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REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WARWICK
UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND
DECEMBER 14, 2000

Thank you very much. Vice Chancellor Follett and Lady Follett; Chancellor Ramphal. Lord Skidelsky, thank you for your biography of Keynes. I wonder what Mr. Keynes would think of us paying down the national debt in America today.

I would like to thank the President of the Student Union, Caitlin McKenzie, for welcoming me. And I am delighted to be here with all of you. But I'd like to acknowledge one more person in the audience, a good friend to Hillary and me, the renowned physicist, Stephen Hawking. Thank you, Stephen, for being here.

Tony and Cherie Blair, and Hillary and Chelsea and I are pleased to be here. I thank the Prime Minister for his kind remarks. It is true that we have all enjoyed an unusual friendship between the two of us and our families. But it is also true that we have honored the deeper and more important friendship between the United States and Great Britain; one that I believe will endure through the ages and be strengthened through changes of party and from election to election.

I wanted to have a moment before I left this country for the last time as President just to say a few words about a subject which, as the Prime Minister said, we have discussed a lot, that I believe will shape the lives of the young people in this audience perhaps more than any other, and that is the phenomenon of globalization.

We have worked hard in our respective nations and in our multinational memberships to try to develop a response to globalization that we call by the shorthand term, the Third Way. Sometimes I think that term tends to be viewed as more of a political term than one that has actual policy substance, but for us it's a very serious attempt to put a human face on the global economy and to direct the process of globalization in a way that benefits all people.

The intensifying process of economic integration and political interdependence that we know as globalization is clearly tearing down barriers and building new networks among nations, peoples, and cultures, at an astonishing and historically unprecedented rate. It has been fueled by an explosion of technology that enables information, ideas and money, people, products and services to move within and across national borders at increasingly greater speeds and volumes.

A particularly significant element of this process is the emergence of a global media village in which what happens anywhere is felt in a flash everywhere—from Coventry to Kansas to Cambodia. This process, I believe, is irreversible. In a single hour today, more people and goods move from continent to continent than moved in the entire 19th century.

For most people in countries like ours, this is helping to create an almost unprecedented prosperity, and along with it, the chance to meet some of the long-term challenges we face within our nations.

I am profoundly grateful that when I leave office we will still be in the longest economic expansion in our history, that all income levels have benefitted, and that we are able to deal with some of our long-term challenges. And I have enjoyed immensely the progress of the United Kingdom.

But it's important to point out that globalization need not benefit only the advanced nations. Indeed, in developing countries, too, it brings the promise, but not the guaran-

tee of a better future. More people have been lifted out of poverty the last few decades than at any time in history. Life expectancy in developing countries is up. Infant mortality is down. And according to the United Nations Human Development Index, which measures a decent standard of living, a good education, and a long and healthy life, the gap between rich and poor countries actually has declined since 1970. And yet, that is, by far, not the whole story. For if you took another starting point or just one region of the world, or a set of governments that have had particular vulnerability to developments like the Asian financial crisis, for example, you could make a compelling case that from time to time, people in developing countries, if they get caught on the wrong side of a development like the Asian financial crisis, are actually worse off for quite a good while.

We begin the new century and a new millennium with half the world's people struggling to survive on less than \$2 a day, nearly 1 billion living in chronic hunger. Almost a billion of the world's adults cannot read. Half the children in the poorest countries still are not in school. So, while some of us walk on the cutting edge of the new global economy, amazing numbers of people still live on the razor's edge of bare survival.

These trends and other troubling ones are likely to be exacerbated by a rapidly growing population, expected to increase by 50 percent by the middle of this century, with the increase concentrated almost entirely in nations that today, at least, are the least capable of coping with it.

So the great question before us is not whether globalization will proceed, but how. And what is our responsibility in the developed world to try to shape this process so that it lifts people in all nations.

First, let me say I think we have both the ability and the responsibility to make a great deal of difference, by promoting development and economic empowerment among the world's poor; by bringing solid public health systems, the latest medical advances and good educational opportunities to them; by achieving sustainable development and breaking the iron link between economic growth, resource destruction and greater pollution which is driving global warming today, and by closing the digital divide.

I might say, parenthetically, I believe there are national security and common security aspects to the whole globalization challenge that I really don't have time to go into today, so I'll just steer off the text and say what I think briefly, which is that as we open borders and increase freedom of movement of people, information and ideas, this open society becomes more vulnerable to multinational, organized forces of destruction: terrorists; weapons of mass destruction, especially small-scale chemical and biological and maybe even nuclear weapons; narco- traffickers and organized criminals; and increasingly, all these people sort of working together in lines that are quite blurred.

Anyway, that's a whole separate set of questions. Today I prefer to focus on what we have to do to see that globalization benefits people in all countries, and at all levels of society.

At the core of the national character of the British and the American people is the belief in the inherent dignity and equality of all humans. We know perfectly well today how children live and die in the poorest countries, and how little it would take to make a difference in their lives. In a global information age we can no longer have the excuse of ignorance. We can choose not to act, of course, but we can no longer choose not to know.

With the Cold War over, no overriding struggle for survival diverts us from aiding the survival of the hundreds of millions of people in the developing world struggling just to get by from day to day. Moreover, it is not only the right thing to do, it is plainly in our interest to do so.

We have seen how abject poverty accelerates turmoil and conflict; how it creates recruits for terrorists and those who incite ethnic and religious hatred; how it fuels a violent rejection of the open economic and social order upon which our future depends. Global poverty is a powder keg, ignitable by our indifference.

Prime Minister Blair made the same point in introducing his government's White Paper on International Development. Thankfully, he remains among the world's leaders in pressing the common-sense notion that the more we help the rest of the world, the better it will be for us. Every penny we spend on reducing worldwide poverty, improving literacy, wiping out disease will come back to us and our children a hundredfold.

With the global Third Way approach that he and I and others have worked on, of more open markets; public investments by wealthy nations in education, health care and the environment in developing countries; and improved governance in those countries themselves, we can develop a future in which prosperity is shared more widely and potential realized more fully in every corner of the globe.

Today I want to briefly discuss our shared responsibility to meet that challenge, from the richest to the poorest nations, to the multilateral institutions, to the business and NGO and religious and civil society communities within and across our borders.

First, I think it's quite important that we unapologetically reaffirm the conviction that open markets and rule-based trade are proven engines of economic growth. I have just come from Ireland, where the openness of the economy has made that small country the fastest-growing economy in Europe; indeed, for the last few years, in the entire industrialized world. From the early 1970s to the early 1990s, developing countries that chose growth through trade grew at least twice as fast as those who kept their doors closed and their tariffs high.

Now what? If the wealthiest countries ended our agricultural subsidies, leveling the playing field for the world's farmers, that alone could increase the income of developing countries by \$20 billion a year. Not as simple as it sounds. I come from a farming state, and I live in a country that basically has very low tariffs and protections on agriculture. But I see these beautiful fields in Great Britain; I have driven down the highways of France; I know there is a cultural-social value to the fabric that has developed here over the centuries. But if we say we want people in developing nations to have a decent life, and we know this is something they could do for the global economy more cheaply than we, we have to ask ourselves what our relative responsibilities are and if there is some other way we can preserve the fabric of our rural life, the beauty of the fields and the sustainability of the balanced society that is important for Great Britain, the United States, France and every other country.

This is just one thing we could do that would put \$20 billion a year in income into developing countries. That's why I disagree with the anti-globalization protestors who suggest that poor countries should somehow be saved from development by keeping their doors closed to trade. I think that is a recipe for continuing their poverty, not erasing it. More open markets would give the world's poorest nations more chances to grow and prosper.

Now, I know that many people don't believe that. And I know that, as I said, in the last few years inequality has increased in many nations. The answer is not to abandon the path of expanded trade, but, instead, to do whatever is necessary to build a new consensus on trade.

That's easy for me to say—you can see how successful I was in Seattle in doing that! In the last two years we not only had the WTO ministerial in Seattle—I went to Switzerland three times to speak to the WTO, the International Labor Organization and the World Economic Forum at Davos, all in an attempt to hammer out the basic elements of a new consensus on trade, and in a larger sense, of putting a human face on the global economy.

