

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Presidential Materials Division

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. Email	Laura M. Quinn to Donna Brazile (4 pages)	10/7/99	PRM

COLLECTION:

Gore Vice Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]

OA/Box Number: 700000

FOLDER TITLE:

[AIDS, Africa, ACT UP] [10/06/1999-12/16/1999]

2006-0003-F

SDB3

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Julia M. Payne@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 13:05:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: protest

TO: Jason H. Schechter (Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: wozniak_n (wozniak_n@a1@cd) (NSC)
READ: 8-OCT-1999 18:41:30.34

CC: bernstein_mj (bernstein_mj@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: suntum_m (suntum_m@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: olcott_e (olcott_e@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: jason h. schechter (jason h. schechter@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: barry j. toiv (barry j. toiv@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: dag vega (dag vega@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: anne m. edwards (anne m. edwards@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: brenda m. anders (brenda m. anders@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: megan c. moloney (megan c. moloney@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: elizabeth r. newman (elizabeth r. newman@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: julia m. payne (julia m. payne@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: mark d. neschis (mark d. neschis@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: nanda chitre (nanda chitre@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: mark a. kitchens (mark a. kitchens@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: dorinda a. salcido (dorinda a. salcido@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: sarah e. gegenheimer (sarah e. gegenheimer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

CC: nathan b. naylor
READ:NOT READ

(nathan b. naylor@ovp@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: sharon k. gill
READ:NOT READ

(sharon k. gill@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: patrick e. briggs
READ:NOT READ

(patrick e. briggs@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jennifer m. palmieri
READ:NOT READ

(jennifer m. palmieri@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: david c. leavy
READ:NOT READ

(david c. leavy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: joshua s. gottheimer
READ:NOT READ

(joshua s. gottheimer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: heather m. riley
READ:NOT READ

(heather m. riley@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: toby c. graff
READ:NOT READ

(toby c. graff@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: victoria l. valentine
READ:NOT READ

(victoria l. valentine@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: michael a. hammer
READ:NOT READ

(michael a. hammer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: ralph alswang
READ:NOT READ

(ralph alswang@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: sharon farmer
READ:NOT READ

(sharon farmer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: richard l. siewert
READ:NOT READ

(richard l. siewert@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jennifer h. smith
READ:NOT READ

(jennifer h. smith@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: erica s. lepping
READ:NOT READ

(erica s. lepping@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: karen c. burchard
READ:NOT READ

(karen c. burchard@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jenni r. engebretsen
READ:NOT READ

(jenni r. engebretsen@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: lindsey e. huff
READ:NOT READ

(lindsey e. huff@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: denver r. peacock
READ:NOT READ

(denver r. peacock@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: mark c. sheppard

(mark c. sheppard@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

CC: ann c. hertelendy (ann c. hertelendy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: matt gobush (matt gobush@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: key c. german (key c. german@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: james r. fallin (james r. fallin@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: lisa ferdinando (lisa ferdinando@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: james e. kennedy (james e. kennedy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 6-OCT-1999 13:03:00

it's about the recent ustr agreement reached with south africa regarding aids.
these same protestors may be at our dinner in nyc tomorrow.

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:45:09 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
bcc:
Subject: Re: protest

fyi they are from ACT UP

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:44:06 PM
Record Type: Record

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

500-600 AIDS advocacy people are marching our way in the next hour re: the
veep/africa.

Message Sent To: _____

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
WOZNIAK_N@A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD@VAXGTWY
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Sharon K. Gill/WHO/EOP@EOP
Patrick E. Briggs/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
David C. Leavy/NSC/EOP@EOP
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY
OLCOTT_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP@EOP
Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michael A. Hammer/NSC/EOP@EOP
Ralph Alswang/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sharon Farmer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen C. Burchard/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lindsey E. Huff/NSC/EOP@EOP
Denver R. Peacock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark C. Sheppard/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
Key C. German/WHO/EOP@EOP
James R. Fallin/NSC/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP

Message Copied To: _____

barry j. toiv/who/eop@eop
dag vega/who/eop@eop
anne m. edwards/who/eop@eop
brenda m. anders/who/eop@eop
megan c. moloney/who/eop@eop
wozniak_n@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy
elizabeth r. newman/who/eop@eop
julia m. payne/who/eop@eop
mark d. neschis/who/eop@eop
nanda chitre/who/eop@eop
mark a. kitchens/who/eop@eop
dorinda a. salcido/who/eop@eop

sarah e. gegenheimer/who/eop@eop
bernstein_mj@a1@cd@vaxgtwy
nathan b. naylor/ovp@ovp
sharon k. gill/who/eop@eop
patrick e. briggs/who/eop@eop
jennifer m. palmieri/who/eop@eop
david c. leavy/nsc/eop@eop
suntum_m@a1@cd@vaxgtwy
olcott_e@a1 @ cd @ vaxgtwy
joshua s. gottheimer/who/eop@eop
heather m. riley/who/eop@eop
toby c. graff/who/eop@eop
victoria l. valentine/who/eop@eop
michael a. hammer/nsc/eop@eop
ralph alswang/who/eop@eop
sharon farmer/who/eop@eop
richard l. siewert/who/eop@eop
jennifer h. smith/who/eop@eop
erica s. lepping/who/eop@eop
karen c. burchard/who/eop@eop
jenni r. engebretsen/who/eop@eop
lindsey e. huff/nsc/eop@eop
denver r. peacock/who/eop@eop
mark c. sheppard/who/eop@eop
ann c. hertelendy/who/eop@eop
matt gobush/nsc/eop@eop
key c. german/who/eop@eop
james r. fallin/nsc/eop@eop
lisa ferdinando/who/eop@eop
james e. kennedy/who/eop@eop

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 13:15:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: protest

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

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

CC: key c. german (CN=key c. german/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ann c. hertelendy (CN=ann c. hertelendy/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: denver r. peacock (CN=denver r. peacock/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jenni r. engebretsen (CN=jenni r. engebretsen/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: richard l. siewert (CN=richard l. siewert/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: victoria l. valentine (CN=victoria l. valentine/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: heather m. riley (CN=heather m. riley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: olcott_e@a1 (olcott_e@a1 @ cd @ vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: patrick e. briggs (CN=patrick e. briggs/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nathan b. naylor (CN=nathan b. naylor/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sarah e. gegenheimer (CN=sarah e. gegenheimer/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark a. kitchens (CN=mark a. kitchens/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark d. neschis (CN=mark d. neschis/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth r. newman (CN=elizabeth r. newman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: megan c. moloney (CN=megan c. moloney/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anne m. edwards (CN=anne m. edwards/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry j. toiv (CN=barry j. toiv/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james e. kennedy (CN=james e. kennedy/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james r. fallin (CN=james r. fallin/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: matt gobush (CN=matt gobush/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark c. sheppard (CN=mark c. sheppard/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lindsey e. huff (CN=lindsey e. huff/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: karen c. burchard (CN=karen c. burchard/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer h. smith (CN=jennifer h. smith/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: toby c. graff (CN=toby c. graff/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: suntum_m@a1@cd@vaxgtwy (suntum_m@a1@cd@vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer m. palmieri (CN=jennifer m. palmieri/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sharon k. gill (CN=sharon k. gill/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bernstein_mj@a1@cd@vaxgtwy (bernstein_mj@a1@cd@vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dorinda a. salcido (CN=dorinda a. salcido/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: julia m. payne (CN=julia m. payne/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wozniak_n@a1 (wozniak_n@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: brenda m. anders (CN=brenda m. anders/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: jason h. schechter (CN=jason h. schechter/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

it's about the recent ustr agreement reached with south africa regarding
aids. these same protestors may be at our dinner in nyc tomorrow.

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:45:09 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
bcc:
Subject: Re: protest

fyi they are from ACT UP

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:44:06 PM
Record Type: Record

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

500-600 AIDS advocacy people are marching our way in the next hour re: the
veep/africa.

Message Sent

To: _____
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP

Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
WOZNIAK_N@A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD@VAXGTWY
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Sharon K. Gill/WHO/EOP@EOP
Patrick E. Briggs/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
David C. Leavy/NSC/EOP@EOP
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY
OLCOTT_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP@EOP
Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michael A. Hammer/NSC/EOP@EOP
Ralph Alswang/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sharon Farmer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen C. Burchard/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lindsey E. Huff/NSC/EOP@EOP
Denver R. Peacock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark C. Sheppard/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
Key C. German/WHO/EOP@EOP
James R. Fallin/NSC/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP

Message Copied

To: _____

barry j. toiv/who/eop@eop
dag vega/who/eop@eop
anne m. edwards/who/eop@eop
brenda m. anders/who/eop@eop
megan c. moloney/who/eop@eop
wozniak_n@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy
elizabeth r. newman/who/eop@eop
julia m. payne/who/eop@eop
mark d. neschis/who/eop@eop
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dorinda a. salcido/who/eop@eop

sarah e. gegenheimer/who/eop@eop
bernstein_mj@a1@cd@vaxgtwy
nathan b. naylor/ovp@ovp
sharon k. gill/who/eop@eop
patrick e. briggs/who/eop@eop
jennifer m. palmieri/who/eop@eop
david c. leavy/nsc/eop@eop
suntum_m@a1@cd@vaxgtwy
olcott_e@a1 @ cd @ vaxgtwy
joshua s. gottheimer/who/eop@eop
heather m. riley/who/eop@eop
toby c. graff/who/eop@eop
victoria l. valentine/who/eop@eop
michael a. hammer/nsc/eop@eop
ralph alswang/who/eop@eop
sharon farmer/who/eop@eop
richard l. siewert/who/eop@eop
jennifer h. smith/who/eop@eop
erica s. lepping/who/eop@eop
karen c. burchard/who/eop@eop
jenni r. engebretsen/who/eop@eop
lindsey e. huff/nsc/eop@eop
denver r. peacock/who/eop@eop
mark c. sheppard/who/eop@eop
ann c. hertelendy/who/eop@eop
matt gobush/nsc/eop@eop
key c. german/who/eop@eop
james r. fallin/nsc/eop@eop
lisa ferdinando/who/eop@eop
james e. kennedy/who/eop@eop

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 13:52:08.00

SUBJECT: AIDS protest

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Kind of Jason to pass on info about activists marching on the VP, but the Day Book says this:

Noon. AIDS-SOUTH

AFRICA More than 1,000 AIDS activists from across the country organized by ACT UP Philadelphia hold a demonstration and march on the office of U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky because they say she uses the trading power of the U.S. to prevent developing countries from accessing lifesaving medicines via WTO-authorized trade practices.

Location: March leaves from Farragut Square, 17th and Eye Streets, NW., for the office of the USTR at 17th and G Streets, NW.

Contact: Paul Davis, 215-731-1844.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 12:46:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: protest

TO: Jason H. Schechter (Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: wozniak_n (wozniak_n@a1@cd) (NSC)
READ: 8-OCT-1999 18:41:23.00

CC: bernstein_mj (bernstein_mj@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: suntum_m (suntum_m@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: olcott_e (olcott_e@a1@cd) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

CC: barry j. toiv (barry j. toiv@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: dag vega (dag vega@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: anne m. edwards (anne m. edwards@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: brenda m. anders (brenda m. anders@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: megan c. moloney (megan c. moloney@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: elizabeth r. newman (elizabeth r. newman@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: julia m. payne (julia m. payne@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: mark d. neschis (mark d. neschis@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: nanda chitre (nanda chitre@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: mark a. kitchens (mark a. kitchens@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: dorinda a. salcido (dorinda a. salcido@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: sarah e. gegenheimer (sarah e. gegenheimer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: nathan b. naylor (nathan b. naylor@ovp@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

CC: sharon k. gill
READ:NOT READ

(sharon k. gill@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: patrick e. briggs
READ:NOT READ

(patrick e. briggs@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jennifer m. palmieri
READ:NOT READ

(jennifer m. palmieri@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: david c. leavy
READ:NOT READ

(david c. leavy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: joshua s. gottheimer
READ:NOT READ

(joshua s. gottheimer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: heather m. riley
READ:NOT READ

(heather m. riley@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: toby c. graff
READ:NOT READ

(toby c. graff@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: victoria l. valentine
READ:NOT READ

(victoria l. valentine@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: michael a. hammer
READ:NOT READ

(michael a. hammer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: ralph alswang
READ:NOT READ

(ralph alswang@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: sharon farmer
READ:NOT READ

(sharon farmer@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: richard l. siewert
READ:NOT READ

(richard l. siewert@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jennifer h. smith
READ:NOT READ

(jennifer h. smith@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: erica s. lepping
READ:NOT READ

(erica s. lepping@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: karen c. burchard
READ:NOT READ

(karen c. burchard@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: jenni r. engebretsen
READ:NOT READ

(jenni r. engebretsen@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: lindsey e. huff
READ:NOT READ

(lindsey e. huff@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: denver r. peacock
READ:NOT READ

(denver r. peacock@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: mark c. sheppard
READ:NOT READ

(mark c. sheppard@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

CC: ann c. hertelendy

(ann c. hertelendy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

CC: matt gobush (matt gobush@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: key c. german (key c. german@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: james r. fallin (james r. fallin@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: lisa ferdinando (lisa ferdinando@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: james e. kennedy (james e. kennedy@eop@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 6-OCT-1999 12:45:00

fyi they are from ACT UP

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:44:06 PM
Record Type: Record

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

500-600 AIDS advocacy people are marching our way in the next hour re: the
veep/africa.

Message Sent To: _____

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
WOZNIAK_N@A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD@VAXGTWY
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Sharon K. Gill/WHO/EOP@EOP
Patrick E. Briggs/WHO/EOP@EOP
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David C. Leavy/NSC/EOP@EOP
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY
OLCOTT_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Ralph Alswang/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lindsey E. Huff/NSC/EOP@EOP
Denver R. Peacock/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
Key C. German/WHO/EOP@EOP
James R. Fallin/NSC/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-OCT-1999 13:15:11.00

SUBJECT: Re: protest

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

CC: james e. kennedy (CN=james e. kennedy/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: james r. fallin (CN=james r. fallin/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: matt gobush (CN=matt gobush/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark c. sheppard (CN=mark c. sheppard/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: lindsey e. huff (CN=lindsey e. huff/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: karen c. burchard (CN=karen c. burchard/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer h. smith (CN=jennifer h. smith/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: toby c. graff (CN=toby c. graff/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: suntum_m@al@cd@vaxgtwy (suntum_m@al@cd@vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jennifer m. palmieri (CN=jennifer m. palmieri/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sharon k. gill (CN=sharon k. gill/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: bernstein_mj@al@cd@vaxgtwy (bernstein_mj@al@cd@vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: dorinda a. salcido (CN=dorinda a. salcido/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nanda chitre (CN=nanda chitre/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: julia m. payne (CN=julia m. payne/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: wozniak_n@a1 (wozniak_n@a1 @ cd @ lngtwy [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: brenda m. anders (CN=brenda m. anders/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: key c. german (CN=key c. german/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ann c. hertelendy (CN=ann c. hertelendy/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: denver r. peacock (CN=denver r. peacock/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: jenni r. engebretsen (CN=jenni r. engebretsen/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: richard l. siewert (CN=richard l. siewert/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: victoria l. valentine (CN=victoria l. valentine/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: heather m. riley (CN=heather m. riley/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: olcott_e@a1 (olcott_e@a1 @ cd @ vaxgtwy [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

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

CC: patrick e. briggs (CN=patrick e. briggs/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: nathan b. naylor (CN=nathan b. naylor/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sarah e. gegenheimer (CN=sarah e. gegenheimer/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark a. kitchens (CN=mark a. kitchens/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: mark d. neschis (CN=mark d. neschis/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: elizabeth r. newman (CN=elizabeth r. newman/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: megan c. moloney (CN=megan c. moloney/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: anne m. edwards (CN=anne m. edwards/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: barry j. toiv (CN=barry j. toiv/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
fyi they are from ACT UP

Jason H. Schechter
10/06/99 12:44:06 PM
Record Type: Record

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

500-600 AIDS advocacy people are marching our way in the next hour re: the
veep/africa.

Message Sent

To: _____
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
WOZNIAK_N@A1 @ CD @ LN GTWY
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SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY
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Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
Key C. German/WHO/EOP@EOP
James R. Fallin/NSC/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1999 15:24:44.00

SUBJECT: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

TO: Kenneth S. Baer (CN=Kenneth S. Baer/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (CN=Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Eli G. Attie/OVP on 10/07/99 03:24 PM

Richard Socarides @ EOP 10/07/99 09:52:25 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 10/07/99
09:52 AM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu

10/07/99 02:36:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

Reprint rights from Ann Northrop
annnorth@earthlink.net

AL GORE MAKES ME SICK

One thing about the glamorous life of the big-mouth is that, when campaign seasons roll around, you usually get invited to smallish private events assembled as "meetings" of candidates and "community leaders." These are not often substantive events. They are not the real meetings where positions and strategies on issues are really discussed and decided. Nor are they big public rallies where candidates shout at crowds. They're somewhere in between--symbolic events, really, meant to signify some communication between real, local people and a person who wants to "represent" them, although the real agenda has more to do with trying to recruit campaign volunteers, endorsements and money.

The presidential race is now pretty hot and New York holds one of next year's most important primaries on March 7th, so we are beginning to

experience what will soon seem like an insufferable onslaught by the candidates, of both the Republican and Democratic parties. And then there's the Senate race. (Get out now, while you still can! The Brooklyn Museum is only the beginning! Or actually the middle!)

In the last couple of weeks, I have been in "private" meetings with Bill Bradley (about 40 of us in the livingroom of Councilmember Ronnie Eldridge) and Al Gore (about 30 in an empty ballroom at the Grand Hyatt, no chairs). I feel compelled to share my experience of these meetings with you.

Bradley was first. I'm not a big Bradley fan. A while ago, I even got myself to the Barnes & Noble at Union Square, where he was doing a talk and book signing, so I could yell at him in public for voting for the heinous Defense of Marriage Act, and when I met him at Ronnie's I introduced myself as the person who had done that. He remembered. And marriage rights turned out to be what most of the room wanted to talk about.

After going around individually meeting most of the guests, Bradley addressed the group for about 15 minutes, bragging about his support for people of all sexual orientations serving openly in the military, describing in detail how he had forced George Will into admitting the only reason he had for exclusion was "unit cohesion," speaking intelligently and convincingly of his deliberate decision to take strong, overt stands on "gay issues" for his campaign, supporting domestic partner benefits, avoiding the marriage question. It was a pretty impressive little speech, delivered in a human, conversational tone.

The questions started on marriage. He gave his now-stock answer that he has decided to respect those who "view marriage as a sacrament" and not support gay marriage, but support equal benefits. He also said that while he wasn't backing off his pro DOMA vote, he is opposed to the California anti-same sex marriage Knight initiative because it would be "divisive" and might "promote violence." That's when I, in a semi-controlled way, lost it. I had been hoping I could question him about something else, but this was too much. I told him he had personally insulted us by voting for DOMA, had done exactly what he was claiming he was afraid of with Knight, was intellectually bankrupt for trying to defend that, was missing the point that same-sex marriages are performed now by religious leaders, could be arguing for the elimination of all civil marriage or could at least open the question of same-sex marriage for audiences to consider. No response. But others pursued different parts of this and we ended up educating him to the fact that domestic partner benefits, as currently conferred, are a woefully inadequate substitute for the benefits supplied by marriage, and he ended up agreeing to support virtually full equality--all rights and responsibilities of marriage applied equally to same-sex couples. Not good enough for those like me who would really prefer to eliminate a hierarchical system of privilege for couples, but a step forward. And he turned this around a week or so later into a full-throated speech to a Human Rights Campaign dinner in Michigan where he announced his support for this much broader sweep of rights, which then got noticed by The New York Times.

Bradley also said he'd eventually let us serve openly in the military, admitted too cheerily that he knows nothing about transgender issues (Clinton said the same thing in his recent meeting with gay and lesbian elected officials), still thinks sexual orientation should be included in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and referred to gay staff members. I came away fairly impressed by his level of commitment, but not impressed

by what is supposed to be his great intelligence.

And then I met Al Gore. Oh my God! And to think I've defended this guy as reasonable, educable and probably more progressive than Clinton. The first problem was the meeting itself, which turned out not to be a group of gay people (as we had originally thought) but instead a hodgepodge of local Democratic liberal and not-so-liberal politicians who could be rounded up on short notice to hang around a little with the Vice President. I thought it was a pathetic disaster, although the loyalists in the room would give you a more positive version. Should I give him credit for immediately agreeing, when asked, to hold a meeting specifically with local gay types? No. That should have been thought of long ago. And since he's lied about his willingness to meet with AIDS activists about drugs for poor countries, why should I believe this promise was sincere?

Here was the worst moment, which so disgusted and traumatized me that it took me hours to recover. When he did the initial walk around to introduce himself to each person, I introduced myself as having run against him in 1996 as the vice presidential candidate of the AIDS Cure Party. Then I said, "Unfortunately, my running mate, Steve Michael, is now dead of AIDS..." And Gore went "Oh, no. Oh, I'm so sorry." And he grabbed me in a big hug! It was awful! I wanted to shove him away and say "Get off of me!" Instead, I tried to finish my sentence by saying "...and I have lots of things to talk to you about." And he said, "Oh, yes, of course. Get her name and number. I want to follow up on this!" Suffice it to say that I'm keeping my lonely vigil by the phone.

When asked about AIDS drugs for South Africa, he said "Taken care of. And, by the way, I'm a little annoyed they came after me when I was the one who tried to stop the pharmaceutical companies." Yeah, right. "And I'm against DOMA and against the Knight initiative." Well, actually, you told the Advocate you had no position on Knight, and then Bradley came out against it and then you did, too. "And I argued against 'don't ask, don't tell.'" Not publicly, you didn't.

Okay, here's my current assessment. Bradley's far better than Gore. Bradley's a human being who can hold a conversation. Gore is a phony liar who would probably be good on most of our issues but certainly can't be trusted. Bradley would help us move forward, but would still hold back some. George Bush makes lovely speeches but is likely to be much meaner and more dangerous than his father. Stay tuned for further developments.

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Message Sent

To: _____

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP

Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP
Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP
Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-OCT-1999 09:52:41.00

SUBJECT: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 10/07/99
09:52 AM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu

10/07/99 02:36:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

Reprint rights from Ann Northrop

annnorth@earthlink.net

AL GORE MAKES ME SICK

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Presidential Materials Division

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. Email	Laura M. Quinn to Donna Brazile (4 pages)	10/7/99	PRM

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COLLECTION:

Gore Vice Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]

OA/Box Number: 700000

FOLDER TITLE:

[AIDS, Africa, ACT UP] [10/06/1999-12/16/1999]

2006-0003-F

SDB3

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President
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concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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South Africa/AIDS/IPR

TALKING POINTS

- We recognize the serious health care crisis in South Africa and we appreciate that the government of South Africa is trying to improve access to quality health care for its people.
- This is a goal we and the entire Administration fully endorse and support. We believe that this goal can be achieved while promoting adequate and effective patent protection for pharmaceutical products.
- Our own goal is to chart a course that assists in improving access to affordable medicines, while not freezing the financial incentives that fuel continued research and production of new drugs.
- We believe that both of these goals are achievable, and we have been working with South Africa to ensure that the Medicines Act will be TRIPS-consistent.
- We were concerned about provisions in the Medicines Act that would have granted the Health Minister broad unspecified powers to abrogate patent rights for pharmaceuticals and to permit parallel imports.
- The South African Medicines Act does not provide for any of these conditions and no regulations have been issued that would ensure that the TRIPS Agreement's requirements would be met.
- After dialogue with South African officials through the mechanism of the Council of the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, we have now identified common ground with respect to South Africa's implementation of the Medicines Act. South Africa has provided assurances that, as it moves vigorously forward to bring improved health care to its citizens, it will do so in a manner consistent with international commitments and that fully protects intellectual property rights.
- This understanding will enable us to set aside this issue from our bilateral trade agenda.
- Please see attached press release on this issue.

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00 TEXT:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Executive Office of the President

Washington, D.C.

20508

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< HR>

99 - 76

For Immediate Release Contact: TOM TRIPP

September 17, 1999 Helaine Klasky

Amy Stilwell

U.S. - South Africa Understanding on Intellectual Property

United States Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky today announced that the Governments of the United States and South Africa have come to an understanding with respect to South Africa's urgent need to provide better, more affordable health care while ensuring that intellectual property rights are protected. This understanding was reached working through the mechanism of the Council of the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA).

"The Government of South Africa is battling a very serious AIDS pandemic," stated Ambassador Barshefsky. "The United States Government fully supports President Mbeki and his Government in their effort to combat this problem and is committed to do whatever it can to help.

Both Governments also have reaffirmed their shared objective of fully protecting intellectual property rights, including their commitment to comply with the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPS Agreement). They recognized that this Agreement is designed to ensure high levels of intellectual property protection while enabling governments to address national social needs.

Between these shared commitments, the two governments have identified common ground with respect to South Africa's implementation of its so-called "Medicines Act." "The United States very much appreciates South Africa's assurance that, as it moves vigorously forward to bring improved health care to its citizens, it will do so in a manner consistent with international commitments and that fully protects intellectual property rights," continued Ambassador Barshefsky. "This will enable us to set aside this issue from our bilateral trade agenda. Moreover, once GSP is re-authorized by Congress, new GSP benefits granted to South Africa in June 1998 will be implemented."

Ambassador Barshefsky also welcomed a September 9 announcement by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of South Africa that it will suspend litigation over the Medicines Act. Barshefsky observed: "I am hopeful that this suspension, coupled with progress made between our two governments, will enable all interested parties to develop together the best possible approach to addressing this serious situation, while protecting important intellectual property rights."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen E. Kaufmann (CN=Karen E. Kaufmann/OU=OA/O=EOP [OA])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-NOV-1999 12:09:28.00

SUBJECT: ARTICLES

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here they are.

If there is a problem, please let me know. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

Copyright 1999 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

September 18, 1999, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 8; Column 6; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 700 words

HEADLINE: South Africa And U.S. End Dispute Over Drugs

BYLINE: By STEVEN LEE MYERS

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Sept. 17

BODY:

The United States and South Africa have reached an agreement aimed at resolving a looming trade dispute over the production of patented drugs to treat AIDS, the Administration announced today.

