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Thank you for this distinguished honor, and for inviting me to speak with you this evening.

Like in the technology industry, word travels fast around the White House. This award, for example, generated quite a buzz. You would have thought I'd won an Oscar. I soon found out that in the IT world, the SIA Award is like an Oscar. And I was best director. Stand aside, Steven Spielberg.

Next thing I know my phone is ringing off the hook with hot tips. John, two words: "dot.com." Next call, from a VC firm, John, have you considered going public? How about John.D.Podesta.com? We can start with a breakfast cereal ... and move into talking Podesta dolls, with micro-controllers that allow it to answer questions about the budget.

I knew receiving this award from SIA was a sign that I had arrived -- but talking Podesta dolls? I wouldn't wish that on you -- or my staff.

So I'll be brief, and touch on the three major areas that are important to our Administration and to America's future -- and where we would like to continue to work closely with you.

First, let me assure you, President Clinton intends to continue to fight for policies that will allow US companies to compete and win in today's global economy. That's what he's done for seven years now, and why we're experiencing the longest period of economic expansion in history -- with nearly 21 million new jobs; the lowest unemployment rates in 30 years; and the lowest poverty rates in 20 years.

That's why we're engaged in a debate over permanent normal trade relations with China.

New economy —
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Podesta remarks

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air + space - nixon

Let me assure you -- President Clinton intends to continue to fight for policies that will allow U.S. companies to compete and win in today's global economy, and to continue this unprecedented period of economic expansion and prosperity. T.J. - I don't know whether you will be relieved or alarmed to hear that. [Note: this is funny because T.J. is an outspoken libertarian.]

beige Scalise (Rendell)
T.J. Royer - dr...

I want to briefly mention three areas where the Administration believes are important to America's future -- and where we would like to work closely with you.

First, **Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China.**

It's absolutely critical that we get this done this year. The President is committed to leading an all-out effort on this -- and we need your help if we're going to get support in the Congress. Members of Congress need to understand that our market is already open -- and that PNTR will expand access to one of the most important markets in the world -- and help create high-tech, high-wage jobs here at home.

Not only that -- this agreement will help deepen and lock-in market reforms -- and empower those in China's leadership that want to move in the direction of economic freedom. Greater openness of their telecom and Internet markets will inevitably lead to greater exchange of information within China and between China and the outside world. Not even a "Great Firewall of China" will be able to control the flow of information once the Internet is widely available.

Second, **funding for long-term research - particularly at our nation's universities.**

This year, President Clinton is proposing a nearly \$3 billion increase in the "21st Century Research Fund" -- with major increases for information technology research, nanotechnology, and the National Science Foundation. The President gave a policy address on R&D at CalTech - where he was introduced by Gordon Moore. The President stressed the need to support not only biomedical research, but all scientific and engineering disciplines. There is strong support on the Hill for the NIH budget -- but we do not have a similar level of commitment to the disciplines that serve as the foundation for the semiconductor and IT industry -- areas like materials science, electrical engineering, physics, and computer science. Investment in university-based research not only leads to new ideas -- it also helps prepare the next generation of scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs.

Third, **helping create "digital opportunity" for more Americans.**

We want to make sure that more Americans have an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Information Revolution that your companies are creating. ~~For example~~ -- we'd like to make sure that every child has access to modern computers, the Internet, high-quality online educational resources, and teachers that can use technology effectively in the classroom.

www.semidirect.org

Copy →
4/10/94
9/15/94
2/1/95

Co-chair Info Tech. Initiative - unintended consequences

Bill Joy → Sun Microsystems VP

Podesta remarks

~~Def~~

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Not only that -- this agreement will help deepen and lock-in market reforms -- and empower those in China's leadership that want to move in the direction of economic freedom. Greater openness of their telecom and Internet markets will inevitably lead to greater exchange of information within China and between China and the outside world. Not even a "Great Firewall of China" will be able to control the flow of information once the Internet is widely available.

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Many SIA members have already devoted significant resources to helping America meet these goals. I'd like you to consider endorsing the President's call to action to help bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity for more Americans -- and also to consider what additional steps you could take. The President will be leading a trip on the week of April 9th -- in which he will highlight new commitments that companies and non-profit organizations are prepared to make in this area.