We do have to answer those who fear that the burden of open markets will fall mainly on them. Whether they're farmers in Europe or textile workers in America, these concerns fuel powerful political resistance to the idea of open trade in the developed countries.

We have to do better in making the case not just on how exports create jobs, but on how imports are good, because the competition they provide increases innovation, holds down inflation and provides savings for hard-pressed working families throughout the world. And we must do more to improve education and job-training so that more people have the skills to compete in a world that is changing very rapidly.

We must also ask developing countries to be less resistant to concerns for human rights, labor and the environment, so that spirited economic competition does not become a race to the bottom. At the same time, we must make sure that when we say we're concerned about labor and the environment and human rights in the context of trade, it is not a pretext for protectionism.

Both the United States and Europe must do more to build this consensus. In America, for example, we devote far, far too little of our wealth to development assistance. But on a per capita basis, we also spend nearly 40 percent more than Europeans on imports from developing countries. Recently we passed landmark trade agreements with Africa and the Caribbean Basin that will make a real difference to those regions. If America matched Europe's generosity in development assistance, and Europe matched our openness in buying products from the developing nations, think how much growth and opportunity we could spur.

At the same time, I think it's important that we acknowledge that trade alone cannot lift nations from poverty. Many of the poorest developing countries are crippled by the burden of crushing debt, draining resources that could be used to meet the most basic human needs, from clean water, to schools, to shelter. For too long, the developed world was divided between those who felt any debt forgiveness would hurt the credit-worthiness of developing nations, and those who demanded outright cancellation of the debt with no conditions.

Last year at the G-7 Summit in Cologne, Prime Minister Blair and I and our colleagues began to build a new consensus, asking for debt relief for the poorest nations in this millennial year.

We have embraced a global social contract: debt relief for reform. We pledged enhanced debt relief to poor countries that put forward plans to spend their savings where they ought to be spent, on reducing poverty, developing health systems, improving educational access and quality.

This can make a dramatic difference. For example, Uganda already has used its savings to double primary school enrollment. Bolivia will use \$77 million on health and education. Honduras will offer its children nine years of schooling, instead of six, a 50-percent increase.

The developed world must build on these efforts, as we did in the United States, when we asked for 100-percent bilateral debt relief for the least developed nations.

We must include more and more nations in this initiative. But we should not do so by lowering our standards. Instead, we should help more nations to qualify for the list with good plans to spend the savings on their people and their future. This starts with good governance—something that I think has been overlooked too often.

No matter how much we wish to do for developing nations, they must have the capacity to absorb aid and to do more for themselves. Democracy is not just about elections (even when they seem to go on forever). Democracy is also about what happens after the election. It's about the capacity to root out corruption, to open the budget process, to show people an honest accounting of where their resources are being spent, and to give potential investors an honest accounting of what the risks and rewards might be. We have a moral obligation both to provide debt relief and to make sure these resources reach people who need them most.

That brings me to the next point. The poorer these people are, of course, the less healthy they're likely to be. They face great obstacles to good health. There is the obvious fact of malnutrition. And so many women still lack access to family planning and

basic health services. Around the world today, one woman dies every minute from complications due to childbirth.

There is the fact that 1.5 billion people lack access to safe, clean drinking water, and the growing danger of a changing climate, about which I will say more in a moment. But let me just mention the health aspects. If temperatures keep rising, developing countries in tropical regions will be hurt the most, as disease spreads and crops are devastated. Already, we see in some African countries malaria occurring at higher altitudes than ever before because of climate change.

Today, infectious diseases are responsible for one in four deaths around the world—diseases like malaria, TB and AIDS, diarrheal diseases. Just malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhea kill 8 million people a year under the age of 15. Already in South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, half of all the 15-year-olds are expected to die of AIDS. In just a few years, there will be three to six African countries where there will be more people in their 60s than in their 30s. This is a staggering human cost. Parenthetically, the economic toll is also breathtaking.

AIDS is predicted to cut the GDP of some African countries by 20 percent within 10 years. It is an epidemic with no natural boundary. Indeed, the fastest-growing rate of infection today is in Russia and the nations of the former Soviet Union. Why? In no small measure because those nations, in the aftermath of the end of communism, and actually beginning a few years before, have seen a steady erosion in the capacity of their public health systems to do the basic work that must be done.

We must attack AIDS, of course, within our countries—in the United States and Britain. But we must also do all we can to stop the disease from spreading in places like Russia and India, where the rates of growth are large, but the overall numbers of infected people are still relatively small. But we must not also forget that the number one health crisis in the world today remains AIDS in Africa. We must do more in prevention, care, medications, and the earliest possible development of an affordable vaccine.

The developing countries themselves hold a critical part of the answer. However limited their resources, they must make treatment and prevention a priority. Whatever their cultural beliefs, they must be honest about the ways AIDS spreads, and how it can be prevented. Talking about AIDS may be difficult in some cultures, but it's far easier to tell children the facts of life in any culture than to watch them learn the fact of death.

In China, a country with enough resources to teach all its children to read, only 4 percent of the adults know how AIDS is transmitted. Uganda, on the other hand, has cut the rate of infection by half. So there are a lot of things that the developing world will have to do for itself. This, too, is in no small measure an issue of governance and leadership. But the bulk of the new investment will have to come from the developed world.

In the last few years, our two nations have gotten off to a good start. Yet the difference between what the world provides and what the world needs for treatment and prevention of AIDS, malaria and TB, is \$6 billion a year. Now that may seem like a great deal of money, but think about this: take America's fair share of closing that gap, \$1.5 billion. That is about the same as our government spends every year on office supplies, or about what the people of Britain spend every year on blue jeans.

So I hope that some way will be found for the United States and its allies to close that \$6-billion gap. It will be a very good investment, indeed. And the adverse economic and social consequences to our friends in Africa and to other places where the rates of growth are even greater, will be quite profound unless we do.

The government alone cannot meet the health needs, but thus far, neither has the market. What is the problem? There is a huge demand for an AIDS vaccine, but the problem is, as all the economists here will readily understand, the demand is among people who have no money to pay for it. Therefore, the companies that could be developing the vaccines have virtually no incentive to put in the massive amounts of research money

necessary to do the job. Only 10 percent—listen to this—10 percent of all biomedical research is devoted to diseases that overwhelmingly affect the poorest countries.

Now, we have sharply increased our investment in vaccine research; boosted funding for buying vaccines so that companies know there will be a guaranteed market not just for AIDS, but for other infectious diseases; proposed a tax credit to help provide for future vaccines to encourage more companies to invest in trying to find vaccines where there are none presently.

I think we should expand that approach to the development of drugs and keep pressing pharmaceutical companies to make lifesaving treatments affordable to all. But we can't ask them to go broke; we're going to have to pay them to do it—directly, or indirectly through tax credits.

One of the best health programs, the best economic development programs and the best anti-poverty strategies, as the Vice Chancellor said early on today, is a good education. Each additional year spent in school increases wages by 10 to 20 percent in the developing world. A primary education boosts the farmers' output by about 8 percent.

The education of girls is especially critical. Studies show that literate girls have significantly smaller and healthier families. I'm very grateful for the work that my wife has done over the last eight years around the world to try to help protect young women and girls, get them in school and keep them in school. I hope that we will do more on that. There are still cultures where there is dramatically disparate treatment between whether girls and boys go to school and whether they can stay. If all children on every continent had the tools to fulfill their God-given potential, the prospect for peace, prosperity and freedom in the developing world would be far greater.

We are making progress. In the past decade, primary enrollments have increased at twice the rate of the 1980s. Still, more than 100 million kids get no schooling at all; 60 percent of them are girls. Almost half of all African children and a quarter of those in South and West Asia are being denied this fundamental right.

