local Massachusetts politicians in what the campaign billed as a counterpoint to Gore's endorsement from the king of Massachusetts Democrats, Teddy Kennedy. Here, Bradley did not even mention his opponent by name, keeping it positive in contrast to Wednesday night's debate.

BRADLEY: I think you're in the Washington bunker. And I can understand why you're in the bunker. I mean, there's Gingrich, there was the fund-raising scandal, there was the impeachment problem. And I think that the major objective in the last several years in the White House has been political survival. I understand that. But the reality is the Democratic Party shouldn't be in the Washington bunker with you.

KARL: Gore responded with his familiar charge that he stayed in Washington to fight, in contrast to Bradley, who left the Senate after the Republicans took control of Congress.

Gore used the debate clarify his offer of mutually-forgoing TV ads, saying he would do it just in New Hampshire, where Bradley holds a lead in several polls.

AL GORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: If we had to rely on actually being the details of the policies, not just once every while but twice a week, every week until the nomination is decided, I think we might have a chance to really elevate the tone of our democracy. I mean it, seriously.

BRADLEY: You know, Al, your underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes.

GORE: Well, I hope that my upset victory brings tears to your eyes on February 1st.

KARL: But Gore has stepped up his New Hampshire ad campaign. Although so far Bradley has outspent Gore in New Hampshire by nearly a two-to-one margin, with a new ad running today.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BRADLEY: And that's why I propose training 60,000 new teachers a year for the next 10 years.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

KARL: By the end of the week, the Bradley campaign says it will have spent \$2 million on TV ads geared towards New Hampshire.

(on camera): Gore and Bradley now turn their attention to Iowa, where Gore still holds a commanding lead in the polls. That lead will get a test this weekend, as the two candidates face off in their first Iowa debate.

Jonathan Karl, CNN, Boston.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: Let's talk about the Democrats' debate and tonight's Republican face-off with Richard Berke of "The New York Times" -- he joins us from Durham, New Hampshire -- and Robert Novak of "The Chicago Sun-Times." He's here in Washington.

Rick, first to you. In your judgment, what were Gore and Bradley trying to do on that stage last night and appeal to whom?

RICHARD BERKE, "NEW YORK TIMES": They were both trying to appeal to the liberal wing of the party. I was struck, Bernie, by the fact that they both said, asked about whether they would apply a litmus test in their appointment of Joint Chiefs of Staff, a litmus test on gays in the military, they didn't necessarily agree with the word litmus test, but they both said they would agree with that concept.

And they both also were asked about the liberal label and if they would accept that for themselves. And they both said, call me whatever you want.

They didn't reject the liberal label, something you never would have heard out of from Bill Clinton while he was running for president.

So they're both really appealing to the farthest left wing of the party, the core Democratic loyal voters.

SHAW: Let's go to the exchange you just referred to. The question was, would they require their appointees to the Joint Chiefs

of Staff to fully
support allowing gays in the military?

Listen to this.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

Joint Chiefs of
Staff, that that individual support my policy. And, yes,
I would make that a
requirement.

PETER JENNINGS, MODERATOR: Mr. Bradley, would you, sir?

BRADLEY: I can say it in much shorter words, I think.
And that is when
you're president, you are commander in chief. And you
issue orders. And
soldiers are good soldiers, and they follow your orders.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: Now, Bob Novak, your assessment of what Gore and
Bradley
were trying to do on that stage last night in New
Hampshire and appeal to
whom.

ROBERT NOVAK, "CHICAGO SUN-TIMES": Well, Richard is
correct.

They are trying to appeal to the left wing of the party,
the base of the party,
as they call it. I thought that Vice President Gore went
farther than Senator
Bradley on the gays in the military. He said he would do
a litmus test.

Bradley just said well they all obey orders. Maybe
that's a distinction without
a difference.

But, Bernie, I've talked to some old-time Democratic
politicians today, and
they were very concerned about this debate and the way
this whole
campaign is going, because they believe that these sound
bites are going to
be stored and used by the Republicans in the fall. They
question whether
taking those positions really helps either one of them
that much in the
campaign, and -- in the primary -- and it could hurt
quite a bit in the general
election.

SHAW: Now, Bob and Rick, let's look at one of the humorous moments of that debate, when Bradley was asked about his reputation for being aloof.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BRADLEY: Am I aloof? I'm not aloof at all.

JENNY ATTIEYEH, NHPTV: Let me finish.

BRADLEY: The best thing I like about politics is going out and meeting people. I've just finished my 46th town meeting in New Hampshire. You can't be aloof in a New Hampshire town meeting.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: Bob?

NOVAK: One other sound bite that wasn't used, Bernie, was Vice President Gore saying, there, is that aloof again? By -- I suppose in jest, but nothing is in jest in these debates -- in regard to Bradley. Gore is so poised to seize on anything that Bradley does wrong. I think this was a superior performance by Gore, compared to the "Meet the Press" performance, when he was rolling his eyes and sighing and all that sort of thing. But I do believe that he still comes off as much more tight, much less relaxed than Bradley, and that's an opinion that is shared by some of his own supporters.

SHAW: Rick Berke, what's the watch word for the Republicans tonight where you are? BERKE: I think it's going to be fascinating to watch the dynamics between Governor Bush and Senator McCain. Their last debate, it was practically a love fest between the two of them, so much so that I went and wrote a story about their relationship the next day because it was striking to me how they went out of their way to praise each other and say how great the other was.

You're not going to see that -- I don't think we will see that tonight. I think

we're getting down to the wire. We're getting into a very competitive race where already they are questioning each other's tax cut plans, Social Security plans, so forth. So I think we're going to see the gloves may start coming off tonight for the first time in a debate format.

NOVAK: That's quite correct, and there's going to be an emphasis, Bernie, on this tax cut question. Senator McCain made his first serious tactical mistake in the campaign. This is a Republican primary, and he's worried about having a tax cut for the rich, and instead saving Social Security. That sounds like Al Gore. I guarantee you that Governor Bush is going to attack Senator McCain on that tonight.

The question is, will Senator McCain back off from the idea that tax cuts for the -- for people who have been successful in this world, are improvident and unwise? Because there are some of his supporters who feel he has to get off that position if he is going to get Republican as well as independent votes in New Hampshire.

SHAW: Robert Novak of the "Chicago Sun-Times."

And Rick Berke - very quickly from you.

BERKE: I was just going to say I think you're also going to see McCain asked about the whole campaign finance questions that you talked about earlier. You know, he's trying to be the reformer in this state, can -- I don't think Bush himself will bring it up, but I would expect the questioners to, and that's going to certainly be an issue tonight.

SHAW: Well, we'll be watching. Richard Berke of "The New York Times," Bob Novak of the "Sun Times" and "THE CAPITOL GANG." Thanks very much.

And still ahead here on INSIDE POLITICS, we are going to talk to Pat Buchanan about something he and Donald Trump actually

agree on. They
are fuming about a new move that makes it very hard for
third- party
candidates to take part in presidential debates. We'll
have extended
coverage of the decision by the presidential debates
commission, and we'll
tell you what it may mean for the party that Ross Perot
built.

This is INSIDE POLITICS.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: When the Republican and Democratic presidential
nominees debate
one another this fall, it now seems unlikely that a
Reform Party candidate will
be on the stage with them. A special commission
announced new criteria
today for participation in those debates.

CNN's Jeanne Meserve begins our coverage of a decision
that may cause
serious problems for the already fractured Reform Party.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

PAUL KIRK, CO-CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATES: The candidate, regardless of party, regardless
of affiliation, have
a level of support of at least 15 percent of the
prospective voters in the
general election.

JEANNE MESERVE, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): With
that, the Commission on Presidential Debates settled one
of the most
controversial issues of campaign 2000: How a candidate
gets a seat in the
all-important fall debates.

One week before the first debate, the commission will
take an average of
five polls: CNN/"USA Today" Gallup, NBC/"Wall Street
Journal,"
CBS/"New York Times," ABC News/"Washington Post," and Fox
News/"Opinion Dynamics." Anyone with 15 percent or more
gets into the
October 3rd debate, as well as the vice presidential
debate two days later.
Everyone else is cut out.

The commission will repeat the exercise for the last two

debates. It's a major
change from 1996, when a far more complex formula was
used to exclude
Ross Perot. Perot sued the commission and lost. But the
criticism stung, and
this time the commission decided to keep it simple.

FRANK FAHRENKOPF, CO-CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON
PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES: So there's no question of anyone
being able
to hide the ball, change the results. The results are
out there. They're very
transparent.

MESERVE: Meeting that 15 percent standard could be
critical to this year's
Reform Party nominee. The last time a third-party
candidate got into the
debates was 1992.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, 1992)

ROSS PEROT (I), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: And you are
going to
hear a giant sucking sound of jobs being pulled out of
this country.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: Perot took 19 percent in that election, but
four years later, after
he was excluded, Perot got just nine percent.

Whether Perot's poor showing was a result of his
exclusion is an open
question, but there are certainly examples of long-shot
candidates boosting
their polls with a good debate performance.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, 1998) JESSE VENTURA (REF), MINNESOTA
GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE: What is matter with industrial
hemp?

There's a product that will create new jobs.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: In the 1998 Minnesota governor's race, Reform
Party
candidate Jesse Ventura was going nowhere until he was
allowed into the
debates. And the rest is history.

Pat Buchanan is a skilled debater. Here he is in a 1996
GOP primary

debate.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, 1996)

PAT BUCHANAN (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: My flat tax is

a
middle-class tax cut. Yours looks like one that was
worked up by the boys
at the yacht basin.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: But he's got a long way to go to get into the
2000 presidential
debates. In our latest hypothetical three-way match-ups
with the leading
Democratic and Republican candidates, Buchanan draws
around five
percent. His possible Reform Party rival, Donald Trump,
draws 10 percent
in a similar match-up.

Jeanne Meserve, CNN, Washington.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: The special commission says the 2000 presidential
debates will be a
mix of formats, from a town-hall gathering to a
traditional "stand at the
podium" event.

And they will be held in a variety of cities. The
October 3rd debate will take
place at the John F. Kennedy library in Boston. Then
it's on to Wake Forest
University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for the
October 11th face-off.
Washington University in St. Louis will host the October
17th presidential
debate. A vice presidential debate also has been
scheduled on October 5th
at Center College in Danville, Kentucky.

Pat Buchanan suggested today that he hasn't given up
hope that he will take
part in those fall debates. He and other Reform Party
figures wasted no time
in blasting the Debate Commission's new 15 percent rule.

That story from CNN's Pat Neal.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

PAT NEAL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Three-time presidential candidate Pat Buchanan was preaching against a new world order that would favor globalism over national sovereignty. But in Buchanan's world order, the Reform Party contender would be included in the presidential debates, 15 percent in the polls or not.

PAT BUCHANAN (REF), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Well, I think it's fair to say you have to be on enough ballots so that you can win the presidency of the United States, but these other criteria are artificial.

NEAL: Buchanan said the decision amounts to a conspiracy between Republicans and Democrats, since they're the only ones on the Debate Commission.

BUCHANAN: It's like Coke and Pepsi saying no other soft drink can enter the market unless they meet a certain criteria. That's preposterous.

NEAL: Buchanan's likely rival for the Reform Party nomination, Donald Trump, agreed:

"I am not surprised that the two-party political establishment wants to keep the American people from having a third choice. I am confident that were I to become a candidate, I would register strong poll ratings."

Russ Verney, a Ross Perot loyalist and former head of the Reform Party, called the decision an absolute fraud, and said it's the same situation as 1996, when Perot was left out of the debates.

Like Perot before him, Buchanan says he'll battle to be included.

BUCHANAN: We're going to fight this before the FEC, and we will fight it before the federal courts.