The United States trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, announced that South Africa had pledged to abide by World Trade Organization rules when it enacts a new law intended to make it easier to import and produce the drugs locally at lower costs.

The United States, in turn, pledged to drop its demands that South Africa ease parts of the law that had prompted a legal challenge by American and international pharmaceutical companies that blocked the law.

Ms. Barshefsky also indicated the Administration would step back from a review process that could have led to trade sanctions against South Africa.

Although the dispute involved arcane, complex trade and patent practices, it generated considerable attention because advocates for AIDS patients have staged noisy protests at several campaign appearances by Vice President Al Gore, including the speech in June when he officially announced his candidacy.

Mr. Gore became a focus because meetings with South Africa's President, Thabo Mbeki, and the advocates blamed him for Ms. Barshefsky's tough trade stance against South Africa.

Protesters said that Mr. Gore was the Clinton Administration's point man in helping the pharmaceutical industry make money off AIDS drugs. About 300 protesters gathered in Philadelphia in June to chant "Gore's greed kills!"

"The Vice President is pleased this issue has been resolved," a spokesman, Thomas M. Rosshirt, said. "He is eager to continue his work with President Mbeki to confront the crisis of AIDS in Africa and around the world."

The law at the heart of the issue was passed in 1997 with the hopes of giving South Africa's AIDS patients access to less expensive versions of drugs to treat the AIDS virus, which inflicts an estimated 6 million of the country's 44 million people.

PAGE 2

The New York Times, September 18, 1999

The law would apply to all medicines, but the focus of the dispute has been on AIDS since AIDS drugs are so expensive that they are out of reach of most South Africans.

A coalition of American, European and other pharmaceutical companies have challenged the law in South African courts, saying it infringed on their pharmaceutical patents.

The most contentious parts of the law involved two provisions to lower the price of AIDS drugs. The first would allow the import of commercial drugs from third countries where they are available at a lower cost, a practice known as parallel importing.

The second, called compulsory licensing, would allow the South African Government to license local companies to make generic versions of the drugs.

The World Trade Organization allows both practices under certain conditions, but the pharmaceutical companies, backed by the Administration, opposed them.

An American trade official said today that the law was written too broadly and could allow abuses; the official said the Administration was willing to back down from its position now that South Africa has pledged in a letter to strictly abide by the trade organization's conditions.

Eric L. Sawyer, a spokesman for Act-Up, the advocacy group that has been organizing the protests against Mr. Gore, welcomed the decision, calling it a concession by the Administration that was "a positive step" toward making AIDS drugs more accessible.

"It shows Vice President Gore has been listening to us," he said.

The agreement announced today does not resolve the ultimate status of the law, which has not taken effect pending the pharmaceutical companies' legal challenge.

Last week the companies announced they would suspend their challenge and seek a negotiated settlement. South Africa's Health Minister, Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, has said the country was considering redrafting the law.

"I am hopeful that this suspension, coupled with progress made between our two governments, will enable all interested parties to develop the best possible approach to addressing this serious situation, while protecting international property rights," Ms. Barshefsky said in announcing today's agreement.

http://www.nytimes.com

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAGE 3

The New York Times, September 18, 1999

LOAD-DATE: September 18, 1999

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

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<HEAD>

<TITLE>Dow Jones Interactive Publications Library</TITLE>

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<I>Technology & Health

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<I>
U.S., South Africa
End Trade Battle
Over

AIDS Drugs </I>

<I>

By Bob Davis </I>

<I>09/20/1999</I>

<I>The Wall Street Journal

</I>

Page B6

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WASHINGTON -- The U.S. and South Africa ended their trade battle over

AIDS drugs , relieving a major headache for Vice President Al Gore.<P>

<P>

Under the agreement, which was largely settled on South Africa's terms, South Africa agreed that it won't apply a new pharmaceuticals law in a way that violates international agreements on intellectual

property. South African officials had regularly said they hadn't any intention of violating their obligations but hadn't confirmed the pledge in writing.<P>

<P>

In late 1997, South Africa passed a law to cut the price of drugs to treat AIDS, which is ravaging the country. But it permitted two controversial practices. One, called parallel importing, is a form of "gray market" retailing. Importers would buy drugs from the cheapest sources available, whether or not manufacturers give their approval. The other, called compulsory licensing, would let the South African government license local companies to produce cheaper versions of drugs whose patents are held by multinational companies. South Africa has yet to publish regulations detailing how it will carry out the practices in question.<P>

<P>

Initially, U.S. trade negotiators pressured South Africa to repeal the law. South African health and trade officials resisted, and their cause was taken up by AIDS activists in the U.S. Those activists have dogged Vice President Gore at campaign appearances around the country, chanting "Gore's greed kills."<P>

<P>

The criticism outraged Mr. Gore and his aides, who had long been trying to mediate the dispute. The vice president is the U.S. head of a commission that oversees U.S.-South Africa relations.<P>

<P>

Mr. Gore pressed U.S. trade officials to work out a deal, and his aides have been checking weekly on the progress of the talks, said administration officials. The vice president wanted the matter settled before he meets with South African President Thabo Mbeki in New York on Thursday.<P>

<P>

Despite his efforts, Mr. Gore didn't take any credit for the deal. Rather, his office released a statement saying, "The vice president is pleased the issue has been resolved and he is eager to continue working with President Mbeki and others to confront the issue of AIDS in Africa."<P>

<P>

A spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, which had recently suspended a lawsuit challenging the South African law, said the group "applauded the statements" that South Africa would follow international agreements.<P>

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===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:53:28.00

SUBJECT: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:53 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 10/07/99 09:52:25 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

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09:52 AM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu
10/07/99 02:36:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:
Subject: Ann Northrop compares Bradley and Gore

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annnorth@earthlink.net

AL GORE MAKES ME SICK

One thing about the glamorous life of the big-mouth is that, when campaign seasons roll around, you usually get invited to smallish private events assembled as "meetings" of candidates and "community leaders." These are not often substantive events. They are not the real meetings where positions and strategies on issues are really discussed and decided. Nor are they big public rallies where candidates shout at crowds. They're somewhere in between--symbolic events, really, meant to signify some communication between real, local people and a person who wants to "represent" them, although the real agenda has more to do with trying to recruit campaign volunteers, endorsements and money.

The presidential race is now pretty hot and New York holds one of next year's most important primaries on March 7th, so we are beginning to experience what will soon seem like an insufferable onslaught by the candidates, of both the Republican and Democratic parties. And then there's the Senate race. (Get out now, while you still can! The Brooklyn

Museum is only the beginning! Or actually the middle!)

In the last couple of weeks, I have been in "private" meetings with Bill Bradley (about 40 of us in the livingroom of Councilmember Ronnie Eldridge) and Al Gore (about 30 in an empty ballroom at the Grand Hyatt, no chairs). I feel compelled to share my experience of these meetings with you.

Bradley was first. I'm not a big Bradley fan. A while ago, I even got myself to the Barnes & Noble at Union Square, where he was doing a talk and book signing, so I could yell at him in public for voting for the heinous Defense of Marriage Act, and when I met him at Ronnie's I introduced myself as the person who had done that. He remembered. And marriage rights turned out to be what most of the room wanted to talk about.

After going around individually meeting most of the guests, Bradley addressed the group for about 15 minutes, bragging about his support for people of all sexual orientations serving openly in the military, describing in detail how he had forced George Will into admitting the only reason he had for exclusion was "unit cohesion," speaking intelligently and convincingly of his deliberate decision to take strong, overt stands on "gay issues" for his campaign, supporting domestic partner benefits, avoiding the marriage question. It was a pretty impressive little speech, delivered in a human, conversational tone.

The questions started on marriage. He gave his now-stock answer that he has decided to respect those who "view marriage as a sacrament" and not support gay marriage, but support equal benefits. He also said that while he wasn't backing off his pro DOMA vote, he is opposed to the California anti-same sex marriage Knight initiative because it would be "divisive" and might "promote violence." That's when I, in a semi-controlled way, lost it. I had been hoping I could question him about something else, but this was too much. I told him he had personally insulted us by voting for DOMA, had done exactly what he was claiming he was afraid of with Knight, was intellectually bankrupt for trying to defend that, was missing the point that same-sex marriages are performed now by religious leaders, could be arguing for the elimination of all civil marriage or could at least open the question of same-sex marriage for audiences to consider. No response. But others pursued different parts of this and we ended up educating him to the fact that domestic partner benefits, as currently conferred, are a woefully inadequate substitute for the benefits supplied by marriage, and he ended up agreeing to support virtually full equality--all rights and responsibilities of marriage applied equally to same-sex couples. Not good enough for those like me who would really prefer to eliminate a hierarchical system of privilege for couples, but a step forward. And he turned this around a week or so later into a full-throated speech to a Human Rights Campaign dinner in Michigan where he announced his support for this much broader sweep of rights, which then got noticed by The New York Times.

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To: _____

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Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP

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Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 10:29:08.00

SUBJECT: ACT UP - World AIDS Day

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

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

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

TEXT:

PILLS COST PENNIES * GREED COSTS LIVES

Washington, DC, USA: Tuesday, November 30

press conference * march * protest * civil disobedience
events start at noon * locations to be announced

Free buses leave Philadelphia 8 am SHARP * Broad and Walnut Streets
reserve your seat: 215-731-1844 -- jdavids@critpath.org

On the eve of World AIDS Day, join ACT UP Philadelphia, the HealthGAP coalition, and hundreds of other people with HIV and AIDS activists as we call on the US government to cease blocking access to lifesaving medication worldwide.

We will hold a press conference and rally, and hold a short march to link the Clinton Administration to their drug company cronies (detail to be revealed shortly).

Activists around the world will be speaking out on November 30 and December 1 to demand an end to deliberate roadblocks to lifesaving medications perpetrated by the Clinton/Gore administration and greedy drug companies that would rather let millions die than reveal the truth -- drugs are cheap.

**** In the past 6 months, activists in the United States and South Africa forced the US Government to stop harrassing South Africa for their goal of producing affordable HIV/AIDS medication. But US AIDS Czar Thurman says

that pressure against all other countries will be judged on a "case-by-case" basis -- how many more will die in Africa, in Asia, in Central and Latin America as the Administration continues heavy-handed trade sanctions? ****

Put the WORLD back into World AIDS Day -- join us in Washington to hold our government and multinational drug companies accountable for putting profits before lives!

Can't come to DC? Contact us for a World AIDS Day Education and Action Kit

for your local commemorations... for more information, contact
jdavids@critpath.org

Julie Davids #####
ACT UP Philadelphia #####
jdavids@critpath.org

Lives must become more valuable than drug company profits.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:44:18.00

SUBJECT: Commentary: HRC and Al Gore

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:44 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 07/26/99 10:08:03 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP, Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP@OVP,
jtrammel@hillandknowlton.com
cc:
Subject:Commentary: HRC and Al Gore

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 07/26/99
10:07 AM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu
07/26/99 12:54:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:
Subject: Commentary: HRC and Al Gore

Forwarded Message From: GHunt1234@aol.com

I was amused to hear Elizabeth Birch state that while Mr. Bradley had voted all the right ways on gay and lesbian issues while in office, he &is not a stand-out 8 on gay and lesbian issues." Bill Bradley may not be the answer,
but if we are going to make comparisons let's compare him to the Clinton/Gore administration: Giving Gore a free ride hardly benefits our community. Remember and consider this:

Clinton/Gore Administration signed legislation denying HIV+ service members health benefits after leaving the service despite their publicly stated opposition to such legislation (it was later repealed).

Clinton/Gore Administration promised a White House Conference on HIV/AIDS once they got elected. It wasn't until the fourth year of their first term that they got around to it. Meanwhile, the Administration has White House Conferences on . . . Tourism.

More Service Members are kicked out annually from the Service for being

Homosexual now than before the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy as a result of drastic increases in witch hunts.

Clinton/Gore declined to attend the 1993 March on Washington for Gay, Lesbian and Transgendered Rights.

AIDS activist protested Reagan's White House policies on HIV/AIDS by sitting in silent protest on Pennsylvania Avenue. Clinton/Gore merely closed Pennsylvania Avenue.

Clinton/Gore administration signed Congressional legislation that restricted Domestic Partner benefits authorized by the DC city council.

Clinton/Gore administration signed Congressional legislation that forbid needle exchange programs in the District of Columbia even though City Council passed such legislation.

Clinton/Gore administration declined to file a "friend of the Court" brief challenging Colorado's Amendment 2, the amendment that would forbid state and local governments in Colorado from ever considering laws protecting gays and lesbians by stating there is no Constitution federal interest in the case. The Supreme Court disagreed and overturned the homophobic legislation.

In *RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, et al. v. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION et al.*, the Clinton/Gore administration defended two provisions of the Communications Decency Act of 1996 that were later overturned by the Supreme Court.

The Clinton/Gore Presidential Advisory Council in 1996 called on the White House to show "greater courage and leadership" in taking steps to prevent HIV transmission and to protect people with the virus from discrimination according to reports in The New York Times.

Clinton/Gore promised an all out 'Manhattan-project' research effort to find a cure for AIDS. After 7 years and thousands dead, the only Manhattan project is Hillary Rodham's trips to New York.

After 1992 promises for a powerful AIDS CZAR to lead this nation's war on AIDS, Clinton/Gore set up a powerless AIDS Policy Office that serves mainly as a public relations bureau for the White House.

Clinton/Gore fired Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders for saying that masturbation is safe sex.

Clinton/Gore have performed practically no oversight as millions of AIDS dollars have been misused and embezzled by AIDS Fat Cats and Clinton/Gore political supporters, including Puerto Rican Governor Pedro Rossello (Gore's reported choice to head HHS)

Clinton/Gore signed into law the Defense of Marriage Act in 1996, citing "moral" objections to same-sex marriage, and ran boasting campaign ads in 1996.

Clinton/Gore retreated from support of needle exchange, condemning tens of thousands of IDUs, their partners, and their children, to death.

Clinton/Gore signed into law travel restrictions and an immigration ban for HIV+ non-citizens, resulting in deportations, boarder checks, and keeping hundreds of HIV-infected Haitians fleeing repression confined in squalid detention camps, until a court ordered their release.

After promising to support universal health care in their 1992 campaign, Clinton/Gore offered a reform plan in 1993 which was a gift to the largest insurance companies. Clinton/Gore's "managed care" proposal would have excluded many Americans and offered "high-risk" communities inferior care. Clinton/Gore and Hillary Rodham continue to lead the fight against a single-payer, Canadian-style system.

Clinton/Gore oppose sick and dying patient's use of medical marijuana -- and have directed the Department of Justice to block the enactment of DC's Initiative 59, a medical marijuana ballot measure.

Clinton/Gore signed into law the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, eliminating financial relief for millions of children and thousands of people with AIDS.

Clinton/Gore's Antiterrorism Act weakened habeas corpus rules, allowing secret evidence to be entered in certain court cases, and authorized more than double the number of wiretaps of the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Clinton/Gore dropped nominee Lani Guinere to the nation's top civil rights post, because of her support for proportional representation and other electoral strategies that would grant queers and other minorities increased representation in government.

The Clinton Administration, under Gore's lead, now defends the "right" of corporate drug profiteers to impose name-brand prices on nations like South Africa, India, and Thailand, where the epidemic has devastated populations too poor to afford expensive drugs.

I'm not sure who the best candidate is yet, but I think an early, automatic embracement of Al Gore is misguided, counterproductive and hardly provides us with leverage to effect social policy and real change. It's just another example, in my opinion, of how HRC is so out of touch with our community.

Below is Mubarak S. Dahir's article in the July 22-28 issue of the Boston's Bay Windows regarding Al Gore and HRC. Thanks to Michael Petrelis for forwarding it.

July 22 - July 28, 1999
Bay Windows
Boston, MA

Hey, Mr. Gore, not so fast! Buy me a drink first!
by Mubarak S. Dahir

It ,s 16 months before the next presidential election, but as a gay

voter, I ,m already bored.

In many ways, a recently-held gay and lesbian fund-raiser for Al Gore, headed by wife Tipper, reflected a lot of the frustrations I already feel, and am sure will only intensify as the election draws closer.

Historically, 16 months prior to a presidential election is too early for voters of any ilk to be interested, much less bored. But in today ,s political climate, it ,s never too early. News reports show that front runners in both parties have already raised about a gazillion bucks for their presidential campaigns. Indeed, raising all that money is precisely what has allowed some of them, such as Texas Governor George W. Bush, to be anointed a front runner. And Democratic front runner Al Gore has not only raised a truck-load of money, he ,s apparently already spent a lot of it, too.

Which only means, of course, that the veep ,s gotta , get out there and raise even more. And that ,s exactly what wife Tipper was doing in mid July in Washington at a fund-raising event the Associated Press dubbed the capital ,s first presidential fundraiser aimed at gay and lesbian voters.

Tipper told a clap-happy audience that &all people, regardless of sexual orientation, should be able to be a part of a loving relationship in a family without fear of recrimination or discrimination. 8 She promised if elected president, her husband would &fight for your dreams. 8 Quickly catching what could have turned into a political faux pax, she corrected herself by adding he would &fight for our dreams. 8 Tipper picked up an estimated \$150,000 in change at the fund-raiser.

On the surface, the event and the words of the Second Lady seem as if they should be encouraging to gays and lesbians: We ,re considered important enough to be courted early on in the political process, and everything that Tipper said was applause-approved. And, hey, the ridiculous sums of money it takes to get elected in this country is independent of the question of gay and lesbian rights, so better to be a part of it than left out, right?

My worry is that, despite the appearances, gay and lesbian voters are going to be left out anyway.

For example, while everything Tipper said at the event may have been given a thumbs up, not everything her husband is saying and doing deserves the same. For example, Tipper cleverly used the word &family 8 in addressing gay and lesbian relationships. But her husband has already said he does not believe gay and lesbian unions deserve the same status as heterosexual marriages. As soon as I heard the words fall out of Tipper ,s mouth, I couldn ,t help but be cynical that this was jut another example of the husband-and-wife team playing good cop-bad cop and sending coded messages to different audiences: Al trying to assure his hetero masses he ,s not a leftist loony; Tipper trying to assuage the gay and lesbian true believers that she and the presidential wanna-be will not forsake them.

Sure, the game is nothing new, especially for gay and lesbian voters so taken for granted by a Democratic party that, despite the Log Cabin Republicans, still basks in the reality that the majority of us as gay and lesbian voters have little alternate to the party of donkeys, even if some of them are jackasses.

You ,d think maybe we could at least be as smart as the religious Right when it comes to influencing politicians in our default political party. Here ,s what the Right does: They know that, in a general election, the politicians are going to move to the center, to appeal to as many people as possible. So they concentrate their efforts in the primaries, pushing the debate further and further right on the topics that matter most to them.

But we ,re just so dang-gone pleased to be invited to raise money for the next potential president, we don ,t even make them court our votes, even this far ahead in the dance. To wit: Elizabeth Birch, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign, was at Al Gore ,s fund-raiser, listed as a contributor at the &gold level. 8 Of course, she denied this meant that the Human Rights Campaign would endorse Gore automatically * it ,s way too early for that. But when a reporter asked her about Bill Bradley, the former New Jersey Senator and Al Gore ,s only possible rival for the party ,s nomination, she said that while Mr. Bradley had voted all the right ways on gay and lesbian issues while in office, he &is not a stand-out 8 on gay and lesbian issues.

As if there are so many others who are knocking themselves over to win presidential nominations by standing out as the candidate of choice for gay and lesbian voters.

There is little doubt in my mind that the Human Rights Campaign * and the vast majority of other gay and lesbian political and activist groups * will end up backing Gore. Gore won ,t have to concede anything, whether it ,s about gay marriage or cheap generic drugs to help people with AIDS in South Africa. He won ,t have to cede any points, because gay and lesbian voters, and the organizations that represent them, won ,t even ask him any hard questions. They ,ll just provide the polite applause, thank you.

That ,s why I ,m already bored: It ,s still so early, and I already feel like Al ,s the guy who comes up to you in a bar and asks to take you home and fuck you, without even buying you a drink.

(Mubarak Dahir ,s e-mail address is MubarakDah@aol.com.)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:45:13.00

SUBJECT: FW: Solid editorial (to share) from Springfield, IL

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:45 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 07/30/99 12:20:50 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:FW: Solid editorial (to share) from Springfield, IL

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 07/30/99
12:19 PM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale@AIDSAction.org>
07/30/99 11:24:09 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: FW: Solid editorial (to share) from Springfield, IL

>
>EDITORIAL
> Group off base in blaming Gore for Africa's AIDS crisis
>
> 07/07/1999
> The State Journal-Register Springfield, IL
> M1,M2
> Page 7
> (Copyright 1999)
>
> As if Al Gore didn't have enough to worry about in his budding
>presidential bid, protesters
> have been interrupting his speeches by chanting and waving crude
>banners. Their cause is
> good, but like dogs barking up the wrong tree, they are chanting up the
>wrong politician.
>
> The activists are affiliated with ACT UP, a militantly anti-AIDS group
>that has a long reputation
> for loud and disruptive impatience with anyone who fails to move quick

>as a bunny to let them
> have their way.
>
> Besides being vice president, Al Gore also co-chairs the U.S.- South
>African Binational
> Commission. The AIDS activists are enflamed by a State Department
>report to Congress that
> says the commission led a "campaign" to stop South Africa from making
>low-cost generic
> AIDS drugs available to its 3.2 million HIV-infected people.
>
> South Africa's problem is economic. HIV drugs can cost \$500 a week,
>which is about what
> the average sub-Saharan African worker makes in a year. As a result,
>sub-Saharan Africa has 70
> percent of the new HIV cases but less than 1 percent of the AIDS drugs
>produced in the
> world.
>
> That cost could be greatly reduced in South Africa, if South African
>companies could be
> licensed to produce generic versions of the drugs for domestic use. In
>that spirit, former
> President Nelson Mandela's government passed the nation's 1997
>Medicines Act, which
> would enable South African pharmaceutical companies to ignore overseas
>patents and make
> lower-cost generic versions of AIDS drugs.
>
> In response, pharmaceutical companies sued the South African
>government, claiming the
> Medicines Act violates American and World Trade Organization laws that
>protect drug
> companies from having their patents violated abroad.
>
> The ACT UP protesters claim Gore has sided with the drug companies, but
>there's another
> side to that story. Internal memos between Gore and U.S. Trade Rep.
>Charlene Barshefsky
> show that Gore opposed efforts by American drug companies to pressure
>the Clinton
> administration to escalate threats of trade sanctions against South
>Africa.
>
> The vice president "understands the urgency of South Africa's AIDS
>plight and supports efforts
> to make health care more affordable," a Gore spokesman told me. Gore
>also has no objection
> to South Africa's call for domestic AIDS-drug production, "provided it
>is in alignment with" the
> WTO's trade and intellectual property agreements.
>
> Gore, aware that the issue means a lot to two important Democratic
>constituencies, gays and
> blacks, raised legitimate concerns last August with Thabo Mbeki, now
>South Africa's
> president. Gore wanted clarifications of the law and began to iron out
>differences over
> international trade policies.
>

> Gore charged that the South African law is too vague in its attempt to
> both answer public
> health needs and protect drug companies.
>
> That's a valid concern that even is shared by South African drug
> companies, who joined the
> foreign companies' suit against their government out of fear for their
> own patent protections.
>
> Even among those who say the drug firms charge too much, Gore has
> defenders.
>
> "Drug overpricing is the real culprit, not Gore," says Daniel Zingale,
> executive director of AIDS
> Action, a national lobbying organization. "Gore's overall record has
> been good and we hope he
> will do more on the global AIDS crisis."
>
> AIDS activists also have criticized Gore for supporting the African
> Growth and Opportunity
> Act, sponsored by Rep. Philip M. Crane, R-Ill., which encourages more
> trade with sub-Saharan
> Africa but makes no mention of the AIDS crisis.
>
> Rep. Jesse L. Jackson Jr., D-Ill., has denounced the Crane bill as
> "NAFTA for Africa" and has
> offered an alternative bill that would, among other major moves,
> prevent America from
> applying sanctions to any sub-Saharan African nations trying to make
> AIDS drugs widely
> available.
>
> Unfortunately for Jackson, there is almost no chance that today's
> conservative Republican
> Congress is going to vote for a trade bill as liberal as his, which
> also calls for broad job
> protections for African workers and debt forgiveness for African
> governments.
>
> That's a big reason why the Crane bill is backed by a bipartisan
> coalition that includes key
> African leaders Rep. Charles Rangel, D- N.Y., ranking Democrat on the
> House Ways and
> Means Committee, and, not insignificantly, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson
> Sr., Clinton's special
> envoy to Africa and father of Rep. Jackson.
>
> So I applaud AIDS activists from bringing some long-overdue attention
> to Africa's AIDS crisis.
> But, in their pursuit of Al Gore, they're barking at the wrong
> politician.
>
> At least he has tried to be part of the solution, while too many others
> only make the problem
> worse or pay no attention to it at all.
>
>
> Bob Witeck
> Witeck-Combs Communications
> 2120 L Street N.W. Suite 850

>Washington, D.C. 20037
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Message Sent

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"'Downey, Thomas J.'" <tdowney@downeychandler.com>
"'Rivers, Stephen'" <stephen@riverspr.com>
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Message Sent

To:

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:48:02.00

SUBJECT: The Advocate's interview with Al Gore

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:47 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 08/31/99 12:27:01 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:The Advocate's interview with Al Gore

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/31/99
12:26 PM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu

08/28/99 12:39:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: The Advocate's interview with Al Gore

The Advocate

September 14, 1999

www.advocate.com

AL GORE'S GAY VISION

In an exclusive interview, the vice president clarifies his stand on gay marriage and gays in the military and describes how his faith shapes his views

BY CHRIS BULL

With the modern presidential campaign's mad dash for dollars, candidates maintain a furious fund-raising pace, taking a break only for rare appearances with the voters and causes especially dear to their hearts. For Vice President Al Gore, one of those causes is gay rights. In an intimate visit with youths at the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center, Gore was everything he does not always appear to be on television: warm, charming, and completely comfortable with a particularly vulnerable constituency that

has never been embraced by a candidate for national office.