Just this year, 181 nations joined to set a goal of providing basic education to every child, girls and boys alike, in every country by 2015. Few of our other efforts will be successful if we fail to reach this goal. What it will take is now known to us all. It's going to take a commitment by the developing countries to propose specific strategies and realistic budgets, to get their kids out of the fields and factories, to remove the fees and other obstacles that keep them out of the classroom. And it's going to take an effort by the wealthier countries to invest in things that are working.

I hope a promising example is something that we in the United States started in the last year: a \$300-million global school lunch initiative, using a nutritious meal as an incentive for parents to send their children to school. I am very hopeful that this will increase enrollment, and I believe it will. And I want to thank the U.K. and other countries that are willing to contribute.

We can't expect to get all these children in the developing world into schools unless we're willing to help pay. I've been to schools in Africa that have maps that don't have 70 countries that exist today on them. And yet, we know that if they just had one good computer with one good printer, and someone paid for the proper connections, they could get all the information they need in the poorest places in the world to provide good primary education. Should we pay for it? I think it would be a good investment.

Let me say just a few words about the digital divide. Today, South Asia is 700 times less likely to have access to the Internet than America. It's estimated that in 2010, in the Asian Pacific region, the top eight economies will have 72 percent of their people on line; but the bottom 11 will have less than 4 percent. If that happens, the global economy really will resemble a world-wide web, a bunch of interlocking strands with huge holes in between.

It's fair to ask, I suppose, are computers really an answer for people who are starving or can't yet read? Is e-commerce an answer for villages that don't even have elec-

tricity? Of course, I wouldn't say that. We have to begin with the basics. But there should not be a choice between Pentium and penicillin. That's another one of those false choices Prime Minister Blair and I have been trying to throw into the waste bin of history.

We should not patronize poor people by saying they don't need 21st century tools and skills. Micro-credit loans in Bangladesh by the Grameen Bank to poor village women to buy cell phones has proved out to be one of the most important economic initiatives in one of the poorest countries in the world.

I went to a village co-op in Nayla, Rajastan, India, last year, last March, and I was astonished to see the women's milk co-op doing all of its billing and marketing on computers. And I saw another computer there that had all the information from the federal and state government with wonderful printers, so that all the village women, no matter how poor, could come in. One woman came in with a two-week-old baby and printed out all the information about what she ought to do with the baby for the next six months.

So I think it's a cop-out to say that technology cannot be of immense help to very poor people in remote places. If it's done right, it may be of more help to them than to people who are nearer centers of more traditional economic, educational, and health opportunities.

We need more successes like those villages in India, like the cell phone businesses in Bangladesh, like the city of Hyderabad in India, now being called "Cyberabad." Developing countries have to do their part here, too. They have to have laws and regulations that permit the greatest possible access at the lowest possible cost. And our governments have to work with corporations and NGOs to provide equipment and expertise. That's the goal of the Digital Opportunity Task Force, which the G-8 has embraced, and I hope we will continue to do that.

Finally, let me just say one more word about climate change. If you follow this issue, you know we had a fairly contentious meeting recently, with no resolution about how to implement the Kyoto agreement, which calls for the advanced nations to set targets and for some mechanisms to be devised for the developing nations to participate. There are lots of controversies about to what extent countries should be able to get credit for sinks, or to what extent the developing countries should agree to follow a path of development different from the one that we followed in the United States and the United Kingdom. I don't want to get into all that now, except to say there will be domestic and regional politics everywhere. But let's look at the facts.

The last decade was the hottest decade in a thousand years. If the temperature of the Earth continues to warm at this rate, it is unsustainable. Within something like 50 years, in the United States, the Florida Everglades and the sugar cane fields in Louisiana will be under water. Agricultural production will have to be moved north in many places. And the world will be a very different place. There will be more extreme weather events. There will be more people displaced. It will become virtually impossible in some places to have a sustainable economy. This is a big deal.

Yet I do not believe that we will ever succeed unless we convince people—the interest groups in places like the United States which have been resistant, and the driving political forces in countries like India and China who don't want to think that we're using targets in climate change to keep them poor—we have to convince them that you can break the link between increasing wealth and putting more greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere.

There is ample evidence that this is true, and new discoveries just on the horizon which will make it more true. But it is shocking to me how few people in responsible positions in the public and private sectors even know what the present realities are in terms of the relationship in energy use and economic growth. So I think one of the most important things that the developed world ought to be doing is not only making sure we're doing a better job on our own emissions, which the United States has to do, or

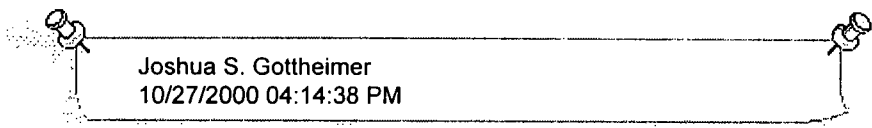
doing more in the emissions' trading so that we can get more technology out to the developing world, but also making sure people know that this actually works.

An enormous majority of the decision-makers in the developed and the developing world still don't believe that a country can grow rich and stay rich unless it puts more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere every year. That is not true. We can make a big contribution to sustainable development and to creating economic opportunities in developing countries, if we can just get people in positions of influence to get rid of a big idea that is no longer true.

As Victor Hugo said, "There's nothing more powerful than an idea whose time has come." The reverse is also true: There's no bigger curse than a big idea that hangs on after its time has gone.

In closing, let me just say that no generation has ever had the opportunity that all of us now have to build a global economy that leaves no one behind and, in the process, to create a new century of peace and prosperity in a world that is more constructively and truly interdependent. It is a wonderful opportunity. It is also a profound responsibility. For eight years, I have done what I could to lead my country down that path. I think for the rest of our lives, we had all better stay on it.

Thank you very much.



Joshua S. Gottheimer
10/27/2000 04:14:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject:

I know there are a lot of Italian American Met fans here tonight who are still suffering – not just over your team’s loss on Thursday, but over how to feel about Joe Torre. Believe me, I know what you’re going through. As a golfer, that’s exactly how I felt when I learned that Tiger Woods was a Republican.

5-1436



Christine A. Stanek

10/27/2000 03:00:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: NIAF

NIAF will present the first "One America Award" to Muhammad Ali and his trainer and friend Angelo Dundee. This award is part of NIAF's long-term commitment to promoting the contribution of Italian Americans to the US while celebrating our nation's rich diversity. President Clinton's participation in presenting the award will provide NIAF an opportunity to thank him for his leadership in bridging our racial and ethnic divisions to build One America. By creating this award, NIAF will institutionalize the One America efforts within their organization.

Also :

NIAF worked with Representatives Charles Rangel and Ben Gilman to promote the Celebrate One America Resolution (HConRes 141; Senate concurring) which calls on all Americans "to reach out across our differences in ethnicity, race, and religion to respect each other and to celebrate, in friendship and unity, one America ."

The Initiative for One America and NIAF co-sponsored an event on Capitol Hill to highlight the bill in October, 1999. NIAF is working with its coalition partners to select one day of the year to be designated "One America Day" and to develop appropriate nationwide programs in schools, community-based organizations and civic institutions.

Acknowledgements:

Former Congressman Frank Guarini, Chairman of NIAF

Joe Cerrell, President of NIAF

Elected officials

Ambassador Foglietta (US Ambassador to Italy)

Ambassador Tufo (US Ambassador to Hungary)

Ambassador Rosapepe (US Ambassador to Romania)



Edward L. Widmer
10/27/2000 02:00:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: website

Josh, another guy based here at the WH that I talked to (a tech guy) was Mark Bartholomew, 5-6413. And the guy from NARA is Sam Watkins, 301-713-6415. Thanks for your help.



Edward L. Widmer
10/27/2000 08:05:39 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: linda sinoway/who/eop@eop, stephanie a. cutter/who/eop@eop, edward l. widmer/who/eop@eop

Subject: Re: Archiving of White House web site 

thanks for including me on this. I've heard that this would be available, and stressed to NARA that it's a high priority for us to have it up and running as soon as possible after Jan. 20. Our liaison to the web site team is Mike Malone, who is at 5-0320. I can get you the NARA numbers if he doesn't have them.