CHIP CLIPS

Los Angeles Times
Tuesday, June 8, 1999

Don't Get Suit-Happy Over Y2K Computers: Why blame innovators who advance technology but fail to perfect it?

BY GEORGE SCALISE

The Y2K problem is a great example of the theory of liability of innovations that greatly advance technology but don't perfect it. We created the technology that has transformed the world, and the way we correct the Y2K glitch will confirm rather than undermine our success.

But wait! Someone blew it, right? Someone was so enraptured by the ecstasy of invention that they didn't stop and ask themselves, "What if we are so successful that the whole world becomes dependent on this technology by the end of the century when the numbering of the calendar changes?" So someone made a mistake, and we all know what that means: lawsuits. Someone has to be blamed and made to pay, and the deeper the pockets the better.

Did the people who invented gas lighting and persuaded society to invest in that technology get sued when Edison came along with electric lights? Or, maybe they sued Edison because his inventions entered the marketplace with flaws that were fixed as each new generation of technology emerged. Has there always been a theory of liability for innovators who merely advanced human civilization but failed to perfect it?

These questions are relevant because it now appears the biggest threat associated with Y2K will not be computer-based but an avalanche of frivolous Y2K lawsuits, which could total more than \$1.5 trillion in litigation costs.

Congress and the White House must implement a bipartisan solution that will help encourage voluntary resolution of Y2K disputes, curb lawsuits, require potential litigants to give potential defendants a modest grace period to try to fix problems, and limit punitive damages that are intended to prevent future abuses. This legislation would only affect Y2K litigation; it is not "tort reform" and it would not limit Y2K personal injury lawsuits in any way. It would also not prevent those who have suffered real hardship at the hands of an irresponsible entity from recovering their losses. But public policy must recognize that there is a public interest in precluding remedies that are more damaging to society than the original problem.

American businesses have already spent almost \$1 trillion in Y2K compliance and we should see little if any Y2K problems. Hundreds of companies are working to address this challenge, but already more than 80 companies have been hit with lawsuits—even though there has been no actual damage caused by Y2K.

The Y2K challenge stems from a decades-old practice of sorting and processing dates in a two-digit format, a practice that emerged when conserving computer memory was considered essential because of its high cost. What this means from a practical viewpoint is that electronic products that process dates in this way may not know whether "00" means the year 1900 or the year 2000.

The vast majority of semiconductors are incapable of generating, comparing or sorting date information. These semiconductors are unaffected by the Y2K issue. A small percentage of semiconductors can generate date information when software is added to the chip; the software is typically specified and owned by the customer, not the chipmaker. An even smaller number of chips have circuitry that is designed to generate or process dates, and even in this category the chipmaker

Many ~~SIA members~~ ^{of you} have already devoted significant resources to helping America meet these goals. I'd like you to consider endorsing the President's call to action to help bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity for more Americans -- and also to consider what additional steps you could take. The President will be leading a trip on the week of April 9th -- in which he will highlight new commitments that companies and non-profit organizations are prepared to make in this area.

New Rules for the New Economy

Yet the inertia of the industrial age continues to mesmerize us. Between 1990 and 1996 the number of people making tangible things - stuff you can drop on your toe - decreased by 1%, while the number of people employed in providing "services" (intangibles) grew 15%. Presently a mere 18% of the U.S. employment is in manufacturing. But three quarters of those 18% actually perform network economy jobs while working for a manufacturing company.

In 1950 a transistor cost five dollars. Today it costs one hundredth of a cent. In 2003 one transistor will cost a microscopic nanocent. A chip with a billion transistors will eventually cost only a few cents.

There are 10 trillion objects manufactured in the world each year and the day will come when each one of them will carry a flake of silicon.

Today the world is populated by 200 million computers.

Millions of moisture sensors in the fields of farmers shoot up data, hundreds of weather satellites beam down digitized images, thousands of cash registers spit out bit streams, myriad hospital bedside monitors trickle out signals, millions of web sites tally attention, and tens of millions of vehicles transmit their location code; all of this swirls into the web.