When Gore agreed to an exclusive interview with The Advocate, I followed him around on the campaign trail for two days, flying with him on Air Force

Two and watching him work crowds, cautiously respond to reporters' pointed questions about same-sex marriage, and make fund-raising pitches to audiences across California. For me, the campaign trail ended at the gay and lesbian center, where Gore answered my questions for close to half an hour, interrupted occasionally by aides.

After Gore's stopover, such visits with gay teens may become the modern equivalent of politicians' kissing babies. On June 25, as photographers snapped away, Gore had brief but strikingly earnest chats with several young people. It came one week after his Democratic rival Bill Bradley, the former senator from New Jersey, also staged a friendly visit. Gore, the Democratic front-runner, listened as the teenagers talked about family rejection, school harassment, and their hopes for a better life. A tattooed Javier Garcia, 20, in tank top and jeans, handed the buttoned-down Gore a collection of poetry and photos dealing with life on the streets for gay and transgendered youths. Then Garcia issued an impromptu challenge.

"Why are you here?" he asked Gore. "What can you say to make us believe that you will help the gay community?"

"I'm here to learn," Gore responded, unruffled. "And also to pay honor to this important organization."

As the 2000 presidential campaign heats up, Garcia's concern echoes that of gay voters in general, who harbor both increasing cynicism about politicians' appeals and higher expectations for what they will deliver. The election, with the ideological composition of the White House, Congress, and the Supreme Court hanging in the balance, is widely seen as crucial to the fate of the gay political agenda.

"It was not that long ago that it would have been unimaginable for two candidates from a major party to visit gay teens," says David Mixner, a gay political consultant who has pledged to raise \$1 million for the Democratic Party this year. "It's to our advantage that there is competition for the gay vote. What was once considered a political kiss of death is now a mandatory stop on the campaign trail."

The stakes are equally high for the candidates. With gays representing millions in donation dollars and at least 4% of voters, their electoral clout is a force with which Republicans and especially Democrats must reckon. Gore and Bradley are lobbying for gay support as never before, and even Texas governor George W. Bush, the early Republican front-runner, has begun to make overtures to gay Republicans, although largely behind the scenes.

What the candidates can deliver remains unclear. Though the Democrats support federal gay rights measures, including the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, the problems to which Garcia referred, including harassment in the public schools, seem as intractable as ever. During the nearly seven years of the generally sympathetic Clinton administration, there have been few concrete legislative victories. Gore clearly has learned from Clinton's missteps, in the process becoming intimately familiar with gay politics and AIDS. The vice president and his wife, Tipper, together have more than a dozen openly gay and lesbian aides on their staffs and count gay men and lesbians among their closest friends and confidants.

Gore may well be better positioned than Clinton to champion gay causes. As a Vietnam veteran who served on the Senate Armed Services Committee, he is likely to command more respect from the Pentagon as commander in chief than

Clinton. And the devoted father of four's personal life, apparently squeaky-clean, cannot be used against him and the gay rights measures he supports.

Gore spoke at length about what he learned from the gay teens he had met as well as about same-sex marriage, AIDS, "don't ask, don't tell," and the

slaying of Matthew Shepard.

CB: This was the second time you had met Jessie Funes, an 18-year-old lesbian who was among the youths here at the center today. At Fairfax High last week, you embraced Jessie after she described her belief that "retaliation against gay youth is sanctioned" in California schools. tell me about that event.

AG: Jessie spoke from the heart. She described the painful feelings she had when she suffered discrimination and mistreatment because of who she is. She talked about how she realized who she is when she was 12 years old and was determined not to live in pretense. She faced a lot of anger and discrimination because of it. And she eventually changed schools because of it. As she was describing her experiences, she was momentarily overwhelmed by the depth of her emotion. She began to cry. I did what comes naturally. I'm standing in the midst of a big gymnasium, wired to the microphone. I just unhooked it, stepped over the barricades that the Secret Service had put up, and just tried to comfort her.

CB: When you were in school, were there gay kids? How were they treated?

AG: Well, it was such a different era because there were not any kids I went to school with who were openly gay or lesbian. Nor do I remember any taunting or cruelty that was caused by the suspicion or allegation that a classmate was gay. We are now in an era when there are more young people open at an earlier age. They recognize they are different and want to be up-front about it.

CB: As president, how would you combat antigay harassment and discrimination in the public schools?

AG: Setting the tone means a lot. The whole history of the United States is an expanding circle of human dignity - a growing understanding of who we are as human beings, an appreciation of the diversity of the human family. There is a growing recognition of how important it is to respect difference and, on the basis of mutual respect, to transcend difference and embrace the highest common denominator of the human spirit. The tolerance of intolerance has been the enemy in each of the historic struggles-against slavery, in favor of women's suffrage, civil rights, and the rights of the disabled. The list goes on and on. In each case the most meaningful change is in the way we think about one another. The president can make a big difference in accelerating change.

CB: In recent campaign stops across the country, you have spoken of the "values of faith and family." How do gay men and lesbians fit into that vision?

AG: I refer to all kinds of families. When I make speeches about families, I explicitly make it clear I'm referring to all kinds of families. The pressures of balancing work and family are the same. Lots of people fear choosing between losing a promotion and taking time away. That balance has become more difficult in the last 20 years. People are working 500 more hours a year than just 20 years ago. Families with children are spending less time together.

CB: What's your response to those on the right who say gay men and lesbians are somehow contrary to family values? You've heard the argument throughout the Clinton administration, and you are bound to hear it repeated on the campaign trail.

AG: I disagree with it. I believe that God makes us in different ways. I don't believe that having made us, God intends us to suffer discrimination and prejudice in all our days on this earth. That's just my view.

CB: As a Southern Baptist, how does your faith inform your understanding of the place of gay men and lesbians in America?

AG: If you will permit me to place my answer in the context of my own faith tradition without seeming intolerant of other traditions, Jesus said, "Love thy God, with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy might. This is the first great commandment." And the second is, "Love thy neighbor as yourself." On these two commandments hang everything. Pretty simple, really.

CB: You spoke at a fund-raising dinner last night of casting tie-breaking votes in the Senate as vice president. In 1996 you were prepared to fly to Washington to break a deadlock on the Employment Non-Discrimination Act. In the end it didn't come to that, and the bill was defeated. But it came very close.

AG: I was ready. [Laughing] I was ready. It was thrilling because many were expecting the margin of defeat to be much larger. I spent a lot of time, day and night, in conversation with senators about the need for that bill. Many members of the Senate were wrestling with their conscience. There were some genuine profiles in courage on that vote. It came so close that even the loss was a moral victory. It reminds me of the story of women's suffrage in my home state of Tennessee. You were there when I told that story in San Francisco?

CB: Yes.

AG: I told the story of Harry Burns and how the personal connection he had to someone he loved trumped political narrowness. [Burns, a Tennessee legislator, voted to ratify the 19th Amendment, granting women suffrage, after an appeal from his mother.] You saw that happening, one by one, with several senators. Just one more, and I would have been able to add it to my list of tiebreakers, which includes the economic plan and closing gun-show loopholes.

CB: On ABC's 20/20, you told Diane Sawyer you would like to liberalize "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue." With opposition strong within Congress and the Pentagon, how do you propose to make that happen?

AG: What I said was, I would implement the policy with more compassion. I don't think the changes in the military policy are working the way they were intended to work.

CB: Because gay discharges are actually way up since the adoption of the new policy in 1993?

AG: Yes. The statistics may be reflecting some phenomenon I don't understand, but the easiest explanation is that it's not being implemented in a way that fully reflects the spirit of the policy. I would try to change that by working with military leaders to bring about an implementation strategy that's fairer.

CB: The Pentagon has resisted disciplining commanders in the field who implement the policy. Given that resistance, can the policy really be reformed, or should we start over with a new policy?

AG: I don't know the answer to that, but I plan to find out.

CB: As you know, there is an anti-same-sex-marriage act on the California ballot next year. You oppose same-sex marriage. Can you explain your position?

AG: I'm in favor of legal protections for domestic partnership, but I'm not in favor of changing the institution of marriage as it is presently understood-between a man and a woman.

CB: I hear there is some disagreement within the Gore family about this issue. Have you debated Mrs. Gore and your children around the dinner table?

AG: [Smiles] I'm not going to violate the privacy of my family by disclosing their positions.

CB: What about the California ballot measure? You could oppose it and still oppose same-sex marriage. Isn't it really nothing more than an attack on gay people?

AG: I'm going to have to educate myself on that measure.

CB: Is there a moral or qualitative difference between same- and opposite-sex relationships that leads you to oppose same-sex marriage?

AG: I certainly respect the strength and depth of feeling on this issue. And I can only answer your question by saying that with the history and tradition and the way our society understands marriage, there is a difference [between same- and opposite-sex relationships]. I think that difference should be respected. Again, I support protection for domestic partnership. But I do think there should be a respect for the difference in these partnerships and how the institution of marriage has always been understood.

CB: There was a bill in the Texas legislature this year that would have prohibited gay men and lesbians from adopting or serving as foster parents. It never made it out of committee, but is parenting something government should regulate?

AG: Those decisions should be made by adoption agencies or the people who are closest to the circumstances of the children who desperately want and need loving and caring parents. We have a huge number of children who cannot find adoptive parents. Local adoption officials can evaluate the circumstances of the child and the parenting ability of prospective parents and decide if there's a good match. I don't think national or state governments should come in and "bigfoot" the compassionate and careful decisions of people on the local level.

CB: You caused a stir in October 1997 when you said in a speech that because of the sitcom Ellen, "Americans were forced to look at sexual orientation in a more open light." Were you surprised by the outcry?

AG: Yes, I was surprised by the reaction. Maybe I should not have been. It did seem out of proportion to the issue and to what I said.

CB: Would you be willing to go through that again in an election year?

AG: [Laughs] Sure

CB: Many Americans were deeply affected by the slaying of Matthew Shepard last year. How did you react to it? There have been so many instances of antigay violence; what made this one stand out?

AG: Evil has a face that's recognizable when close at hand. Evil sometimes gives a sign of its presence. The horrific image of Matthew Shepard suffering on barbed wire was an image that clearly manifested the presence of evil among us. It represented a malignant hatred that consumes the hater as well as the hated. It has a life of its own, and it cannot be tolerated. If it is tolerated, it grows and spreads. That's one reason I support hate crimes legislation. Those who say there is nothing special or different about hate crimes compared to crimes motivated by larcenous intent or carelessness or whatever are not really opening their hearts to the truth. Hate crimes killed 10,000 people in Kosovo, thousands in Rwanda, many tens of thousands in Bosnia, 7 million in the Holocaust. Hatred always has the potential to threaten peace and security in any society. Whenever it is manifested, it deserves a forceful response.

CB: In the aftermath of the slaying, many argued that antigay preachers on the religious right-for instance, Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson, who reach millions in their television ministries-contribute to an environment in which violence is allowed to thrive. What's your view of the relationship between virulent antigay rhetoric and violence?

AG: [Long pause] Tolerance of intolerance is a violation of the commandment to love thy neighbor. I was particularly horrified by the twisted soul who carried the hateful signs in view of Matthew Shepard's family across the street from the memorial service. It was breathtakingly cruel- and a clear demonstration of how malignant evil can be.

CB: At several stops on your tour to announce your candidacy, you've been heckled by AIDS activists. They are concerned about the availability of AIDS drugs in Africa. Many people are also concerned that nearly two decades into the epidemic, Americans are becoming complacent about it.

AG: I feel very strongly that we have to move aggressively to have adequate budgets, and that means increased funding for the Ryan White CARE [Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency] Act. We have increased it 240% over the last six years and are proposing another increase this year. We increased the prevention budget by 34%, research by 65%. I want to build on those increases. I've been involved in stepping up clinical trials for new anti-HIV drugs and working out partnerships to make the whole process far more effective. Twelve years ago I called for a Manhattan Project on AIDS. I feel strongly we have to counter the sense of complacency as well. It's in the community as well.

CB: The gay community?

AG: Yes. This comes at a time when scientists are concerned that the efficacy of cocktail drugs may be eroding and in some danger. We need a sense of national and international urgency. That's what I want to provide.

Find more on the vice president and his candidacy as well as links to related Internet sites at www.advocate.com

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Message Sent

To: _____

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP
Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP
Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:43:26.00

SUBJECT: Gore Seeks \$100 Million To Fight AIDS In Africa

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:43 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 07/21/99 08:38:32 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:Gore Seeks \$100 Million To Fight AIDS In Africa

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 07/21/99
08:38 AM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu

07/20/99 07:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: Gore Seeks \$100 Million To Fight AIDS In Africa

Tuesday July 20 12:57 AM ET

Gore Seeks \$100 Million To Fight AIDS In Africa

By Lisa Richwine

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Vice President Al Gore, confronting an issue that has dogged him on the campaign trail, said Monday the White House would seek \$100 million to fight the growing AIDS epidemic in Africa. At a news conference with South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Gore released a report that called the spread of AIDS throughout sub-Saharan Africa ``one of the largest health crises in the history of the world.''

``We have the knowledge, the care, the compassion and the moral duty to make a difference,' ' Gore said. ``We will keep this promise to wage a wider war against this disease.''

The Clinton administration made the special budget request for the next fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1. The \$100 million would add to the \$127 million the White House had already requested and must be approved by the Republican Congress.

Gore won support from Tutu, who called the proposal ``fantastic,' ' and loud applause from an audience that included of members of the Congressional Black Caucus and AIDS groups. The vice president, favored to win the Democratic nomination for president in 2000, has been hounded on the campaign trail by the AIDS group ACT-UP. Monday,

the group said Gore was using his announcement to deflect criticism for his role in a dispute over South African access to AIDS drugs. ``Gore is hyping the president's mild budget request, a request that faces an uncertain future in Congress,'' said ACT-UP member Asia Russell. ``The future of 22.5 million people with HIV in Africa is more certain -- little relief from this relentless wave of death.'' The protesters say Gore and the Clinton administration have pressured South Africa to abandon an obscure trade remedy that could allow local manufacturers to make cheaper AIDS drugs. The U.S. pharmaceutical industry says the trade power threatens patent protection, a key to funding research of new medicines. Gore's office says the vice president only wants to make sure South Africa does not violate international trade rules. AIDS Action, the nation's largest AIDS organization, has defended Gore. The initiative ``proves the U.S. is recognizing that global AIDS is now one of our most important foreign policy imperatives,'' said executive director Daniel Zingale.

A House Appropriations Committee spokeswoman said members would consider the new request. House Republicans are seeking \$127 million to fight AIDS in Africa. ``We're glad the administration has joined our fight to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa and welcome their support of our efforts to increase this funding,'' spokeswoman Elizabeth Morra said.

The White House said the proposal stems from President Clinton's order last December for White House AIDS policy director Sandra Thurman to make a full report on the extent of the disease's rampage across Africa.

After a fact-finding trip to the region, Thurman reported the disease was turning millions of children into orphans, reducing life expectancy by more than 20 years in some areas and undermining economic development.

More than 12 million people have died of AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa in the past decade, and the daily death toll is projected to hit 13,000 people in 2005, Thurman concluded.

Of the \$100 million proposed by the White House, \$48 million would be used for prevention programs, including education and reducing mother-to-child transmissions.

Another \$23 million would be earmarked for AIDS care at community-based clinics and through home-based care workers. Another \$10 million would help care for children whose parents died of AIDS, and \$19 million would help countries plan and implement programs to fight and track the disease.

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Message Sent

To:

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP

Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP

Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP

Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP

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Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP

Clark E. Ray/OVP@OVP

Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP

Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP

Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-NOV-1999 17:08:48.00

SUBJECT: [640] Medicine For Every Nation! World AIDS Day Actions...

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Courtland L. Willman (CN=Courtland L. Willman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Protests planned on World AIDS Day - 12/1/99

Please note that the President will be speaking at the WTO meeting in Seattle, which will also be a site for protests.

----- Forwarded by Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP on 11/22/99
05:07 PM -----

TREATMENT-ACCESS - Paul Davis <treatment-access@hivnet.ch>

11/22/99 03:18:59 PM

Please respond to treatment-access@hivnet.ch

Record Type: Record

To: Treatment-access <treatment-access@hivnet.ch>

CC:

Subject: [640] Medicine For Every Nation! World AIDS Day Actions...

'Treatment Access' is an independent forum provided by
the Fondation du Present <http://www.fdp.org>

World AIDS Day Actions in the United States:

ACT UP Philadelphia will hold a press conference and demonstration in Washington DC, marching from Bristol Meyers Squib to a Clinton/Gore target. We will, invite senior citizens from Mass Action, lawmakers, representatives from Public Citizen, CPTEch, Essential Action, and Doctors Without Borders to speak during the action or press conference.

We will speak of:

- A) U.S. Government obstruction of the efforts of less wealthy nations to provide access to essential medicines.
- B) The nefarious drug company actions preventing access to essential medicines in Thailand, Kenya, and South Africa.
- C) Demand defeat of the so-called "Africa Growth and Opportunity Act," and passage instead of one of the HOPE/HELP for Africa bills, as well as some of the domestic compulsory licensing / parallel importing bills in the U.S. congress. PhRMA will hate it.

In New York City, ACT UP New York, and other Health GAP folks will be joining a big anti-WTO demonstration. Our contingent will be demanding many of the above items (among other things).

In Seattle, during the WTO ministerial, IGLHRC will host a press conference releasing the consensus letter they have collected signatures from many nations. They will be joined by a member from ACT UP Philadelphia and other Health GAP allies.

In San Francisco, ACT UP Golden Gate and friends are confident that a city resolution echoing the demands of Health GAP / IGLHRC / ACT UP will pass, and be released at a press conference.

So, that's the report from the states.

This is all happening because TAC asked for it to happen, months ago. Treatment Action Campaign called for Dec 1 to be a global day of shame for the U.S. Government and 'Big Pharma.' This seemed like an important and historic call from a fierce group with which we are privileged to be allied with.

However, we are only dimly aware of other actions happening elsewhere.

Could folks reply to me, or to the Health GAP list, of any plans for public activities on Dec 1 that are being planned?

I heard that there may be something in Thailand. We (of course) are hoping that there is capacity and interest from activists in Brazil and Costa Rica and elsewhere.

We should share our information, so that we can incorporate the plans of this ad hoc global coalition into press materials, and so that we can inspire each other to action.

Paul Davis
pdavis@critpath.org
ACT UP Philadelphia
215.731.1844 Voice
215.731.1845 Fax

Moderator's note: You can, of course, reply to the Treatment Access forum, and we will post or pass on to Paul.

-
- A posting from treatment-access@hivnet.ch
 - To submit a posting, send to this address
 - For anonymous postings, add the word "anon" to the subject line
 - To join or leave this forum, add the word join or leave to the subject line
 - Browse previous postings or post new messages at:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/topics/treatment-access/>
 - Reproduction welcomed, provided source and forum email address is quoted
 - The forum is supported and managed by the Fondation du Present (FdP)

The views expressed in this forum do not necessarily reflect those of FdP, unless otherwise stated

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-NOV-1999 12:35:55.00

SUBJECT: FW: Lambda Issues 1999 World AIDS Day Report Card

TO: Rsocarides@rlmnet.com (Rsocarides@rlmnet.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP on
11/30/99 12:35 PM -----

Jeff Trammell <JTrammel@HillandKnowlton.com>

11/24/99 11:32:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: FW: Lambda Issues 1999 World AIDS Day Report Card

Just figured out your new email address. I am sorely pissed at the release below my note Evan Wolfson.

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

From: Jeff Trammell

Sent: Wednesday, November 24, 1999 11:23 PM

To: 'Evan Wolfson'

Subject: Lambda Issues 1999 World AIDS Day Report Card

Dear Evan:

I cannot tell you how disappointed I am in Lambda Legal becoming a shill for misguided elements of ACT UP. This release is beneath the usual highly professional standards of your organization. Evidently, Lambda Legal has some special insight that AIDS Action and the numerous other professional organizations that deal with AIDS everyday in Washington do not have. They has consistently said these protestors are misguided and were misrepresenting the issue.

I find it most irresponsible for Lambda Legal to rate Gore only slightly better than Bush on AIDS....this is George Bush whom the press widely reports has never said the word AIDS in public. Evan, I don't expect such reckless and inaccurate statements from Lambda Legal. The truth is Al and Tipper Gore have consistently been advocates for increased funding and better policies on AIDS. It is clear, however, that in this instance Lambda Legal does want to be encumbered with facts.

On a personal level, I feel betrayed, as I had the impression that you and I had a solid professional relationship based on reasoned policy discussions. Clearly, having a reasoned policy discussion was not the objective here or you would have called and could have spoken to those within the Administration and the AIDS community who have worked hard to find solutions to this problem.

Jeff Trammell

P.S.

Your report card glaringly omits mention of the substantial problem that the Bradley plan to move Medicaid patients to a voucher system poses for AIDS patients (half of whom are on Medicaid). What a remarkable coincidence that at the same time you viciously attack Vice President Gore, you simultaneously gloss over his primary opponent's plan to move AIDS patients on Medicaid to a voucher system. Officials of AIDS Action and other highly credible organizations have spoken out recently, while Lambda Legal is silent. Someone who doesn't know better might see a pattern.

=====
LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND
www.lambdalegal.org

News Release

=====
EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE ON:
Sunday, November 28, 1999
for World Aids Day on December 1

Contact:

Peg Byron 212-809-8585 x 230, 888-987-1984 pager
Catherine Hanssens, 212-809-8585 x215, 888-987-1971 pager

=====
LAMBDA ISSUES 1999 WORLD AIDS DAY REPORT CARD

'Resurgence of Activism' Earns Top Grades

Lackluster Gore; Bush Flunks; Coretta Scott King aces making
homophobia-AIDS
link

(NEW YORK, November 28, 1999) - Texas Gov. George W. Bush flunked and Vice President Al Gore did just slightly better on the annual World AIDS Day Report Card that Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund released Sunday.

"World AIDS Day is an opportunity to assess efforts against AIDS," said

Lambda Executive Director Kevin M. Cathcart, referring to the worldwide observance on December 1. "This year, we find hope in a national resurgence of activism. But people's lives continue to be endangered by callous and compromising public officials," he said.

For the last four years, the nation's oldest and largest legal organization serving lesbians, gay men, and people with HIV/AIDS has issued the Lambda World AIDS Day Report Card, grading public policy efforts and highlighting important trends in treatment, prevention, and civil rights.

Just weeks after failing a foreign affairs pop quiz during a televised interview, Gov. Bush received an F on the Lambda report card for his push for so-called "abstinence education," an approach based on subjective moralizing rather than effective techniques designed to help young people avoid HIV infection. The leading Republican presidential candidate promises to let religious organizations get federal funds to support such abstinence-only programs.

Meanwhile, Vice President Gore received a C for retreating from his strong record on AIDS issues and siding with pharmaceutical companies out to block South Africa from producing affordable, generic versions of HIV treatments for its citizens.

The Democratic primary candidate backed down only under pressure from the activist coalition AIDS Drugs for Africa, which earned an A for its efforts and includes consumer advocate Ralph Nader and Doctors Without Borders, winner of the 1999 Nobel Peace Prize.

AIDS Drugs for Africa mounted a visible campaign that forced the United States to drop threats of trade sanctions against the African nation with one of the highest infection rates in the world.

The United Nations recently reported that 33.6 million people worldwide, including 1.2 million children, are HIV-positive, and that 2.2 million people died of AIDS last year.

In total, Lambda handed out 22 grades to a wide range of groups and individuals working on AIDS-related issues, with many of the exemplary marks going to activists and advocacy groups working to reduce infection rates in various communities.

Lambda AIDS Project Director Catherine Hanssens said, "In 1999, we witnessed a new wave of street activism; small but well-organized, persistent and very vocal activists had a powerful impact on some very important national issues and policies."

Hanssens added, "Advocates in several states have also developed coalitions with local physicians and health officials on syringe exchange projects - demonstrating the importance of local activism in response to government inaction on this critical form of prevention."

She noted, however, that exemplary needle exchange programs - like the

one

administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Health with the Minnesota AIDS Project, which also received an A grade - are hampered by laws in eight states that criminalize the purchase of syringes without a prescription. Among them are California, Illinois, New Jersey, and New York, states with some of the highest rates of HIV infection in the country.

Others receiving A's for their advocacy work include Coretta Scott King and Housing Works, the bold New York agency that provides housing and other services to people with HIV.

Mrs. King took issue with African-American leaders who are not active against AIDS even as African Americans make up half of new AIDS cases and AIDS-related deaths. In October, she told The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "I have no doubt that homophobia has worsened and prolonged the AIDS crisis. It is sad to me when I hear black people, including some in leadership positions, making homophobic comments and attacking the human rights of gay and lesbian people."

Housing Works was cited for assisting poor people with HIV in the face of efforts by New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to curb their rights and services.

The non-profit agency lost valuable city contracts because of its advocacy, but its impressive record includes razing bureaucratic barriers that prevented people from receiving public assistance, and affirming the right to hold protests in front of City Hall.

More A's were awarded to Beverly Henry and Judy Ricci, inmate-activists in California; Veronika Cauley, a transgender outreach worker in San Francisco; California HMO reformer Tom Swann; and people participating in the first large-scale clinical trials of an AIDS vaccine.

Added Cathcart, "The courage and resourcefulness of these activists is a lesson about the power of individuals to win change. Hopefully, their work will inspire others until the AIDS crisis is truly over."

Also earning top grades were the National Urban League, Gay Men of African Descent, and more than 100 other signatories to last April's joint statement urging the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other public health agencies to reject names-based HIV reporting.

Other failures for 1999 included New Jersey Governor Christie Todd Whitman for jailing a needle exchange activist who had received an A in last year's report card, and to the New York City Board of Education for installing Internet filters that block safer-sex information.

Making a repeat appearance on the report card, insurance giant Mutual of Omaha kept its dunce cap for defending discriminatory limits on HIV-related medical care. Meanwhile, HIV treatments, touted by some as a possible cure just a few years ago, showed need for dramatic improvement

to eliminate life-threatening side effects and a 50 percent failure rate.

Founded in 1973, Lambda is headquartered in New York and has regional offices in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Atlanta.

+ + +

LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND
1999 WORLD AIDS DAY REPORT CARD

December 1 marks World AIDS Day around the globe. This year and every year since 1988, we remember loved ones who have passed away, celebrate those still living with HIV or AIDS, and redouble our commitment to fight the disease. Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, the nation's oldest and largest legal organization serving lesbians, gay men, and people with HIV/AIDS, commemorates this day with an annual report card ranking high-achievers and failures in this life and death struggle.