Jason Hackett <hackettj@kpe.com>

01/08/2001 06:56:03 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
cc: "Dori Berinstein (E-mail)" <dberinstein@oxygen.com>
Subject: URGENT Asset Needs

Josh,

We need the following assets tomorrow morning if we are going to include them on the site for the 20th:

- * Photos for the time line from Ralph (he has a list of what we need specifically--it's keyed off of the condensed legislative timeline you sent us)
- * 2-3 Sentence overviews of each year of the administration for the time line from you
- * Photos and commentary for the Reflections section

Let's discuss 1st thing tomorrow morning about timing on this stuff.

Best,

Jason Hackett
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We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too.

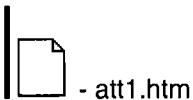
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Michael K. Gehrke

01/08/2001 07:55:26 PM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: NH Local Color

During a recent swing through seaside Portsmouth (NH), Clinton waltzed up to a bakery counter and was offering his prescription for the economy when Andy Mantis offered a doughnut.

Mantis wouldn't take Clinton's money.

"When you get in, send us some jobs," was his price. [AP, 12/18/91]

On the street here [Nashua, NH], Clinton met another computer salesman **"who told me I'm just wasting my time since the Japanese are going to beat us anyway."** [Gannett, 10/7/91]

Parks & Recreation October 1, 2000

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Parks & Recreation

October 1, 2000

SECTION: No. 10, Vol. 35; Pg. 84 ; ISSN: 0031-2215

IAC-ACC-NO: 66682723

LENGTH: 1426 words

HEADLINE: This Land Is Your Land; historic trails

BYLINE: Clinton, Hillary Rodham

BODY:

c/o Rails-to-Trails Conservancy 1100 Seventeenth Street, NW 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036

1-877-MIL-TRLS FAX: (202)466-3742 EMAIL: miltrails@transact.org WEB SITE:
www.milleuniumtrails.org

From the earliest paths blazed by our ancestors to the latest efforts to convert abandoned rail routes to community use, trails are a vital piece of our nation's landscape and history.

More than a thousand years ago, the 68-mile Unicoi Turnpike carried the Cherokee people through the Smoky Mountains to the hills of East Tennessee. In post-Revolutionary times, this scenic trail provided similar passage for European settlers. Today it carries visitors into remote trailside communities that still reflect the region's ancient heritage.

Boston's Freedom Trail offers users a picture of America's Revolutionary history. Hikers can visit 15 sites, including Faneuil Hall, where plans were laid for the Boston Tea Party, and the Old North Church, where lanterns shining from the steeple alerted a waiting Paul Revere to the approach of British troops.

The 75-year-old Appalachian Trail, the longest natural public thoroughfare in the world, stretches along a 2,160-mile path from Maine to Georgia. Protected from development, the Appalachian Trail was the catalyst for passage in 1968 of the National Trails System Act.

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail commemorates the expedition of the famed explorers who traveled 3,700 miles from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River, opening the continent to European settlement.

For African Americans whose ancestors toiled in slavery, the Underground Railroad Trail honors those brave Americans who, by resisting slavery, changed the course of history.

The International Express Trail brings to life another part of America's history. Following the route of New York City's Number Seven subway line through a series of colorful, ethnic neighborhoods, this trail offers a different view of the immigrant experience.

Planners of the American Discovery Trail envision connecting existing trails, railtrails, canal towpaths, forest lanes and country roads in a continuous line that stretches over 6,350 miles, linking East with West, and our past with our future.

Trails such as these tell not only the story of our nation's past. They offer a positive vision of the future -- precisely the vision the President and I hoped to bring to this year's celebration of the new millennium, and the reason we created the Millennium Trails initiative. A public-private partnership, the Millennium Trails **project** operates under the leadership of the White House Millennium Council, the Department of Transportation and the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Park Service, the American Hiking Society and a committed group of other agencies, community groups and private companies.

A year ago Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater, without whose unflagging support this initiative would not have been such a success, joined me for the designation of 16 National Millennium Trails. These unique byways, which include the trails I've just described, celebrate our rich history and culture, and symbolize the diversity, complexity and grandeur of our trail system.

The vision of the Millennium Trails **project** is a trail within reach of every home -- a trail that makes it possible for all Americans to understand their history, appreciate nature, and enjoy themselves in the outdoors.

I hope you'll take the opportunity to visit a trail near you. You'll find that trails do more than protect our environment and offer new ways to commute. Trails stitch a design in our landscape, creating a picture of America -- now and for generations to come.

-- First Lady Hillary Rodham **Clinton**

Millennium Trails is a partnership among the White House Millennium Council, U.S. Department of Transportation and Rails-to-Trails Conservancy in cooperation with other agencies and organizations.

Continuing the Legacy

Our country's Millennium Trails unravel to tell stories of freedom, exploration, and adventure. These pathways have great relevance to our life as community and family, connecting people with the places they live, work, and play and serving as historical and cultural landmarks of a nation's development.

NRPA continues the legacy of the Millennium Trails initiative by promoting heart-healthy activities and environmental and community awareness through programs such as Hearts n' Parks and Day of Service. Much like these 16 trails that form an elaborate cross-country network running through and linking our communities, local parks and recreation promotes socialization, exercise, and cooperation by promoting the benefits of active, healthy lifestyles.

[ILLUSTRATION OMITTED]

Nickelodeon's Big Help Park **Project** Is an Ongoing Success

Springfield-Greene County Park Board 1923 North Weller Ave. Springfield, MO 65803

Nickelodeon's Big Help Park **Project** has proven to be a successful **project** with the Doling Community Center of the Springfield-Greene County Park Board in Missouri. The **project** kicked off in mid-March and by mid-May 2000 some 321 youth/preteen/teenagers and leaders had volunteered 370 hours. Quality and dedication of volunteers was of greater value than quantity. Center staff desired sincere, dedicated, and interested volunteers, and approached the **project** via two routes:

1. Youth who were willing to make a long-term commitment to the **project**.
2. One-time youth groups that desired a one-time community service **project**.

Both avenues proved to be highly successful. Public, private, and home

schools participated in the **project** during the mid-March to mid-May time frame. Groups ranged from 2nd grade to high-school age. These groups received a free 1- to 1.5-hour hands-on Cave Science "Wild" Spelunking Experience for their volunteer efforts in picking up litter and trash within Doling Park.

The dedication and long-term commitment came from the Doling Kids FACE (Kids For A Clean Environment) and Stream Team program involving Girl Scout Troop 195. Twice monthly year-round this youth volunteer group removes litter from Doling Park, sowing wild flowers seeds in the park as well. Additionally, the group is learning how to monitor the wildlife and water quality of Doling cave and stream. These youth volunteers are sincerely dedicated to the **project**. In April 2000, they received local media coverage from local Fox and CBS affiliates.

The Nickelodeon Big Help Park **Project** is an ongoing success story with the Doling Community Center and Park.

Melvin Johnson, CLP Community Recreation Specialist Springfield-Greene County Park Board

Year of Service

St. Louis County Parks 9801 Mackenzie Road St. Louis, MO 63123

Dear NRPA "Day of Service" Committee:

Thanks for a great idea! St. Louis County Parks Department enjoyed a very successful "Days of Service" campaign. The St. Louis County community turned out in record numbers to assist our department in a series of 10 park improvement **projects**. More than 260 volunteers logged in 700 hours of service, valued at \$ 9,618, at St. Louis County Park Pride 2000 events, held during National Volunteer Week.

This was a wonderful way to draw attention to our St. Louis County park system and bring out individuals and groups to volunteer at **projects** where they could see immediate and positive results. We accomplished some major **projects** with the help of the community that would've taken many, many staff hours if performed in-house.

Sincerely,

Kyra Kaltenbronn Director of Volunteer Programs

Sue Kuhnert Coordinator of Volunteer Services

If you'd like to learn more about the Millennium Trails **project**, visit www.millenniumtrails.org or NRPA National Programs at www.activeparks.org/programs.