NEAL: One reason the long-time Republican made the leap to the Reform Party was the potential of participating in the debates,

where he believes he
could sway voters with his fiery pro-America talk.

Thursday's speech was classic Buchanan, declaring the
United States should
only go to war when attacked, or its vital interests are
imperiled.

BUCHANAN: If ever sovereignty becomes obsolete, we may
expect
America's involvement in endless wars, until one day we
pay the horrific
price in some act of cataclysmic terrorism on our own
soil. For
interventionism is the spawning pool of international
terror.

NEAL (on camera): Buchanan says he'll start his fight to
be included
immediately. Meanwhile, his rival, Donald Trump, goes to
Minnesota for a
long-planned summit with Governor Jesse Ventura, the
highest-ranking
Reform Party official. There, talk of the debates is
sure to be on the agenda.

Pat Neal, CNN, Boston.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: And when we return, we'll talk to Pat Buchanan
about that Debate
Commission's decision, and how he and the Reform Party
may suffer.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

NEAL: Pat Neal, CNN, Boston.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: And when we return, we'll talk to Pat Buchanan
about that Debate
Commission's decision and how he and the Reform Party
may suffer.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: More reaction now to the Presidential Debate
Commission's
decision to require third-party candidates to get at
least 15 percent in the
polls to participate in debates this fall. We're joined
from Boston by Reform

Party presidential candidate Pat Buchanan.

Are you sweating the possibility that you won't get 15 percent?

BUCHANAN: No, Bernie, I am not. I believe we can get that. But what I do think is an outrage and an insult to the Democratic process is to have the two major parties engage basically in a conspiracy to corner the market on the presidency of the United States. I represent now and am a candidate of the Reform Party. I expect to be its nominee. The Reform Party will get federal matching funds for its convention. We get federal matching funds in the fall. We're one of three recognized national parties, and to have the other two set criteria to keep us out of a debate that is going to determine the outcome of the election 2000 is just illegitimate, it is outrageous, it is an absurd conflict of interest.

SHAW: How do you mean this is a conspiracy? How can you prove that?

BUCHANAN: You can't demonstrate that, but let me ask you, Bernie, if Coca-Cola and Pepsi set up criterion by which Sprite could get into the market, it had to pass a certain threshold or it would not be allowed to compete, that would be a criminal conspiracy and restraint of trade. We have the two national parties, Mr. Fahrenkoph, former member of the Republican Party, million dollar a year lobbyist for the gambling industry, deciding whether the one major outside party should even be able to compete for the presidency. It seems to me, on its face, we've got a conflict of interest.

SHAW: Well, you're being very cost caustic, which is your wont, but you're denigrating Frank -- is it illegal for him to make a million dollars a year?

BUCHANAN: It is not illegal for him to belong to the Republican Party or Mr. Kirk to the Democratic Party. But let me ask you,

Bernie, why should
the Democratic and Republican Party, two out of the
three parties that are
federally recognized, decide the criterion by which the
third party may
compete?

SHAW: Pat, let me ask you this question -- instead of
complaining about the
decision, why don't you go out and get 15 percent and
you'll be in the
debates?

BUCHANAN: Exactly. That's what we intend to do, and I
believe we'll do
it. We're going to be the nominee. But, Bernie, what
they've set up is a
situation where both parties, if they don't want you in
the debate, can launch
with their five times as much money as they get, attack
ads on me to drive
me down in their own polls or the other polls, below 15,
at that particular
moment, and then say he's out of the debate, and we
don't fairly compete.
Bernie, they should not be deciding this issue. You have
two parties deciding
on the fate of the third.

SHAW: OK. We're fast running out of time. I've got three
or four questions
I have to ask you.

BUCHANAN: Sure.

SHAW: Does the presence of Donald Trump complicate your
goals?

BUCHANAN: No, because this is going to be in the general
election, and
it'll be Buchanan the nominee.

SHAW: How are you going to fight this?

BUCHANAN: We're going to file suit with the Federal
Election
Commission. I believe they've got 120 days to decide.

SHAW: When?

BUCHANAN: If they decide against us -- as soon as we can
-- we will go
into federal court, and we will tell the federal court
that you have got two

parties trying to kill a third's chance for the
presidency of the United States,
and this is a conspiracy, and it ought not be decided by
Republicans and
Democrats, but all Americans ought to decide whether I
am in that debate,
not the parties I'm running against.

SHAW: Of course you know the FEC has never been
overruled by a
federal court.

BUCHANAN: The FEC is made up of three Republicans and
three
Democrats. That is another absurdity when we have a
third party.

Bernie, the Reform Party has made it. We are recognized.
We get federal
matching funds. We get funds for our convention. We get
funds for the
election. We are a third party, and the other two are
trying to kill what is
new, and hopeful and different.

SHAW: Do you think -- just possibly, do you think that
this decision, these
criteria, issued by the Presidential Debate Commission
might, in fact,
boomerang, ricochet and actually energize Reform Party
members.

BUCHANAN: They're not only going to energize Reform
Party member's,
the American people, even those who disagree with me,
are a fair-minded
people. I mean, look, can you imagine if George Bush and
the folks said,
look, all the candidates who got less than 15 percent in
the polls -- that's
Mr. Bauer, Mr. Keyes, Mr. Forbes -- you are not in the
debates, and these
are the only two in the debates. When George Bush tried
that in 1980,
Ronald Reagan said, you know, I've paid for this
microphone, and I want
these fellows in that debate. When Bush said no, he was
finished as a
candidate.

This is going to backfire on these fellows, pulling a
stunt like this. And we are
a legitimate party.

SHAW: Pat Buchanan, Reform Party candidate, talking to us from Boston, thanks very much.

BUCHANAN: Thank you.

SHAW: Quite welcome.

There is much more ahead here on INSIDE POLITICS. Coming up:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL ANALYST: Quiz question: How many third-party candidates in this century have gotten at least 15 percent of the vote?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: Bill Schneider has the answer, and he explains why it does not bode well for the Ross Perots of the future.

Plus:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BOB FRANKEN, CNN CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A top priority for the House Republican majority is remaining the majority.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: Bob Franken on the key issues on the Republican agenda for the coming year. And later:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HILLARY CLINTON, FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES: We are so pleased that we are finally here and moved in, and looking forward to, you know, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: Hillary Rodham Clinton, on her first night of being a New York resident.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: We will have more of the day's political news coming up. But now, if you will, a look at some other top stories. President Clinton has rejoined those high-level peace talks between Israel and Syria. Administration officials are concerned about the pace of negotiations in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Four committees have been set up to discuss key issues. By late afternoon, none had met. A State Department spokesman says Mr. Clinton hopes to get all parties, quote, "rolling up their sleeves" to do substantive work.

A NATO spokesman confirms a report in the German press. Altered videotape of a NATO airstrike on a civilian train in Kosovo bolstered NATO accounts of that attack. Turns out the tape, released by NATO last April, was played three times faster than normal. Now that served to support NATO's claim the attack played out too swiftly to abort. Now notice how fast the train appears to be traveling as the bomb zeros in. Now notice the effect produced when the tape is slowed by a factor of three. NATO says it had no knowledge the tape had been altered and stands by its account. At least 14 people aboard the train were killed.

A computer malfunction brought air traffic to a near standstill today in the northeastern United States. The problem grounded dozens of flights. It happened when a central air traffic control facility near Washington experienced a data-transfer mishap. The trouble has since been fixed, and normal airport operations have resumed. Federal Aviation Officials say it does not appear the glitch was Y2K-related. To learn more about today's air traffic mishap and get updates on conditions at airports around the country, please log onto our Web site at cnn.com.

It's been a day of more protests in Miami, Cuban-Americans voicing their

disapproval of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's decision to have Elian Gonzalez returned to his father in Cuba. Earlier today, at least three dozen people were arrested. The 6-year-old is expected to be reunited with his father soon. To facilitate the process, his father is asking the National Council of Churches' help. Elian was plucked from the waters off the coast of Florida on Thanksgiving. His mother drowned on the trip from Cuba.

Atlanta Braves pitcher John Rocker has been ordered to undergo psychological testing. The order follows Rocker's disparaging remarks about homosexuals and minorities in comments to "Sports Illustrated." The remarks left the Braves organization wondering what to do about the outspoken pitcher.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

STAN KASTEN, ATLANTA BRAVES: What we had was a player who was remorseful, acknowledged not just a horrible mistake on his part but also serious wrongdoing and was eager to take whatever steps he could to fix this, to get whatever help would be required to ameliorate this problem.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SHAW: The Atlanta Braves baseball team are owned by Time Warner, which also owns CNN. When INSIDE POLITICS returns, Bill Schneider takes a look back at third-party candidates and their support to find how many would qualify under the new debate rules.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: Now, again, the issue of who should be included in presidential debates. New rules announced today by the commission on presidential debates allow only candidates who have at least 15 percent support in national polls to participate. Now that could eliminate third-party candidates from these debates this year.

Joining us now with some historical perspective, our own Bill Schneider.

SCHNEIDER: Quiz question.

SHAW: What?

SCHNEIDER: How many presidential candidates in this century have gotten at least 15 percent of the vote? If you say three, well, we can't give you \$1 million, but you're right.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

(voice-over): Teddy Roosevelt got 27 percent as a Progressive Party candidate in 1912, came in second, carried six states, too. He was a former president after all. Another progressive, Robert LaFollette, got 17 percent in 1924, carried only his own state of Wisconsin. And Perot, 19 percent in 1992 -- no states.

Hey, what about George Wallace in 1968? Sorry, he only got 13.5 percent of the vote, but he carried five Southern states. The race between Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon was so close, Wallace almost denied either of them an electoral vote majority, which would have thrown the election into the House of Representatives. Wallace didn't get 15 percent, but he almost had a decisive impact on the outcome.

Dixiecrat Strom Thurmond carried four Southern states in 1948, but he got less than three percent of the vote nationwide.

The 15 percent rule clearly excludes regional candidates like Thurmond and Wallace, whose support is concentrated in one part of the country. This time, the debate commission isn't asking, can the candidate carry any states, it's asking, is the candidate viable nationally?

Look at John Anderson in 1980. In September, Anderson was getting about 14 percent in the polls. The League of Women Voters invited him to debate

on September 21st. President Carter refused to show up.
Most of Anderson's vote came at Carter's expense, so Carter
didn't want to give Anderson legitimacy. Anderson and Ronald Reagan ended up
debating alone. In October, Anderson's support dropped below 10
percent in the polls. The league decided not to invite him to the
second debate. On October 28th, it was just Carter and Reagan. Anderson
ended up with less than seven percent of the vote and no states.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SCHNEIDER: This is a case of what the recently deceased
writer Joseph Heller called "Catch 22." You need to show you're a
nationally viable candidate to get into the debates, but the easiest way
for you to become a nationally viable candidate is to get into the debates.

The debate commission is saying, we're not going to make
you viable. You have to figure out some other way to do that on your own
-- Bernie.

SHAW: Thank you.

We're not done with this subject. Joining us now for
more, the co-chairmen of the commission on presidential debates, Frank
Fahrenkopf here Washington, and Paul Kirk, who's in Boston.

Gentlemen, a very simple question: Are these new rules
meant to deny some candidates a free ride?

Paul Kirk?

PAUL KIRK, CO-CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATES: Bernie, thank you.

These rules are meant to give the American voter, the
prospective voters in the next election, the decision-making power to decide
whether they want -- who are the principal rivals they want for the
presidency of the United States. And we're now nine, 10 months away from that
decision. The

campaign is a long way from over. Campaigns are a winnowing out process, a time for candidates to accumulate strength, to gain respect, to build support. That's what it's about.