POLICY, POLITICS & THE LAW
Course of Action

Gov. George W. Bush

Grade: F

Reason: Pop quiz for the leading Republican presidential candidate: what do public health officials overwhelmingly say will curb HIV rates among adolescents? Answer: safer-sex education. But Bush sought to cut funding for health clinics in Texas schools, and if elected, promises to promote so-called "abstinence education," funding religious groups to administer those programs.

Gov. Christie Todd Whitman

Grade: F

Reason: Her administration allowed Diane McCague, director of the Chai Project needle exchange programs and a recipient of an "A" in Lambda's 1998 report card, to be arrested and jailed. The New Jersey Republican has effectively shut down clean syringe access throughout the state.

Vice President Al Gore

Grade: C

Reason: Usually an ally of people with HIV, this Democrat sided with the pharmaceutical industry and bullied South Africa for trying to produce cheap, generic AIDS Drugs. He backed down only after prolonged protests from AIDS activists.

NBC, GE & Rockefeller Center

Grade: C

Reason: After scheduling their famous Christmas tree lighting for the evening

of World AIDS Day - the "Night Without Light" when homes, businesses, even the Empire State Building turn dark - the media conglomerate agreed to turn off the tree for one minute in memory of those who have died.

U.S. Supreme Court

Grade: C

Reason: The High Court issued mixed rulings on the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The justices affirmed ADA protections for people on Social Security and those in state mental institutions, yet drastically scaled back the law for workers whose disabilities can be alleviated. What will these rulings mean for people with HIV? With two HIV cases now seeking the Court's review, stay tuned.

U.S. Congress

Grade: C

Reason: Looks like people with HIV will no longer have to choose between work and health care, thanks to Congressional approval of a bill to let people receiving Medicaid and Medicare keep their coverage when they go back to work. It was hardly a stellar year for the legislature, however, with their continued insistence on abstinence education instead of safer sex, and the failure of medical privacy legislation.

Gov. Gray Davis

Grade: B

Reason: California's freshman governor signed bills allowing cities and counties to support needle exchange, letting people with HIV keep Medi-Cal benefits and return to work, and making new drugs available sooner through state assistance programs. However, he temporarily passed on a bill rejecting names-based HIV reporting. Let's see how he does next year.

Housing Works

Grade: A

Reason: The agency that provides critical services and helps find housing for New Yorkers with HIV has earned a reputation for in-your-face advocacy. In 1999, it scored several big legal victories over Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, breaking down barriers for poor people with HIV who need public assistance and reaffirming the right to hold demonstrations on the steps of City Hall.

Coretta Scott King

Grade: A

Reason: A strong supporter of lesbians and gay men, Mrs. King is outspoken in

the African-American community on behalf of people with AIDS.

Paraphrasing

her late husband, she warns that the biggest enemy in the fight against AIDS

is the silence of good people who sit by and do nothing.

Beverly Henry and Judy Ricci

Grade: A

Reason: These two inmates at the Central California Women's Facility are also grassroots educators and activists, circulating the latest treatment information for HIV and Hepatitis C, and agitating for better access to medical care for prisoners.

Veronika Cauley

Grade: A

Reason: She is a fierce outreach worker trying to curb HIV in San Francisco's

transgender community- an estimated 63% of whom are HIV-positive.

Currently

the commissioner of veterans affairs, Cauley seems on track to becoming the

city's first transgender supervisor.

Chip Rowan

Grade: A

Reason: This southern lawyer founded the AIDS Legal Project of Atlanta Legal

Aid eleven years ago, bringing both technical mastery and formidable zeal to

the battle against discrimination. As Lambda's cooperating attorney, Rowan

represents Spencer Waddell, a dental hygienist fired because he has HIV.

Parole Board, Ohio Dept. of Rehabilitation and Correction

Grade: A

Reason: Refusing to give in to irrational AIDS-phobia, the board granted

parole to Jimmy Bird, Lambda's HIV-positive client who was alleged to have

spit on a police officer and convicted of felonious assault.

PREVENTION

Course of Action

New York City Board of Education

Grade: F

Reason: It wants the Information Superhighway to bypass New York City schools. Already failing to provide adequate safer-sex education, these

know-nothings are installing Internet filters on school computers that censor

many valuable resources including AIDS education websites.

National Urban League, former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Joycelyn Elders,

International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care, Harvard AIDS Institute,

Latino Commission on AIDS, and Gay Men of African Descent . . .

Grade: A

Reason: ...and one hundred-plus other national and local organizations, health care providers, community leaders and public officials who stood up to oppose the misguided push for names-based reporting of HIV test results. In a broadly distributed consensus letter, they urged the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the NY State Department of Health, and other government agencies to consider scientifically sound and proven surveillance and prevention efforts instead.

Thousands of Volunteer Participants in Vaccine Clinical Trials

Grade: A

Reason: Undaunted by society's irrational AIDS phobia, these altruistic individuals are using their bodies and their time to help find a safe and effective HIV vaccine. Kudos to the AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition for pushing research issues front and center.

Minnesota Dept. of Public Health and the Minnesota AIDS Project

Grade: A

Reason: Their partnership created a model syringe access and disposal plan.

(Forty-two states have decriminalized non-prescription purchase of clean syringes as study after study has shown such programs dramatically decrease infection rates among injection drug users without increasing illegal drug use.)

TREATMENT RESEARCH AND ACCESS

Course of Action

Schering-Plough

Grade: F

Reason: An estimated 40% of people with HIV also have Hepatitis C, and most rely on a combination of two drugs, ribavirin and interferon, for treatment.

Schering-Plough, the only maker of ribavirin, has "bundled" it in a wildly overpriced package - \$1,600/month - with its own brand of the more widely available interferon. Although New York's PWA Health Group has made imported ribavirin available at a fraction of the cost, Schering 's practice sets a nasty and dangerous precedent for all patients.

Mutual of Omaha

Grade: F

Reason: Left back last year and still flunking. The insurance giant puts lifetime caps on HIV-care as low as \$25,000 while covering most other claims at \$1-million or more. Mutual admits to saving no money with this

scheme, so
why the limits? Maybe the U.S. Supreme Court will want to find out.

"Miracle" Drugs

Grade: C

Reason: Many lives have been prolonged, but these drugs are not the miraculous cure some would like to believe. Dangerous side effects include fatty-deposits and increased risk for liver and heart disease, and treatment failure rates are at least 50%.

Doctors Without Borders, Ralph Nader, and Other Members of AIDS Drugs for Africa

Grade: A

Reason: This national coalition of advocacy groups forced changes in U.S. trade policies to allow South Africa, with one of the highest HIV transmission rates in the world, to produce cheap, generic versions of AIDS drugs. A tenacious group with a knack for stealing media attention from Al Gore. Who said AIDS activism was dead?

Tom Swann

Grade: A

Reason: The California crusader for HMO reform sued Blue Cross of California after insensitive doctors refused to treat AIDS-related blindness in his left eye. Lost his sight and his case but the outcry from his lawsuit forced Blue Cross to begin referring AIDS patients to HIV-care specialists.

KEY TO GRADES

A -- achievement and vital results in the fight against HIV and AIDS

B -- better than average effort, with room for improvement

C -- compromise - a deadly word with 33.6 million people infected with HIV worldwide

F - flunkies, who failed to help, prolonging suffering as the epidemic rages

--30--

Link directly to Lambda's news release:
<http://www.lambdalegal.org/cgi-bin/pages/documents/record?record=525>

=====

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212-809-8585 phone

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GORE VICE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS
AUTOMATED RECORDS MANAGEMET SYSTEM [EMAIL]

This is not a Vice Presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the processing staff of the Presidential Materials Division.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: p_b5085009_vpo_html_1.txt

Attachment Number: ATTACHMENT 1

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Janet B. Abrams (CN=Janet B. Abrams/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-DEC-1999 10:33:29.00

SUBJECT: 25 days to go

TO: Jennifer R. Muller (CN=Jennifer R. Muller/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Morley A. Winograd (CN=Morley A. Winograd/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John A. Koskinen (CN=John A. Koskinen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Good morning, Morley and Jen.

Attached is a collection of articles on Y2K which reference Vice President Gore.

For the Millennium Roll-Over, we would recommend that John Koskinen brief the VP by phone as often as the VP's schedule permits. This could mean a call on all four days, Friday, 12/31, through Monday, 1/3. Or we could be in touch with your office each day and limit calls to the VP to Saturday and Monday (New Year's Day and the first US business day).

Please buzz if I can help further. Thanks.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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\par 1. T
he Associated Press State & Local Wire
\par November 13, 1999, Saturday, PM cy
cle
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Full-time rescue tug to be
stationed at Strait of Juan de Fuca
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\par 2. The Washington Post
\par Nov
ember 11, 1999, Thursday, Final Edition
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f
0\fs24 No Major National Y2K Breakdowns Expected, Clinton Reports
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3. The Hill
\par October 20, 1999
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs2
4 E-lobby has had a triumphant year in 1999
\par
\par 4. The Washington Post

\par October 5, 1999, Tuesday, Final Edition
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLI
NE:}{\f0\fs24 Gore Campaign, Clinton Policy: An Uneasy Search for Balance
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r
\par 5. Sacramento Bee
\par October 1, 1999, METRO FINAL
\par }{\b\f0\fs24
\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 BUSH TOUTS HIGH-TECH LEANINGS IN SAN JOSE
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par 6. THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24

New Federal Center to Use Key 9-9-99 Date to Test for Y2K Problems

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\par 7

. United Press International

\par July 27, 1999, Tuesday, BC cycle

\par }{\b\

f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 UPI Focus: US, Russia moving on arms talks

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\par 8. The Times (London)

\par July 7, 1999, Wednesday

\par }{\b\f0\fs

s24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Microsoft makes monkey of itself

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\par 9

. U.S. News & World Report

\par July 5, 1999

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLIN

E:}{\f0\fs24 Bald eagles will soar on July 4; An asbestos reversal opens courts' doors; A new drug promises simpler allergy relief; As the clock ticks, pols wrangle over Y2K

\par

\par 10. CNNFN

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 SHOW:}{\f0\fs2

4 BUSINESS UNUSUAL 20:30:00 pm ET

\par July 2, 1999; Friday 8:50 pm Eastern

Time

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Wall Street & Washington

Update, CNNfn

\par

\par 11. The Dallas Morning News

\par July 2, 1999, Friday

THIRD EDITION

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgr

id0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 crash could throw glitch in }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 campaign;

\par GOP making plans to capitalize on possibility; top technopolitician says he's not concerned

\par

\par 12. The San Francisco Examiner

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par July 2, 1999, Friday; Second Edition

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24

f0\fs24 Bush's policies set Silicon Valley abuzz ;

\par He tells donors he'll

1 push R&D tax cuts, lawsuit protection;

\par ELECTION 2000

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\par 13. The

Associated Press State & Local Wire

\par July 1, 1999, Thursday, AM cycle

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ar }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Bush offers high-tech proposals and praise for Silicon Valley

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\par 14. THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

\par June 30,

1999 Wednesday, METRO

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 CONGRESS
 FIXES GLITCH IN AGREEMENT;
 \par REPUBLICANS AND THE WHITE HOUSE AGREED TO A DEL
 AY IN FILING Y2K LAWSUITS AND TOUGH STANDARDS FOR CLASS ACTIONS.
 \par
 \par 15.
 The San Francisco Chronicle
 \par JUNE 28, 1999, MONDAY, FINAL EDITION
 \par }
 {\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Firms Prepare a Plan B, Gird for Y2K's
 Worst
 \par
 \par 16. The Washington Post
 \par June 24, 1999, Thursday, Saturd
 ay, Final Edition
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Hill Republic
 ans Try to Dunk }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 in Some }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid
 0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 Hot Water
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 \par 17. The San Francisco Chronicle
 \par JU
 NE 19, 1999, SATURDAY, FINAL EDITION
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs
 s24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 Under Fire for Opposing Bill on }{\b
 \f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 Suits; McCain, GOP hoping to win industry supp
 ort
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 \par 18. National Journal's Daily Energy Briefing
 \par June 17, 1999
 , Thursday
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 YEAR 2000: Daschle R
 eleases Y2K "Principles\rdblquote
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 \par 19. The San Francisco Chronicle
 \par JUNE 11, 1999, FRIDAY, FINAL EDITION
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{
 \f0\fs24 One Y2K Problem Is Enough
 \par
 \par 20. The Washington Post
 \par J
 une 11, 1999, Friday, Final Edition
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs
 24 Republicans Postpone Vote on Y2K Measure; Visit of High-Tech Executives Aw
 aited, Aides Say
 \par
 \par 21. The San Francisco Chronicle
 \par JUNE 10, 1999
 , THURSDAY, FINAL EDITION
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Silic
 on Valley's Y2K Lawsuit Limit Gaining in Senate; Backers say once-stalled bill
 has become nearly veto-proof
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 \par 22. The Bulletin's Frontrunner
 \par Ma
 y 21, 1999
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Gore To Focus On Fai
 th-Based Organizations In Atlanta Speech.
 \par
 \par 23. Star Tribune (Minneapo
 lis, MN)

\par May 16, 1999, Sunday, Metro Edition
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HE
 ADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Y2K liability issue creates volatile political climate;
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 r And some claims of readiness may overstate actual progress
 \par
 \par 24. The
 Washington Post
 \par May 07, 1999, Friday, Final Edition
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\c
 grid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Battle Lines on }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24
 Liability Catch }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 in Cross-Fire
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 25. The Hill
 \par April 7, 1999 Wednesday
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}
 {\f0\fs24 WHY 2K?; The Gore2K computer bug
 \par
 \par 26. National Public Rad
 io (NPR)
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 SHOW:}{\f0\fs24 ALL THINGS CONSIDERED (8:0
 0 PM ET)
 \par March 30, 1999, Tuesday
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f
 0\fs24 GARY BEACH SAYS SMALL-TOWN AMERICA NEEDS TO BE BETTER INFORMED OF POTE
 NTIAL Y2K CRISIS
 \par
 \par 27. AP Online
 \par March 23, 1999; Tuesday 01:52 E
 astern Time
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Greatest Y2K Dange
 r May Be Panic
 \par
 \par 28. Newsbytes
 \par March 22, 1999, Monday
 \par }{\b
 \f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 Must
 Make }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 A Premiere Subject With Russians
 \par
 \par 29. Knoxville News-Sentinel (Knoxville, TN)
 \par March 19, 1999, Friday
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Can Gore survive all the fallo
 ut from Clinton's term?
 \par
 \par 30. U.S. Newswire
 \par March 02, 1999 11:19
 Eastern Time
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgri
 d0 Gore,}{\f0\fs24 Herman Announce Second Round of Unemployment Insurance Sys
 tem }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 Grants
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 \par 31. SEATTLE POST-INTE
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 \par March 01, 1999, Monday , FINAL
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLI
 NE:}{\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 GORE}{\f0\fs24 UPBEAT IN SEATTLE VISIT;
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par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K,}{\f0\fs24 NORTHWEST ISSUES ON THE AGENDA
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\par 32. TheStreet.com
\par December 18, 1998 Friday
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0
HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Two Trials, No Errors
\par }{\f0\fs24
\par 33. Nation's
Cities Weekly
\par December 14, 1998
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Gore Shares 21st Century Vision for Cities, Calls for Partnerships; VP Al Gore; National League of Cities' Congress of Cities meeting}{\f0\fs24
\par }{\f0\fs24
\par 34. Legal Times
\par November 2, 1998, Monday
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 PREDICTING DOOM IN THE YEAR 2000 WON'T HELP THE GOP}{\f0\fs24
\par }{\f0\fs24
\par 35. Government Executive
\par November 1
998
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 HALFWAY TO Y2K}{\f0\fs24
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\par 36. U.S. Newswire
\par October 23, 1998 15:06 Eastern Tim
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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 Statement on National }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 Action Week}{\f0\fs24
\par }{\b\f0\fs24 >>FULL TEXT<<
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\par 1. The Associated Press
State & Local Wire
\par November 13, 1999, Saturday, PM cycle
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Full-time rescue tug to be stationed at Strait of Juan de Fuca}{\f0\fs24
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 DATELINE:}{\f0\fs24 SEATTLE
\par
\par A full-time rescue tug will be stationed at the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, beginning next month, to respond to maritime emergencies, especially those related to the }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 bug, Vice President Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 says.
\par
\par "I am pleased to announce that this vessel will continue our efforts to understand how best to protect these pristine waters and will be available should a maritime emergency arise, especially during the uncertain days surrounding the new millennium," }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 said Friday in a release.

\par

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 refers to a "year 2000" bug in some computers that may cause them to read the year 2000 as 1900 and malfunction.

\par

\par Besides being ready to respond to vessels in distress, the tug will provide "real world data" to be used in an ongoing marine safety review by the North Puget Sound Long-Term Risk Management Panel. The panel, with the Coast Guard and state Department of Ecology, is looking at ways to prevent collisions and oil spills in the strait and Puget Sound.

\par

\par Rep. Norm

Dicks, D-Wash., who was part of an effort to station a Navy contract tug in the area for two months last winter, said he was pleased a tug would be there again this winter.

\par

\par "The vice president clearly understands how important this issue is for our state, and I am delighted he has taken a personal interest in arranging for this more prolonged demonstration of maritime response capability," Dicks said in a release.

\par

\par Environmental groups have been pressing for a full-time response tug. The maritime industry has preferred to rely on the International Tug of Opportunity System, which tracks more than 100 tugs and dispatches the one closest to a vessel in distress.

\par

\par The full-time

tug is expected to cost about \$ 1 million this winter. The ITOS system covers more area and costs about \$ 500,000 per year, said Harry Hutchins, director of the Puget Sound Steamship Operators Association.

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\par 2. The Washington Post

\par No

November 11, 1999, Thursday, Final Edition

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\

b\f0\fs24 No Major National Y2K Breakdowns Expected, Clinton Reports}{\f0\fs24

\par

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Stephen Barr, Washington Post Staff Writer

\par

\par President Clinton, releasing the White House's final report on the year 2000 computer problem, said yesterday he expects "no major national breakdowns" because of the Y2K glitch.

\par

\par "The American

people can have full faith that everything from air traffic control systems to Social Security payment systems will continue to work exactly as they should," Clinton told reporters on the South Lawn.

\par

\par But with 51 days to go on

til the New Year, Clinton also warned against complacency, pointing out that several surveys show a number of small businesses, local governments and foreign nations got off to a slow start in making Y2K fixes and need to redouble their efforts.

\par

\par "If we work together and use this time well, we can ensure that this Y2K computer problem will be remembered as the last headache of the 20th century, not the first crisis of the 21st," Clinton said.

\par

\par Co

gressional Republicans have grumbled that Clinton and Vice President }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 have not done enough to make }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 one of the nation's top priorities. White House officials said Clinton and }{\

\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 have received regular briefings on the computer problem, pressured the Cabinet to ensure fixes were made at federal agencies and created a White House task force to coordinate Y2K efforts with industry groups.

\par

\par The

year 2000 problem, popularly known as Y2K, stems from the use in many computer systems of a two-digit dating system that assumes the first two digits of the year are 1 and 9, a convention adopted years ago when coding space was at a premium. Without specialized reprogramming, the systems and some embedded chips will recognize "00" not as 2000 but as 1900. That misinterpretation could cause the computers either to shut down or malfunction.

\par

\par For the most part, the 83-page report released yesterday provided little new information on the nation's progress in squashing the Y2K bug.

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\par

\par In keeping with past White House assessments, the report from the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion expressed "a high degree of confidence" that banks, electric power, telephones and air and rail transportation systems will not face major electronic disruptions.

\par

\par Potential Y2K trouble

spots also continued to be the same ones identified in past reports. Some local governments, smaller health care facilities, numerous schools and colleges, public housing authorities and small businesses appear to lag on Y2K repairs or have failed to provide information about their progress, the report said.

\par

\par In the Washington area, most local governments have already reported completing work on their systems related to 911 emergency call centers.

\par

r

\par The District is still in the process of installing a new computer-aided dispatch system that is scheduled to be operating by early December. But even if it is not ready--which is considered unlikely--the city has made repairs

to its old system to ensure that it is Y2K-compliant, said Steve Gaffigan, the police department's interim chief information officer.

\par

\par John A. Kos

kinen, the presidential council's chair, said 911 systems have emerged as "clearly an area where people need to be testing" for potential Y2K failures.

The council's report said a survey of 2,700 call centers found only half were Y2K-compliant as of Oct. 1. But the National Emergency Number Association, which conducted the survey, expects computer fixes to be made to virtually all 911 centers before year's end.

Seven call sites, which officials would not identify, have reported they will not be Y2K-ready on New Year's Day.

Koskinen said any 911 computer breakdowns would not prevent police and fire departments from taking calls but would likely force the use of manual dispatch procedures, which could slow emergency response times. As a precaution, he urged individuals to learn the direct phone numbers that could be used to reach firefighters, police and hospitals during emergencies.

Although the White House expects the nation's infrastructure to hold, given the billions of dollars and countless hours spent by major corporations and the federal government fixing computer hardware and software, Koskinen reaffirmed that "everyone ought to understand there are no 100 percent guarantees in Y2K."

3. The

White Hill

October 20, 1999

HEADLINE: E-lobby has had a triumphant year in 1999

BYLINE: By David Silverberg

It has been a stellar

year for the information technology community - yet again.

Sure,

the tech lobbyists may point out that the R&D (research and development) tax credit is not yet permanent and not much progress was made in achieving broadband access. But these

are mere quibbles. On the big stuff the e-lobby of hardware

and software makers, their associations and the independent lobbyists representing them had another year of unbroken triumphs.

One triumph was

legislative: In June, the community succeeded in

getting Y2K liability limit
ations passed over the strenuous opposition of a powerful political constituenc
y - the trial lawyers. Key players in passing S. 96 were Sens. John McCain (R-A
riz.), who first introduced the legislation, Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and C
hris Dodd

(D-Conn.), who helped fashion the compromise that made it passable. The legisla
tion limited the ability of people and businesses to sue for damages caused by
the year 2000 bug.

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\par Notwithstanding their ultimate success, "I think
they weren't terribl

y sophisticated," recalled a lobbyist on the opposing sid
e who provided The Hill with a cold, professional assessment of Silicon Valley'
s efforts. The high-tech lobbying effort was especially hampered by a troubleso
me alliance with the U.S. Chamber of Com
merce, which has long pursued liabilit
y limits in other commercial areas.

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\par Requesting anonymity, this lobby
ist attributed the high- tech community's victory to being "big in the economy,
growing, and many of (the high-tech companies) are located in key stat
es and

districts." Growing political contributions were also certainly a factor.

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\par This was not the first time the high-tech community had tangled with the
trial lawyers and emerged victorious. It was a 1997 battle over shareholder law
suit legislation, Cali

ifornia's Proposition 211, that first galvanized Silicon
Valley to become politically active. After spending \$40 million in the effort,
the trial lawyers were crushed and the technogeeks had discovered the aphrodisi
ac properties of politics.

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\par The }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 b
attle created a pointed dilemma for Vice President Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore,
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who wanted to embrace both constituencies. He couldn't, and ultim
ately he threw his weight toward the moguls of the Valley.

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\par Forcing t

he vice president to make that choice in their favor, forging and keeping toget
her their coalition, and ultimately winning the Senate vote marked a significan
t coming of age for this emerging interest group.

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\par A coming of age of

a different kind occurred in September, when the administration changed its po
lity on the export of encryption software, a relaxation of controls that had be
en strenuously opposed by the national security agencies.

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\par Prior to t

he administration policy change, the high-tech community had banged its head ag
ainst the wall of an obdurate defense, intel
ligence and law enforcement establ

ishment that insisted on maintaining its ability to read other people's e-mail.

The e-community, on its part, maintained that strong, exportable encryption wa
s necessary for the health of the American high-tech industry a

nd the growth o

f e-commerce.

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\par The chief engine of the e-community's encryption liber

alization efforts was the Security and Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act, H.R. 850, sponsored by Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.). Killed by a last minute rules maneuver in the previous Congress, Goodlatte had gained 256 signatures on his legislation by the time the White House made its policy announcement, essentially heading it off.

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\par From a political standpoint, the encryption victory was an extremely significant milestone in the community's political maturation. For the first time it had won a significant victory in the field of national security, the toughest, most inherently conservative arena of government, where the stakes are highest and the politics most serious.

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\par At the White House press conference announcing the new policy, administration officials were at pains to stress that the new policy was not a case of the e-community overturning national security imperatives.

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\par "I was just handed a wire clipping that basically says that the White House threw national security and law enforcement overboard in order to give a concession to the high-tech industry. I've got to tell you, that's just completely wrong," said John Hamre, deputy secretary of defense. Rather, he stated, the impetus for the policy change had come from the Pentagon itself, with its sister agencies cooperating fully.

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\par While no doubt true, the fact is that the e-community successfully brought great congressional pressure to bear and got what it wanted - despite the fact that Goodlatte says he has not abandoned passage of the SAFE Act and new legislation will be required to implement the new policy. It was not the only technology control victory: Despite the technology control concerns raised in the Cox Report on Chinese spying, the president made more sophisticated computers available for export.

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\par Nor was the impression of political triumphalism dispelled by Gore's trip to a Silicon Valley fundraiser the very night the new encryption policy was announced - notwithstanding White House denials to the contrary.

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\par Two other factors made the e-community loom large in national politics.

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\par In addition to the legislation that actually passed, there was a flood of proposals to ease or improve the legislative environment for electronic commerce. There were proposals to ban Internet commerce taxation, to make digital signatures legally binding, to limit "cybersquatting," the practice of buying up trademarks as Internet domain names, to limit "spamming" e-mails, and a variety of educational initiatives. Even if these were not enacted, together they made up a tidal wave of measures in the e-community's favor.

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\par But 1999 will also mark another high-tech political milestone: the involvement of the e-community in presidential politics.

s. Well before the first primary in New Hampshire, Silicon Valley had become a significant player in the fundraising game. According to current figures from the Center for Responsive Politics, the computer equipment and services industries contributed \$403,5

49 to the campaign of Gov. George W. Bush (R-Texas) and \$207,360 to Gore. McCain came in a distant third with \$59,600.