So the 1918 edition of Sears, Roebuck catalog featured the Home Motor - a five-pound electrical beast that would "lighten the burden of the home."

Tomagotchis, the original brand of Japanese toy pets, went from sales of zero in Japan to 10 million units in their first year, to 20 million by the second year. When they were introduced in the United States a half million units were sold in the first month.

Consider the first modern fax machine rolled off the conveyor belt around 1965.

Your \$200 purchases the entire network of all other fax machines in the world and the connections among them - a value far greater than the cost of all the separate machines. Indeed, the first fax machines cost several thousands of dollars and connected to only a few other machines, and thus were not worth much. Today \$200 will buy you a fax network worth \$3 billion.

Between 1906, when autos were first being made, and 1910, only four years later, the cost of the average car had dropped 24%, while its quality rose by 31%. By 1918, the average car was 53% cheaper than its 1906 counterpart and 100% better in performance quality. The better - gets - cheaper magic had begun.

Doubling the total output of something will reduce the unit cost on average by 20%.

Between 1971 and 1989 a standard 17- cubic foot refrigerator declined in price by a third (In real dollars) while becoming 27% more energy efficient and sporting more features, such as ice-making.

New Rules for the New Economy

Paul Krugman, an economist at MIT, says that you can reduce the entire idea of the network economy down to the observation that "in the Network Economy, supply curves slope down instead of up and demand curves slope up instead of down."

As crackpot as it sounds, in the distant future nearly everything we make will (at least for a short while) be given away free - refrigerators, skis, laser projectors, clothes, you name it. This will only make sense when these items are pumped full of chips and network nodes, and thus capable of delivering network value.

In the first 1000 days of the web's life, several hundred thousand web masters created over 450,000 web sites, thousands of virtual communities, and 150 million pages of intellectual property, primarily for free. And these protocommercial sites were visited by 30 million people around the world, with 50% of them visiting daily, staying for an average of 10 minutes per day. This is a raging success by almost any measure you'd want to use. No other emerging media in the past experienced such glory so early in its growth.

Place still matters, and will for a long time to come. However, the new economy operates in a "space" rather than a place, and over time more and more economic transactions will migrate to this new space.

A space, unlike a place, is an electronically created environment. It is where more and more of the economy happens. Unlike place, space has unlimited dimensions. Entities (people, objects, agents, bits, nodes, etc.) can be adjacent in a thousand different ways and in a thousand different directions. A person in an electronic space can communicate to million people at once, or interact in a game with, others - things that would be impossible in a physical space.

On the eve of the 1996 U.S. elections, the CNN web site experienced 50 million attempts to log on.

Donald Hicks of UT Austin told his sponsors that "the vast majority of the employers and employment on which Texans will depend in the year 2026 - or even 2006 - do not yet exist." In order to produce 3 million new jobs by 2020, 15 million new jobs must be created in all.

Over the long run, the world's economy has grown, on average, a fractional percent per year. During the last couple of centuries it averaged about 1% per year, reaching about 2% annually this century, when the bulk of what we see on earth today was built. That means that each year, on average, the economic system produces 2% more stuff than was produced in the previous 12 months.

The entire web is an opportunity dynamo. More than 320 million web pages have been created in the first five years of the web's existence. Each day 1.5 million new pages of all types are added. The number of web sites - now at 1 million - is doubling every 8 months.

Today, 28% of U.S. household assets are kept in equities - more than is kept in banks - and 44% of U.S. households own stock.



Christopher M. Wanken
03/10/2000 06:35:16 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Mara A. Silver/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: 1998

Smallest plane ever made transatlantic crossing on only 2 gallons of gas.

Red cross invents 21st century foam bandage.

Honda develops cleanest car engine to date, 10% of current auto emissions.

Replay television recorder invented, allows you to get up in middle of a program a pickup where you left off.

National Parks digitally mapped

Scientists discover a method of preventing human cells from aging.

First reloadable electronic book invented the ebook.