At the end of the day, when the decision is made, if, on the average of these polls, that 15 percent of the American people, the prospective voters, say, we'd like to see this candidate as a president of the United States, we favor him or her, that candidate comes into the debates. But let's not misunderstand it. The whole purpose of this criterion is so the American people, the voters, will decide by the support they bring to whoever candidate they decide to support.

SHAW: Frank Fahrenkopf, is this meant to deny some candidates a free ride?

FRANK FAHRENKOPF, CO-CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES: Well, I don't know what you mean by a free ride. If it means that you...

SHAW: Getting in on the debates, a stage full of candidates.

FAHRENKOPF: Well, yes. I mean, you know, most people don't realize it but that in every presidential year there's over 100 candidates who run for office. Of course you can't have 100 people on the stage. You also have legitimately over the last six and eight years the third-party movement in this country. We tried to come up with a system that was fair, where everyone would know nine months out in advance what the barrier was going to be.

And I thought Pat Buchanan's arguments were very, very interesting, because just a few months ago on "Meet the Press," he said, if I'm at 15 percent, I ought to be in the debates. He has repeated that 15 percent figure on a number of shows, including on this network. Well now, apparently, he's unhappy with it. So he can't have it both ways. I think

he's being a little
disingenuous.

The purpose here is to present to the American people in
the fall the leading
candidates, those who have a realistic chance of getting
elected. We think
the American people will tell us that by taking the
average of the five polls.

SHAW: For you to say that Pat Buchanan is unhappy is an
understatement.

He excoriated everything you have done. He said that
this is a stunt, he
warns of a national backlash, he calls it outrageous and
he said very
seriously that what you have done is committed a
conspiracy.

FAHRENKOPF: He's saying that there is a conspiracy among
the two
parties, while Paul and I are ex-chairman of the two
national parties. The
national parties have nothing whatsoever to do with the
debate commission.

We get no money from the national parties, we get no
money from the
federal government. We raised the money privately. There
is no conspiracy,
Pat knows that, but Pat's, you know, trying to develop
his own following,
and he's got to say what he has to say to get the
nomination, I guess.

SHAW: Paul Kirk, he says he's going to take you to
court.

KIRK: Well, that's OK, Bernie, we've been taken to court
at the end of
every cycle. In all these cycles, the courts, the FEC,
others have said what
the commission has done, the criteria they've applied is
objective, it's
pre-established and it stands as it always do. What
we've tried to do this
time, we've changed somewhat and modified, streamlined
the criteria, so
would be absolutely no doubt in whose hands this
decision rests.

SHAW: Let's look a little closer at one of the
criteria within these criteria.

How -- where did you come up with 15 percent, why not 10
percent, why

not 12 percent?

KIRK: That's a question that can be debated anywhere.

This was the
considered judgment of people on the commission. Others
-- some looked
back at history, Bill gave us some, that 15 percent was
a fair and reasonable
threshold. You have to keep in mind what the mission of
the debate
commission is and what -- where we are at the time those
decisions are
made. We go through a long -- some of the campaigns are
four years long.

We get to the end and what the American people, I think,
want and what the
commission is charged to do is put forth a debate in
which the principal rivals
for the presidency debate and compete. Not as was
mentioned earlier we'll
give some other candidate who hasn't built up the
strength an opportunity to
go at the end of the campaign and see if he can make it
or not. That's not
what campaigns are about. The debates are just a
specific format within a
long campaign period.

SHAW: But, Paul and Frank, you mean to say that if Pat
Buchanan gets
14.5 percent, 14.9 percent, you would deny him a place
on the stage?

FAHRENKOPF: Well, let me tell you how to it works -- go
ahead, Paul. I'll
follow.

KIRK: No, I was just going to say there have to be at
the early part of a
process like this, there have to be clear lines and
rules of the road and rules
of the game. And now all the American people know what
the rules are,
every campaign knows what the rules are, I don't -- yes,
you can argue,
well, 14.8, but it's not going to...

SHAW: Will you?

KIRK: It's not going to vary. People know what the
benchmark is, we'll
abide by it, and the choice will be made. Otherwise, it
would be totally

unfair.

SHAW: OK. I just want to be clear.

KIRK: You can't set the rules and then change them at the end of the game.

FAHRENKOPF: It's 15, Bernie. It's 15.

SHAW: It's 15 percent.

FAHRENKOPF: Frank Newport of Gallup, who is an adviser to the commission, who also does work with this network, indicates to us that the five polls that we're going to average in fact already round either up or down. It shouldn't be a second rounding.

SHAW: OK. Wait a minute. We're fast running out of time. But what about this reality when polls are taken, they have a plus or minus 3 percent margin of error, what do you do about that? Doesn't 14.5 or 14.9 percent then become very relevant?

FAHRENKOPF: Well, what the indication is to us from the experts out there is that -- sure you can -- with every poll you have a certain margin of error, but we're talking about give polls here, that's going to be thousands and thousands of people that will eliminate and lower down that margin of error.

And I also want to say, because I have to, because Pat has charged us with a conspiracy, we've gone back to a system that is very much like the League of Women Voters used in place, setting out there a number that had to be met. Clearly, the League of Women Voters weren't conspiring to keep third-party candidates. We allowed Ross Perot in the '92. He was right to be in then. We think he was not right to be in, in 1996. So, you know, we reject those charges made by Pat Buchanan. SHAW: Frank Fahrenkopf, Paul Kirk, co-chairmen of the Commission on Presidential Debates, obviously we think this is a very important subject,

that's why we devoted
more than 12 minutes to it today on INSIDE POLITICS, and
we'll be following it very, very closely.

Gentlemen, thank you.

KIRK: Thanks, Bernie.

SHAW: Quite welcome.

Up next: Is Al Gore's campaign manager ruffling
Republican feathers.

Plus, the Republican agenda: Bob Franken looks at the
GOP's top priority.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: Democratic candidates fanned out from their debate
in New Hampshire last night. Vice President Al Gore on the road
now, as is Senator Bill Bradley arriving here at a rally at the Des Moines,
Iowa airport.

Al Gore's campaign manager, Donna Brazile, has a
reputation of being outspoken and assertive, qualities the vice president
wanted as he revamped his campaign team. But on the subject of race and
politics, she has infuriated one very prominent Republican.

Wolf Blitzer joins us now with details -- Wolf.

WOLF BLITZER, CNN ANCHOR: Bernie, he is an
African-American Republican, an icon in many respects: General Colin
Powell. Now, Donna Brazile, of course, is African-American as well. And
yesterday, she gave an interview to Bloomberg.com, an outspoken interview.

Among other things she said this: "The Republicans bring
out Colin Powell and J.C. Watts, the congressman from Oklahoma, because
they have no program, no policy. They play that game because they
have no other game. They have no love and no joy. They'd rather take
pictures with black children than feed them." Strong words from Donna
Brazile.

To which General Colin Powell today has written a very tough letter to Vice President Gore, reminding him that the two men together with President Clinton worked on many projects to help America's children, black and white. Among other things General Powell in his letter to Vice President Gore said this, "I do so to help feed, educate and spiritually nourish all of America's children, black and white, and not just for a photo op. And I do so as a Republican."

The vice president, in the letter that he received from General Powell, was also reminded of this by General Powell:

"We can debate and disagree over specific programs and approaches, but let's not start the new century by playing the polarizing race card, which immediately contaminates and destroys the opportunity for open debate on issues of importance to all of our children."

To which the vice president's press secretary Chris Lehane, the campaign press secretary responded that General Powell is a great American, he has contributed a lot to this country. But Chris Lehane goes on to condemn the Republicans for being a party that is not conducive to helping African-Americans in this country, and he goes on to say, "Donna Brazile is doing a great job as campaign manager," suggesting she's not about to be fired -- Bernie.

SHAW: Wolf Blitzer, very, very interesting, thank you.

Congress won't reconvene until January 24, but the Republican leadership met today to announce its agenda for the year.

Our Bob Franken takes a look at the familiar issues that top the list.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: The Republican leadership met today to announce its agenda for the

year.

Our Bob Franken takes a look at the familiar issues that top the list.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

REP. J.C. WATTS (R-OK), CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN: A top priority for the House Republican majority is remaining the majority.

REP. DENNIS HASTERT (R-IL), HOUSE SPEAKER: The American people have a choice, of voting for a Congress and a party with new ideas and new energy, or going back to a Congress of old ideas.

BOB FRANKEN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): This year's Republican ideas are last year's ideas, starting with...

DICK ARMEY (R-TX), MAJORITY LEADER: Tax relief for the American family.

FRANKEN: In fact, the first order of business for House Republicans will be another effort to repeal the marriage penalty. But coming out of two days of meetings may produce a new wrinkle in their tax strategy.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You need to be honest with yourselves.

FRANKEN: GOP sources tell CNN the large majority in their party wants to avoid an all-encompassing tax cut, like the \$792 billion proposal in last year's budget.

Instead, Republicans want to discourage another presidential veto by passing popular tax cuts one by one.

They also will emphasize trade, as well as high-tech legislation.

And fending off the Democrats.

REP. RICHARD GEPHARDT (D-MO), MINORITY LEADER: We're still aware of how much of our agenda from last year is undone.

FRANKEN: That means HMO reform again, gun control, prescription

drugs for Medicare recipients, minimum wage legislation,
as well as a new

Democratic proposal to spend federal money repairing
decrepit schools.

Democrats feel they have the upper hand.

GEOFFREY GARIN, DEMOCRATIC POLLSTER: Right now I would
much rather be the Democrats than the Republicans
looking ahead to the
2000 elections.

REP. TOM DELAY (R-TX), MAJORITY WHIP: The best part of
this is
to look over the last five years.

FRANKEN: It's five years since Newt Gingrich and
Republicans wrenched
control of Congress away from the Democrats.

(on camera): Now it's the Democrats storming the
Capitol, and the
Republicans trying to hold on to their precarious
position at the top of the
hill.

Bob Franken, CNN, Capitol Hill.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: And still ahead, the first couple returns from
their Empire State
home. A look at how they rate life outside 1600
Pennsylvania Avenue.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SHAW: The first couple returned to Washington today
after spending the
first night in their New York home. While much unpacking
remains, Mrs.

Clinton can now tell the voters of the Empire State she
is indeed a New
York resident.

Kelly Wallace reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

HILLARY CLINTON, FIRST LADY: Welcome to our house.

KELLY WALLACE, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): The
president and the first lady beamed as they strolled
down their driveway to

tell reporters about their first night in their new home.

H. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late.

WALLACE: Until after 1:00 a.m., in fact, unpacking boxes and moving furniture inside their \$1.7 million colonial in the upscale New York City suburb of Chappaqua, their first home after years in the Arkansas governor's mansion and the White House.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the governor's mansion in Little Rock.

WALLACE: A family friend brought over a home-cooked dinner, and neighbors dropped off a bottle of champagne.

W. CLINTON: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention.

WALLACE: But not everyone is so understanding of all the security and all the media tracking the new occupants of Old House Lane.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They are causing a big furor.

H. CLINTON: I'm really going to work on that, I'm going to talk about it a lot. In fact...

WALLACE: Of course, this is also a political move, and so the likely Senate candidate took the opportunity to shake a few hands in downtown Chappaqua.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mrs. Clinton, how does it feel to officially be a New Yorker?

H. CLINTON: It feels great.

WALLACE: The first lady needed to establish residency in New York in order to run, and is now a registered voter in the Empire State. Her husband

plans to follow her lead.

W. CLINTON: I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts.

WALLACE: The Clintons stayed in Chappaqua less than 24 hours before heading back to Washington.

(on camera): The first lady refused to answer questions about the financing of her campaign. Instead, she wanted to focus on the new home, and clearly try and get the message out to New Yorkers that she is now one of them.

Kelly Wallace, CNN, Chappaqua, New York.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHAW: Well, that's all for this edition of INSIDE POLITICS.