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\par These are not vast sums but

they are sure to get larger. More important, they mark high-tech as a key political player to watch in the political year ahead.

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\par 4. The Washington Post

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ctober 5, 1999, Tuesday, Final Edition

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\

f0\fs24 Gore Campaign, Clinton Policy: An Uneasy Search for Balance}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 John F. Harris, Washingto

n Post Staff Writer

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\par In New Hampshire and Iowa, nursing home groups

lately have been running ads chiding Vice President Gore to commit to increasing reimbursements under Medicare. Yesterday, Gore made clear he has heard the message.

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\par Staking out a position out in front of President Clinton's,

Gore said he favors immediately rewriting the 1997 balanced-budget accord to ensure that rural hospitals, teaching hospitals and nursing homes get the money they have been clamoring for.

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\par Gore's new stance, a carefully orchestrated

move that he unveiled in Boston-

-not coincidentally, the home of many teaching

hospitals--was the latest instance of him trying to make plain to voters that Clinton's policy priorities are not necessarily his own.

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\par It was

also the latest illustration that even relatively obscure policy issues this year have become freighted with heavy political consequences--confronting both Gore and Clinton with awkward challenges in coordinating their policy messages

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\par Over recent months, the West Wing and the vice president's office

team have maneuvered--sometimes at cross-purposes with one another--to stake

out politically acceptable positions for Gore on such issues as agricultural relief,

veterans spending and encryption technology. None of these are issues that remained long on the front pages of

the network news; all are issues of acute

te concern to key Gore constituencies.

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\par Gore has won some of the increasingly frequent internal policy tussles. His staff persuaded White House Chief of Staff John D. Podesta to intervene with budget director Jacob J. Lew to

ensure more money for the Veterans Affairs Department after Gore complained that veterans groups were hammering him on the issue, according to sources familiar with the debate.

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\par But the vice president has lost plenty of times as well. Gore last

month personally boasted to environmental groups that the administration would stand firm against attempts by congressional Republicans to weaken environmental laws through amendments to annual spending bills. Despite that pledge, White House sources said

Clinton is prepared to ignore Gore's veto recommendation on a pending transportation bill that would strip the federal government's authority to dictate fuel-efficiency standards for light trucks, including sport-utility vehicles.

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\par Even when their positions are at

odds, it has become clear in recent weeks that Gore's operation and Clinton's are working in concert more effectively to accommodate the vice president's ambitions--either by shifting policy to his purposes, or letting Gore stake positions different

than Clinton's. As recently as a few months ago, stubbed toes were commonplace as Gore focused on 2000, to the resentment of some Clinton aides

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\par Gore's effort to position himself on Medicare is a good example of the more accommodating approach. The Clinton position is that teaching hospitals and nursing homes need help, but that any fixes should come as part of a broader overhaul of the entitlement program. As a practical matter, White House aides said, officials at the Health and Human Services Department are skeptical

that nursing homes deserve a more generous reimbursement rate, and officials at the Office of Management and Budget warn that there is little money for this, in any event.

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\par Meanwhile, Gore was feeling the heat. Exploiting the political

calendar, the American Health Care Association and other groups ran ads last month saying, "Al Gore should use his influence to make the Clinton administration restore vital Medicare funding for nursing home patients."

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\par In recent days, White House officials said, Gore's team let Clinton's know that he needed protection on the issue. Clinton aides learned in advance that Gore was going to use an appearance yesterday morning at the Boston Globe to get out in front of Clinton. Gore's new stance, according to

aides, is that reimbursement rates for hospitals and nursing homes must be fixed this fall--even if Clinton and Republicans cannot agree on a comprehensive Medicare overhaul.

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\par At times recently, Clinton aides have even helped Gore come up with

h policy pro

posals that are at odds in places with Clinton's. White House national economic adviser Gene Sperling, sources said, helped Gore fashion a tax-cut package last July that ignores some of the provisions that Sperling helped Clinton draft several months earlier.

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\par The assistance underlines a paradox of Gore's campaign. Even as he is increasingly trying to establish his own identity--distancing himself from some policies and expressly criticizing Clinton's personal behavior--Gore is also hoping to take full benefit of Clinton's willingness to tilt policy his way at well-timed moments.

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\par Recent weeks have offered a flurry of examples. Gore aides sighed with relief when Clinton approved a change in rules regarding the export of sophisticated encryption technology, which can cloak electronic communications in ways that cannot be broken.

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\par The old policy had put Gore at odds with the high-technology industry--a constituency whose support the vice president has been devoutly seeking. Although Gore backed the change in export rules, senior White House officials said that it was the softening of opposition by national security officials, rather than a wish to help Gore, that proved decisive.

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\par Similarly, the administration last month resolved a longstanding trade dispute over the manufacture and sale of more affordable AIDS drugs in South Africa. Gay activists as well as South Africa supporters had roasted Gore over the issue. U.S. trade officials resolved the issue, with a compromise that allows South Africa to make cheaper versions of U.S.-developed drugs, just days before Gore was to meet with South African President Thabo Mbeki.

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\par White House officials said Podesta has been critical in ensuring that administration officials take Gore's interests into account--on such issues as emergency relief for farmers and limiting high-tech companies' liability for

\f0\fs24 problems.

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\par White House advisers are appreciative--to a degree. The \$ 7.4 billion farm relief bill Clinton signed helped the vice president in Iowa but it was still \$ 3 billion less than what Gore had publicly called for. And some advisers fretted that a Podesta-brokered deal over liability gave too much to computer companies at the expense of another constituency he is courting: trial lawyers.

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\par Podesta said consultation is what he seeks, rather than perfect consensus between Clinton and Gore. Increasingly, Gore domestic policy adviser David Beier is a presence at West Wing debates. "We're in a phase when we're determined to have good coordination," Podesta said

. "We've tried to ensure that the vice president is represented in all the critical meetings."

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\par Not always eye to eye: Vice President Gore tries to change some Clinton policies and distance himself from others.

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\par 5. Sacramento Bee

cramento Bee

\par October 1, 1999, METRO FINAL

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADL

INE:}{\b\f0\fs24 BUSH TOUTS HIGH-TECH LEANINGS IN SAN JOSE}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Dennis Love, Bee Capitol Bureau

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\par George W. Bush doesn't claim to have invented the Internet.

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\par Yet here in the high-tech heartland of e-commerce, the Texas governor is making his case -- despite arduous and long-standing efforts by Vice President Al Gore to cultivate the region.

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\par Bush, the front-runner for the GOP nomination,

visited San Jose on Thursday, the same day his campaign announced that he has raised a record \$ 56 million-plus for his candidacy, and has an impressive \$ 37 million in cash on hand. Those figures dwarf the amount of money raised by Gore or any other Democrat or Republican in the presidential contest.

llion-plus for his candidacy, and has an impr

essive \$ 37 million in cash on hand. Those figures dwarf the amount of money raised by Gore or any other Democrat or Republican in the presidential contest.

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\par Don Evans, Bush's national campaign chairman, said

that about 10 percent of those contributions came from California donors, and a significant chunk of that from Silicon Valley. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, a non-partisan monitoring group, Bush has raised about twice as much money from

the computer industry as Gore has during a year in which donations from the high-tech camp have tripled 1996 levels.

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\par With a media gang in tow

, Bush toured the futuristic Museum of Tech Innovation with a group of San Jose schoolchildren and then outlined

why he believes he is "putting on the heat"

in an area in which President Clinton and running mate Gore fared quite well in elections in 1992 and 1996. Bush argued that his pro-technology stances have forced Clinton and }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24

to be more responsive to

the region's needs.

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\par "Like }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24

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gislation," he said. "Last time I came down here I had signed a bill for Y2K re

form in Texas. Interestingly enough, right before I was to deliver my speech (in San Jose), voila! Y2K reform became a priority with the administration."

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\par Bush emphasized he "can't claim credit" for Clinton's recent decision to reverse a long-held position and ease restrictions on the export of encryption technology. The president also has been reluctant to protect the computer industry from lawsuit

s stemming from Y2K failures, something Bush has done in Texas.

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\par But Bush made it clear that he believes Clinton and Gore have adjusted to his agenda.

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\par "For seven years, the administration had been coming to Silicon Valley and saying, "I am your friend," (but was) resistant

toward reform, encryption and permanency of tax credits. I have been highlighting these issues and there seems to have been a certain change of heart."

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\par Bush, of course, is hardly the only politician to beseech the region for votes and cash.

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\par Gore attended a fund-raiser Sept. 17 at the home of real-estate developer George Marcus, attended by a number of software executives and featuring a performance by former members of the Grateful Dead rock group.

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\par Former U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley was the focus of a San Jose fund-raiser Thursday evening, and President Clinton is set to attend two events in Atherton today to raise money for Democratic candidates.

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\par Gore historically has had a close relationship with Silicon Valley players. But Bradley

recently spent a year teaching at Stanford University and has said that he used that opportunity to make his own inroads in the community. Bush has been helped in Silicon Valley by his connections with computer industry officials in Texas.

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\par Observers say the success of varying candidates here point to the evolving industry's fragmenting interests and its increasing importance to the political process.

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\par "It takes a lot of money to run a campaign," said Richard Brody, a political science professor at Stanford. "And this is a place where there is a lot of it."

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\par 6. THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

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cgri0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 New Federal Center to Use Key 9-9-99 Date to Test

t for Y2K Problems}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24

By Jim Landers

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\par WASHINGTON--White House officials are preparing a millennium war room to monitor possible disasters from around the country and the world stemming from the year 2000 computer glitch.

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\par The \$ 4

0 million Information Coordination Center will get started this week with limited tests built around possible computer malfunctions associated with the date 9-9-99 -- Thursday, Sept. 9, 1999.

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\par Few computer problems are expected, but officials at the center and at ancillary emergency data centers elsewhere in Washington plan to use the date for a millennium trial run.

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\par The federal government is mobilizing what could be the largest peacetime emergency response effort in U.S. history to deal with the main event Jan. 1, 2000.

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\par From the moment the New Year begins at midnight in New Zealand (6 a.m. Friday, Dec. 31 in Dallas), a rolling wave of information will head toward the Information Coordination Center, on two floors of an old Secret Service office 1 blocks from the White House.

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\par John Koskinen, President Clinton's Y2K czar, says the center will feed information to the president and two senior multiple agency working groups one for domestic crises, one for international problems.

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\par "The critical infrastructure industries and the federal agencies have readied themselves for the Y2K problem," Mr. Koskinen said. "It's not at this point an emergency response mobilization, because we're not dealing with emergencies. It will be the largest event-monitoring effort in the history of the federal government."

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\par The Information Coordination Center will have a staff of about 40 crisis management specialists, led by retired Lt. Gen. Peter Kind, former director of the Army's information systems network.

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\par The Y2K information center has its own electric generator and will be stocked with provisions for the New Year's weekend. If the center loses its communications links or otherwise goes down, responsibility will be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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\par After further tests in October and November, the center will become fully operational Dec. 30. It will remain in business until March, after the leap year date of Feb. 29, 2000, to ensure federal readiness if other computer problems occur, Mr. Koskinen said.

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\par FEMA normally handles the government's response to disasters such as

hurricanes, tornadoes and floods.

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\par But FEMA is subordinate in the Y2K

response plan. Its responsibility will be to get status reports from state, municipal and tribal governments across the country to feed into the Y2K war room

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\par Industry emergency centers for electric power, oil and gas are being established in Washington, and more than a dozen other industry associations will set up emergency centers.

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\par Federal emergency centers with the d

epartments of Energy, Health and Human Services, Justice and Transportation will take reports about critical parts of the nation's infrastructure and feed them to the Y2K war room.

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\par The FBI's National Infrastructure Protection

Center and the federally sponsored Computer Emergency Response Team at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh will file reports on any cyber attacks mounted by hackers or terrorists.

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\par The Y2K war room will be at the apex of a

pyramid of hundreds of crisis managers from every state, city and town in the country. Rather than having every mayor or emergency coordinator phoning the Y2K war room

to learn what's going on, information will move to ever-smaller groups of managers until it reaches the Information Coordination Center.

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r The State Department will collect reports from U.S. embassies across the globe, and the Defense Department will gather data from all its military posts overseas and at home.

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\par "When you think about this, you're thinking about

status reports from around the world and around the country arriving more or less all at once, so the art form from the start is to make sure you don't get swamped with information," Mr. Koskinen said.

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\par Because the international

dateline runs through the Pacific Ocean, the coordination center will be able to sift information about the impact of computers rolling over to the year 2000 for 17 hours before it reaches Washington.

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\par Countries such as New

Zealand and Britain plan to provide direct reports to the U.S. center.

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ar Meanwhile, year 2000 coordinators in 195 countries expect to file reports of any computer failures with the U.N. International Y2K Cooperation Center in Washington, just two blocks from the U.S. Y2K war room.

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\par The international

center also will test its systems this week to see how well the format chosen for national responses works. Since 9-9-99 will reach New Zealand first, the center will begin its tests in Washington on Wednesday morning.

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\par "It

's just a trial run to try to see if the connections work and whatnot," said Bruce McConnell, director of the international center. "Hopefully about 20 countries

ies will enter data and tell us how things are going....I don't expect much of anything to happen."

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\par The 9-9-99 problem involves some older software programs written so that a string of 9s triggers a "collate data" or "start over" command. Federal and private computer specialists minimize the likelihood

of computer failures due to the 9-9-99 date; in most applications, the date will be entered as 090999 rather than 9999.

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\par But the date presents both government and industry with a chance to test contingency plans for the calendar change to the year 2000 itself.

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\par Nearly all computer applications written before the mid-1990s used just two digits to represent the year. Unless they are repaired or replaced, those applications will base their calculations of the new year -- 00 -- as though it were 1900 rather than 2000.

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All sorts of computer errors could flow from such miscalculations, including system failures. Governments and companies have spent billions of dollars correcting the problem, and many now say the biggest risk may be public fear rather than

an computer meltdown.

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\par Mr. Koskinen said he intends to show his confidence in Y2K repairs by flying to New York on New Year's Eve. The Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control system operates on Universal or Greenwich Mean Time. That will enable Mr. Koskinen to catch a 6:30 p.m. flight in Washington, be in the air when the air traffic control date rollover occurs at 7 p.m. and still have time to fly back from New York before midnight to be on hand in the Y2K war room.

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\par He may have some high-ranking company.

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\par "I am confident we will be in very close contact with the president and the vice president, particularly the vice president, during this period," he said.

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\par Vice President Al Gore has closely followed the efforts to prepare for Y2K, Mr. Kos

kinen said. "I would not be surprised if he was with us at the center and the White House as this goes on." Cabinet secretaries and their deputies will also be close at hand to stay in touch with their department emergency centers, Mr. Koskinen said.

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\par With

the information it collects, the Y2K war room staff will be able to alert others of problems as they occur in other parts of the world. It will be able to initiate emergency response efforts, if needed "blankets, traffic control, evacuating people from an area," Mr. Koskinen said.

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 \par But federal officials will not be charged with fixing computer failures or restoring power, water or other vital services if any fail.
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 \par Pentagon officials have said they would need legislation granting them liability protection before they could tackle such jobs.
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 \par In addition to providing warning and response, the center's other major function will be public information.
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 \par Leon Kappelman, a Y2K specialist who is an associate professor of business computer information systems at the University of North Texas, said the government is going overboard on the fear factor.
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 \par "Their bias is to make preventing panic the most important thing," he said. "I sure hope the media's not going to take the day off and rely only on that information center, because that information is going to be severely filtered. Every stop it makes, the story changes a little bit, and the bias of the system will be to report happy things."
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 \par Mr. Koskinen disputed that judgment, saying crisis management specialists are trained to get critical information to the top as soon as possible.
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 \par "I love Leon, but I think he's dead wrong about this," Mr. Koskinen said. "People who need assistance will be very clear about it. If it's a functional problem, first, it's going to be very visible. And to the extent people need help, they're not going to be hiding it."
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 \par 7. United Press International
 \par July 27, 1999, Tuesday, BC cycle
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 id0 HEADLINE:} {\b \f0\fs24 UPI Focus: US, Russia moving on arms talks } {\f0\fs24
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 \par Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin pronounced relations with the United States back on track following the crisis over NATO's war against the former Yugoslavia, but his talks with the Clinton administration showed important differences remain in many key areas. In their most concrete pronouncement following Stepashin's meetings with President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, the two sides announced that the United States and Russia will resume talks next month in Moscow on both the Start III treaty and the Anti-Ballistic

stic Missile tre

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ty. Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin had announced last month at the G-8 summit in Germany that they would resume the talks this summer. Despite facing reluctance in both the U.S. and Russian legislatures to cooperate on such matters, Gore said

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d, 'We will continue, full-steam ahead, without regard for election cycles.' 'I am hopeful we will soon see the ratification of START II,' Gore said. More extensive arms reductions under the proposed Start III talks have been delayed by the Russian D

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ma's refusal to ratify Start II. The two sides face new talks on the ABM treaty, meanwhile, prompted by U.S. moves to develop a space-based missile defense system. Stepashin's visit also highlighted major differences over matters that include aid to Belg

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ade, trade with Iran, human rights and the dangers of any single nation presuming to serve as the world's policeman. Stepashin recalled how his predecessor, Yevgeny Primakov, abruptly turned his plane around from a scheduled visit in Washington once NATO

launched the bombing campaign against the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav union. But the prime minister, who also met with congressional leaders, said the bilateral tensions that flared over the operation to reverse Belgrade's attempts to purge Kosovo of all

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ethnic Albanians have now 'cooled down.' 'We are entering the 21st century, and we have to enter it as friends,' Stepashin said during a luncheon at the National Press Club. 'We have to understand each other and respect each other.' Later, at a joint

White House n

ews conference with Gore, the vice president spoke of sharing mutual congratulations for 'the tensions we have so recently survived.' Despite the improvement in relations, Stepashin said the two nations have not 'turned the page' on all d

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fficulties, and he cautioned against any nation appointing itself as the guarantor of freedom or human rights. He said 'it's very dangerous' for the United States, which has deep domestic problems of its own with which to deal, to assume such a role.

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lthough Russia blames Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for forcing NATO's hand over the conflict in Kosovo, the prime minister said Moscow and the United States differ on whether to provide assistance to help Belgrade dig out of the rubble. The Unit

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d States, which provides only humanitarian assistance to Serbia, announced Monday a \$500 million aid program for Kosovo. Stepashin said Russia, however, favors a full assistance program for all regions of the former Yugoslavia. 'When winter sets in ther

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will be a humanitarian catastrophe in the heart of Europe,' the prime minister said. 'We have to work out common rules of the game for providing assistance along the entire geographic space of the former Yugoslavia.' Gore said the matter will be hamme

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ed out this week in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo, when international leaders including Clinton meet to discuss a multibillion-dollar aid package for the countries of southeastern Europe. Clinton and Yeltsin also will attempt to iron out disagreements over

aid to Belgrade when they meet in September at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in New Zealand, Stepashin said.

The two leaders also will discuss their different approaches in dealing with Iran, which the United States continues to isolate from

both its alleged support of terrorism and its program to develop nuclear weapons. Securing Clinton administration support for \$6 billion in financing from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund also was a major objective of Stepashin's trip to Washington.

The loans will provide Moscow with hard currency to repay international obligations. Officials with the two international lenders, who met with the prime minister today, said they are prepared to recommend the loan provided Russia maintains strict

fiscal controls and avoids inflationary measures to falsely stimulate its moribund economy. The board of the World Bank, which, like the IMF, suspended most of its Russian lending after Moscow defaulted on some debt and devalued its currency, approved

a blueprint last week for resumption of the loans. Stepashin's meeting with Gore was described as a continuation of the commission-type consultation Gore held from 1994 to 1998 with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. Gore also held one such meeting last year with the

then-Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko. In a written statement, Gore said he took the opportunity to express to Stepashin "his deep concern over recent acts of anti-Semitism in Russia." }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24

said they also

discussed cooperation on the }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24

computer problems,

investment and economic growth in Russia, law enforcement and the rule of law in Russia, and efforts to tighten Russian export controls "to halt nuclear and missile proliferation to rogue states." In response to a question during the

news conference with Gore, Stepashin agreed that Russia continues to spy on the United States, saying, "As long as states exist, there will always be special services." "We found complete understanding on this, that special services should not be allowed to hinder" diplomatic relations between governments,

Stepashin said. Gore, appearing uncomfortable with the response, said: "Some questions really are best dealt with through private channels." ---

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\par 8. The Times

(London)

\par July 7, 1999, Wednesday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b
 \f0\fs24 Microsoft makes monkey of itself}{\f0\fs24
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24
 4\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Kenny MacIver
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 GO
 RE}{\f0\fs24 BUSHED OVER }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24
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 rd \qc\nowidctlpar\adjustright {\f0\fs24 Republican presidential hopeful Georg
 e W. Bush breezed into Silicon Valley last week to rub salt in the wounds of th
 e Democrats' front-runner for next
 year's race, Al Gore. Bush now claims to be
 high-tech America's candidate after }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 tried
 to block a bill that limited corporate liability in }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\
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 -hit software. The law, passed last week, gives firms 90 days to the
 end of March 2000 to fix problems and
 limits damage that small companies can c
 laim to a mere \$ 250,000. Bush is all for granting absolution to companies that
 may send many businesses to the wall
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 \par 9. U.S. News & Wo
 rld Report
 \par July 5, 1999
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24
 Bald eagles will soar on July 4; An asbestos reversal opens courts' doors; A n
 ew drug promises simpler allergy relief; As the clock ticks, pols wrangle over
 Y2K}{\f0\fs24
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 By Kathleen
 Wong; Marianne Lavelle; Josh Fischman; Major Garrett
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\c
 grid0 HIGHLIGHT:}{\f0\fs24
 \par Victory for lawsuit filers, hope for allergy
 sufferers, Y2K deadline looms
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 \par As the clock ticks, pols wrangle over
 Y2K
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 \par With the year 2000 only six months away, this is a crucial wee
 k for Congress and the Clinton administration to strike a deal aimed at limitin
 g the liability of businesses over p
 otential Y2K glitches. As the congressiona
 l July 4 recess looms, if there is no agreement, Republican point man Sen. John
 McCain of Arizona vows to push through legislation that the president has prom
 ised to veto.
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 \par The White House is trying to broaden consumer rights
 to recoup losses that arise from }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 computer p

problems. Clinton and Vice President }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24
want
to satisfy their trial lawyer supporters, while Republicans hope to curry favor
with the high-tech industry. A prolonged veto fight would increase the likelih
ood of the Y2K problems that the bill is designed to minimize.
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\par 10. CNNFN
\par }{\f0\fs24\cgrid0 SHOW:}{\b\f0\fs24 BUSINESS UNUSUAL 20:30:00 pm ET
\par July
2, 1999; Friday 8:50 pm Eastern Time
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24
Wall Street & Washington Update, CNNfn}{\f0\fs24
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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 GUESTS:}{\f0\fs24 Matthew Saul
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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0
BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Beverly Schuch
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\par BEVERLY SCHUCH, CNNfn ANCHOR,
BUSINESS UNUSUAL: A number of business issues are burning up Washington. They'
re busy down there and this being the 4th of July weekend we thought now would
be a good time to check in on where thing
s stand between Wall Street and Washi
ngton. And with us today is Matthew Saul. He is senior editor at "George Magaz
ine" and he's up from Washington. Thanks for joining us today.
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\par MA
TTHEW SAUL, SENIOR EDITOR, "GEORGE MAGAZINE" Glad to be here.
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\par SCH
UCH: What's the hottest issue going on down in Washington right now?
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r SAUL: Well the biggest thing right now is last night the House passed the bi
ggest bank modernization bill ever, basically.
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\par SCHUCH: This is a f
inancial services reform bill? SAUL: That's right. It's a bank modernization b
ill.
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\par SCHUCH: Isn't the Senate one holding this up now?
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SAUL: Well the Senate has passed it. Their two versions will be hashed out n
ow. But that's by far the hottest thing. Lots of lobbyist involved, lots of y
o
ur financial services. You have commercial banks, you have insurance compani
es, everyone's trying to get in on this. There's also this turf battle with th
is between the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department, with Larry Summers

now as the head of Treasury. Do you see this having more of a, you know, it'll push it through faster or hold it up?

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\par SAUL: I don't think push it.

Well what's interesting there is Secretary Ruben and Chairman Greenspan were having kind of a battle about control. The Fed wanting a little more control

taking some control from the Treasury Department. That's a reason the President has been kind of against the version the Senate has passed. Treasury retained the control in the house version. So will see how those get mixed up. But

its really going to be the White House calling the shots not Larry Summers.

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\par SCHUCH: Give us your forecast on when and if this gets passed?

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\par SAUL: Well the Senate will the conference versions will be taken out before the August recess so that's

in two weeks. It's tough to say its gone farther, this bill has gone farther than any similar kind of bill has gone has been passed as I say by both houses. It's hard to say though in the end whether it will get done. Certainly not by the end of by the August recess.

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SCHUCH: We have a President whose had a lot of false starts in his two term Presidency. He wants to leave a legacy. How best will he be able to do that practically speaking now?

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\par SAUL: Well on the business side its tough.

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\par SCHUCH: We won't go the other side but on the business side how will he?

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\par SAUL: Well its tough. I mean I think he like to get this banking reform done. Y2K was a big issue it may not be big for the legacy but certainly the President has made big inroads for the Democratic Party with the high tech companies in California. White House this week removed its opposition to a Y2K bill. That's now going to sail to passing, its been passed and its going to be signed by the President. I think its part of a general notion of the President trying to make the Democratic Party seem more friendly to businesses.

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\par SCHUCH: All right taxes the Republicans want \$750 million in cuts. The Democrats don't.

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\par SAUL: That's true. The President says he's for tax cuts but targeted tax cuts to the middle and low income Americans.

The Republicans are going you know whole hog here. There looking for cross the board cuts, capitol gains cuts. Not just personal but a corporate capitol gains. Repeal of the state tax. A whole slew of other

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things. What will be interesting to watch Beverly are the politics.

Do the Republicans want to pass

a tax bill that the President won't sign forcing him to veto it. Giving perhaps George W. Bush or the Republican nominee for President a good issue to run on as well as Republican House members. At the same time the Democrats want to put things in a tax bill the Republicans won't go for. Will see.