Technology Advancements Since 1993

1993

- The Hubble Space telescope is repaired, and its flawed primary mirror replaced.
- Dinosaurs roam the earth in Jurassic Park.
- Unfounded rumors fly that cellphones cause brain cancer.
- Demand begins for "V-chip" to block out violent television programs.
- 1 in 3 Americans does some work at home instead of driving to work.
- Mosaic, the first graphics-based Web browser, becomes available.
- Traffic on the Internet expands at a 341,634% annual growth rate.
- **Intel introduces the Pentium processor.**
- Microsoft formally launches Windows NT 3.1
- Keck 10-meter optical/infrared reflecting telescope begins operation---located at Mauna Kea, Hawaii
- Launch of the Asca X-ray satellite (ASTRO-D)
- **Two researchers at George Washington University announce that they have successfully cloned nonviable human embryos.**

1994

- The Rolling Stones broadcast the Voodoo Lounge tour over the M-Bone.
- After 25 years, U.S. government privatizes Internet management.
- To reduce Western influence, a dozen nations ban or restrict satellite dishes.
- Prodigy bulletin board fields 12,000 messages in one after after L.A. quake.
- **Iomega Corp. introduces Zip drive and Zip disks**

1995

- CD-ROM disk can carry a full-length feature film.
- **Sony demonstrates flat TV set.**
- DBS feeds are offered nationwide.
- **Major U.S. dailies create national on-line newspaper network.**
- **Lamar Alexander chooses the Internet to announce presidential candidacy.**
- The Web now comprises the bulk of Internet traffic.
- Microsoft releases Windows 95.
- The team of programmers at Sun Microsystems release an Internet programming language called Java, which radically alters the way applications and information can be retrieved, displayed, and used over the Internet.

1996

- **Earth's inner core is mapped**, a 1,500 mile wide solid rock sphere surrounded by an outer core of churning liquid iron 1,300 miles thick
- Nearly 10 million hosts online. The Internet covers the globe
- As the Internet celebrates its 25th anniversary, the military strategies that influenced its birth become historical footnotes.

- **Approximately 40 million people are connected to the Internet.** More than \$1 billion per year changes hands at Internet shopping malls, and Internet related companies like Netscape are the darlings of high-tech investors.
- Users in almost 150 countries around the world are now connected to the Internet.
- The number of computer hosts approaches 10 million.
- Microsoft releases Windows NT 4.0
- Within 30 years, the Internet has grown from a Cold War concept for controlling the tattered remains of a post-nuclear society to the Information Superhighway.
- Just as the railroads of the 19th century enabled the Machine Age, and revolutionized the society of the time, the Internet takes us into the Information Age, and profoundly affects the world in which we live.

1997

- Some people telecommute over the Internet, allowing them to choose where to live based on quality of life, not proximity to work. Many cities view the Internet as a solution to their clogged highways and fouled air. Schools use the Internet as a vast electronic library, with untold possibilities.
- **Doctors use the Internet to consult with colleagues half a world away.** And even as the Internet offers a single Global Village, it threatens to create a 2nd class citizenship among those without access.
- **Space exploration leaps forward as the NASA probe Pathfinder lands on Mars to research the fourth planet from the Sun.** Traffic gluts the Pathfinder's Internet site, which airs live shots from the sturdy rover Sojourner.
- **Dolly the sheep becomes a celebrity when Scottish researchers announce that she is a clone of another living mammal.**

1998

- Intel releases the 350 MHz and 400 MHz Pentium II processors
- **Steve Jobs introduces the Apple Computer iMac**
- Microsoft releases Windows 98

1999

- Apple Computer releases the Power Mac G4 computer.
- **Palm Pilots**

Draft 03/14/00 4pm

CHIEF OF STAFF JOHN PODESTA
REMARKS TO SIA
WASHINGTON, DC
MARCH 14, 2000

Thank you for this distinguished honor, and for inviting me to speak with you this evening. I have to be honest, I was taken by surprise when I heard the SIA was giving me its award for Administration leadership. [After all, I didn't take up this issue until I became Chief of Staff in 1998 – well after the technological revolution was under way. But instead of leading the Administration into the new millennium, according to Bill Joy, I've helped to usher a 21st Century technological Armageddon. Once again, I'm behind the eight ball.]