We'll see you again tomorrow, when our Bruce Morton will be live from Columbia, South Carolina, previewing that Republican presidential debate in that state.

And as always you can go online all the time at CNN's allpolitics.com.

And, please, this programming note: The Democratic presidential race will be the focus tonight on "CROSSFIRE." The guests will be Bradley New Hampshire campaign director Mark Longabaugh, and former Gore chief of staff Ron Klain. That's at 7:30 p.m. Eastern.

I'm Bernard Shaw. and "WORLDVIEW" is next.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: listmgr@nglrf.org (listmgr@nglrf.org [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 12:09:28.00

SUBJECT: [NGLTF Press] Kerry Lobel Op-ed: Why the Year 2000 is Key

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

NATIONAL GAY AND LESBIAN TASK FORCE

Op-Ed

Contact:

David Elliot, Communications Director

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delliot@nglrf.org

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1700 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC

Attention editors: The following is an opinion/commentary written by Kerry Lobel, executive director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. For mug shots, please contact the NGLTF communications department.

Beyond the Millennium Madness:
Why 2000 Is Important

By Kerry Lobel

Where were you when the century turned? Odds are you weren't among the three million huddled masses shivering at Times Square, or with the 300,000 celebrants gathered before the Washington Monument.

No: Odds are you were at home, or perhaps at a small gathering with friends, family or your partner.

As humans, we like to bring order to our lives by keeping count. One way we keep count is by marking time. For those who follow the Julian calendar, of course, this past Jan. 1 became the new day of a new year, a new century and a new millennium.

What is the significance of this new date for the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered campaign for equality?

On the one hand, there is little significance whatsoever about the new date, except for the coincidence of the calendar change. But when one considers the importance of the year 2000 through the rainbow lens of the GLBT movement, the year takes on monumental significance.

Three factors will set this year apart - and determine whether it is a progressive year for our movement. They involve ballot initiatives, primary and general elections and last but not least, state and federal legislative activity.

Let's take these one at a time. By now, many readers of this column know that on March 7, voters in California will vote on the Knight initiative, officially known as both Proposition 22 and the Limit on Marriage initiative.

What many may not know is that our community could face a record number of GLBT-related ballot initiatives this November. According to Dave Fleischer, an elections expert who heads up NGLTF's Electoral Training Initiative, we could face ballot fights in Colorado, Maine, Nevada, Oregon, and Dade County, Florida. These elections won't be won or lost by a coin flip; their outcomes will be determined by which side organizes the hardest - precinct by precinct, neighborhood by neighborhood, door by door.

Primary elections and November's general election also will provide a test. We know that not only is Congress and the White House up for grabs (and the Supreme Court appointments that most certainly will follow). Also at stake is the composition of almost every state legislature. This outcome will go far to determine not just our success and failure over the course of the next two years, but potentially throughout the next decade. That's because the state legislatures that are seated beginning in January 2001 will decide redistricting - and winners get to draw the lines.

Some political analysts believe that redistricting in California alone could determine who controls the U.S. House of Representatives through the year 2012.

Finally, there is the upcoming federal and state legislative activity. Congress has yet another chance to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, adopt nondiscrimination legislation that covers both sexual orientation and gender identity in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations, and repeal the "Don't ask, don't tell" ban on military service.

If Congress continues to refuse to address our standing as gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered people who deserve full equality under the law, then we need to send a message that we will elect a Congress that will act on our behalf.

Of course, that means local organizing. And local organizing is the key

to the other part of the equation - state legislative activity.

In 1999, for the first time ever, favorable GLBT-related bills outnumbered unfavorable bills in all state legislatures combined by a margin of 269 to 205.

We recorded many a significant breakthrough, ranging from repeal of New Hampshire's ban on adoption by same-sex couples to employment rights legislation in Nevada to a sweeping series of bills in California to a hate crimes bill in Missouri that included both sexual orientation and gender identity. All of these gains were documented in NGLTF's recent report,

"Capital Gains and Losses: A State By State Review of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and HIV/AIDS Related Legislation in 1999."

Today, because of gains both last year and during the past decade, more Americans than ever before live in towns, cities, counties or states with some type of law banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

But a majority of Americans live in areas where they can be denied employment, housing, access to public accommodations just because of who they are.

Someone once said, "If you always do what you always did, you'll always get what you always got."

A new millennium, a new century. Sounds exciting. But the truth is, unless we work hard for change this year, we're just going to get what we always got. And that's the real significance of the new millennium.

Founded in 1973, the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force works to eliminate prejudice, violence and injustice against gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered people at the local, state and national level. As part of a broader social justice movement for freedom, justice and equality, NGLTF is creating a world that respects and celebrates the diversity of human expression and identity where all people may fully participate in society.

This message was issued by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Communications Department. If you have a question regarding this post, please direct it to the contact at the top of this message.

To reach the NGLTF Communications Department at NGLTF, please call David Elliot, Communications Director, at 202-332-6483 x3303 or pager 800-757-6476.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Meftah Yvette <meftah-yvette@dol.gov> (Meftah Yvette <meftah-yvette@dol.gov> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 10:17:30.00

SUBJECT: you were interested in last night's debate...

TO: Mark Childress (CN=Mark Childress/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
here's the cnn/AP article

Bush, McCain lock horns in GOP debate
January 6, 2000
Web posted at: 10:19 p.m. EST (0319 GMT)

DURHAM, New Hampshire (CNN) -- Texas Gov. George W. Bush and Arizona Sen. John McCain met one another head-on during Thursday night's GOP presidential debate in New Hampshire.

Joined onstage by the other four Republican candidates at the University of New Hampshire's Johnson Theater in Durham, the two men dominated the debate, locking horns on tax cuts and Social Security.

With the Granite State's primary only a few weeks away and McCain running even with Bush in New Hampshire polls, both men jockeyed for position while candidates Steve Forbes, Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch, Alan Keyes and Gary Bauer appeared to fade in the background, emerging only to break the tension with bits of humor.

The prime-time debate, the second in a series between now and New Hampshire's February 1 primary, followed on the heels of Wednesday night's contentious debate between Democrats Al Gore and Bill Bradley. Sponsored by MSNBC, the debate was moderated by NBC's Tim Russert.

Bush came across as a stronger candidate than in previous matchups, making a pledge not only not to raise taxes but to cut them even in the face of a recession.

"I have laid out a plan that not only encourages economic growth, I have laid out a plan that is more fair than the current code because it knocks down the toll both to the middle class," he said.

"Is this 'no new taxes, so help me God?' " asked John Mephisto of the Manchester Union leader, referring to former President George Bush's pledge not to impose new taxes if he won re-election.

"This is not only 'no new taxes,' this is 'a tax cut, so help me God,' " Bush replied.

McCain said his tax plan seeks to "take the surplus and put it into Social Security and pay down the debt. We ought to pay down the debt, and we also ought to make Social Security solvent."

In a heated response, Bush said, "Here's my problem with the kind of Washington mindset with this. It is a huge leap of faith to assume that

Congress will not spend the money. I think Congress will spend the money and so therefore to make sure they don't, let's pass it back to the taxpayers." "No one is suggesting we pass the entire surplus back to the taxpayers," Bush said. The Texas governor said his plan doesn't call for that. "Yes, it does," McCain retorted. "No, it doesn't," Bush insisted. "We've gotten a lot more nasty," Hatch chimed in to audience laughter. "We haven't gotten nasty at all," Keyes said.

Forbes, in one of his only pointed statements of the evening, took a shot at both Bush's and McCain's tax proposals. "You cannot be a moderate on the tax issue," Forbes said. He emphasized that he was the only true Reagan Republican: "I'm the one Republican that talks like Reagan on the tax issue.

... That's why I think I'm going to win at the end of the day."

McCain, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, came under some fire for the December 10 letter the senator wrote to the FCC on behalf of Paxson Communications, a company that owns 73 TV stations.

The company has provided McCain with the use of a private jet -- a legal practice under FEC rules -- but also may have coordinated up to \$20,000 in campaign contributions for the senator.

When asked whether his actions seemed hypocritical, given that he is such an ardent proponent of campaign finance reform, McCain said, "All this money washing around Washington and all of these contributions taint all of us." Emphasizing that it is his job as Senate Finance Committee chairman to "make the bureaucrats work for the people," McCain added: "We are all under a cloud of suspicion." He vowed to continue working for true campaign finance reform.

Bush appeared to give McCain a pass on the FCC issue but nailed him on campaign finance reform.

"Is he walking the walk? Yes, I think he is," Bush said. "My objection is that he's supporting campaign finance reform that's going to unilaterally disarm the Republican Party."

"I trust your judgment," Bush said to McCain, "but I don't trust the plan you are outlining. It is bad for campaigns, and it is bad for the conservative cause."

As for social issues, the candidates discussed the separation of church and state, gays in the military and abortion.

During Wednesday night's Democratic presidential debate, Vice President Al Gore and former New Jersey Sen. Bill Bradley discussed whether they would appoint an openly gay joint chiefs of staff. But Thursday night, all the GOP

hopefuls vowed to either keep the current policy on gays in the military in place, or to outright ban their participation.

"I'm a don't ask, don't tell man," Bush said. And McCain asserted that the current policy was working fine.

As promised, Bauer continuously attacked Bush on his no-litmus test pledge for judicial appointees and stuck to his anti-abortion, social conservative agenda.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 10:03:34.00

SUBJECT: FOX Special Report, January 6, 2000

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

TO: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Maura M. Pally (CN=Maura M. Pally/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
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TO: Steven Reich (CN=Steven Reich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Steve Ricchetti (CN=Steve Ricchetti/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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FOX SPECIAL REPORT WITH BRIT HUME
January 6, 2000

BRIT HUME, HOST: Welcome to Washington. I'm Brit Hume.

With the debates now coming thick and fast, the presidential campaigns in both parties are sharpening as the candidates hit each other with increasing force on the issues. Among the Democrats, Bill Bradley's hopes for an all-positive approach seem to have wilted in the face of Vice President Gore's assault. And Mr. Gore was at it again. Senior White House correspondent Jim Angle reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JIM ANGLE, FOX NEWS (voice-over): The morning after, and Vice President Gore was courting voters over breakfast.

UNIDENTIFIED VOTER: You will have my support.

ALBERT GORE (D), VICE PRESIDENT, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Thank you, sir.

ANGLE: But some locals are still playing hard to get.

GORE: I'd like to have your support in the primary.

UNIDENTIFIED VOTER: Yeah, well, I'll have to think about it.

ANGLE: And the vice president was eager for voters to think about something in particular.

GORE: I hope that some of you listened attentively to the answer that Senator Bradley gave last night to my question about Medicare.

ANGLE: In the debate, Gore asked Bradley why he hasn't set aside a pot of money to shore up Medicare. Bradley, with only moments to go, gave a hurried answer in which he said little.

BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: If we grow faster than 2.9 percent, it's going to have money dedicated to Medicare. It's as simple as that.

ANGLE: Bradley argues that economic growth will raise more money for Medicare and that medical advances will lower its costs. Gore ridiculed what he characterized as Bradley's view.

GORE: Well, if seniors exercise more and eat better, and if we have some unexpected advances in health care treatments, then we won't--maybe we won't need to save Medicare.

ANGLE: Bradley was in Boston collecting the endorsement of 50 state legislators and a memento of his visit to the land of the Celtics. He sought to keep the focus on Gore's opposition to his plan for universal health care, to which Gore says there are too many obstacles, financial and political. Bradley dismissed that argument as almost unpatriotic.

BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Think of the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt or Lyndon Johnson. Now, do you think Franklin Roosevelt would have gotten Social Security if he would have said, ``We're going to do 20 percent this year and 40 percent next year and 30 percent the following year?" No!