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CHUCH: And therefore, were just going to end up stalemated again. Let's talk about W as Maureen Doud(ph)

calls him and how raising this staggering amount of campaign funds at this early stage could have any impact on campaign reform down the road? SAUL: Well the most interesting really surprising aspect is that George W. is the first major non-self financed

candidate. That is a major candidate but not like Steve Forbes who is going to fund his own way. Who's hinting that he will forego federal matching funds. Now there's a limit on how much you can bring in. In exchange you get federal matching funds. B

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t Bush and

his people it seems to believe that they can raise much more on their own and just forget about the federal funds. And that will really upend the federal campaign system that we have now. It's not a law but it's kind of morra(ph) its kind of

excepted practice. Many would say that President and Vice President Gore broke that practice in the 96 campaign. But in terms of Bush it looks like he can raise as much as he wants and he may just say forget it I don't need that federal money.

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\par SCHUCH: Well let's talk about the campaign and what

from as an insiders advantage point. What you can tell us about the two leading candidates right now for each party. Of course Gore and George W. Or do you think they'll go all the way?

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\par SAUL: It sure looks now

like the

way will. As we were talking about before. Bill Bradley has come on very strong he's raised a lot of money. I think he surprised a lot of even a lot of insiders on how well he's done on Wall Street and from the Hollywood community. But I think

Gore is still very tough to beat. On the Republicans side no one's even close to George Bush a recent poll had shown Elizabeth Dole at 20 percent and she'd dropped down to 8 percent while Bush kept going towards the sky. So at this point its his to lose but its early and there's still a lot to learn about him. Remember most people know the name of the famous family the Bush family. But they don't know his position.

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\par SCHUCH: Traditionally, republicans

have been considered better for Wall Street, better for business however

we've seen under this Democratic President very good things for Wall Street and the U.S. economy. Whose the best candidate now in terms of Wall Streets advantage point and business?

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\par SAUL: Well I think you still have to give

the edge

to the Republicans. Although something really fascinating happened this week. This Y2K bill which I mention before would do things like put a cap on

n liabilities for lawsuits this sort of thing. The White House was very quite about it and the President had

sent out signals that he would veto it on four or five occasions. Now it Vice President Gore in a very tough position. On one hand you had the trial lawyers. Big Democratic supporters. They don't want any kind of caps on lawsuits. On the other hand you have the high tech industry very worried about potential fallout from Y2K. And it put Gore in a really tough position. Where did he go? He went with the business side. He said to the trial lawyers look you have to take some caps and so in that case you can see that you know Gore being smart in terms of trying to keep that some of the business community with him.

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\par SCHUCH: All right Matthew Saul

thanks so much for joining us. George Magazines, Senior Editor out of Washington. Have a good holiday weekend.

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\par 11. The Dallas Morning News

\par July 2, 1999,

Friday THIRD EDITION

\par }\b\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}\b\fs24 }\b\fs24\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}\b\fs24 crash could throw glitch in }\b\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}\b\fs24 campaign;

\par GOP making plans to capitalize on possibility; top techno-politician says he's not concerned}\f0\fs24

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\par }\b\fs24\fs24\cgrid0 SOURCE:}\f0\fs24

Washington Bureau of the Dallas Morning News

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\par }\b\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}\f0\fs24 Susan Feeney, Jim Landers

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\par But if the millennium computer glitch strikes hard on January 1, it could trip-up his political standing. Republicans, in fact, are planning for it.

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\par The 1

leaders of nearly every government and company in the country

insist they'll be ready for the year 2000 computer bug, commonly known as Y2K. But information technology experts agree there will be some failures when computers try to calculate the new date and come up with 1900 instead of 2000.

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\par Say for instance, the gas pumps don't work. Or the natural gas bill is for \$ 100,000 instead of \$ 100. Or Medicare payments and Social Security

checks go haywire.

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\par The GOP hopes you'll take it out on the Democrats, namely Al Gore.

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\par "The White House identifies him as techie-in-chief. They sort of set him up as the guy who invented the Internet and is going to safeguard it in your life forever," said House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Irving.

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\par "If the government doesn't get itself in compliance, this comes down on Gore more than anyone else in the administration," he said.

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\par The vice president says he's not worried about the impact on his presidential bid.

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\par "I think we're going to manage it fairly well," Mr. Gore said. "I think there will be some problems, but I don't think they'll be the cataclysm that some of the doomsayers are predicting."

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\par In any event, Gore campaign chairman Tony Coelho said, there's no use worrying because "you can't control it."

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\par The matter is not as remote as it seems. The presidential nominating contests may get under way less than five weeks after the calendar changes and Americans experience some level of computer-related difficulties.

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\par The issue already is high on the political agendas for both major parties, though for now it's more to court favor with the high-tech industry than to woo voters.

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\par Congress and the White House, after marathon negotiations, agreed on legislation to give the high-tech industry limited liability from lawsuits

stemming from Y2K computer failures. It was passed by both houses Thursday, and Mr. Clinton has pledged to sign it.

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\par The high-tech community is a growing source of campaign cash. In the 1997-98 election cycle, the computer and electronics industries gave \$ 8.8 million, with Republicans getting almost 60 percent.

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\par All the major presidential contenders have gone seeking funds in the Silicon Valley. Gov. George W. Bush headlined a fund-raiser Thursday in Palo Alto, Calif., using the occasion to zing Mr. Clinton and Mr. **Al Gore**

on high-tech matters.

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\par And **Y2K** readiness has become something of a new political yardstick.

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\par Mr. **Gore's** supporters note that 92 percent of the federal government's critical systems are ready, while Texas - Mr. Bush's home state - only recently reached 86 percent compliance.

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\par Bush backers, by contrast, point out that Texas has passed its Y2K liability legislation earlier.

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\par The matter is not

helping Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., a GOP presidential hopeful, however. He is a co-sponsor of the liability legislation but hasn't gotten much credit.

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\par Mr. Gore has the most on the line, analysts and industry experts agreed.

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\par "I have always said Y2K was never an issue that would elect or defeat a political figure," said Marc Pearl, general counsel with the Information

Technology Association of America and a participant in the liability legislation negotiations. "But I think there is one exception, and that's the vice president of the United States."

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\par Passage of the liability bill will protect

Mr. Gore's industry support, though it may hurt him with trial lawyers and consumer groups. There's no legislation that will give him limited political liability, Mr. Pearl said. The administration's Y2K work is the vice president's best protection, he said.

id.

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\par The White House Year 2000 Conversion Council

was created in February 1998 to coordinate the federal government's response to the problem. It also goads business, state and local governments and the public to work toward heading off the possible dangers ahead.

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\par The

Clinton administration already takes credit for updating systems in key government agencies such as the Social Security Administration.

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\par But no fix

is certain until it faces the ultimate test of the next New Year.

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"If, on the first Tuesday

in November 2000, the vice president can point to these

things and say to the best of his ability he was able to see these problems minimized, then that will be taken into account," Mr. Pearl predicted. "If he can't, then the American people may say that there was a breach of contract."

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\par But Jim Wootton, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, said, "It would not be fair to anybody to suggest it's his fault because of decisions taken by various programmers years ago."

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\par Mr. Gore is confident, to an extent.

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\par "The federal government,

certainly, is going to be in pretty good shape," the vice president said. "We've worked with states and local government, and with each sector of the business community to try to make sure they're all ready as well."

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\par But he added,

"The most serious problems are likely to be in other countries. We have tried our best to get them to pay enough attention to what's going on and how to address it. But some of them, frankly, feel so overwhelmed by the ongoing chaos

llenge they have that it's hard for them to look that far in the future."

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\par 12. The
San Francisco Examiner
\par July 2, 1999, Friday; Second Edition
\par }{\b\f0

\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Bush's policies set Silicon Valley abuzz ;

\par He tells donors he'll push R&D tax cuts, lawsuit protection;
\par ELECT
ION 2000}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 ZACHAR
Y COILE

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\par If Silicon Valley leaders want to know how George W. Bu
sh would handle technology issues as president, they should look no farther tha
n Texas.

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\par "It's entrepreneurial heaven," Bush told 500 supporters T
hursday morning at a fund-raiser in Palo Alto.

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\par In fact, Bush's rec
ord on technology issues as governor of Texas has been so pro-business, particu
larly on the thorny issue of tort reform, that critics have questioned whether
he has consumers' best interests in mind.

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\par But his drive to cut reg
ulation and taxes on the industry has won him the support of the growing ranks
of tech entrepreneurs in Texas, and is fast gaining him friends and allies in t
he Bay Area.

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\par In his speech to 50
0 donors in Palo Alto, Bush preac
hed to the choir, supporting the high-tech industry's long-standing wishes to g
et a permanent federal research and development tax credit, and to raise the li
mit on H-1B visas, to allow more foreign workers into the countr
y.

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r On the issue of the export of encryption technology, he said he would allow
companies to sell products overseas as long as products could be just as easily
bought from suppliers abroad.

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\par Bush's record in Texas could be his
strongest weapon as he tries to contest for money and votes in Silicon Valley,
which has already become a key battleground among candidates, Democratic and R
epublican, in the 2000 presidential race.

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\par President Clinton captur
ed the support of many Silicon Valley executives in 1992 and again in 1996. Man

y Democrats have been hoping Vice President Al Gore's work on technology issues will gain him the favor of the region's donors and opinion leaders.

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ar But the early buzz in the valley, as elsewhere, is about Bush. In April, 55 high-tech executives from the area took out a full-page newspaper ad urging him to run.

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\par This week, technology leaders packed into his Bay Area fund-raisers. Bush aides estimated that half the \$ 1.7 million raised at two major events in San Francisco and Palo Alto had come from Silicon Valley.

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par "If you have this on the first (campaign) trip, I think it's a very good sign," Gerald Parsky, chairman of Bush's California campaign, said of the fundraising totals.

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\par Before Bush was elected governor in 1994, he had little exposure to the tech industry. He began his career in the oil and gas business in west Texas and made his fortune selling his interest in the Texas Rangers baseball team.

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\par He came to power just as the technology sector in the Lone Star State was hitting full bloom. Between 1990 and 1996, more tech jobs were created in Texas than in any other state. The state is home to such corporate heavyweights as Dell Computer, Texas Instruments and Compaq.

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par Steve Papermaster, an Austin software executive and Bush supporter, recalls that the governor struggled at the start to understand the needs of the complex industry, from the telecommunications companies concentrated north of Dallas to the software start-ups of Austin.

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\par "He definitely had a learning curve regarding technology," Papermaster said. "But he did not have a learning curve regarding being an entrepreneur, and understanding how to grow companies quick."

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\par In 1996, he tapped high-tech executives for his Science and Technology Council, which he used to develop initiatives to help the industry keep growing. Several of the group's recommendations were approved by the Democrat-controlled Legislature, including a research and development tax credit, expanded advanced placement classes at high schools, and a beefed-up technology curriculum for the state's community colleges.

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\par "The results are still coming in" from the council's efforts, said Al Wargo, president and CEO of the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp., a consortium that includes two dozen tech companies. "Clearly, as far as education goes, I think Bush does have a fairly nice track record."

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\par This spring, he signed legislation to reduce a state tax on Internet access. The bill will keep residents from paying tax on the first \$ 25 of monthly Internet access costs.

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ar The flourishing economy allowed Bush and the Legislature to make more significant cuts in the state's sales tax and in property taxes, as well as an estimated \$ 464million in business tax cuts, according to the governor's office. Bu

t in 1997 Bush was forced to abandon a more ambitious tax reform effort that was strongly backed by the tech industry.

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\par Texas has no state personal

income tax, and its state franchise tax, or business tax, does not apply to companies designed

as partnerships, including law firms, doctors' groups and consulting firms. As a result, high-tech and other companies feel they bear an unfair share of the business tax burden.

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\par Bush tried to address the

issue by proposing cuts in property taxes, while requiring the "partnerships" to start paying the business tax.

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\par "It opened up a can of worms,"

said Jon Roberts, an economist at Angelou Economic Advisors in Austin, which is now working for Bush's economic development commission. Trial lawyers and doctors

groups lobbied hard against the proposal, and the Democratic Legislature blocked the reforms. But the effort signaled to the high-tech industry a desire by Bush to meet its policy goals, Roberts said.

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\par No single issue has

endeared Bush more to

the technology sector than the governor's work on tort

reform. Tech companies, in Texas and in Silicon Valley, have long argued that they are at higher risk from frivolous lawsuits, especially from shareholders angered when a firm's stock price drops. Bush

has successfully pushed legislation

making it easier for courts to toss out frivolous suits, and limiting damage awards.

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\par In May, Bush signed a Y2K bill, one of the first in the

nation, to limit liability to companies if their products or computer systems

go haywire starting Jan. 1, 2000. The bill requires firms to alert customers about possible problems, and requires a 60-day "cooling off" period before any lawsuits can be filed.

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\par At the Palo Alto fund-raiser, Bush criticized

the Clinton administration

for its handling of the federal Y2K bill, which passed

Thursday in the House and Senate. Clinton said this week he would sign the compromise version of the bill, which many tech leaders see as too weak. Gore

had opposed the bill altogether, saying it lacked

sufficient protections for consumers.

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\par Bush told the crowd of 500 Silicon Valley supporters, "I

will take the side of innovation over litigation every single time."

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ar But some consumer advocates in Texas say Bush has gone too far in his push for tort reform.

\par "He's been more responsive to the needs of business than to the needs of private individuals and consumers," said Reggie James, director of the Southwest regional office of Consumers Union in Austin.

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\par "A few of those things had to happen, especially (the restrictions) on frivolous lawsuits," James said. "But most of their stuff was business interests that said, we're losing too much money in these cases, so we need to do something to change the playing field. That's not good public policy."

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\par Floyd Kvamme, a Menlo Park venture capitalist and early Bush supporter, said tech leaders were impressed that Bush had been willing to buck the trial attorneys and labor unions to get his reforms passed.

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\par Ray Lane, president of Oracle, the Redwood City database software maker, said he and other tech leaders had been driven to Bush by the failures of Clinton and }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 to back the industry's concerns, for example, on the }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 bill and the research-and-development tax credit.

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\par But Lane, who attended Thursday's fund-raiser, was hesitant to pledge his full support to Bush before hearing more details on his high-tech proposals. He wants to see Bush commit to spending more time in the valley, listening to the industry's concerns.

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\par "We're looking to him for leadership," Lane said. "Let's look to see if he comes out on the right side of these issues."

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Bush offers high-tech proposals and praise for Silicon Valley}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 SCOTT LINDLAW, Associated Press Writer

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\par George W. Bush unveiled his high-tech agenda for Silicon Valley donors Thursday, proposing lower taxes on the industry and relaxed immigration regulations to allow additional highly skilled workers into the country.

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r The Republican presidential candidate lavished praise on an industry that is

enjoying increasing political clout and fund-raising power. The GOP front-runner collected about \$ 1.7 million at fund-raisers heavily attended by high-tech workers in San Francisco and here.

\par The industry "speaks to the spirit of America," Bush told about 500 supporters. "It not only talks about new technologies that shape our lives, but it speaks about daring and enterprise and the ultimate American dream."

\par The Texas governor embraced federal legislation that would stem a flood of lawsuits from Y2K-related computer breakdowns - "the biggest potential ambulance chase in the millennium," he said.

\par Bush praised President Clinton for signaling that he will sign the bill. But he took a swipe at Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, the Democratic presidential front-runner, by suggesting that Clinton had dragged his feet before supporting the bill.

\par "With this administration, wisdom comes so rarely that we should not complain even if it comes too late," he said.

\par Two weeks ago, Intel Corp. Chairman Andrew Grove complained about the protracted negotiations with the White House over the Y2K liability protections, describing Gore's support for the high-tech industry as superficial.

\par "Gore's reputation is already somewhat tarnished by the Y2K issue," he said. "Gore's counting on Silicon Valley very strongly, and that matters to people."

\par Even as Bush visited Silicon Valley, the Clinton administration announced Thursday it will relax overseas exports of some of the most powerful computers - an important issue for the high-tech industry and one that its billionaire executives have been actively lobbying in Washington.

\par In recent years, computer and high-tech industry political action committees have favored Republicans by a 2-1 margin. In the 1996 presidential election, Republicans received \$ 2.1 million from the PACs, compared to \$ 1.1 million for the Democrats.

\par In the first quarter of 1999, Bush had taken in \$ 86,450 from the computer industry as compared to \$ 76,250 for Gore. A second-quarter breakdown was not yet available.

\par Bush stayed Wednesday night at the home of Thomas F. Stephenson, a partner in Sequoia Capital, a venture capital firm that helped fund Yahoo! in its infancy.

\par In a position paper Thursday, he called for freeing the Internet from duties and tariffs.

\par Spokeswoman Karen Hughes said after the speech that Bush is still considering whether commerce o

n the Internet should be taxed.

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\par Bush called for a permanent federal research and development tax credit, something many in this valley have long sought, and a reduction in marginal tax rates. He has previously pledged not to raise federal personal or corporate taxes.

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\par He proposed escalating efforts to combat intellectual property piracy, and called for lifting the cap on the number of high-skilled workers allowed into the country under so-called H-1B visas.

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\par He promised he would reduce unspecified regulations "that strangle enterprise," and he offered a crowd-pleasing position on encryption, one of the thorniest issues facing this region.

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\par Bush said U.S. firms should be allowed to sell products overseas when those products are available from foreign competitors.

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\par The Clinton administration relaxed export controls on the software last year, but some in the industry seek even less regulation.

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\par Some of Bush's backers here wore "W2K" pins and cowboy boots.

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\par "I'm here to learn as much as you are," said Ryan Payton, an executive at C.B. Richard Ellis, a commercial real estate firm that specializes in technology firms.

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\par "My general impression is that he has a platform of strong values with compassion underlined with character," Payton said. "And he's obviously a pro-business guy, which gives people in business hope that he's going to do the right thing for Silicon Valley," he said.

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\par 14. THE ORLANDO SENTINE

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\par June 30, 1999 Wednesday, METRO

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\

f0\fs24 CONGRESS FIXES GLITCH IN AGREEMENT;

\par REPUBLICANS AND THE WHITE HO

USE AGREED TO A DELAY IN FILING Y2K LAWSUITS AND TOUGH STANDARDS FOR CLASS ACTIONS.}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Reuters

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\par WASHINGTON - Congressional Republicans and the White House on Tuesday reached a compromise on legislation to protect companies against }{\b\f0\fs24

s24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 lawsuits, settling a dispute that threatened Vice President Al Gore's ties with the high-tech community ahead of the 2000 presidential race.

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\par Negotiators for the Republican-led House and Senate said the legislation would delay the filing of Y2K lawsuits for up to 90 days, giving companies time to fix any problems. It would also make it harder for consumers to bring and win suits stemming from the year 2000 computer glitch and would cap punitive damages in certain cases.

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\par To satisfy the White House, which had threatened to veto earlier versions of the bill, lawmakers agreed to changes aimed at boosting consumer protection and divvying up liability if computers crash Jan.1.

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\par Republicans in Congress and the White House were eager to settle their differences. Republicans count on big business for support. Gore, the Democratic front-runner in the 2000 presidential race, can ill afford a backlash from the high-tech industry.

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\par "There was a realization on both sides that this is so critical to American business," John McCain of Arizona, Senate Commerce Committee chairman and Republican presidential hopeful, told a news conference announcing the compromise.

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\par The House and Senate are expected to vote on the legislation later this week. In a letter to lawmakers, John Podesta, White House chief of staff, said he would "advise that the president sign this bill."

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\par The millennium bug, often referred to as Y2K for year 2000, arises because many older computers use only the last two digits of a year to record dates. Unless corrected, such systems could treat 2000 as 1900, generating errors or system crashes Jan.1.

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\par Congress approved legislation earlier this year to curb Y2K lawsuits at the urging of politically powerful business groups representing IBM, Microsoft Corp., AT&T Corp. and other high-tech firms.

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\par Business groups said legislation was needed to rein in lawyers plotting a millennium-bug offensive against technology companies. According to some experts, Y2K-related litigation costs could add up to \$1 trillion.

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\par But the White House said the legislation provided too much protection for big business at the expense of consumers. It threatened to veto the bill unless McCain and other Republicans agreed to an overhaul.

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\par Under the compromise announced Tuesday, the filing of Y2K lawsuits would be delayed during a 30- to 90-day cooling-off period. It would make it harder for lawyers to bring class-action lawsuits and limit punitive damages for small businesses with fewer than 50 full-time employees.

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\par Business groups hailed the agreement.

\par
 \par "Millions of
 small businesses, commu
 nities, hospitals and high-tech entrepreneurs can now
 focus on fixing any remaining Y2K problems, instead of worrying about a group o
 f trial lawyers looking to get rich off Y2K," said Thomas Donohue, U.S. Chamber
 of Commerce president.
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 \par 15. The San Francisco Chronicle
 \par JUNE 28, 1999, MONDA
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 e a Plan B, Gird for Y2K's Worst}{\f0\fs24
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYL
 INE:}{\f0\fs24 Benny Evangelista
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 \par With just six months to go befo
 re D-Day, companies dealing with the Year 2000 computer problem are shifting th
 eir focus from fixing glitches to preparing for the worst.
 \par
 \par It's not
 that corporate America believes that the worst will happen, but a fair amount
 of contingency planning is needed to keep businesses going no matter what kind
 of Y2K foul-ups appear.
 \par
 \par In other words, make sure that if Plan A fa
 ils, there is a Plan B. Or for that matter, Plans C through Z.
 \par
 \par "Eve
 rybody has to come up with a backup plan for what they do," said Y2K consultant
 William Ulrich, co-chairman of a three-day Year 2000 National Symposium that s
 tarts today at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco.
 \par
 \par Contingency pla
 nning and "business continuity strategy" are major themes of the symposium, whi
 ch is expected to draw more than 200 corporate Y2K project leaders and computer
 system managers from around the country.
 \par
 \par These are the same peop
 le who have, to varying degrees, been trying to make sure software programs tha
 t recognize years by only the last two digits don't confuse 2000 with 1900.
 \pa
 r
 \par Because literally billions of lines of computer code and embedded micr
 ochips could be affected, nobody knows for sure if all the work done so far to
 tackle Y2K won't leave some stones unturned.
 \par
 \par Representatives for co
 mpanies like Intel Corp., Visa International and Chronicle Publishing Co. will
 detail alternatives they are working on to weather disruptions in power, transp

ortation, telecommunications or the supply chain.

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\par Ulrich, president

of Tactical Strategy Group Inc. of Soquel, is a consultant to corporations with manufacturing plants abroad, where experts believe that computers will be more prone to Y2K disruptions.

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\par "Contingency planning is when there is

no power for an hour, you don't send anybody home," Ulrich said. "If there is no power for a day, you send people home. If it's more than three days, you might

have to lay people off. If power's not coming up for a month, you might shut the operation down permanently."

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\par Ulrich said he has clients who are

stockpiling supplies and installing emergency generators -- the same steps being taken by individual Y2K survivalists and community preparedness groups.

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\par Delta Air Lines has about 85 percent of its Y2K testing done and expects to be ready by midsummer. However, it also depends on outside companies for jet fuel and other essential supplies.

\par

\par So Delta also is lining up different

sources of jet fuel in case one supplier shuts down, said Walter Taylor, vice president for Delta Air Lines' computer technology division.

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"We want to make sure we're not dependent on one because there's only so much capacity to store fuel at an airport," said Taylor, who will speak at the symposium.

\par

\par Delta also is training a team of employees to staff a Y2K crisis

management center, which starting in mid-December will monitor potential trouble spots around the world 24 hours a day.

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\par If a foreign country

is hit by power outages that affect its airports, the crisis center may decide to suspend flights to that country.

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\par Then again, maybe nothing will

happen and the world will go on with business as usual. In that case, Taylor said, contingency planning is still helpful because it's like cleaning a messy closet.

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\par "One of the lessons of Y2K is that you normally really don't

get to know your business or understand the processes that drive your business," Taylor said. Conti

ingency planning "makes you scrutinize your systems more. We've found some systems that we could retire."

\par

\par DO THE MILLENNIUM BREAK

DOWN

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\par "Look at my screen all gone to black.

\par

\par "Why 2Y 2Y

K.

\par

\par "Power gone and it won't come back.

\par
 \par "Why 2Y 2YK."
 \p
 ar
 \par Those are the opening lyrics of a new Y2K song performed by The Digit
 ones and written by Don Lattin, the Chronicle's religion writer.
 \par
 \par La
 ttin said he wanted to give people some lighthearted humor to counter the doom
 and gloom of the most-dire Y2K prognosticators.
 \par
 \par "It would be a sham
 e if Y2K ruined people's New Year's Eve parties," Lattin said. "At least let's
 have fun until the lights go out at midnight."
 \par
 \par The irony is Lattin
 has employed the best that high tech has to offer to sell the song. The CD and
 a digitally downloadable Liquid Audio version of "Why 2YK" are both available o
 n his Web site, www.y2ksong.net.
 \par
 \par MORE Y2K CHUCKLES
 \par
 \par If th
 at song isn't enough, check out more Y2K humor from the state of Connecticut's
 Department of Information Technology, at www.doit
 .state.ct.us/y2k/humor.htm, f
 or lyrics to "The Y2K Blues" and "The Digital Hillbillies." Or try www.duh-2000
 .com, which collects the dumbest things said about }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K,}}\f
 0\fs24 some of them by Vice President Al }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore.
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 6. The Washington Post
 \par June 24, 1999, Thursday, Saturday, Final Edition
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 {\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}}\b\f0\fs24 in Some }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}}\b\f0\fs
 24 Hot Water}}\f0\fs24
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 ichael Grunwald; Juliet Eilperin, Washington Post Staff Writers
 \par
 \par Con
 gressional Republicans moved yesterday to force a showdown with President Clint
 on over the Year 2000 computer bug, hoping to present Vice President }}\b\f0\fs
 24\cgrid0 Gore}}\f0\fs24 with his own }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}}\f0\fs24 pro
 blem.
 \par
 \par House GOP leaders agreed to accept the Senate's version of a
 bill to limit liability for damages resulting from Y2K computer failures, clear
 ing t
 he way for its final passage. But Clinton repeated his intention to veto

the bill, a move Republicans believe will hurt Gore's credibility with the high-tech community in the 2000 presidential campaign.