Sixteen National Millennium Trails, historical routes that serve to connect citizens with the land, history, and culture of America, are the product of Millennium Council in conjunction with several governmental and environmental organizations. First Lady Hillary Rodham **Clinton** and U.S. Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater formally announced the trails -- which include the American Discovery, Appalachian National Scenic, and Iditarod National Historic trails -- in June 1999. And while each of these trails recognizes and preserves a chapter from our country's storied past, they all represent a positive pathway that will lead us proudly into the new **millenium** (p. 84).

IAC-CREATE-DATE: November 14, 2000

LOAD-DATE: November 15, 2000

Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **News Group File, All** 

Terms: **clinton and millenium and project** ([Edit Search](#))

View: Full

Date/Time: Tuesday, January 9, 2001 - 12:25 PM EST

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Marc R. Lewis
01/09/2001 12:10:14 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: quick columbus bio

Columbus, Christopher

1451-1506, European discoverer of America; b. Genoa, Italy. In Portugal, he became a master mariner and was determined to reach India by sailing west. After eight years of supplication, he received the backing of the Spanish monarchs FERDINAND V and ISABELLA I. On Oct. 12, 1492, his ships, the Niña, Pinta, and Santa María, reached Watling Island, in the Bahama group; later they touched CUBA and HISPANIOLA. He was made an admiral and governor general of all new lands. In 1493 he set sail with 17 ships, exploring PUERTO RICO and the Leeward Islands, and founding a colony in Hispaniola. In 1498 he explored VENEZUELA, realizing that he had found a continent. Because of disreputable conditions in Hispaniola, he was replaced as governor in 1500 and returned to Spain in chains. On his last voyage (1502) he reached Central America. Although he is considered a master navigator today, he died in neglect, almost forgotten.

From: Sonya N. Hebert on 01/09/2001 11:55:49 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Potus Farewell Tour

this info might be helpful for Thursday.

----- Forwarded by Sonya N. Hebert/WHO/EOP on 01/09/2001 11:55 AM -----



Anna Richter

01/08/2001 09:50:41 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sonya N. Hebert/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Potus Farewell Tour

This is what our staff could come up with --

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 01/08/2001 09:35 AM -----



Eric J. Morse

01/05/2001 04:03:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP, Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP, Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Julie T. Bosland/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: Re: Potus Farewell Tour 

I have federal child care funding numbers for Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Hampshire. There has been a dramatic increase in federal funding for child care in each of these states. In IL, funding nearly tripled between 1994 to 2001 from 68.5 million in FY 94 to 193.1 million in FY 01. For MA, 50.4 million in FY 94 to 100 million in FY 01. For MI, 46.9 million in FY 94 to 135.8 million in FY 2001. For NH 6.5 million in FY 94 to 15.3 million in FY 01. I do not have 93 numbers, but I was told that there was only a slight increase between 93 and 94. Thus, if these numbers are to be used to reflect the increases for the entire 8 years of the administration, the real increase will be slightly higher.

The following attachments breakdown the child care funding and projections for the four states for FY 99. This is the most recent stats that HHS was able to provide. I hope this is helpful. Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Eric



- nh ext 8-21-00 fs.doc



- ma ext 8-21-00 fs.doc



- mi ext 8-21-00 fs.doc



- il ext 8-21-00 fs.doc

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 01/08/2001 09:35 AM -----



David F. Lussier
01/05/2001 04:35:12 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Farewell Tour

Here's what we could come up with.....



farewell tour.doc

Message Sent To:

Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Bethany Little/OPD/EOP
Kendra L. Brooks/OPD/EOP@EOP
Caroline S. Chang/OPD/EOP@EOP

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 01/08/2001 09:35 AM -----



Julie T. Bosland
01/08/2001 09:22:27 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: karin kullman/opd/eop@eop, Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: Potus Farewell Tour 

Here's what we were able to find on the Potus Farewell Tour states (IL, MI, MA, NH):

Welfare:

- **IL** received a TANF High Performance Bonus award this fall of \$16.7 M for both performance (\$5.7 M) and improvement (\$11 M) in the success in the workforce measure, which combines measures of job retention and earnings gains for people moving from welfare to work. [None of the other states on the tour won awards; most were not even close.]
- Both **IL** and **Chicago** had faster than average declines in welfare caseloads (58% and 52.5%, compared to nat'l av of 51.5%) from 1994 -99, according to Brookings data on caseload decline in major cities in 10 states. This study shows that Chicago's caseload decline is greater than many of its big city peers, like LA, NYC, Philadelphia and Miami, but smaller than other cities, such as Houston, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Columbus, etc., so if we said anything it would have to be carefully phrased.
- In terms of caseload reduction, none of the states on the tour had the greatest declines in welfare caseloads (though this is not necessarily bad, because in some cases, the biggest declines mean that more attention is being paid to getting people off welfare than to getting them into work). [WY had the greatest declines 93-00 dropping 94% (tour states ranged from 52-72%) and ID had the greatest decline since welfare reform -- from 96-00 -- also dropping 94% (tour states ranged from 40-61%)]

Teen births:

- preliminary 1999 numbers show that the percent of live births in a state that were to mothers under 20 years of age was lowest in **MA** and second lowest in **NH**.
- **MI** and **IL** received bonuses (\$20 M each) for reductions in out-of-wedlock births in 2000. Michigan reduced the percent of total births outside of marriage by 1.34% while decreasing abortions between 1995/96 and 1997/98; IL reduced it by .02%. **MI** also received a bonus in 1999, the first year of the award. [Our only reservation about using these is that we really know very little about why states win these awards -- whether demographic reasons, actions they've taken, etc.]

Anna Richter



Anna Richter
01/05/2001 12:49:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Potus Farewell Tour

Next week the President is traveling to East Lansing, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and Manchester and Dover, New Hampshire on a sort of farewell swing. Communications has asked us whether any these cities/states can demonstrate significant improvements in areas under our Council's domain, such as lowest welfare rolls or greatest reduction in rolls, etc. It can be compared to the overall nation's rates or the 1992 rates or other cities of that size rates -- however your policy's success is measured. Please let Karin and me know if these areas jump out at you as places we've touted before and if it's easy enough to get documentation of particular successes.

Note: It would be great if we could highlight one of these stops as making incredible strides over the last eight years, but it also is not something you should invest an extreme amount of time on.

Thank you!

Message Sent To:

Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
Sarah C. Lucas/OPD/EOP@EOP
Sonia G. Chesson/OPD/EOP@EOP
Marie E. Burke/OPD/EOP@EOP
Nicholas J. Lewin/OPD/EOP@EOP
Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric J. Morse/OPD/EOP@EOP
Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kendra L. Brooks/OPD/EOP@EOP
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Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP@EOP
Devorah R. Adler/OPD/EOP@EOP
Julia Doan/OPD/EOP@EOP
Bethany Little/OPD/EOP@EOP
Christina S. Ho/OPD/EOP@EOP
Caroline S. Chang/OPD/EOP@EOP
Julie T. Bosland/OPD/EOP@EOP
David G. Sewell/OPD/EOP@EOP
Jose Cerda/OPD/EOP@EOP
David F. Lussier/OPD/EOP@EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP
Jennifer E. McGee/OPD/EOP@EOP

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

NEED FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

Children in Low-Income Working Families: The number of children under 13 living in families with working parents and incomes below 85% of the State Median Income, 71,600
(Source: DHHS Access to Child Care Report, 10/19/99)

Waiting List for Child Care: Number of children the State estimates are on waiting lists (Source: State Input, 7/00) 0

Children who received CCDF subsidies:
(Avg. monthly number, Apr-Sept '98) (Source: ACF-801) 6,394

COST OF CARE TO FAMILIES: Varies by age or special needs of the child, type of provider, and geographic location.