ANGLE: Bradley is also running a new ad that will blunt another Gore charge, that Bradley neglects other issues in his pursuit of health care. The new ad running in Iowa highlights education.

BRADLEY (campaign commercial): And that's why I've proposed training and placing 60,000 new teachers a year for the next 10 years.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

ANGLE: Vice President Gore today renewed his call for Bradley to join him in halting television ads. Gore said the ads are just ``fuzzy images of poll-tested slogans masquerading as substantive dialogue." Of course, Gore would also like to save money by not running the ads on the theory that he'll win the nomination and need the cash to fight against Republicans. So far, Bradley isn't going for it.

Brit?

HUME: Jim, which of these candidates appears to you to need to win New Hampshire more?

ANGLE: I think Bradley, clearly. For him, the circumstances are perfect. It's a more college-educated, liberal voter there. That's the best thing for Bradley--very small organized labor, which is one of Gore's advantages. Democratic activists say if Bradley can't win in New Hampshire, where could he win?

Brit?

HUME: All right, Jim. Thanks very much.

Wednesday's debate between Gore and Bradley highlighted one of the perils of primary fights. Nominations tend to be won by candidates who do best among a party's activist constituencies, which can mean taking positions not always ideal for appealing to the country as a whole. That's what may have happened to Gore and Bradley on the subject of gays in the military. Julie Kirtz has the story.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JULIE KIRTZ, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Campaigning at a New Hampshire diner, Al Gore brushed aside an encounter with Republican presidential candidate Gary Bauer, who criticized Gore for his position on gays in the military.

GORE: We just said hello, and I--you know, just a passing comment.

KIRTZ: But coming out of the restaurant, Bauer had a different take.

GARY BAUER (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I can't believe the vice president of the United States thinks that the people in charge of defending the United States have to agree with him on the gay rights movement.

KIRTZ: In Wednesday night's debate, both Gore and his Democratic opponent, Bill Bradley, said they want to make a sweeping change in military policy to allow homosexuals to serve openly. And when asked whether a litmus test should be applied when nominating members of the Joint Chiefs, Gore said yes.

GORE: I would insist, before appointing anybody to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that that individual support my policy.

KIRTZ: Bradley said simply he would expect top commanders to follow his lead.

BRADLEY: And that's what I expect them to do if I'm president of the United States and we move toward gays in the military.

KIRTZ: Easier said than done, as President Clinton learned when he took office. He backed off his support for gays serving openly in the military after then-chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell objected. The result was compromise legislation passed by Congress known as ``Don't ask, don't tell."

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: They want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law.

KIRTZ (on-camera): Many high-ranking military officials and retired officers strongly oppose allowing gays to serve openly. They say it would disrupt military discipline. And according to some, a president would have a hard time finding top people for the Joint Chiefs if there is a litmus test.

Regardless of who becomes the next president, any litmus test will have to wait because the current chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Hugh Shelton, has just been reappointed to another two-year term.

In Washington, Julie Kirtz, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: And next, details from the Republican presidential campaign. Stay tuned.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: John McCain is trying to get the focus back

onto his campaign platform. He's been bogged down by allegations he helped a special interest group, despite his talk about getting that kind of influence out of Washington. FOX NEWS correspondent David Shuster is traveling with McCain and has the latest.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DAVID SHUSTER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): At lunch, Arizona Senator John McCain was trying his best to get past the controversy, telling jokes with Manchester firefighters.

U.S. SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Every politician has a price. Mine is obviously a chili lunch.

SHUSTER: But the serious allegations that McCain did a favor for a contributor continued to dog the campaign finance reform candidate. He was peppered with questions at every stop about Lowell Paxson, whose broadcast company benefited from a decision made by the Federal Communications Commission. McCain has pushed the FCC to make a ruling on Paxson's request for a television station license that had languished at the FCC for two years.

The firestorm comes just days before a scheduled fund-raiser at Paxson's home in Florida, which the McCain campaign has decided to cancel. From the front page of "The New York Times" to an appearance on "Nightline" to the campaign trail, McCain has been forced to defend himself.

MCCAIN: I asked for a decision from a bureaucracy, not a favorable one, and I will do that again tomorrow if someone comes to me and said they've waited two years or more than two years for a decision from a bureaucracy.

SHUSTER: Paxson also defends the request.

LOWELL "BUD" PAXSON, PAXSON COMMUNICATIONS CHAIRMAN: ... because when they take three years to approve something, that is ridiculous, absurd, and it violates my rights as a citizen to have timely action on any application I put before the FCC.

SHUSTER: McCain tried to get back on message, criticizing what he described as an excessive tax cut plan proposed by George W. Bush.

MCCAIN: I just don't think it's a wise thing to do, to devote the entire surplus to tax cuts, particularly since the majority of his tax cuts go for the wealthy.

SHUSTER: By contrast, McCain is proposing a smaller tax cut targeting the middle class, but he is still working on the numbers, which he expects to release next week. In the meantime, voters in New Hampshire seem satisfied with the blunt talk and McCain's pledge to root out special interests despite the distractions of the week.

MCCAIN: The day that I am inaugurated as president of the United States, I would say, "My friends, I campaigned on this issue. I asked for the endorsement of the American people. I told them I would get this changed. Now, my dear friends, it's time the Congress reacted to the will of the American people."

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SHUSTER: The applause for McCain after those lines at all of these town hall meetings is just as loud as ever. And while that may be of some comfort to the candidate and his staff, they acknowledge that the honeymoon that they have enjoyed with the media has certainly come to an end.

Brit?

HUME: David, how much time does John McCain spend preparing for these debates?

SHUSTER: Brit, not much at all. He has said repeatedly only about an hour for all of these debates, and he says that the questions he's been getting at these town hall meetings--he's done almost 80 of them--that all these various questions, he says, are the best preparation possible, he said. He has talked about every possible issue that could come up at these debates, and he says that that is what has prepared him the best.

Brit?

HUME: All right, David. Thanks very much.

In the meantime, Texas Governor George W. Bush has been focusing on his message for the latest debate. He'll square off with the rest of the GOP presidential candidates at the University of New Hampshire. And as FOX NEWS correspondent Carl Cameron tells us, Bush is hoping talk of his tax cut plan at the debate will push him to a clear lead over McCain.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

GEORGE W. BUSH (R), TEXAS GOVERNOR, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Well, I'm asking for the vote.

VOTER: OK.

BUSH: Give me your consideration. Thank you.

CARL CAMERON, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Appearing unannounced at a New Hampshire restaurant, it was George W. Bush unleashed, kissing diners, posing with the help, showing off his Spanish. By the time he left, this was the unsolicited response from patrons.

For Bush, the fun and games are serious campaign business. He promised--after being criticized--to make himself more available to voters and the media in the new year. He's now begun to stop regularly and often to answer reporters' questions and rap John McCain as the weaker when it comes to cutting taxes.

BUSH: There is a difference of opinion that is emerging in the course of the primary, and Senator McCain, who I think is a very good Republican and is a good man and a friend, and I disagree to the extent of our vision of tax cutting.

CAMERON: He toured the New Hampshire headquarters of Scudder Investments, visiting with employees. Then Bush took part in a town hall-style meeting with the workers, in which he pledged to make tax cuts a priority. And this time, he whacked McCain for his top priority, campaign finance reform. Bush says McCain's proposed reforms would hurt Republicans and conservatives. Call it the Bush one-two punch.

BUSH: We have a difference of opinion on tax cuts, and a difference of opinions on how to make sure the campaign funding laws are fair for everybody.

CAMERON: Bush believes that any campaign finance reform also has to include new rules and regulations to make sure that labor unions aren't able to give increased donations to Democrats and thereby give that party an advantage over the GOP.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

Tonight at the debate, the Bush campaign says the Texas governor will focus more and more on taxes, trying to underscore what they believe his strength is over McCain, and again, keep on pounding away at campaign finance reform, say that too is McCain's weakness.

Brit?

HUME: Carl, what--what do they expect out of Forbes and McCain in this upcoming debate?

CAMERON: Well, talking to the Forbes advisory staff, saying they tonight really want to go at both McCain and Bush as weak on taxes. This is kind of his "Hail Mary" opportunity with only a few days left before the Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary, and watch for McCain trying to get back on his stride after a week on defense. He's had kind of a rough patch up here.

HUME: Carl, thanks very much.

The Commission on Presidential Debates has chosen three sites for debates this fall: the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A vice presidential debate has been set for Centre College in Danville, Kentucky. The nominees for each party will have the right to refuse to participate in one or more of these debates, and to be eligible you have to be at least 15 percent in national polls.

And next up, we'll talk politics with the pollster Doug Schoen. Stay tuned for that.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BRIT HUME, HOST: The latest John Zogby national poll shows 42 percent of likely voters think they--say they are ashamed to have Bill Clinton as president, 39 percent say they're proud to have him as their president. The party break-down for that question: 61 percent of Democrats say "proud," 20 percent say "ashamed." Republicans: 8 percent say "proud," 75 percent "ashamed."

In the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, Al Gore has a 20-point lead over Bill Bradley, Bradley having lost 5 points since November.

And George W. Bush continues to overpower his rival, John McCain, 56 percent to 12 percent. McCain has lost 2 points since November.

And an election match-up shows Bush over Gore 50 percent to 39 percent. Bush leads Bradley by only 5 points, and McCain leads Gore 44 percent to 37 percent, but trails Bradley by 5 points.

And speaking of polls, we turn for analysis to Doug Schoen, who's not working for any of the candidates this time, but was President Clinton's top pollster in 1996. He's in our studios in New York.

Welcome, Doug.

DOUG SCHOEN, DEMOCRATIC POLLSTER: Welcome. Thank you.

HUME: Thanks for coming in.

Did you watch the Democrats' debate last night?

SCHOEN: I did.

HUME: And what did you make of it? Does anybody seem to be gaining any real advantage in these exchanges?

SCHOEN: I don't really think so. I think Bill Bradley's trying to position himself as an outsider, a man of change, and I think Al Gore is positioning himself as the establishment Democratic candidate who stood up to Newt Gingrich and, as he put it, stayed and fought.

HUME: Now, let's talk about that a little bit. This seems to be one of those elections--Peter Hart, for example, your--your

Democratic polling colleague, said on this broadcast a **short time** ago that this looks like one of those primary elections or **primary campaigns** which will be probably more about getting the constituencies of **the party** behind you than about having a compelling message.

If that's the case, then it seems that Gore's going in the right direction and Bradley may not be. What do you think of that?

SCHOEN: I tend to agree with that, Brit. I think that labor's with Gore. Minorities are with Gore. Party leaders, Senator Kennedy's with Gore. The South I think will be strongly for Gore. And I think it's going to be very tough for Bradley, with the absence of a compelling message, to overtake him.

HUME: Now--and the reason Bradley doesn't--is it that this is not a year for a compelling message, in your view, or is it simply that Bradley doesn't have one?

SCHOEN: I think it's both, frankly. I think that Bradley hasn't really articulated a vision that is diametrically different from Al Gore's, and I think that with good times, there's not really a ferment to get rid of an incumbent vice president who has served in a very popular administration.

HUME: Now, ordinarily, in a situation like this, with peace and prosperity, and some people would say prosperity like we've almost never had, the cold war over, this is not a setting in which incumbent party candidates are typically turned out of office or rejected. Yet you--Mr. Gore continues to trail in these national polls, and some--and by noticeable margins.

In your view, what--is that the--sort of the Clinton X factor in this? Is that what the cause of that is?

SCHOEN: No, I really don't think so. I think if you go back to 1987 and '88, George Bush trailed the Democratic standard-bearer, Mike Dukakis, until he was able to develop a persona of his own. I think, as Gore himself has said, he's beginning to get comfortable with his own message and to grow on the campaign trail. And I think increasingly, as voters get comfortable with Al Gore, they're going to move in his direction. And indeed, the margin in most polls has narrowed from 15 or 16 points down to the 11 and...