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\par Congress quickly

erupted in partisan bickering over

the digital deadlock, which could stall ti

me-sensitive efforts to help firms fix Y2K problems without fear of frivolous l

awsuits. Republicans accused Democrats of scuttling reform to appease trial law

yers. Democrats accused Republicans of refusing to com

promise in order to play

political games.

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\par On Tuesday, the Year 2000 Coalition of more than

100 business groups had implored House leaders to work with Clinton to pass le

gislation he could sign, warning that "a legislative process that terminates in

a vet

o would be viewed as a complete failure, and would pose substantial risk

to the American economy."

\par

\par But John Feehery, spokesman for House Sp

eaker J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), said Clinton will bear responsibility if noth

ing passes: "The president needs to

make a choice, whether he's going to suppo

rt the trial lawyers or support the engine that produces the jobs in this count

ry."

\par

\par Programmers around the world are scrambling to debug computers

with two-digit date fields, warning that they may interpret "00"

as 1900 inst

ead of 2000 and wreak financial havoc. High-tech groups and other business orga

nizations have lobbied to limit Y2K lawsuits, arguing that without assurances f

irms may be reluctant to help fix the problem.

\par

\par The House passed str

ong restrictions

on Y2K lawsuits on May 12, and the Senate followed with a les

s sweeping version on June 15. But Clinton has said that while he wants to prot

ect companies from frivolous Year 2000 suits, he believes both versions of the

bill extend beyond the Y2K problem i

nto broader tort reform issues, capping pu

nitiv damages in too many cases and forcing too many class action suits into f

ederal court.

\par

\par Yesterday, House leaders indicated that they would ag

ree to the slightly weaker Senate bill, but that they would not com

promise any

further to prevent a Clinton veto. A spokeswoman for House Majority Leader Ric

hard K. Armey (R-Tex.) said the House is likely to vote on the Y2K legislation

early next week after the House and Senate correct one amendment Republicans be

lieve c

ould void financial services contracts. An aide to Senate Majority Lead

er Trent Lott (R-Miss.) said the Senate probably will pass the amended bill ear

ly next week.

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\par "We realize we're only six months away from January 1

," said Michelle Davis, the Armey spokeswoman. "You would think that urgency wo

uld get the president's attention."

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\par But Clinton spokesman Jake Siew

ert said the legislative maneuvering soon will be moot, because Clinton will ma

ke good on his promise to veto the Senate bill. "We will veto any bill that attempts to accomplish broader tort reform issues by wrapping them in Y2K legislation," he said. "The Republicans have to make a choice: Do they want a bill that we can sign into law, or do they want a political issue?"

\par

\par Silicon

Valley is a mother

lode for political fund-raising; in the 1997-98 election cycle,

the computer and electronics industries gave \$ 4.3 million to Democrats and \$ 5.5 million to Republicans. Just last night, Gore held a fund-raiser in San Francisco, pulling in \$ 600,000 from

a mostly high-tech crowd, but GOP leaders

hope the Y2K issue will whittle away Gore's support among digital-world CEOs. Gore spokesman

Chris Lehane said the vice president agrees with Clinton on this issue, calling

the Senate bill "overreaching and anti-consumer."

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\par In recent months,

Congressional Republicans have tried to embarrass Gore on a variety of issues, from his support for a space satellite designed to film the Earth to his claim to have invented the Internet. Yesterday, Lehane noted that their decision

not to pass a Y2K bill they know Clinton will veto came just one day after they met with GOP presidential front-runner George W. Bush. "It's pretty obvious that the Republicans are playing partisan politics these days," he said.

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But House Republican

s emphasized that they are making a number of concessions

by accepting the more modest Senate Y2K bill, such as limiting a \$ 250,000 cap on punitive damages to small businesses. They said the real cause of the impasse is the trial lawyers, who gave \$ 41.7

million to Democrats in the last cycle,

and only \$ 16.1 million to Republicans.

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\par "The final product that

will be sent to the president represents a strong compromise by this Congress," said Trey Hardin, spokesman for Rep. Thomas M. Davis III (R-Va.). "He ought to sign it."

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\par 17. The San Francisco Chronicle

\par JUNE 19, 1999, SATURDAY, FINAL EDITION

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re} {\b \f0\fs24 Under Fire for Opposing Bill on } {\b \f0\fs24 \cgrid0 Y2K} {\b \f0\fs24 Suits; McCain, GOP hoping to win industry support} {\f0\fs24

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ar } {\b \f0\fs24 \cgrid0 BYLINE:} {\f0\fs24 Robert B. Gunnison, Carla Marinucci,

Chronicle Political Writers

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\par Despite portraying himself as the can

didate who best understands the high-tech industry, Vice President Al Gore stirred up a hornets' nest in the electronics industry yesterday with his opposition to legislation that would limit

lit lawsuits for damages caused by Y2K problems.

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\par On the third day of his nationwide tour to launch his candidacy for

the Democratic presidential nomination, Gore appeared at a high school in Los Angeles to denounce congressional Republicans for opposing gun-control legislation.

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\par But it was a small story in the Wall Street Journal that provided

the campaign fireworks. The item said }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 would ask President Clinton to veto the }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24

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egislation, which passed the Senate this week by a wide bipartisan margin.

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\par Gore spokesman Chris Lahane said the bill is "over-reaching and not protecting American consumers."

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\par The bill's author, Republican Senator

John McCain of Arizona, himself a candidate for president, seized on the story to denounce Gore during a tour of Silicon Valley.

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\par High-tech firms

, hoping to head off a flood of lawsuits that could exceed \$ 1 trillion in damages if computers run amok next year, support McCain's legislation. His measure must be reconciled with a House-passed version.

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\par The White House has

suggested that McCain's bill would erode the legal rights of consumers and reduce pressure on computer companies to solve Y2K problems.

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\par The Journal

al story said the GOP -- seeking to cast Democrats in the worst possible light among potential Silicon Valley political donors -- was mulling over the idea of sending the bill to Clinton to ensure a veto.

\par

\par McCain's bill would

delay the filing of Y2K lawsuits during a 30-to 90-day cooling-off period, make it harder for consumers to file suits if their computers crash and limit punitive damages in certain cases.

\par

\par "The Democrats delayed it on several

occasions, for a period of months," said McCain, during a roundtable discussion with reporters. "There is not a doubt in my mind that this is one of the most

vi

tal pieces of legislation -- to prevent as much as a trillion dollars being taken out of the economy in frivolous lawsuits."

\par

\par "If the president

decides to veto," he said. "I will do everything in my power to get 67 votes to override his veto."

\par

\par McCain al

so said he is not prepared to compro

mise much more. He noted that "significant changes" were made in negotiations with Democrats, including Senator Dianne Feinstein of California. "I don't know what other changes we could make without emasculating the legislation," he said.

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\par Gore supports a bill by Senator John Kerry, D-Mass., considered by the electronics industry to be a weaker alternative to McCain's. Kerry has the backing of the White House and trial lawyers, usually generous contributors to Democrats.

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\par The U.S. Chamber of Commerce was quick to jump on the flap, charging that Gore is turning his back on the high-tech industry and siding with trial lawyers.

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\par SIDING WITH TRIAL LAWYERS

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\par "Vice President

Gore says he supports high tech, but on the other side he's sided with trial lawyers," Bruce Josten, executive vice president of the Chamber, said in a statement. "It is a mystery that he could now side with trial lawyers who are intent on foraging through Silicon Valley for contingency fees."

\par

\par McCain also tried to make the case that Gore -- who has made 55 trips to California and numerous fund-raising and political stops in Silicon Valley -- doesn't have a lock on the hearts of high-tech leaders. "Although I didn't invent the Internet," he said, in a dig at

\par

\par a remark Gore made during a recent interview, "I have a keen appreciation for the incredible impact that this is having on America and the world."

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\par While McCain took aim at Gore, the vice president fired a few shots at George W. Bush, the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, who as governor of Texas signed a bill limiting cities' ability to sue firearms manufacturers and dealers.

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\par "The stakes are too high for any presidential candidate to stand on the sidelines," Gore said in a speech at Fairfax High School, where a pupil was accidentally shot to death in 1993.

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\par Gore did not mention Bush by name, but Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa of Los Angeles left no doubt yesterday that Democrats were targeting Bush for his gun-control stance.

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\par IT WON'T FLY IN CALIFORNIA

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\par "That might fly in Texas, but it's not going to fly in California," Villaraigosa told an enthusiastic crowd of several hundred students, labor union members and Democratic activists.

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\par For his part, McCain called for the Republican Party to address the public's deepening concerns about violence in the wake of the high school

\par

chool shooting rampage in Colorado two months ago.

\par

\par "Republicans hav

e to be aware that the American people expect us to take every measure we can t
o reduce

the avalanche of guns to children," McCain said, "But it's also wrong
for Democrats to suggest to the American people that guns alone are the proble
m."

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\par During the town hall style meeting in Los Angeles, Gore interr
pted a question-and-answer session to hug a lesbian pupil who tearfully told of
being harassed by classmates at another school.

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\par The crowd broke in

to sustained applause as Gore walked into the audience to embrace Jessie Funez,
who began crying as she told Gore her belief that "retaliation aga
inst gay yo

uth is sanctioned" in California. "How can anyone not be moved by such a sincer
e opening of her heart?" Gore asked moments later.

\par

\par "I believe that

in the history of our nation, we have grown in our understanding to what it is
to be human," he said. "Now we have to expand the human circle of dignity to in
clude lesbians and gays."

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\par 18. National Journal's Daily Energy Briefing

\par June 1

7, 1999, Thursday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 YEAR 2000:

Daschle Releases Y2K "Principles\rdblquote }{\f0\fs24

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\par Senate Mi

nority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) released his "principles" for Y2K litigation r
eform, saying they would "ensure Pres. Clinton's signature" on Y2K legislation
already approved by the Senate (Daily Energy Briefing, June 16).

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\par D

aschle's principles include calls for proportion

ate liability "only for those

who act responsibly;" an additional duty to mitigate on plaintiffs only when th
e defendant acted responsibly; no enforcement of illegal contract terms; no unn
ecessary burdens on federal courts; no special protection for consu
ltants and

other service providers and no cap on punitive damages (Juliana Gruenwald and P
amela Barnett, CongressDailyAM, June 17).

\par

\par Meanwhile, a Wall Street J

ournal editorial accuses the president of threatening vetoes to "pry concession
s" out of the House and Senate over }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 legisla
tion so he could sign a "watered down" bill and VP Al }{

\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore

could claim he "kept everyone happy." The paper: "We hope the high-tech community is smart enough to keep the pressure on. []\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}\f0\fs24 will need to separate himself from the Clinton way of lying, and }\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}\f0\fs24 is a good place to start" (June 17).

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\par And Sen. Slade Gorton (R-WA) writes in a Seattle Post-Intelligencer op-ed, "The Y2K liability legislation ... will protect many software and high-tech companies from going under. The legislation will provide our economy with protection from a potentially disastrous situation" (June 17).

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\par 19. The San Francisco Chronicle

\par JUNE 11, 1999, FRIDAY, FINAL EDITION

\par }\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0

HEADLINE:}\b\f0\fs24 One Y2K Problem Is Enough}\f0\fs24

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IF THERE is anything worse than a wave of computer crashes on Jan. 1, 2000, it is the prospect of a subsequent glut of frivolous lawsuits overwhelming the courts for the first few years of the new millennium.

\par

\par Businesses and individuals

should have reasonable recourse against any fraudulent or negligent

actions that caused or contributed to a Y2K failure. However, the Y2K problem

should not be allowed to become a springboard for lawsuits intended to extort fast settlements out of computer companies.

\par

\par The industry has seen this tactic

before, with trial lawyers using the volatility of technology stock

to file lawsuits on behalf of shareholders. Many of these lawsuits amounted to

a wild stretch, but the companies were left with a Hobson's choice: Settle them

or face long, costly litigation.

\par

\par

\par A group of U.S. senators, including Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., has been working out a plan to put reasonable

restraints on Y2K lawsuits. The plan would cap punitive damages at \$ 250,000 against businesses with 50 or fewer employees and give tech companies 90 days to

remedy a Y2K failure.

\par

\par Perhaps most importantly, the proposal would hold a company liable only for damages it caused, thus preventing lawyers from

unfairly fishing for the "deepest pockets."

\par

\par The White House, which

h purports to be attuned to the interests of technology industries, has been opposed to the concept. Vice President Al Gore

would be wise to start pressing for such a measure, if he wants to avert his own problem in Silicon Valley.

20. The Washington

Post

June 11, 1999, Friday, Final Edition

HEAD

LINE: Republicans Postpone Vote on Y2K Measure; Visit of High-Tech Executives Awaited, Aides Say

BYLI

NE: Stephen Barr, Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate R

Republicans put off yesterday the vote on a bill addressing Year 2000 computer liability issues in order to take advantage of a gathering of high-tech executives here next week, GOP aides said.

Even though the Senate appeared

ready to end debate on the bill last night, with three amendments to go, Republicans said in mid-afternoon that the final vote would be held on Tuesday.

Holding the vote that day, when Microsoft Corp. Chairman Bill Gates and other CEOs are scheduled to testify before Congress, will make it harder for President Clinton and Vice President

Al Gore to continue their opposition to the bill,

according to the GOP aides, who asked not to be identified.

But

John Czwartacki, a spokesman for Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), denied that the postponement was aimed at putting pressure on Clinton and Gore

. He said Senate Democrats had delayed the bill's consideration earlier this year and that a further, brief delay would not matter.

The bill, which

has been pushed for the past six months by a powerful coalition of business and high-tech groups, would limit class action lawsuits and punitive damages in the event of Year 2000 computer breakdowns, popularly known as Y2K.

Bill supporters contend that high-tech companies need legislative protections to avert a financial catastrophe early next year, when computers using two-digit date fields might interpret "00" as 1900, not 2000, and malfunction or crash.

But the White House said yesterday that the president's senior ad

visers would recommend a veto. Opponents have argued that the bill would thwart consumers and small businesses from recovering economic losses in court and would upset state procedural laws.

\par

\par Over the past year, some congressional Republicans and business lobbyists have hoped to use the Y2K issue to force Gore, who is running

for president, to choose between two important Democratic constituencies--trial lawyers, who oppose liability limits, and Silicon Valley companies, which want to avoid costly class action suits.

\par

\par Trial lawyers have been staunch Democratic supporters, but as Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) said Wednesday, "Everyone wants Silicon Valley contributions."

\par

\par Republicans also want to counter what they perceive as a Democratic edge in the promotion of the "new economy," and next week's "high-tech summit" sponsored by the Joint

Economic Committee will provide the GOP with an opportunity to show their support for the industry.

\par

\par In addition to Gates, IBM Chairman Louis V. Gerstner Jr., Intel Corp. President Craig R. Barrett, TechNet President Robert Katz, Adobe

Systems Inc. Chairman John E. Warnock, Novell Inc. Chairman Eric Schmidt, Business Software Alliance President Robert Holleyman and other software executives are scheduled to testify.

\par

\par The Business Software Alliance, an industry trade group, plans to set aside time for the computer executives to meet with senators, Cabinet secretaries and other administration officials on Wednesday.

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\par But some lobbying began yesterday. John Doerr, a high-tech venture capitalist and Gore supporter, met privately with Democratic

senators, including Christopher J. Dodd (Conn.) and John F. Kerry (Mass.). Intel founder Andy Grove also met and called lawmakers, congressional aides said.

\par

\par The GOP leadership's decision to delay the Y2K vote put Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), the bill's chief sponsor, in an uncomfortable spot yesterday.

On Wednesday, he had exhorted Senate colleagues to move swiftly on the bill: "Time is of the essence here. We cannot dally."

\par

\par The delay came on a day when McCain, a GOP presidential contender, was already scheduled to leave in late afternoon for a New York fund-raiser sponsored by a communications company and for appearances on two television programs there.

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\par Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.) and Hollings, who have opposed the McCain bill, said they were ready to wrap up the legislation. "There's no reason why this bill could not be completed today," Daschle said.

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\par Sen. Ernest

t F. Hollings wants bill wrapped up. Sen. John McCain had said: "We cannot dall
y."

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21. The San Francisco Chronicle
\par JUNE 10, 1999, THURSDAY, FINAL EDITION
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Silicon Valley's Y2K Lawsuit L
imit Gaining in Senate; Backers say once-stalled bill has become nearly veto-pr
oof}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Carolyn Loch
head, Chronicle Washington Bureau

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\par Silicon Valley scored a sweet po
litical victory yesterday, knocking back a Senate filibuster on a bill to prote
ct companies from lawsuits over the Y2K computer glitch and closing in on enoug
h votes to defeat a promised White House veto.

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\par "We're pretty close
to a veto-proof bill," declared Gary Karr, spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Co
mmerce, which is leading a powerful business coalition against trial attorneys,
who fiercely oppose limits on }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24
lawsuits. "

This ratchets up the pressure on Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 and th
e White House."

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\par Y
esterday's events were a convincing demonstration
of high-tech's growing political muscle. A large group of moderate Democrats,
including California's Dianne Feinstein, joined Republicans behind a compromise
that supporters contend is close to securing a
veto-proof 67 votes.

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\par Feinstein declared that without the legislation, "I believe we could see t
he destruction or dismemberment of America's cutting-edge lead in technology."

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\par South Carolina Democrat Ernest Hollings, a former trial lawyer, dro
pped his filibuster, blaming campaign contributions from high-tech for swaying
vote counts.

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\par "Everybody wants Silicon Valley contributions," Hollin
gs said. "I do, too. But I can't see changing 200 years of tort law in order to
get it."

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\par The Senate compromise would
cap punitive damages at \$ 25
0,000 against businesses with 50 or fewer employees and require a 90-day coolin
g off period in which companies would be given the chance to remedy a Y2K failu
re. Of keen interest to Silicon Valley is a provision that would hol
d a compan
y liable only for the losses it caused, not for damages caused by suppliers or

others.

\par

\par Under current law, companies responsible for a fraction of damages can still be held 100 percent liable, exposing large, "deep pocket" companies, like Intel and Microsoft, to huge liabilities.

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\par The Senate is expected to vote on final passage late today.

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\par The House passed a much stronger version of the bill last month, although without enough support to override a veto. Senate Commerce Committee chairman John McCain, R-Ariz., said yesterday he hopes the two chambers can reach agreement on a final version for passage by the end of the month. The White House opposes both versions.

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\par Hollings charged that Silicon Valley is demanding an unprecedented legal shield, comparing it to General Motors making a car that turns left when the driver steers it right, and then asking Congress to prevent anyone from suing.

\par

\par But a powerful alliance of Democrats from states with strong technology sectors, including Feinstein, Oregon's Ron Wyden and Connecticut's Chris

Dodd, accused Hollings and Massachusetts Democrat John Kerry -- who has drafted a weaker alternative that has White House backing -- of catering to trial lawyers.

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\par "The Kerry amendment is a lightning rod for additional frivolous lawsuits," Wyden charged. "Some of the language is so vague it's going to ignite a litigation derby."

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\par Kerry's amendment went down to defeat yesterday on a 57-to-41 vote.

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\par Businesses contend that they stand to get hit by a wave of lawsuits if there are any computer disruptions resulting from the Y2K glitch, which causes computers to misread the year 2000 date.

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\par No one knows how severe Y2K disruptions may be -- computers operate everything from cash registers to financial markets. By some estimates, Y2K litigation could be the biggest mass tort ever, with damages reaching as high as \$1 trillion. Trial attorneys typically collect a third of any award.

\par

\par McCain cited as a "classic example of opportunistic litigation" a Y2K class-action suit already

filed in which a California man accuses six large retailers, including Circuit City, Office Depot and CompUSA, of failing to warn consumers about products that are not Y2K compliant.

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\par McCain said the suit "has not alleged any injury or economic damage" to the plaintiff but requests damages amounting to all six retailers' combined profits since 1995 on behalf of "all members of the California general public."

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lpar\adjustright \cgrid Hollings retorted with the case of Dr. Robert Courtney

, a New Jersey physician who bought a \$ 13,000 computer system from Medical Manager in 1997 to handle his billing and scheduling. He said the salesman told him it would last at least 10 years. A year later, he said, the company told him the system was not Y2K compliant and it would cost \$ 25,000 to fix it. Courtney

ey said the company refused to remedy the problem until he sued.

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\par 22. The Bulletin's Frontrunner

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r May 21, 1999

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Gore To Focus

On Faith-Based Organizations In Atlanta Speech.}{\f0\fs24

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\par Th

e AP (5/20) reported Vice Preside

nt Gore, "who made education the focus of his

first major campaign speech, has picked topic No. 2: Faith-based organizations." Gore plans to "use the address Monday in Atlanta to discuss how he believes churches and other religious organizations can play

a larger role in solving

problems that government is currently trying to tackle, such as moving people from welfare to work." Republicans, " including potential GOP presidential rival Texas Gov. George Bush," have " fought to make it easier for faith-based or

ganizations to be involved in the delivery of social services." Bush spokeswoman Mindy Tucker said, "If he needs any information on the topic, there are many success stories in Texas for him to look to." Gore And Gun Control.

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r For complete coverage of Gore's gun control vote, see the "Leading The News" section above. Gore And Clinton Clear The Air.

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\par The Wall Street Jou

rnal (5/21, A1, Shafer) reported Clinton and Gore "in a phone call last Friday cleared the air on the President's New York Times interview expressing concern

s about the Gore campaign. But some Gore aides still burn over Clinton's remarks, given the Clinton scandal-damage to their man." Clinton has "agree(d) to introduce Gore on Tuesday when the Vice President addresses Latinos at the Texas

- Mexico border." Meanwhile, "some White House aides think the Gore team is overreacting to negative press stories and is accelerating campaign activities too quickly." On }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K,}{\f0\fs24

Doerr Gets No Return For Hi

s Investment In }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore.}{\f0\fs24

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\par The Wall Stre

et Journa

l's Paul Gigot (5/21) writes, "Few people have done more than John Doerr to make Al Gore the next president. So why won't the veep speak up now that his Silicon Valley patron really needs him?" That's what "high-tech business chiefs are asking privately

as they watch Mr. Doerr get the bum's rush from a White House where he was supposed to have clout." On a bill to protect businesses from "frivolous Y2K lawsuits, Mr. Doerr is getting clobbered by a mortal enemy that also happens to be a major Gore benefactor -- the plaintiff's bar." Go
re To Join Clinton In Texas For Empowerment Zone Event.

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\par The AP (5/

20) reported Vice President Gore "will be in Texas next week, though don't look for him to seek any advice from Texas Gov. George Bush." Gore will "join President Clinton for an event promoting economic incentives in poor communities."

After the "empowerment zone event Tuesday," Gore will "head to Houston and Dallas for to discuss education and raise money." Gore aides are "debating whether he should take advantage

of his proximity to Austin by alluding to Bush during the trip. At best, look for something subtle; he is not expected to go on the

attack."

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\par 23. Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)

\par May 16, 1999, Sunday, Metro Edition

\par }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}}\b\f0\fs24 Y2K liability issue creates volatile political climate;

\par And some claims of readiness may overstate actual progress}}\f0\fs24

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\par }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}}\f0\fs24

Steve Alexander; Staff Writer

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\par Recent events show that two Y2K-related forces are gathering steam well before the end of the year: Politics and optimism.

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\par }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}}\f0\fs24 politics may prove harmful to the political chances of Vice President }}\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore,}}\f0\fs24

apparent frontrunner for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Washington Post reported that Gore is getting squeezed between Silicon Valley companies,

who want Congress to enact Y2K liability limits, and trial lawyers,

who don't. Having to choose between two of his longtime allies may be politically damaging for Gore, the Post reported.

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\par While optimism

about Y2K has been on the rise in corporate

e America, it may be misplaced, according to two recent studies. The New York Times reported that studies of quarterly financial reports filed by corporations with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) show disturbing inconsistencies.

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\par For example,

although the written descriptions of the corporate year 2000 projects are uniformly rosy, the actual spending figures suggest that many large companies had left themselves just one year to complete over half their work," the Times reported. The SEC

filings also showed that estimates of the total cost of dealing with Y2K continued to rise in the last three months of 1998, although at a slower pace than before, the Times said.

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\par Dropped debate

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\par While debate on the Senate's Y2K liability-limitation bill was dropped in late April because of political maneuvering, lobbyists for industry groups favoring the bill hope to revive it later this month.

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Last week, the House passed legislation unacceptable to the trial lawyers and the Clinton administration because of the liability limits.

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\par The House

bill would make potential plaintiffs wait 90 days before suing, giving computer makers and servicers time to fix problems. It also would encourage mediation, put some limits on class-action lawsuits and cap punitive damages at around \$ 250,000.

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\par Republicans said that despite changes in the legislation, a major area of dispute continues to be how to restrain trial lawyers

from suing as many corporations as possible, including those on the periphery

of damage claims and especially those with "deep pockets," the Post said.

\par

\par "Republicans and key business lobbyists are using the Y2K glitch to force Vice President Gore to choose between two important constituencies: trial lawyers and Silicon

Valley," the Post reported. "High-tech CEOs, many of whom have been courted by Gore, want the vice president to take an aggressive stand for legislation to limit liability for damages resulting from Y2K computer failures. Trial lawyers, in contrast, want

to retain as much leeway as they can to sue for damages, and are pressing Gore and the Clinton administration to remain in their corner."

\par

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\par The administration said last week that it wants to see the bill limited to commercial claims, exempting consumers. But it expressed some flexibility on the issue of "proportionate ability." Supporters want defendants to be liable only for their share of any damage, reducing the tendency of plaintiffs to go after companies with deep pockets, but consumer groups argue

e t
hat this would work to the disadvantage of lower-income plaintiffs.

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Chris Lehane, a spokesman for Gore, said Republicans are "trying to create a wedge issue with the explicit desire to inflict . . . political damage on the vice president."

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\par "T

he measure poses a conflict for Democrats

," the Post reported. "Many have strong ties to the trial lawyers, a major source of contributions, and to consumer groups allied with the lawyers. At the same time, high-tech firms are a significant economic presence in many congressional

districts and more investors are putting their money in high-tech stocks."

\par

"Gore is scared to death," said Rep. Thomas Davis III (R-Va.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and a sponsor of the bill. "You have to choose between friends. . . . This one wedges them."