As you know, new digital-age technologies are energizing every sector of our economy. They're writing new rules for a new age. On my way over, I jotted down a few of the ways technology has changed our lives:

1. You realize that you should avoid bringing your laptop to the beach – it leads to unsightly tan lines.
2. The evolution from pocket protectors to Palm Pilots changed us from the nerds we were to the nerds we are.
3. A mouse in the house is now a status symbol – not a reason to call the exterminator.
4. The "bunny suit" isn't just for Hugh Hefner any more.
5. Cutting edge encryption software is now making it possible for spouses to actually understand one another.

All kidding aside, thanks to organizations like the SIA, America has indeed ushered in an economic transformation as profound as any since the Industrial Revolution. Just think how far we've come: In 1950, one transistor cost five dollars. Today we have computer chips with a billion transistors that cost only a few cents. And today a computer is nearly as ubiquitous as the telephone. 110 million PCs will be sold this year alone – more than 20 percent more than last year.

By seizing the potential of the Internet and other technologies, we have indeed built a new, high-performance economy. An economy fueled by technology and driven by knowledge ... an economy that creates new connections between nations ... an economy that rewards innovation, flexibility, and enterprise. Tonight, I would like to briefly discuss three areas that are important to our Administration and to America's future in the new economy.

I decided it was time to take my career in 2000

d. ~~just cut~~ just cut to leave ju

First, I'd like to address Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China.

It's absolutely critical that we pass PNTR this year so that we can help China get into the WTO -- and give our businesses and farmers access to the world's largest market. The President is committed to leading an all-out effort on this -- and we need your support. We are ~~stressing~~ to Members of Congress that our market is already open, and that PNTR will expand access to one of the most important markets in the world and help create high-tech, high-wage jobs here at home. The agreement will also help to eliminate unfair practices that cost U.S. jobs such as forced technology transfer, local content requirements and offsets. It strengthens our ability to combat unfair trade and disruptive import surges.

Not only that, but this agreement will help deepen and lock-in market reforms -- and empower those in China's leadership that want to move in the direction of economic freedom. Greater openness of their telecom and Internet markets will inevitably lead to greater exchange of information within China and between China and the outside world. Not even a "Great Firewall of China" will be able to control the flow of information once the Internet is widely available.

Second, *we need to stay on the path of* I'd like to discuss funding for long-term research, particularly at our nation's universities.

This year alone, President Clinton is proposing a nearly \$3 billion increase in the "21st Century Research Fund" -- with major increases for information technology research, nanotechnology, and the National Science Foundation. In January, the President gave a major policy address on R&D at CalTech, where he stressed the need to support not only biomedical research, but all scientific and engineering disciplines. While there's strong support on the Hill for the NIH budget, we lack a similar level of commitment to the other disciplines important to the semiconductor and IT industry: areas like materials science, electrical engineering, physics, and computer science. Investment in university-based research not only leads to new ideas, but it also helps prepare the next generation of scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs. We must support and invest in them.

***pretty close to ask for your help to* Third, I'd like to discuss the importance of helping to create "digital opportunity" for more Americans, by closing the "digital divide."**

In the new, digital economy, it's more important than ever that more Americans have an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Information Revolution that your companies are creating. We'd like to make sure that every child has access to modern computers, the Internet, and high-quality online educational resources -- and that teachers can use technology effectively in the classroom.

I know that many of you have already devoted significant resources to helping America meet these goals. I hope you'll consider endorsing the President's call to action to help bridge the digital divide, and create digital opportunity for more Americans. In April, the President will launch a "digital divide" tour to highlight the new commitments that companies and non-profit

organizations are prepared to make in this area. I hope you'll join us as partners in this important endeavor.

Closing

In closing, let me assure you, President Clinton intends to continue to fight for policies that will allow US companies to compete and win in today's global economy. That's what he's done for seven years now. And it's why we're experiencing the longest period of economic expansion in history – with nearly 21 million new jobs; the lowest unemployment rates in 30 years; and the lowest poverty rates in 20 years.

With your help, we can build on that success. Together, we have the power to determine exactly what we want the Internet, technology and the new economy to become in the new century -- so that all Americans have the opportunity to join in the enterprise of shaping the future of our nation.

Thank you.