HUME: Can you imagine a scenario in which this does not end quickly? In other words, does this look like it's going to take a while, or do you think there'll be an early knock-out in the Democratic race?

SCHOEN: Well, I think that if Bill Bradley doesn't win either New Hampshire or Iowa, it's over. And if he wins one of the two, he has to have a breakthrough March 7th in New York or Michigan or California to carry on the process. So I think, barring some breakthrough by Bradley, it'll probably end sooner rather than later.

HUME: Now, it--but a breakthrough certainly is--is within the realm of possibility, given the fact that he's--that he's still leading in New Hampshire. And we're hearing now that in Iowa, there's a new ``Des Moines Register'' poll, apparently, that shows him only, you know, something like 15 points--13, 15 points--down, which means he could do--he could beat the old expectations game out there and maybe have some sort of a bounce.

Is it possible that--that if he were to do better than expected in Iowa, then win New Hampshire, that this old, nagging question about electability could overtake Gore, or do you think not?

SCHOEN: You know, I really don't think so. I think that New York is certainly a place where Bill Bradley will do well, but when you get outside of New York and you look at the other state-by-state polls, which show, as your Zogby poll shows, at least a 20-point lead for Vice President Gore, that the vice president's in good shape. I think the key, really, Brit, is California.

HUME: Really? And--well, Bradley lived out there for a while. It's not a--I would think that the contours of the state politically are not bad for him. What's your take on that?

SCHOEN: I think they're not bad for him, but he's yet to develop any sort of rationale, I think, to appeal to West Coast voters. I just happen to think he's--I don't think he's gotten to that yet.

HUME: You don't--is--what--but what about this "outsider," "reform"--that kind of stuff flies in California.

SCHOEN: It does, but it's relatively new for Bradley. I mean, he's just beginning to articulate it. And the other problem he has with it, of course, is that he was a senator for 18 years. So it's a tough message for him to sell compellingly.

HUME: Now, the--the old wisdom about attack politics has generally been that attacking works, and you can--you can hurt your opponent, bring his negatives, as they say, up. But you don't usually look good doing it. Gore is the man on the attack. He seems comfortable there. It's a style of campaigning with which he seems familiar.

Is it possible, in your eyes, that this relentless charge that he's made could backfire against him?

SCHOEN: I don't think so. I think you're exactly--I think you're exactly right. I think he's done a good job of contrasting his issue positions with those of Senator Bradley. I think he's made a case on health care that there are problems both in terms of cost and scope with the Bradley programs. And he's attacked some of Bradley's votes in the Senate and suggested that Bradley has made some mistakes. And I think that those will at least give voters pause about Bill Bradley.

HUME: But might being the attacker give voters pause about Al Gore?

SCHOEN: You know, I think if it's an issue-based attack of the type that Gore's been making, that it's really not going to cause him all that much problem.

HUME: Really? You mean, he--you--you don't believe that there's an unattractiveness factor that creeps in and that can turn voters off?

SCHOEN: I think he's, frankly, looked more and more attractive as the tenor of his campaign has gotten more sharp.

HUME: And may I take it that you--that you--you don't have any plans to go to work for him, do you?

SCHOEN: No, we're not working for him and...

HUME: If you were advising Bradley, what would you say?

SCHOEN: Oh, if I was advising Bradley, I'd say that he would have to sharpen his message and try and come up with a compelling rationale for why he should be president and why Al Gore shouldn't.

HUME: And a more ambitious health care program of the kind that many Democrats might favor and that the Clinton administration, at least in terms of its overall contours, once did, in

your view, doesn't do it?

SCHOEN: I don't think that's enough in and of itself. It doesn't appear to be.

HUME: And where else would--what--so which issue would you pick?

SCHOEN: Well, it's tough. I mean, he started to flesh out a message of change as an outsider on campaign finance reform, but Al Gore, after all, has said he's for campaign finance reform...

HUME: Yeah, but he's--but he's also the Buddhist temple guy, too. I mean, he...

SCHOEN: Well, you...

HUME: He doesn't have good credentials on...

SCHOEN: I understand that, but you know, Bill Bradley's also said he's not going to make those kind of attacks. So he's sort of put himself in a box, I think.

HUME: All right, Doug Schoen, thanks for your comments. Hope you'll come back.

SCHOEN: Appreciate it, Brit. Thank you.

HUME: Good to have you. You bet.

Up next: The Cuban-American community in Miami erupts in protest. We'll have that story in a moment.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BRIT HUME, HOST: Attorney General Janet Reno says she supports the decision to send little Elian Gonzalez back to his father in Cuba. Reno told reporters in Washington she fully agrees with the determination that, quote, "The father has the legal right and the legal authority to speak for his child in immigration matters," end quote. But as FOX NEWS correspondent Jeff Goldblatt reports, Cuban-Americans are protesting the move.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JEFF GOLDBLATT, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Demonstrators vowed to shut down Miami, and they succeeded, taking to the streets for Elian Gonzalez, snarling traffic downtown, blocking access to the poor.

UNIDENTIFIED PROTESTER: We want our message heard.

LT. BILL SCHWARTZ, MIAMI POLICE: I think we were caught a little off guard. It was suddenly like a tidal wave of people.

GOLDBLATT: Police let protesters roam at will for more than an hour before reclaiming the streets. Dozens refusing to move were arrested.

UNIDENTIFIED PROTESTER: Even if it means getting arrested, you have to stand by what you believe.

GOLDBLATT: This simmering cauldron of tension reached a boiling point one day after the U.S. department of immigration ruled laws mandate Elian Gonzalez belongs with his father in Cuba.

JANET RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL: There is a relationship that the law recognizes, that morality and the sense of right of all people recognize.

GOLDBLATT: But not Elian's family here in the U.S. They've been fighting for custody of the boy since his rescue at sea Thanksgiving Day. In the pursuit of freedom, Elian's mother and stepfather died, setting the stage for this tense diplomatic tug-of-war.

JOSE BASULTO, FAMILY SPOKESMAN: We've been ticked off (ph) for many years, and it's out time to tick off others that don't

show solidarity for what's happening.

MARISLEYSIS GONZALEZ, ELIAN'S COUSIN: Well, I hope that they do everything very safely and very calm, and I thank everybody for supporting us.

GOLDBLATT: Amid the crusade and all its symbolism, a tender moment as Elian returned home for the first time since the announcement.

(on camera): Elian's family says they'll tell the boy tonight that he may return to Cuba. They say that'll be a painful conversation because he doesn't want to go.

In Miami, Jeff Goldblatt, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: President Clinton and the first lady are learning more about their new neighborhood. The president and Mrs. Clinton spent Wednesday night at their new home in suburban New York and then chatted with reporters and folks in town before heading back to Washington. FOX NEWS correspondent Molly Falconer reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

MOLLY FALCONER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): The picture of the modern suburban commuting couple, the Clintons strolled out of their new home together down a pebbled driveway not to meet the new neighbors, but to speak with reporters.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON (D), FIRST LADY, NEW YORK SENATE CANDIDATE: It was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week, and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

FALCONER: The president is on his way to becoming a New Yorker, as well. He'll shift his voter registration in time for the Senate race.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

FALCONER: Before heading back to that other white house in Washington, the Clintons decided to get to know their home town a little better, making an unscheduled (inaudible) at a volunteer fire station in Chappaqua's small downtown. Both Clintons immersed themselves into a crowd of well-wishers sprinkled with a protester or two, Mrs. Clinton mingling with potential voters in a way she hasn't since they bought the house in November. The Secret Service almost seemed to lose control of the situation, but Mrs. Clinton appeared to be enjoying herself. And when the president said...

CLINTON: Come on, Hillary! We're late!

FALCONER: ... she just stayed longer.

(on camera): The Clintons' first visit to their new home lasted no longer than 18 hours, but the first lady promised to try and put down roots here and to try and put an end to the grumblings about the hassles of having the first family next door.

In Chappaqua, New York, Molly Falconer, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: On Wednesday we told you about a report regarding President Clinton's plans for the future. The article in "The Washingtonian" magazine claimed the president was going to move to New York to join his friend Vernon Jordan at an investment firm called Lazard

Freres. The president now says he has no such plans.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

CLINTON: I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move, and I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: Hillary Rodham Clinton isn't the only one moving to New York with political aspirations. As we told you Wednesday, former Massachusetts governor William Weld has established residency in New York and says one day he'd like to govern the state. But as FOX NEWS correspondent David Lee Miller tells us, Weld doesn't want anyone calling him a carpetbagger.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

DAVID LEE MILLER, FOX NEWS (voice-over): Former Massachusetts governor William Weld is still unpacking. He arrived in the Big Apple from Cambridge this week to start his new job as a managing partner for a prominent international law firm. But Weld is already eyeing another position, governor of the state of New York.

WILLIAM WELD (R), FORMER MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR: I returned here for professional reasons, and the possibility of running for governor of New York, something political, which I like, but something new, which I like even more, is a serendipitous by-product of that business decision. Honest!

(LAUGHTER)

MILLER: Weld's move to Manhattan coincides with the arrival of Hillary Clinton, who came here specifically to run for office. But unlike the first lady, Weld was born and raised here.

WELD: Yeah, I am moving in the same day as Hillary Clinton, but the irony is that if I was ever a carpetbagger anywhere, it was in Massachusetts, when I ran for governor, because I'm from New York.

MILLER: Although now in a New York state of mind, in 1997 Weld was nominated by President Clinton to be ambassador to Mexico. The appointment was blocked by Senator Jesse Helms, who accused fellow Republican Weld of being too liberal. That may be a selling point with some New Yorkers, but others say Weld becoming governor of a second state is a real long shot.

ALFONSE D'AMATO (R-NY), FORMER NEW YORK SENATOR, FOX NEWS POLITICAL ANALYST: I think, obviously, it doesn't hurt his law practice to have him mentioned as a potential governor, so I think it's good business. I don't think realistically it's something that will take place.

MILLER: But Weld sounds cautiously optimistic about a possible run and admits he loves a challenge.

WELD: On the issues, on the politics, I think I can see my way clear to a good campaign.

MILLER (on camera): No matter what happens, William Weld won't be moving into the governor's mansion any time soon. He says he won't challenge the current Republican governor, George Pataki. Furthermore, residency requirements prevent him from running for the state's highest office until he has lived here for five years.

In New York, David Lee Miller, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: Up next: There's a new development in the battle over abortion. We'll have the details next.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Billionaire developer Donald Trump, who's flirting with a presidential bid on the Reform Party ticket, plans an advertising blitz on all three major networks and cable in five-minute "fireside chats" on universal health care and national debt reduction. Trump says he will strike while the Republican and Democratic candidates are recovering from their nomination fights this spring and have spent a great deal of money just to win their party's nomination.

The number of abortions performed in the United States is at a nearly 20-year low. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have released statistics that show there were about 1.9 million abortions performed in 1997, and that's the lowest rate since 1978. This comes as the government decides whether to regulate a French abortion pill. And as FOX NEWS correspondent Jonathan Serrie reports, the outcome will change the abortion movement in America.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JONATHAN SERRIE, FOX NEWS (voice-over): The French abortion pill, RU-486, or Mifepristone, is soon expected to get the approval of the Food and Drug Administration for sale in the United States. And when it does, the abortion debate may never be the same.

DR. SUZANNE POPPEMA, PHYSICIAN: I think that it's going to defuse the anti-abortion movement.

SERRIE: Seattle doctor Suzanne Poppema won't show her face on camera out of fear for her safety. She helped conduct clinical trials of Mifepristone, a drug she believes will make pregnancy termination more accessible and more discreet.