CCDF annual income eligibility levels: (Family of 3, 10/97-9/99)

- Maximum Eligibility Allowed under Federal Law
(85% of State Median Income (SMI)) \$36,768
- Actual Eligibility Level Set by State
(42% of SMI) \$21,408
(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/97- 9/30/99)

Average market cost of full-time care in a licensed center:

One year old	\$507/month or \$6,084/annually
Four year old	\$425/month or \$5,096/annually

(Source: Children's Defense Fund, 1998)

Example co-payment for family of 3 receiving subsidies:

If family income is \$10,000, parent pays	\$1.00/month
If family income is \$20,000, parent pays	\$2.00/month

(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/97- 9/30/99)

CCDF SUPPORT TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

FY 1999 CCDF Federal Funds:	\$11,022,087
FY 2000 CCDF Federal Funds:	\$12,239,803
FY 2001 Estimated CCDF Federal Funds:	\$13,059,001

PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

(Estimates for FY 2001 and FY 2002 for New Hampshire)

Additional Estimated CCDF Federal Funds

FY 2001:	\$2,014,412
FY 2002:	\$2,014,412

Potential Number of Additional Children Who Could Be Served

FY 2001:	300-450
FY 2002:	300-450

Early Learning Fund Allocation for Quality/School Readiness:

State Plan for 10/1/99-9/30/01 has not been approved. Income eligibility levels are based on CCDF Plan for 10/1/97-9/30/99.

Co-payment amount is per child.

Projections assume costs in all States are within 20% of the projected national average "cost per child" of \$3,227 in FY2001. This national projected cost is based on direct subsidy

FY 2001	\$1,511,000	
FY 2002	\$1,511,000	

expenditures for 1998, data extrapolated from aggregate child counts submitted by States, and an estimated annual cost increase. The actual numbers of children served by each State will vary depending on State co-payment and subsidy policies, age of children served, and quality of care.

8/21/00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

NEED FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

Children in Low-Income Working Families: The number of children under 13 living in families with working parents and incomes below 85% of the State Median Income, 71,600
(Source: DHHS Access to Child Care Report, 10/19/99)

Waiting List for Child Care: Number of children the State estimates are on waiting lists (Source: State Input, 7/00) 0

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(Avg. monthly number, Apr-Sept '98) (Source: ACF-801) 6,394

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(85% of State Median Income (SMI)) \$36,768
- Actual Eligibility Level Set by State
(42% of SMI) \$21,408
(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/97- 9/30/99)

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Four year old	\$425/month or \$5,096/annually

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If family income is \$20,000, parent pays	\$2.00/month

(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/97- 9/30/99)

CCDF SUPPORT TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

FY 1999 CCDF Federal Funds:	\$11,022,087
FY 2000 CCDF Federal Funds:	\$12,239,803
FY 2001 Estimated CCDF Federal Funds:	\$13,059,001

PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

(Estimates for FY 2001 and FY 2002 for New Hampshire)

Additional Estimated CCDF Federal Funds

FY 2001:	\$2,014,412
FY 2002:	\$2,014,412

Potential Number of Additional Children Who Could Be Served

FY 2001:	300-450
FY 2002:	300-450

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State Plan for 10/1/99-9/30/01 has not been approved. Income eligibility levels are based on CCDF Plan for 10/1/97-9/30/99.

Co-payment amount is per child.

Projections assume costs in all States are within 20% of the projected national average "cost per child" of \$3,227 in FY2001. This national projected cost is based on direct subsidy

FY 2001
FY 2002

\$1,511,000
\$1,511,000

expenditures for 1998, data extrapolated from aggregate child counts submitted by States, and an estimated annual cost increase. The actual numbers of children served by each State will vary depending on State co-payment and subsidy policies, age of children served, and quality of care.

8/21/00

MASSACHUSETTS

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

NEED FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

Children in Low-Income Working Families: The number of children under 13 living in families with working parents and incomes below 85% of the State Median Income 301,700

(Source: DHHS Access to Child Care Report, 10/19/99)

Waiting List for Child Care: Number of children the State estimates are on waiting lists (Source: State Input, 7/00) 19,039

Children who received CCDF subsidies:
(Avg. monthly number, Apr-Sept '98)(Source: ACF-801) 46,009

COST OF CARE TO FAMILIES: Varies by age or special needs of the child, type of provider, and geographic location.

CCDF annual income eligibility levels: (Family of 3, 10/99-9/01)

- Maximum Eligibility Allowed under Federal Law
(85% of State Median Income (SMI)) \$46,428
- Actual Eligibility Level Set by State
(85% of SMI) \$46,428

(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/99- 9/30/01)

Average market cost of full-time care in a licensed center:

One year old \$821/month or \$9,854/annually

Four year old \$594/month or \$7,119/ annually

(Source: Children's Defense Fund, 1998)

Example co-payment for family of 3 receiving subsidies:

If family income is \$10,000, parent pays \$30/month

If family income is \$20,000, parent pays \$140/month

(Source: State CCDF Plan, 10/1/99- 9/30/01)

CCDF SUPPORT TO MASSACHUSETTS

FY 1999 CCDF Federal Funds: \$78,635,776

FY 2000 CCDF Federal Funds: \$84,810,457

FY 2001 Estimated CCDF Federal Funds: \$89,043,871

PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

(Estimates for FY 2001 and 2002 for Massachusetts)

Additional Estimated CCDF Federal Funds

FY 2001: \$11,049,338

Average monthly number of children served is extrapolated from sample data provided by the State based on the ratio of children to families in the sample.

Entry at or below 50% of SMI and can remain eligible until income reaches 85% of SMI except a family with documented disability may access system if income is below 85% of SMI.

If provider's charge exceeds state's maximum payment rate, the provider may not charge the difference to the parent in addition to the co-payment amount.

FY 2002:	\$11,049,338
Potential Number of Additional Children Who Could Be Served	
FY 2001:	1,610-2,410
FY 2002:	1,610-2,410
Early Learning Fund Allocation for Quality/School Readiness:	
FY 2001	\$8,151,000
FY 2002:	\$8,151,000

Projections assume costs in all States are within 20% of the projected national average "cost per child" of \$3,227 in FY2001. This national projected cost is based on direct subsidy expenditures for 1998, data extrapolated from aggregate child counts submitted by States, and an estimated annual cost increase. The actual numbers of children served by each State will vary depending on State co-payment and subsidy policies, age of children served, and quality of care.

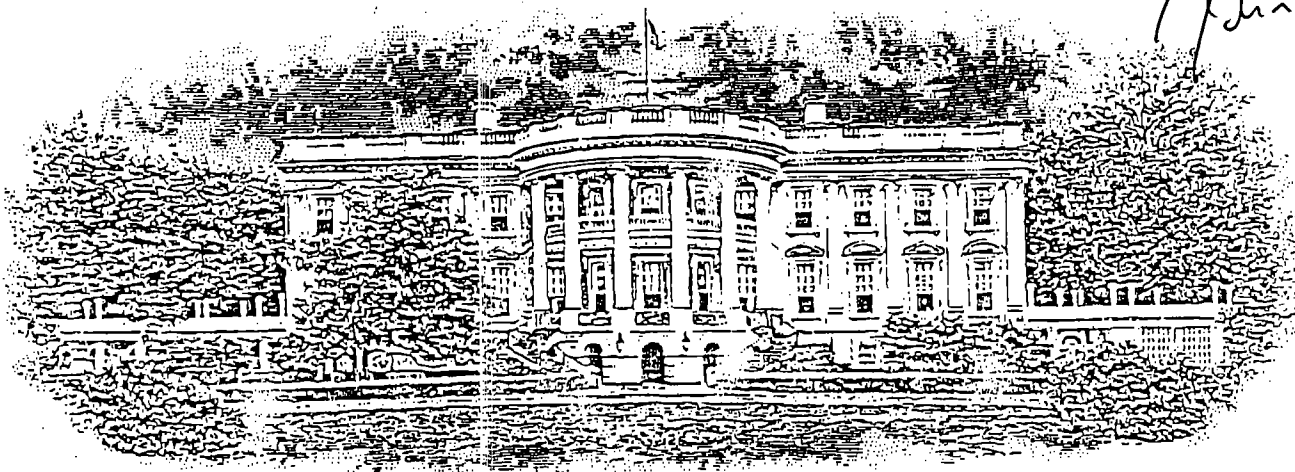
8/21/00

OFFICE OF CAPRICIA PENAVIC MARSHALL

SOCIAL SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

JSL →

Mussbach, Joel
Hansen

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 456-7136

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6771

TO: JOSEPH GOTTHEIMERDATE: 1/5/2001FROM: EMILYFAX NUMBER: 62505NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 8

"President's Final Farewell"

as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 1.

"PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FINAL FAREWELL"

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Item#	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
1	GUEST ARRIVALS/PRESIDENTIAL FAREWELL VIDEO PREVIEW (VTPB)(SOT) MUSIC: LIVE BAND	(1)	13:30:00 14:45:00		
2	PRE-ANNOUNCEMENT/INTRO MIKE McCURRY & JOE LOCKHART (Announcer VO))				
3	WARM-UP (Mike McCurry, Joe Lockhart)				
4	BUS TRIP FROM WHITE HOUSE TO PAVILION				
5	INTRO FIRST FAMILY (Announcer VO) MUSIC: HERALD TRUMPETS	(2)	15.00.00		
6	FIRST FAMILY ENTERS TENT (BC, HRC, Chelsea)	(3)			
7	INTRO TERRY McAULIFFE (Announcer VO)				
8	WELCOME & INTRO CAMPAIGN CLIP PACKAGE (Terry McAuliffe)	(4)			
9	CAMPAIGN CLIP PACKAGE (VTPB)(SOT)	(6) (MORE)			

"President's Final Farewell"

as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 2.

Item#	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
10	INTRO JAMES CARVELLE & PAUL (Announcer VO))	(7)			
11	JAMES CARVELLE & PAUL BEGALA CAMPAIGN '92 TALK (James Carvelle, Paul Begala)	(8)			0:02:00
12	INTRO DOMESTIC POLICY CLIP PACKAGE (James Carvelle, Paul Begala)	(9)			

(MORE)

"President's Final Farewell"

as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 3.

Item#	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
13	DOMESTIC POLICY CLIP PACKAGE [VTPB][SOT]	(10)			
14	BRUCE REED, GENE SPERLING, SANDY BERGER FAREWELL CLIP (VTPB)(SOT)				
15	INTRO BRUCE REED & GENE SPERLING (Announcer VO)	(11)			
16	BRUCE REED & GENE SPERLING TALK DOMESTIC POLICY (Bruce Reed & Gene Sperling)	(12) (13)			0:02:00
17	INTRO "SNL" CLIP (Bruce Reed & Gene Sperling)				
18	"SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE" CLIP <i>(BEVERLY HILLS TOWN MEETING)</i> [VTPB][SOT]	(14)			0:03:31
19	MAGGIE WILLIAMS & MELANNE VERVER (Announcer V.O.)	(15)			
20	MAGGIE WILLIAIMS & MELANNE VERVER TALK ON MRS. CLINTON/INTRO WHITE HOUSE CLIP PACKAGE (Maggie Williams, Melanne Verver)	(16)			0:02:00
21	CELEBRATING THE WHITE HOUSE CLIP PACKAGE (Announcer VO)	(17)			
22	INTRO CHIEF OF STAFF (Announcer VO)	(18) (MORE)			

"President's Final Farewell"**as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 4.**

Item #	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
23	JOHN PODESTA TALK ON WHITE HOUSE STAFF/INTRO FUNNY MOMENTS CLIP PACKAGE (John Podesta)	(19)			0:02:00

(MORE)

"President's Final Farewell"

as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 5.

Item #	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
24	FUNNY MOMENTS CLIP PACKAGE [VTPB][SOT]	(20)			0:03:58
25	INTRO ANDREW, STEVEN, DOUG, KRIS (PRESIDENTIAL AIDES) INTRO (Announcer VO))	(21)			
26	ANDREW, STEVEN, DOUG, KRIS (PRESIDENTIAL AIDES) TALK (Andrew, Steven, Doug, Kris)	(22)			0:05:00
27	INTRO SANDY BERGER (Announcer VO)				
28	INTRO FOREIGN POLICY CLIP PACKAGE (Sandy Berger)				
29	FOREIGN POLICY CLIP PACKAGE (VTPB)(SOT)	(24)			
30	INTRO MADELEINE ALBRIGHT (Sandy Berger)	(25)			
31	MADELEINE ALBRIGHT & SANDY BERGER FOREIGN POLICY TALK (Madeleine Albright, Sandy Berger)	(26)			0:02:00
32	INTRO "SNL" CLIP (John Podesta)				
33	"SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE" CHAPPAQUA HOUSE CLIP (VTPB)(SOT)	(27)			0:02:24
34	INTRO MARIA ECHAVESTE (Announcer VO)	(MORE)			

"President's Final Farewell"**as of: 1/5/2001 • 12:06 PM 6.**

Item #	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME

(MORE)

"President's Final Farewell"

as of: 1/5/2001 - 12:06 PM 7.

Item#	Item Description	G #	ME OF DAY	NOTES	EG TIME
35	INTRO STAFF FAREWELL CLIP PACKAGE (Maria Echaveste) (PROP: Videotape of Staff Farewells)				
36	STAFF FAREWELL CLIP PACKAGE/FIRST FAMILY MONTAGE (28) (VTPB) (SOT)				
37	INTRO PRESIDENT & FIRST LADY VICE-PRESIDENT & MRS. GORE (29) (Announcer VO)				
38	MRS. GORE REMARKS (Tipper Gore)				
39	MRS. CLINTON REMARKS (HRC)				
40	VICE-PRESIDENT REMARKS (30) (Al Gore)				
41	PRESIDENT REMARKS (31) (BC)				
42	INTRO BETTY CURRIE & NANCY HERNREICH (Announcer VO)				
43	INTRO SURPRISE MUSIC GUESTS (32) (Betty Currie, Nancy Hernreich)				
44	SURPRISE GUEST PERFORMANCE (33) (Surprise Guests)				
45	SPECIAL GIFT PRESENTATION (34) (Special Guests)	(MORE)			

FAX COVER

To: Josh Gottheimer

Company :

Fax Number : 2024562505

From : Paul Begala

Company : Paul Begala

Fax Number :

Subject : Attached

Pages including cover page: 5

Date : 1/5/01

Time : 4:20:06 PM

MESSAGE

Josh --

Here's the memo ad the rhetoric I sent the President. I told him I'd really like to be involved in this, so thanks for keeping me in the loop.

See you tomorreow,

Begala

January 2, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PAUL BEGALA
RE: FAREWELL ADDRESS

A few thoughts on how you should say goodbye to the Nation:

1. One Message: We, The People.

Your presidency has been a creation of the American people. Not the elite, ersatz aristocracy that has always hated and feared you, but the people. When the elites in the Democratic Party were swooning over Paul Tsongas, the people picked you. When the elites in Washington said you'd have a failed presidency in your first hundred days, the people stuck with you. When the elites in the media said you had to go, the American people stepped in and saved your presidency. Perhaps more than any man who has held that office since Andrew Jackson, you have been a President of the people and for the people.

Your farewell address should reflect that. Rather than laundry-listing accomplishments (which the library, the memoirs and the historians will do), your speech should focus on one facet of American life and the American character. Washington warned against foreign entanglements. Ike cautioned against the military industrial complex. And Reagan warned us to never lose our American optimism. To reduce your Presidency to programmatic achievements is to ignore its soul. And in light of an election in which the loser is taking office, I think we need to lay down a marker that at least someone still believes in democracy.

2. Break With Tradition.

In the Television Age, farewell addresses have been delivered from the Oval Office. While that worked for someone like Ronald Reagan, who was at his best when he was alone with a camera and a TelePrompTer, you're at your best with people. As we've discussed, I'd fill the State Dining Room with a hundred Brianne Schwantes-type people. Folks the media's never heard of but whom you've helped and inspired, and who in turn have inspired you. They cannot be raucous and must be cautioned that this cannot appear to be a pep rally, but the live audience will elicit your best performance.