7-27

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CHIP CLIPS

Industry Group Chief Forecasts Enduring Upturn In Chip Demand

TOKYO--The surge in demand for semiconductors used in Personal computers and other information-technology equipment is likely to continue for at least three years, George Scalise, the president of the Semiconductor Industry Association, said Friday. "There's a tremendous amount of consumption," Scalise said, adding, "We're still in the early stages of the opportunity." He noted that about 110 million PCs are expected to be sold this year, compared with 90 million last year. Asked if the U.S. high-tech industry might be headed for a slow down after turbocharged growth through much of the 1990s, Scalise said: "We don't see that for about the next three years."

The Semiconductor Industry Association, based in San Jose, Calif., is the leading trade association representing the U.S. chip industry. Scalise was visiting Tokyo to mark the conclusion of the 11-year U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement, under which the U.S. and Japanese governments monitor progress in opening Japan's market to foreign chip makers.

Scalise said the agreement helped push the U.S industry's share of the Japanese market to around 35% from 8% in the 1980s. He said U.S. government pressure was important, but warned other industries seeking to crack the Japanese market not to rely on the government alone.

"It wasn't a case of wanting it to be given to us; we had to earn it," he said. By investing in the Japanese market, U.S. chip makers convinced Japanese customers to build American chips into their products, he said. "We've become part of the fabric. They now rely on us," he said. U.S. chip manufacturers also have gained from the growing importance of information-technology equipment relative to consumer electronics, because Japanese chip makers tend to be stronger in consumer electronics", Scalise said. In the early 1990s, info-tech accounted for 50% of chip sales and consumer electronics for 30% but today the figures are 70% and 15% respectively, he said.

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[< Back](#)

Eric P. Liu
03/15/2000 04:31:38 PM

JOSH-- PLS SIGN, BUT
I THINK WE SHOULD
SHOULD WAIT TO SEND
OUT JUST IN CASE--
ESPECIALLY SAM BROOKER.
CRISIS'LL PRINT EMBROID

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: matthew l. bennett/who/eop@eop, leanne a. shimabukuro/opd/eop@eop, deanne e. benos/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: talking point on gun lang for tonight

Changes underlined below, in light of the vote today
Joshua S. Gottheimer

Joshua S. Gottheimer
03/15/2000 04:00:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Bennett/WHO/EOP@EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: talking point on gun lang for tonight

• Today I joined bipartisan group of members to discuss the need common sense gun legislation. I also announced that, in its first year, our instant check system stopped nearly 179,000 illegal gun sales. In total, since we passed the Brady Law in 1993, we have stopped half a million guns from falling into the wrong hands.

Right here in MD, Gov. Glendening & members of the State legislature are taking important steps to make handguns safer & to keep them out of the wrong hands. I think it's time for Congress to follow the example of states like MD, and move forward with responsible gun safety measures. Today the House -- members of both parties -- passed a resolution calling on the Republican leaders to stop dragging their feet. Congress should do its work on gun safety legislation, and send me a bill I can sign.

MD bent

Joshua S. Gottheimer
03/15/2000 04:02:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: talking point on gun lang for tonight

----- Forwarded by Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP on 03/15/2000 04:01 PM -----

Joshua S. Gottheimer
03/15/2000 04:00:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Matthew L. Bennett/WHO/EOP@EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: talking point on gun lang for tonight

Earlier today, at the White House, I met with a bipartisan group of members of Congress to demand that the Republican leadership stop stalling and at least convene a Conference to reach agreement on common sense gun legislation. The few hours ago they headed that call.

• Today I joined bipartisan group of members to discuss the need common sense gun legislation. I also announced that, in its first year, our instant check system stopped nearly 179,000 illegal gun sales. In total, since we passed the Brady Law in 1993, we have stopped half a million guns from falling into the wrong hands.

Right here in MD, Gov. Glendenning & members of the State legislature are taking the right steps to make handguns safer & to keep them out of the wrong hands. With the Republicans in Congress dragging their feet, it's good to see states like MD moving forward with responsible gun safety measures.

We know common-sense gun measures work. Today, I also announced as I announced earlier today.

Read me a bill that protects our children without further delay. I hope the conferees seize this opportunity to do right by America's children without further delay.

Santa Cruz