POPPEMA: It's frightening to go through a terrible group of screaming people to get your legal medical service. For those women, if they could go to their own physician, take a pill and have essentially a miscarriage in the privacy of their home, that's going to make a huge difference.

SERRIE: For the pro-life movement, RU-486 is a difficult pill to swallow. It's easy to protest a handful of clinic, but what do you do when regular family doctors start offering abortion-inducing medication?

OLIVIA GANS, NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE: The pro-life movement will do what it's always done. We will continue to work to pass the most protective legislation possible to protect mothers and their unborn children.

SERRIE: But pro-choice activists believe RU-486 will be an easier sell to voters on the fence because the drug is intended for use within the first seven weeks of pregnancy.

SUSAN ESTRICH, USC LAW PROFESSOR, FOX NEWS POLITICAL ANALYST: Anything that moves the timetable up is going to be easier for most Americans to support and to accept.

SERRIE (on camera): Abortion rights advocates believe the FDA decision will be their most significant political victory since Roe v. Wade. The pope calls RU-486 "the pill of Cain," but both sides agree the introduction of this drug will dramatically change the debate over abortion.

In Seattle, Jonathan Serrie, FOX NEWS.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HUME: Don't go anywhere, folks. Our panel of journalists is coming up next.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

BRIT HUME, HOST: And a little reporters' bull session here with Fred Barnes, executive editor of "The Weekly Standard," Jeff Birnbaum, Washington bureau chief for "Fortune" magazine, and from the White House, Mara Liasson, White House correspondent of National Public Radio, FOX NEWS contributors all.

All right, let's talk a bit about the Democrats, Bradley and Gore at it again on Wednesday night. Any clear winner?

JEFF BIRNBAUM, "FORTUNE" MAGAZINE: I don't think there was a clear winner. I think there was a clear change, though. I think Bradley took the gloves off and really got rid of the whole pretense of being above the fray and got right into it and started punching hard at Gore, being a real politician. And while Gore, on the other hand, seemed much less--much more possessed of himself. He got rid of--there was no more earth tones, and he--there was a lot less pandering. He wasn't trying too hard. He seemed almost presidential.

FRED BARNES, "THE WEEKLY STANDARD": Bradley won for a simple reason: Gore made a stupendous mistake.

HUME: Which was?

BARNES: And that is when he said that he would question anybody who--any of the six men or women who would be on the--on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the chairman and the vice chair, to ask them to make sure that they believed, along with him, that gays should be allowed in the military fully and freely.

Now, I know for one that General Colin Powell, who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, thinks that that is a mistake and believes--and of course, none of the current members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would qualify under this standard, which is really incredible for a president to come and say, "I'm going to impose my political view on you if you want to be a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

MARA LIASSON, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: You know...

HUME: Go ahead, Mara.

BARNES: I think Gore--this would, of course, hurt Gore in the general election.

LIASSON: Yeah.

BARNES: I think it's going to hurt him in the primaries. This was a huge mistake on his part, and I think it's going to grow, and he'll recognize it and back away from it. He said explicitly that he would have a litmus test.

HUME: Right.

LIASSON: Well, I thought that was the moment of last night's debate. I was stunned when--when I listened to that. And as a matter of fact, my impression of his answer was that, first of all, he was not prepared for the question. I thought it was a very well-phrased question from Peter Jennings. And you could--as he gave the answer and went further and further, you could almost see him walking out further and further onto the ice, and it's cracking beneath him. And finally, he's in the water.

And of course, Bradley, who went second, had a much more diplomatic answer. "Well, I'll be the commander-in-chief, and of course they should carry out any of my orders."

But I think it also is--is symptomatic of a trend,

which is that both of these candidates are fighting for the left wing of the Democratic Party. You see it with the Kennedy endorsement of Gore. Bill Bradley held a pro-choice rally recently, where he questioned Al Gore's pro-choice credentials because as a congressman he had a few pro-life votes.

I think these are precisely the kinds of things that do come back to haunt a Democratic candidate in a general election.

BIRNBAUM: Yeah, I agree with that completely. And the other telling part in the same direction was when both candidates...

LIASSON: Right.

BIRNBAUM: ... did not run away from the liberal label, which was incredible! It hasn't happened since Dukakis, certainly, because Dukakis went down in flames by...

HUME: Yeah, but...

BIRNBAUM: ... having that big ``L" painted on his chest.

HUME: Right. But--and he tried to deny it.

BIRNBAUM: He tried to--he tried to deny it, yes.

HUME: He kept saying ``It's not--it's about--it's about--not about--it's about," what, efficiency, not ideology or something like that?

BIRNBAUM: He--yeah...

LIASSON: Competence. Competence.

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: All right, let's...

BARNES: You know, I think both Gore and Bradley misunderstand what they'd have to do in order to allow gays in the military. They'd have to get Congress to go along. The law would have to be changed.

HUME: Right.

BARNES: It can't be done by executive order.

LIASSON: Yeah, and don't forget there was a veto-proof majority.

BARNES: Right.

LIASSON: That's why that policy failed.

BARNES: Right. It's--I mean, this is a real hornet's nest for Bradley, but particularly for Gore. I mean, you know--I mean, to say that Colin Powell wouldn't qualify, Norman Schwarzkopf--nope, he couldn't be on the joint chiefs of staff because he wouldn't agree.

HUME: You wonder if anybody in the history of the Joint Chiefs would (inaudible)

BARNES: I don't think so. I mean...

BIRNBAUM: Well...

BARNES: Here's what Colin Powell thinks, and that is that either you're going to have to disband the Joint Chiefs of Staff because nobody will agree, or you're not going to get what you're supposed to get from your military advisers, and that is their honest opinion.

HUME: I got you. All right, let's move on to the Republicans. John spent another day trying to fend off this--this little mini-scandal. Maybe it's not so mini--about the--about Paxson Communications, which is a contributor, and was to hold a fund-raiser this coming--in the next few days, which has now been canceled. How serious a problem?

BIRNBAUM: I think for it is a serious problem

because it's a bump in the road that comes very near the end of the journey for him, which is, I think, the New Hampshire primary. At least, it's the top of the hill for him. He certainly does not need to be labeled a hypocrite when a central part of his campaign is campaign finance reform.

BARNES: Yeah, it is...

LIASSON: I mean, this is the problem for any reformer. I mean, if you live by the sword, you die by the sword. And he's going to be held to a much higher standard. Of course George W. Bush has done things to help the oil industry or the other people who've given him contributions, but he's not running on a campaign finance reform platform. And I think is being held to a different standard. Today he tried to say, "Look, this is why I'm running for campaign finance reform because every action"...

HUME: "Stop me from misbehaving"?

LIASSON: ... "one takes"...

(LAUGHTER)

BIRNBAUM: "Stop me before I do it again!"

LIASSON: But I think--but I don't think that this--this incident in and of itself is a scandal. I just think that because he's running on a reform platform, is being held to a higher standard, and he's going to have other things like this come up.

HUME: Now, Fred, he says that he didn't ask for any specific decision. He simply pressed the bureaucracy to make a decision.

BARNES: Well, look...

HUME: Is that enough?

BARNES: No, no, that's not enough, and everyone knows when you send in a letter like that--a senator sends one to a regulatory commission and says, "I want you to vote right away"--they know what he's saying. They know which way he wants them to vote. He doesn't have to be explicit about it. And, of all people, knows what a letter like that means. I think he was caught in...

HUME: Yeah, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

BARNES: ... a hypocrisy here that strikes right at his real strength--you know, his saying "I'm different. I'm not like all these other guys." That letter shows he is.

HUME: And does this also suggest--I mean, this story--this--this story came--it started on--on--on Wednesday in "The Boston Globe."

BIRNBAUM: That's right.

HUME: It was talked about all day that day. It landed on the front pages, major newspapers, today. We're still talking about it tonight because of the fund-raiser he had to cancel. Is this a sign that this whole media atmosphere for, this whole honeymoon is over?

BIRNBAUM: I think the honeymoon is over, but it's also true this is a good story from the perspective of journalists. This is really "Man bites dog."

HUME: Right. Right. Now, we got...

BARNES: Oh, it's over.

HUME: We got one little thing we want to deal with. The Buchanan campaign is in paroxysms...

BIRNBAUM: Yes.

HUME: ... that means spasms--of rage tonight over the 15 percent-in-the-polls threshold for a candidate to participate in

the national--in the Commission on Presidential Debates presidential debates, which are very important events. Have a case?

BARNES: No, I don't think they have a case at all.

Look, if Pat's a serious candidate who has even a remote chance of winning, he'll meet the 15 percent criterion. If he doesn't, if he's just a fringe candidate, which I think he is, for a fringe party, the Reform Party, shouldn't be in the debates. And besides, you know, the Republican and Democratic candidates--they don't have to do debates by those standards. They can go have any debate they want, and the networks will be there. FOX NEWS CHANNEL will be there.

HUME: FOX NEWS CHANNEL will be there, for sure.

BIRNBAUM: This is actually a tightening up of the rules, looking back to 1996, where they were incredibly amorphous back then. My favorite from back then was that you could qualify--one of the criterion were if you had ``the professional opinions"...

LIASSON: Right.

BIRNBAUM: ... ``of the Washington bureau chiefs of major newspapers, news magazines and broadcast networks." I wouldn't value the...

(CROSSTALK)

BIRNBAUM: I wouldn't value the judgments of those people at all.

LIASSON: Yeah, this is...

BIRNBAUM: Being one of them.

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: I happen to be married to the bureau chief of this organization...

BIRNBAUM: Oh, she's...

HUME: ... and I value that opinion highly!

(CROSSTALK)

BIRNBAUM: ... the other end, but--but...

LIASSON: Yeah. This is...

BIRNBAUM: But--but 15 percent is, in fact, a low threshold for what they're looking for, which is a real chance to--for someone to become president of the United States.

HUME: Well--well...

BIRNBAUM: It seems pretty reasonable to me.

HUME: Now, the--it is being said by people who participated in this that, look, that--what you said, that you ought to be able to meet...

BARNES: Sure. Of course.

HUME: ... the 15 percent standard. But the argument is being made in response that, look, this is where people make their decisions as to who they're going to favor...

LIASSON: Yeah, you know, this...

HUME: How can anybody be expected to...

BARNES: Well, I don't...

HUME: ... get there...

LIASSON: Well, you know...

HUME: ... if they can't participate in the big event?

LIASSON: Well, you know, today Frank Fahrenkopf and Paul Kirk were asked that question. They're the co-chairmen of the commission. They said, ``Look, this isn't a winnowing event. This is at

the very end."

BARNES: Yeah.

LIASSON: In other words, people will have had a chance already...

HUME: In other words, if...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: Actually, the first one is in early October. I guess if you're not...

LIASSON: But that...

HUME: ... at 15 percent by October...

LIASSON: That's pretty late in the...

HUME: ... you're dead!

LIASSON: That's pretty late in the game. You know, it's interesting because Jack Gargan, who's the leader of the Reform Party, today said, look, he doesn't think there should be any criteria other than access to enough ballots to get 270 electoral votes, which means that you'd have--you know, you could have five or six or seven...

(CROSSTALK)

HUME: It would make the Republican debate...

LIASSON: The fact is, the Reform Party...

HUME: ... look like an intimate...

LIASSON: That's right. But look, the Reform Party has tried to challenge these rules in the past. They've always failed. And I don't think that they have much recourse.

HUME: All right, Mara, last word there. Thanks very much, Mara, Fred, Jeff.

That's all the time we have for the panel, but stay tuned for a look at a diplomatic translation.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

HUME: Finally, diplomats like to speak very carefully using fancy words like ``bilateral" to refer to two-way meetings and ``modality" to refer to the form of things. The idea, I suppose, is to make sure they're not misunderstood, but sometimes those fancy words can cause a problem, as they did for State Department spokesman Jamie Rubin, who used a big word with more than one meaning. Listen.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

REPORTER: The other statement was yesterday, and I had a problem in translating it into Arabic, so please help me if I...