3. Keep it Short.

The networks are only going to give you ten to fifteen minutes for this. The draft I have attached is about 1,300 words, which you should be able to deliver in eight to ten minutes. The only thing I did not take a crack at is a nod to Senator-Elect Clinton. That has to come from your pen.

Let me know if I can help more after you've read the attached draft.

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton

Remarks Prepared for Delivery

The State Dining Room

My fellow Americans, I am speaking to you tonight from the State Dining Room in the White House. I am joined in this historic room by scores of ordinary Americans I've met over the last eight years, citizens whose names are not familiar to the power elite of this beautiful capital, but whose everyday heroism has been the real story of our time.

I've asked them to come here in a slight breach of tradition because, rather than talk to you alone from the Oval Office, I want to say goodbye the way I governed: with the American people by my side.

First, I want to thank you for the extraordinary honor you have given me. To live in this house, to serve this Nation, to carry a few steps forward the torch first lit by George Washington and passed on in unbroken succession. And in a few days I will pass that torch on to the son of the man who passed it to me.

He is a good man from a family that has given three generations in service to the land we love. No one knows the challenges we will face in the years to come, but everyone must know that all Americans will stand united in support of our new President.

For two hundred and twelve years that has been the story of America. Our strength lies in our unity; brilliantly diverse people brought together not by a common race or a common religion or language or culture. But by a common dream. And that dream has been the blessed tie that has bound us, one to the other, as one people, one Nation, one common destiny.

But just a few short years ago those ties were frayed. It seems amazing to think about it now, but less than a decade ago serious scholars were writing of the inevitability of American decline. Politicians told us we were all in this alone; that We, The People, could accomplish nothing by common action; that somehow our government had become the enemy of our freedom.

But the American people knew better. They knew that our government was neither the problem nor the sole solution, but rather an instrument of our common will, built on the rock-solid foundation of our Nation's sacred text, the Constitution. And that Constitution calls us – each generation of Americans – “to form a more perfect Union.”

And so we did. Rather than surrender to the hollow voices that proclaimed defeat, we sought to renew the bonds between the government and the governed. And with dedication and determination, We, The People have truly worked wonders. We offered

opportunity to all, demanded responsibility from all, and worked to build a community of all Americans. And from the power of those simple principles, all else flowed.

We turned the worst recession since the Great Depression into the strongest, fairest, richest economy in the history of humanity. We turned the most colossal federal deficits of all time into the largest surplus ever recorded. We took on old and intractable problems of crime and dependency, ignorance and apathy, and made more progress in less time than even the most optimistic analysts thought possible. We stood strong for equality, for the strength of our diversity and for the simple proposition that we are all Americans, all children of God, and all entitled to opportunity and dignity. We summoned a new generation of young Americans to a season of service – and they answered the call. We took the values of ordinary Americans and made them the cornerstone of American leadership in the world. We took risks for peace, tried to bridge ancient hatreds, increased trade with our neighbors, and struck with awesome force to defend the innocent and punish tyrants.

And so the true legacy of our time lies not in programs or policies, but rather in the principle that, in every generation, this great Nation can and must renew itself. And that renewal must always come from the American people, flowing up to the person who lives in this great house, not the other way around. For when we trust the people, when we are truly the United States of America, we are unstoppable.

John Adams was the first President to live here, and 200 years ago, after his first night here, he wrote to his wife Abigail these words: “I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessing on this house, and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof.” Franklin Roosevelt so loved that prayer he had it etched into the marble over the fireplace in this room. It is a beautiful prayer, one that every occupant of this house should take to heart. But with all respect to Mr. Adams and Mr. Roosevelt, the key to the success of the American Experiment has never really been the men who have ruled under this roof. Rather, it has been the countless millions who live outside it. Their honesty, their wisdom, their decency and common sense has been the eternal key to our enduring greatness.

That has never been more true of any of my predecessors than it has been of me. And for that I want to personally and profoundly thank the American people. When I was the fatherless child of a widowed mother in a hidden corner of a small state, you gave me opportunity. When I was crazy enough to dream of serving in this office, you gave me a chance. When I was tired you gave me your strength. When I was uncertain, you gave me your wisdom. When I stumbled, when I sinned, you gave me your forgiveness. And when I was on the right path, fighting for you, you gave me your support.

The men – and one day women – who rule under this roof will never fully live up to Adams’ ideal etched in marble. This house for the next 200 years will know more bright days of triumph and dark nights of tragedy. Presidents for centuries will walk – or wheel – these halls, gaze at the portraits of the good and the great who came before them,

and seek inspiration. But if they are truly wise, they will find their greatest inspiration not from the people who have lived in this Mansion, but from the people who built it, sustain it, and make it the magical place it is.

My one, final plea to every future inhabitant of this wonderful house is this: You must always, always, trust the wisdom of the American people. The broader our faith in them, the better our Nation has been. From the early days when only white, male landowners could vote, African-Americans were three-fifths of a person and women couldn't own property, we have truly become a more perfect Union. A brutal and bloody Civil War gave us emancipation, and our Union was made more perfect. Courageous women marched for suffrage, and our Union was made more perfect. Black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic linked arms and marched to overcome racism, and our Union was made more perfect. Our gay sons and lesbian daughters are finally recognized for what they are -- our sons and our daughters -- and our Union is made more perfect. Trust the people, and you won't go wrong.

Let me depart as I arrived: Eight years ago I began the journey to this place on a hot summer's night with a pledge to dedicate myself and my Presidency to "those who do the work, pay the taxes, raise the kids" -- the hard-working people who have always been the soul of our democracy. And now, on this cold winter's night, I prepare to leave this house, and assume what truly is the highest office in the land: Citizen.

God bless you, and God bless America.



Jason Hackett <hackettj@kpe.com>

01/03/2001 02:47:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
cc: "Dori Berinstein (E-mail)" <dberinstein@oxygen.com>
Subject: FW: CPC: Copy for home page and legacy overview page

Josh,

Dori asked me to pass this along to you to get your comments/edits.

I'll call tomorrow morning to follow up.

Best,

Jason

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

From: Jason Hackett [mailto:hackettj@kpe.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2000 3:21 PM
To: Dori Berinstein (E-mail)
Cc: Coleen McKenna (E-mail); Julie Klappas
Subject: CPC: Copy for home page and legacy overview page

Dori,

Below please find our proposed copy for the Home Page and the Legacy Overview page (formerly known as the Legacy Landing page). We are eager to hear your comments

Best,

Jason

CPC: Home page copy

Welcome to the web site for the Clinton Presidential Center. This site, in conjunction with the Center currently being built in Little Rock, Arkansas, will showcase the legacy of the Clinton Administration as well as Bill Clinton's ongoing work with his Presidential Library and Foundation.

Since President Clinton had the honor of being the first president of the Internet age, this site will function as the first truly virtual Presidential Library. It will encourage users to search for information,

communicate through chats, create a dialogue and participate in moderated sessions on a wide variety of subjects.

Over time the site will continue to grow and evolve, and will not only serve as a hub for historical information on the Clinton administration, but also as an active home to policy research on issues confronting our nation and the world.

We encourage students, policy makers and anyone with an interest in President Clinton and his legacy to enjoy the site and join the Forum for discussions.

Legacy Overview Page Copy

The Administration of William Jefferson Clinton

President of the United States 1992 - 2000

"What you have to do is find out what you care about and try to apply yourself to it, and not live just with your memories."

---William Jefferson Clinton

The Clinton administration guided Americans through an age of extraordinary opportunity: a period that redefined the way we make a living, the way we relate to each other, and the way we relate to the rest of the world.

Throughout this period in our history, we as a nation experienced incredible triumphs and faced important challenges. These events will continue to grow in significance as we move into the 21st Century.

We invite you to take a glimpse into this collection of personal stories, photographs, and private letters chosen to signify an eight year legacy -- milestones representing a presidency of prosperity and hope.

Jason Hackett
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We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too.

-JFK-

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