JAMES RUBIN, STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN: My Arabic is very poor.

REPORTER: In talking about peaceful--normal peaceful relations, you elaborated by saying it would involve some kind of intercourse.

RUBIN: Right.

REPORTER: What did you mean by that?

(LAUGHTER)

RUBIN: Let me say ``interaction," and ``intercourse" are in diplomatic terms synonyms.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HUME: And that's SPECIAL REPORT for this time. Please come again next time, and in the meantime, stay tuned for news.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Betsy Pimentel (CN=Betsy Pimentel/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 20:44:37.00

SUBJECT: Copy of Presidential Memo

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

TEXT:

Eddie -

Since the NSC come-back copy of our memo to the President on Don't Ask,
Don't Tell seems to be lost in the ether somewhere, could you please send
a copy of your down to Hans. We'd really appreciate it.

Thanks,
Betsy Pimentel

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 10:18:10.00

SUBJECT: RE: tv

TO: Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org> (Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

here's the prelim. sked, lotsa of TBDs...will send you the updated as soon
as i get it....

RE: WEEKEND TELEVISION

*Please check weekend Washington Post for listing changes

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 2000

WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW

Topics: Campaign 2000
Guests: tbd

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 2000

EVANS, NOVAK, SHIELDS & HUNT (CNN)

Topic: Campaign 2000
Guest: Governor Vilsack (IA)

CAPTIAL GANG (CNN)

Topic: Campaign 2000
Guest: Pollster Geoff Garin

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 2000

FOX NEWS SUNDAY (FOX)

Topic: Campaign 2000
Guest: Bill Bradley

Roundtable: Juan Williams, Brit Hume, Mara Liasson

FACE THE NATION(CBS)

Topic: Campaign 2000
Guest: John McCain

Topic: Reform Party

Guest: Governor Jesse Ventura

Roundtable: Gloria Borger, USNWR

THIS WEEK (ABC)

Topic: Campaign 2000

Guest: tbd

Topic: tbd

Guest:

Roundtable: George Stephanopolous, George Will

MEET THE PRESS (NBC)

Topic: tbd

Guest: tbd

Topic: Campaign 2000 Roundtable

Guest: William Safire, Al Hunt, Joe Klein, and Bill Kristol

LATE EDITION (CNN)

Topic: Africa and the United Nations

Guest: Ambassador Richard Holbrooke

Topic: Campaign 2000

Guest: Senator Tom Harkin, Senator Paul Wellstone

Topic: NY Senate Race

Guest: Ed Koch, Susan Molinari

Roundtable: Susan Page, Steve Roberts, and Tucker Carlson

Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org>

01/07/2000 09:38:10 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	Tobby C. Graff to Karen Dunn at 10:18:1000. Subject: RE:tv. [partial] (3 pages)	01/07/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Don't Ask, Don't tell])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[01/06/2000 - 01/07/2000]

2015-0017-F
ab1544

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

morning friend!

i have a question -- do you know yet who is on the sunday programs?

-----Original Message-----

From: Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov [mailto:Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2000 5:00 PM

To: Karen Dunn

Subject: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

Patti is checking right now, as Eric still didn't get back or respond to my page. But yeah, pls. send Birnbaum's best #

(Embedded

image moved Karen Dunn <kdunn@hillary2000ny.org>

to file: 01/06/2000 04:54:32 PM

PIC13268.PCX)

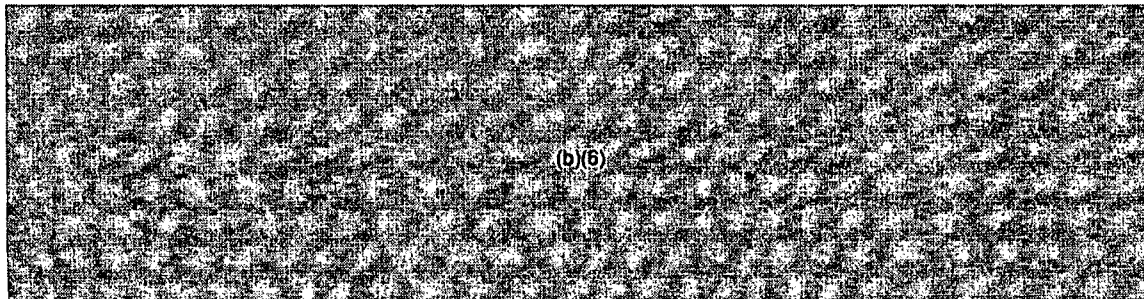
Record Type: Record

To: Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

oh did you check the DRC answer -- if so you should call gregg birnbaum at the NY post who is looking for that answer -- do you need his digits?



[0041]

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

[continued]

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

[continued]

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov [mailto:Toby_C._Graff@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2000 3:02 PM

To: kdunn@hillary2000ny.org

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence
in Chappaqua, NY

fyi...just received...

----- Forwarded by Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP on 01/06/2000

03:00 PM -----

Margaret M. Suntum

01/06/2000 02:57:18 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: remarks of the President and Mrs. Clinton from their residence in Chappaqua, NY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chappaqua, New York)

For Immediate Release January 6, 2000
REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELING PRESS
Outside Chappaqua Residence
Chappaqua, New York

11:28 A.M. EST

MRS. CLINTON: Good morning!

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody.

Q So are you now officially New Yorkers?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here. Let me say to start that we're delighted to be here. We like this house very much and we, at least, have put up all the boxes we brought up here so far. This is the first home we have had since January of 1983, 17 years ago, when we moved back into the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock. So it's exciting. We're seeing some things we haven't seen since we moved to the White House and some things we haven't seen in 17 years.

We've got a table in there that we bought shortly after we got married, in 1975, that we haven't used in a long time. So we've had a lot of fun and I've enjoyed it very much.

MRS. CLINTON: We're glad to have you here this morning because this is a lot of excitement and hard work for us, but we're so pleased that we are finally here and moved in and looking forward to many, many happy days here in the days and months ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: We also want to thank our neighbors who have been long-suffering with all the attention --

MRS. CLINTON: Right.

THE PRESIDENT: -- that the house has received.

MRS. CLINTON: And all of the officials here in Chappaqua and New Castle and Westchester County, who have been so helpful and cooperative with the Secret Service and the other people who are a part of the President's official duties.

Q Mr. President, will you be shifting your voter registration to New York, so you can vote for a certain Senate candidate?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I've got a particular interest in the election up here next year, so I want to make sure my vote counts. I expect to vote in the election in New York.

Q What did you do last night? What did you do for dinner? Did you have friends in?

MRS. CLINTON: We had friends -- we've had a lot of friends helping us and one of my good friends here who lives nearby came over with her son and brought dinner for us, and then her son helped Bill move some things that needed to be moved. And we had other friends come over who have been helping us. But mostly what we did was unpack boxes, put things up, try to make decisions about where to hang paintings or move furniture and make a long list of all the things we have to do that aren't done yet that are going to have to be tended to.

Q Are you going back to Washington today to do that?

MRS. CLINTON: Yes, we're going back today and we'll be packing up more things and moving more things in the next couple of weeks. So it will be a process. We're not going to be totally moved in and everything in place for a while. But it's a lot of fun for us to be able to do this again, for the first time in such a long time -- because we, of course, worked very hard in the White House and spent an enormous amount of time and effort trying to keep the White House in good shape and do some additional work that needed to be done there, but it's different when you're doing it in your own home.

Q Have you thought any more about a schedule for how often you will both be here?

Q Mrs. Clinton and also Mr. President, the Mayor, as you may have heard a couple of days ago, said that both of you, the Clintons, he said, have been egregious violators of soft money, both in how it's collected and how it's distributed. Your reaction, both of you?

MRS. CLINTON: We're going to talk about our house this morning, which we are very happy about being in, and being New Yorkers. And we'll leave that to another time.

Q Mr. President, are you going to -- we haven't heard from you. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No. (Laughter.) No, I keep reading all these things. I've not given very much thought to this. I'm going to work very hard on finishing my library and center. And I'm going to devote all my attention to being President. I've got a big agenda this year. We're going back now, and I have to go back to Shepherdstown this afternoon. But I've had no discussions with anybody about that kind of move. And I was amazed to see that in the paper. No one's even suggested that.

Q Mr. President, last night the Vice President in the debates said that he'll ask military commanders about their feelings on gays serving in the military before appointing people to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is this litmus test the way it should work?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the real problem is -- let me go back to what happened, because, as you know, my view was -- and I will restate my view. The Uniform Code of Military Justice prohibits homosexual contacts. So my view was, if someone was willing to take the pledge to observe the Uniform Code of Military Justice, they shouldn't have to lie about being gay and being in the military. Then, let me remind you what happened. The Congress voted, by a veto-proof majority, against that position. So that's how we got to "don't ask, don't tell."

My focus has been on trying to make the policy work the way the military commanders said it would work back in 1993, which it has not been doing. No one disputes that. To Secretary Cohen's credit, back in August we announced some new guidelines, which have now been implemented, for training and for implementation, which I think will significantly improve the present situation over the next few months.

Now, the Vice President and Senator Bradley say they want to go back to the position that I advocated in '92 and '93. In order to do that, the Congress will have to change the law, I believe. I don't think that the military and the President have the authority to do it. Now, you could go back and look at the constitutional arguments and do some research, but I think a lot of this debate, I think a lot of people have actually forgotten that Congress put into the law the present policy.

And so what I'm going to do is spend the next year trying to make

sure that we do what was intended and what I announced would be done, after extensive consultation with our commanders back in 1993. I believe that the next President, if he wants to change the policy, will have to get the Congress to change the law.

Q A quick follow-up on that. Wouldn't litmus tests like that have disqualified somebody like Colin Powell from serving as Joint Chiefs?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I'm going to leave the appointment process to the next President. I'm not going to get involved in this election right now. I think that there have been, we know, going back all the way to the first world war, we have clear evidence that there have been gays in the military who have served with great distinction. I think it's quite interesting that most of the Vietnam veterans, combat veterans, in the United States Congress, including Senator Robb and Senator Kerry, just to mention two, have felt that -- both Senator Kerry and Kerrey, and Senator Robb -- have felt that the policy ought to be changed and supported my original position.

So I would like to find some way for people to be honest, to obey the law, and to serve with distinction in the military. So I think that is where our focus ought to be, and the next President will have to figure out how to do that. But I think there will have to be a change in the law.

Q Mr. President, the polls show that your wife is trailing right now. Do you have any advice for her?

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much.

Q What was the first night like?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a wonderful time. We don't have a television yet. (Laughter.)

Q So how did you watch the debate?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't. They have a tape for me. I'm going to watch it tonight when I get home. So I had a tape. So we brought up our CD player, and I gave Hillary one of those South African radios that you crank -- have you seen them?

MRS. CLINTON: Solar-powered radios.

THE PRESIDENT: We bought them -- and I got it in Washington at that Discovery store. You crank it up and it's run either by solar power or by hand crank, but you never need a plug or anything. So we listened to the radio last night. It was quite wonderful.

Q -- what it was like being in the house for the first time in 17 years, your own house?

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MRS. CLINTON: We loved it. Well, it was a little overwhelming because there is so much to be done, and we stayed up very late, working on getting things organized and put away. And then we're going to be back together next week and we'll keep the process going until we finally get things moved in.

But it was wonderful having a chance to be here. My mother is with us. We just had a great time.

Q How late were you up?

MRS. CLINTON: Oh, gosh.

THE PRESIDENT: Past 1:00 a.m.

MRS. CLINTON: Past 1:00 a.m. (Laughter.) Thanks.

END 11:38 A.N. EST

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