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\par Too optimistic

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\par One study of SEC filings

from January through March by 647 of the Fortune 1000 suggested that corporations are too optimistic about their ability to cope with Y2K computer errors or failures, the Times reported.

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\par "A significant number of companies

in every industry sector started late and too much work remains for them to finish in 1999," said Steven Hock, president of Triaxsys Research, which issued a report

on its SEC research. "Some are just not going to make it in time and

will be forced to rely heavily on contingency plans and crisis management to avoid serious business disruptions."

\par

\par The second study was by Edward

Yardeni, the chief economist at Deutsche

Bank Securities in New York, who

is well-known for his views that Y2K could have a significant negative impact on society. His analysis of SEC disclosure statements by 372 of the 500 companies making up the Standard & Poor's stock index showed that

only 44 of the firms

, or less than 12 percent, had spent as much as 75 percent of their projected Y2K correction budgets by the end of 1998.

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\par "This doesn't mean that

the others are not going to get the job done," Yardeni said. "It does mean that they aren't leaving themselves much time."

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\par Yardeni and other

Y2K project managers said that companies rushing to catch up are more likely to make mistakes, cut corners on testing and prepare inadequate contingency plans, the Times reported.

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\par Too much weight?

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But year 2000 experts cautioned against giving too much weight to the Y2K budget information filed with the SEC. The government doesn't audit the numbers for accuracy, and the figures can change dramatically for individual companies from

quarter to quarter, the Times said.

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\par For example, Sun Microsystems, which spent just 14 percent of its Y2K budget through the end of 1998, reported that it had spent 48 percent of that budget by the end of the first quarter of this year. In addition, the Times said a conservative firm such as Sun, which budgeted money to do Y2K audits of its suppliers in the months ahead, might take longer to spend its Y2K budget than a company that took fewer precautions.

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\par "Moreover, because the world has never experienced anything like the year 2000 computer problem, no one can be certain whether a company leaving much of its spending for this year is running major risks," the Times said.

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\par _ The Washington Post and New York Times contributed to this report.

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\par 24. The Washington Post

\par May 07, 1999, Friday, Final Edition

on

\par }{\b\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\fs24 Battle Lines on }\b\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\b\fs24 Liability Catch }{\b\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\b\fs24 in Cross-Fire }{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24

Thomas B. Edsall; Stephen Barr, Washington Post Staff Writers

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\par Rep

ublicans and key business lobbyists are using the }\b\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 glitch to force Vice President }\b\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 to choose between two important Democratic constituencies: trial lawyers and Silicon Valley.

\par

\par High-tech CEOs, many of whom have been courted by Gore, want the vice president to take an aggressive stand for legislation to limit liability for damages resulting from Y2K computer failures. Trial lawyers, in contrast, want to retain as much leeway as they can to sue for damages, and are pressing Gore and the Clinton administration to remain in their corner.

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\par Republicans, who view the trial lawyers as a political enemy and support t

he legislation, are openly pointing out the political liabilities of opposing it to the vice president and Democratic Party.

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\par "Gore is scared to death," said Rep. Thomas M. Davis III (R-Va.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and a sponsor of the bill. "You have to choose between friends. . . . This one wedges them."

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\par Chris Lehane, a spokesman for Gore, said Republicans are "trying to create a wedge issue with the explicit desire to inflict . . . political damage on the vice president."

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The House is on the verge of passing legislation unacceptable to the trial lawyers and the Clinton administration because of the liability limits. The legislation also includes a "loser pays" provision and other hurdles to pursuing liability claims.

\par

\par A number of these provisions have been eliminated or modified in the Senate version, pushed by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.). But a major area of dispute remains, according to Republicans: how to restrain trial lawyers from suing as many corporations as possible, including those on the periphery of damage claims and especially those with "deep pockets."

\par

\par The measure poses a conflict for Democrats. Many have strong ties to the trial lawyers, a major source of contributions, and to consumer groups allied with the lawyers. At the same time, high-tech firms are a significant economic presence in many congressional districts and more investors are putting their money in high-tech stocks.

\par

\par During the 1997-98 election cycle, lawyers, many of them trial or plaintiff's lawyers, gave a total of \$ 41.7 million to Democratic candidates and the Democratic Party, while contributing \$ 16.1 million to GOP candidates and committees, according to the Committee for Responsive Politics. The computer and electronics industry was far more evenly divided, giving \$ 4.3 million to Democrats and \$ 5.5 million to Republicans.

\par

\par For Gore, the dilemma is particularly acute. Not only is he trying to balance competing interests as he puts together his bid for the presidency, but the conflict between trial lawyers and technology firms is perhaps most intense in California, a must-win state for Gore if he is the Democratic nominee.

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\par Gore's office has been under pressure from both sides, including calls from John Doerr, Silicon Valley's premier venture capitalist and a major Gore fund-raiser.

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\par Republicans, who have been on the ropes through the elections of 1996 and 1998 and the presidential impeachment process, are gleeful to have an issue that threatens to divide their adversaries and damage Gore's presidential prospects.

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\par "Al Gore has to chose between his trial lawyer friends and his high-tech friends," said John Feehery, spokesman for House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.). "It's a huge problem for them. Do they want to support one of the engines that had kept our economy growing at an exceptional rate or the air buddies in the trial bar who haven't done anything to make the economy grow?"

\par

\par "This is not just about Al Gore, it's really about the future of the parties," another Republican strategist said. "Right now, the political parties are out of date, aligned along issues and an approach to the economy that is 30 years old. Soon, the political alignment is going to be expressed in a division between old and new. This [high-tech] is a group that is up for grabs."

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\par While Gore has taken a hands-off stance toward the legislation, his position amounts to supporting the trial lawyers because the Justice Department and Clinton have both warned that the bill is likely to be vetoed without major changes.

\par

\par A key high-tech lobbyist angry over Gore's unwillingness to get involved in the battle in the Senate said, "The vice president's problem is that he is engaged to two women." Noting that the election will take place in 2000, "just when these suits will be clogging the courts," the lobbyist added: "Does he want this industry to be on its knees, or does he want this industry to continue to drive growth?"

\par

\par Most high-tech lobbyists so far are unwilling to criticize Gore publicly. "I'm not interested in embarrassing the vice president, but neither am I going to support him when my industry thinks this is an important bill," said Harris Miller, president of the Information Technology Association of America. "We need some help here and the vice president is the most logical person to offer that help."

\par

\par Meanwhile, sources among the trial lawyers complimented Gore. "The vice president would like to have a bill that is fair to consumers, fair to small business, fair to high-tech companies, and fair to all would-be defendants and to all would-be plaintiffs," said a lobbyist for the trial lawyers, who asked not to be named. "He has been letting Clinton be the leader."

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\par A Gore aide defended the vice president's role, saying, "It is appropriate to let the Senate work its will."

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\par Since the beginning of the Clinton administration, Republicans have voiced frustration that the Democratic Party has been able to come close to matching the GOP in high-tech contributions. The GOP sees the Y2K liability legislation as a way to end that trend.

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\par "The Democrats have used abortion, guns, gay rights and all the cultural issues to hammer us in Silicon Valley with great effect. Now, we've got a shot at protecting high-tech's bottom

line," a key GOP operative said.

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\par Rep. David E. Dreier (R-Calif.), chairman of the Rules Committee and a sponsor of the House Y2K bill, said the administration has "been getting away with" claiming to be high-tech all y, despi

te only reluctant support for allowing foreign technology workers to get visas and overt opposition to high-tech securities legislation.

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\par Rep. Cal

vin M. Dooley (D-Calif.), a leader of the pro-high-tech New Democratic Coalition, is aware of the ch

allenge and the risk facing Democrats. "It's important fo

r Democrats to demonstrate to one of the most rapidly growing sectors of the economy that we understand the problems they are facing," he said.

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\par 25. The Hill

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ar April 7, 1999 Wednesday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 WH

Y 2K?; The Gore2K computer bug}{\f0\fs24

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\par Could the infamous }{\b

\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 bug crash Vice President Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore's}{\f0\fs24 presidential ambitions in 2000?

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\par When the clock

strikes mid-night on Dec. 31, some computers will start crashing when it appears to become the year 1900. That's because they only read years in two digits.

\par

\par The great mystery is how big a disruption this will cause. If anything close to the disasters of some of the more extreme predictions happens, voters will be extremely unhappy and looking for someone to blame.

\par

\par "Th

e technological guru of the Democratic administration is Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore,}{\f0\fs24 " observed Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.) last week. The }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24

problem is one of Davis' legislative projects. An

d, as chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, he also understands the politics.

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\par That's not to say he doesn't have a sense of humor about it.

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\par "We'll just say he invented the Internet wrong when he

only used two digits," Davis joked.

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 \par 26. National Public Radio (NPR)
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 f0\fs24\cgrid0 SHOW:}{\b\f0\fs24 ALL THINGS CONSIDERED (8:00 PM ET)
 \par Ma
 rch 30, 1999, Tuesday
 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 GARY BE
 ACH SAYS SMALL-TOWN AMERICA NEEDS TO BE BETTER INFORMED OF POTENTIAL Y2K CRISIS
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 \par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 ANCHORS:}{\f0\fs24 LINDA WERTHEIM
 ER
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 \par LINDA WERTHEIMER, host:
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 \par Tomorrow is the deadline
 for all essential federal g
 overnment services to show they will function corr
 ectly after January 1st, 2000. The government is expected to announce that nea
 rly 90 percent of its critical systems, those dealing with security, health or
 safety, have met the deadline and are Y2K compl
 iant. Commentator Gary Beach s
 ays whether Washington has got its computer problems fixed is largely unimporta
 nt to most Americans.
 \par
 \par Mr. GARY BEACH (CIO Magazine):
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 What is important is where we all may feel some Y2K pain: at home. Why is that
 , you ask
 ? Well, check out the Web site of the General Services Administratio
 n. Want Y2K advice about your local telephone service? The GSA says call your
 local telephone company. What about electricity and power? The GSA says cont
 act your local utility compa
 ny. Concerned about your food supply? Well, you
 know the answer: Contact your local grocery story.
 \par
 \par Y2K preparation
 in America is not about how well Washington prepares. Rather, it's all about ho
 w well over 40,000 small towns and communities prepare for
 the coming digital
 storm; small towns without the guidance of a Y2K czar; small towns without a \$
 6.8 billion Y2K budget; small towns largely served by small power and small tel
 ephone companies; small towns, the last stop on our nation's telecommunication
 s and electrical power grids.
 \par
 \par Yes, it's a small world we live in an
 d it's in small towns where Y2K is going to be a big problem. I happen to live
 in one of these towns. Recently, I visited my town hall and asked if I could s
 peak with the Y2K coordinator.
 A perplexed glance, followed by the single wor
 d response, 'Who?' told me all I needed to know. What strain of the Y2K bug is
 likely to hit your town? Surprisingly, the experts claim Y2K problems in compu
 ters will not cause most of the havoc. Instead,
 it will be a pesky Y2K villai

n hidden deep inside all sorts of electronic devices. It is the Y2K-embedded chip in emergency services, power and communication devices that will give small towns millennium headaches.

\par

\par Back at the White House, Mr. Koskinen

is mounting digital horses to lead the charge into rural America with a program he calls National Y2K Community Conversations. He is headed in the right direction, because

ignorance could soon become a public enemy number one. If Vice President Gore

is smart, he, too, will join Mr. Koskinen in leading a national conversation about local Y2K concerns. And we would all be smart to join in that conversation now.

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\par WERTHEIMER: Gary Beach is the publisher of CIO Magazine

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\par NOAH ADAMS (Host): This is NPR, National Public Radio.

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\par 27. AP Online

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r March 23, 1999; Tuesday 01:52 Eastern Time

\par }\b{\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE

:}\b{\f0\fs24 Greatest Y2K Danger May Be Panic}\f0\fs24

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\par }\b{\f

0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}\f0\fs24 JIM ABRAMS

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\par Preparation, not p

anic, is the way to respond to the Year 2000 computer problems and the relatively minor inconveniences they will cause, emergency experts say.

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\par ''T

here's so much disinformation and hype about Y2K,' 'Mike Walker of the Federal Emergency Management Agency said at a House hearing Monday. ''But there's no need to head for the hills. The national structures are in good shape.''

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par Walker and other emergency planning experts said that while many local emergency networks, such as 911 telephone emergency services and fire departments, need some upgrading, the more serious threat on Ja

n. 1, 2000, is that people w

ill overreact to fears of social chaos.

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\par ''There is a vast publicity

machine out there, including the Internet, being fed by alarmists,' 'said Phyllis Mann, president-elect of the International Association of Emergency Managers.

\par

\par Her group is recommending that people prepare just as they would

for a storm, with food and water for about seven days. It said people should h

ave a 30-day supply of medication, make copies of car, rent and credit card statements, have alternate lighting and keep a full tank of gas.

\par

\par ''Th

ere are those who will panic,'' said Rep. Jim Turner of Texas, the top Democrat on the Government Reform subcommittee on government management. He said his own father was talking about spending more than \$2,000 for an electric generator.

\par

\par The subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Stephen Horn, R-Calif., has been monitoring efforts by federal agencies and others to fix computers that, because they only read two digits for dates, might mistake the year 2000, or ''00,'' for 1900.

That could cause serious breakdowns in computer systems if not repaired.

\par

\par The federal government and large industries are spending billions of dollars on the problem, and there is general confidence that on a national level, communication and power systems will be intact, air travel will be safe and food supplies will not be interrupted.

\par

\par There are more concerns about disruptions at the local level where communities may not have the money or expertise to deal with the problem.

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\par FEMA has published a manual

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al to help local emergency managers avoid Y2K problems and handle any problems that do occur. Among the many areas of concern cited: 911 services could go down, street lights and railroad crossing signals might fail, and jails or prisons might have problems that lead to escapes.

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\par Separately, the heads

of the Senate's special panel on the Y2K problem, Sens. Bob Bennett, R-Utah, and Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., wrote to Vice President Al Gore asking him to take up Russia's serious Y2K

issues when he meets this week with Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov.

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\par ''Russian failure to address Y2K will only worsen its economic woes, further degrade its aging defense systems and possibly lead to humanitarian and environmental problems for its citizens and neighbors,'' they wrote.

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28. Newsbytes

\par March 22, 1999, Monday

\par }}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:

}}{\b\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}}{\b\f0\fs24 Must Make }}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}}{\b\f0\fs24 A Premiere Subject With Russians}}{\f0\fs24

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}}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}}{\f0\fs24 Robert MacMillan;Newsbytes

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There was a bit of a resurgence of pan-Year 2000 spirit today on Capitol Hill

1, as two influential senators asked Vice President Al Gore to address Russian Year 2000 concerns in his upcoming meeting with Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov. A House subcommittee, meantime, investigated emergency management plans for the impending date change.

\par

\par Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., the chairman and ranking Democrat of the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, along with Sen. Robert Bennett, R-Utah, told }}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}}{\f0\fs24

in a letter sent last week that "stabilizing Russia's }}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}}{\f0\fs24 problems will help ameliorate a significant number of potential catastrophes."

\par

\par "Your meeting next week with.

.. Primakov is extremely timely, providing a unique opportunity to address Y2K and international stability," Bennett and Dodd wrote. "Russian failure to address

Y2K will only worsen its economic woes, further degrade its aging defense systems and possibly lead to humanitarian and environmental problems for its citizens and neighbors."

\par

\par Both senators said Gore should address Primakov on Russian nuclear power plants, nuclear early warning systems, weapons issues and the Gazprom natural gas pipeline.

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\par The Senate Year 2000 Committee has a hearing planned on this very subject this Thursday.

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According to a committee statement, there are 14 "Chernobyl-style" reactors in the former Soviet Union, which provide Russia and other former satellite states with between 40 percent to 80 percent of their electricity.

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\par Bennett

and Dodd also pointed out that Primakov did not receive his first briefing on the Year 2000 problem until this Feb. 26.

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\par Meanwhile, the House Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology heard testimony from federal emergency preparedness experts and government emergency specialists on quick response issues involving the Year 2000 problem.

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\par In particular, Mike Walker, deputy director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said the nation's 911 systems and fire services need to bone up on their efforts to be ready for the date change.

\par

\par "History

is

replete with examples of ill-equipped regiments, cities, businesses and governments experiencing natural and man-made disasters," said Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Horn, R-Calif. "Such lessons should promote preparedness. But distressingly, fear of unknown consequences places citizens at risk of either over-reacting or not reacting at all."

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\par FEMA's Walker said that only 17 percent of the country's 911 systems are Year 2000-compliant, while 40 percent have contingency plans in place. He added that 35 percent of US fire services are compliant, and that 50 percent have contingency plans.

\par

\par Phyllis A. Mann, president-elect of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), told the subcommittee that the Year 2000 problems that may occur should be treated as any other natural disaster.

\par

\par "There are many unknowns, and probably will be up to the last minute," Mann said. "The effects are likely to be spread across many communities, even if they are not of massive proportions in any one place; and there is so much advance warning that those first two factors mean the public has plenty of time to let the concern about the unknown grow into worry, if not panic."

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\par 29. Knoxville News-Sentinel (Knoxville, TN)

\par March

19, 1999, Friday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Can Gore survive all the fallout from Clinton's term? }\f0\fs24

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4\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 Don Williams

\par

\par Time has not been kind to that sometime-Tennessean Al Gore.

\par

\par The bald spot grows apace, as does his girth and that scowl on his face, while Gore's reputation and command of his own destiny dwindle.

\par

\par Some say his command of reality is slipping, too.

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\par In a recent TV interview, Gore took credit for creating the Internet while he was in Congress.

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\par Republican Sen. Trent Lott spoke up to say he (Lott) had invented the paper clip.

\par

\par Another critic

boasted that, if Gore invented the information superhighway, then he had created the interstate system.

\par

\par Ironies are thick because Gore's dad, the late Sen. Albert Gore Sr., did play a part in creating the interstate system. In fact, Gore Sr.

stands in relation to interstates much as Gore Jr. stands in relation to the Internet. Both helped pass enabling resolutions through Congress.

\par

\par For the record, let me assert that I, indeed, invented the Twinkie. Oh sure, it's not like Velcro, which NASA invented, but then, give me \$ 500 billion and who knows what I might come up with. Maybe Teflon.

\par

\par Just because it's been invented already doesn't mean it can't be invented again. After all, Gore also claims to have reinvented government, so why not Teflon? (Note my sly transition here.)

\par

\par If Clinton is the Teflon president, it appears all the slime that slides downhill is landing squarely on Gore. Polls suggest the country, while still supporting Clinton, will have had enough of the Clinton-Gore administration by next year. Which is bad news for the mostly innocent }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 rather than Clinton.

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As I say, time has not been kind.

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\par The }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 bug could hardly arrive at a worse time. Here we're humming along with the stock market performing aerial acrobatics, with the economy spreading its tail feathers in a performance that's seen Clinton through unspeakable scandal, political turmoil and ever-freakier revelations.

\par

\par And the whole show threatens to come crashing down on }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore. If the Y2K}{\f0\fs24 bug turns out to be the bombshell some alarmists predict -- or even mildly disruptive -- many will blame Gore.

\par

\par I mean, if the man is a high-tech policy wonk, shouldn't he have seen this coming? And what about allegations that China has been stealing missile technology from us? Shouldn't Gore have been on top of the China problem?

\par

\par Both issues are coming to a head at a promising and dicey time for }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore.}{\f0\fs24 No wonder he appears slightly shell-shocked.

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\par Even if }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 strikes with only a mild impact, it could be devastating to }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore's}{\f0\fs24 run for the presidency. Many stock market analysts predict major corrections (read major losses) in coming months. Even a minor stall in the economy could spell doom for Gore's chances at the presidency.

\par

\par Just a slight slowdown in an otherwise robust economy in '92 cost George Bush a second term. Now his son -- George Bush Jr. -- is waiting in the

e wings should the same thing happen to Gore.

\par

\par Despite such variable

s, Gore has held firmly to a strategy that could pay off. Come what may, he has stood behind his popular president.

\par

\par But such extravagant devotion

could call into question Gore's command of what's real. It underscores his wooden -- some would say -- mechanical, demeanor.

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\par You have to ask yours

elf, is this man for real?

\par

\par Isn't this the same Al Gore who claimed

to have been the model for Oliver in "Love Story"? A claim the author felt obligated to answer?

\par

\par Does Gore realize how such frivolous controversies

undermine his credibility when he makes serious pronouncements about the perilous state of the environment and arms control? Pronouncements many of us long ago took to heart?

\par Does he care?

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\par 30. U.S. Newswire

\par March 02, 1999 11:19 Eastern

Time

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore
,}{\b\f0\fs24 Herman Announce Second Round of Unemployment Insurance System }
{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\b\f0\fs24 Grants}{\f0\fs24

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\par Vice Pres

ident Al Gore and Labor Secretary Alexis M. Herman today announced that the U.S. Department of Labor is awarding nearly \$40 million in grants to 37 states and the Virgin Islands to continue their efforts to secure unemployment insurance benefits

through the Year 2000 and beyond. Last year all 50 states and the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia shared \$205 million to address Y2K issues.

\par

\par "The unemployment insurance system cleared its

first Y2K hurdle with flying colors

in January when state agencies began processing

new claims that will extend into 2000," Vice President Gore said. "All states were able to handle Year 2000 dates successfully and without any delay in benefit payments. "

\par

\par Secretary Herman added, "These grants will

all give states the technology and support necessary to guarantee on-time payments when the date changes in January."

\par

\par Given the federal-state partnership

in operating the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance programs

ams, the federal funds will supplement state monies to be spent on addressing Year 2000 problems on computer systems.

\par

\par All Y2K funds will be used to acquire new hardware, assist with code renovations and address other system problems. The grants are particularly intended to assist states in ensuring

that systems associated with the payment of unemployment insurance benefits are Year 2000 compliant.

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\par NOTE: A table outlining the Y2K funding awards for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 follows. News releases from the U.S. Department of Labor are accessible on the Internet at: <http://www.dol.gov>.

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\par Year 2000 Grant Awards

\par SESA

\par FY98 Y2K Funds FY99 Y2K Funds

\par ----- --

\par Alabama \$2,355,537 \$951,400

\par Alaska

\$1,180,000

\par Arizona \$5,095,501

\par Arkansas \$5,444

,567 \$1,528,021

\par California \$9,969,737 \$1,081,694

\par

Colorado \$1,300,645

\par Connecticut \$1,498,036

\par Delaware

\$2,577,433 \$769,303

\par D.C. \$1,965,000 \$388,32

4

\par Florida \$8,681,558 \$895,100

\par Georgia \$5,8

76,424 \$335,000

\par Hawaii \$3,465,275 \$1,375,127

\par

Idaho \$1,180,000 \$567,578

\par Illinois \$2,053,399

\

\par Indiana \$2,162,200 \$1,374,151

\par Iowa \$4,597,

332 \$2,305,102

\par Kansas \$3,550,745

\par Kentucky \$1

,180,000

\par Louisiana \$3,900,925 \$1,558,000

\par

Maine \$3,221,570 \$330,342

\par Maryland \$2,922,700 \$1,113,052

\par Massachusetts \$4,651,966 \$2,253,000

\par Michigan \$11,12

2,501 \$1,163,500

\par Minnesota \$3,891,599

\par Mississippi

\$2,045,864	\$518,645	
\par Missouri	\$5,310,967	\$522,695
\p		
ar Montana	\$2,669,813	\$2,319,334
\par Nebraska	\$2,743,0	
76		
\par Nevada	\$6,290,767	\$1,437,400
\par New Hampshire	\$2,	
396,000	\$215,751	
\par New Jersey	\$9,420,659	\$1,598,591
\par		
New Mexico	\$5,114,958	\$769,873
\par New York	\$13,119,193	
\$1,631,313		
\par N. Carolina	\$1,180,000	\$1,911,686
\par Nort		
h Dakota	\$2,533,720	\$704,250
\par Ohio	\$7,383,786	\$2,
683,305		
\par Oklahoma	\$1,843,816	
\par Oregon	\$3,522,275	
\$414,305		
\par Pennsylvania	\$10,786,862	\$1,000,000
\par Puerto		
Rico	\$3,966,798	
\par Rhode Island	\$1,180,000	\$420,000
\par S.		
Carolina	\$4,371,521	\$862,211
\par South Dakota	\$1,180,000	
\par		
Tennessee	\$1,180,000	\$275,000
\par Texas	\$1,180,000	
\$350,000		
\par Utah	\$1,180,000	
\par Vermont	\$1,370,	
400		
\par Virgin Isl.	\$2,958,399	\$180,591
\par Virginia	\$2	
,885,260	\$752,179	
\par Washington	\$5,002,037	\$1,584,700
\par		
West Virginia	\$2,270,300	\$107,681
\par Wisconsin	\$4,888,879	
\$1,011,468		
\par Wyoming	\$1,180,000	
\par	-----	

\par Total Awards:	\$205,000,000	\$39,259,672
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 ATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

\par March 01, 1999, Monday , FINAL

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4\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 GORE}{\b\f0\fs24 UPBEAT
IN SEATTLE VISIT;

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K,}{\b\f0\fs24 NORTHWEST ISSUES
ON THE AGENDA}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 JO
EL CONNELLY P-I NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

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24 Vice President Al Gore yesterday predicted the government will deal successf
ully with any Year 2000 computer glitches before the new millennium, and t
hat

the United States won't allow problems with Russian and Chinese missile compute
rs to endanger American security.

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\par "The U.S. government is going to b
e ready for }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K,}{\f0\fs24 and we hope to have a full-up
test of our readiness early this year," }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 sa
id in Seattle.

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\par In a wide-ranging interview, Gore also indicated the
Clinton administration will work to keep a rescue tug stationed at Neah Bay at
the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

\par

\par He said the White House soo
n will appoint a special envoy in a renewed effort to resolve the long-running
U.S.-Canada salmon dispute - a key component in saving and restoring Northwest
salmon runs.

\par

\par Gore, who has the inside track on the 2000 Democratic
presidential nomination, also campaigned for the White House's proposed budget
yesterday, saying it includes \$ 156 million in mass-transit grants for Washing
ton state.

\par

\par In recent months, international observers have voiced con
cern about what would happen to mainframe computers of the Russian and Chinese
missile systems. The threa
tened Y2K glitch is the computers' inability to diff
erentiate between 1900 and 2000. If not fixed, computers could malfunction.

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\par Gore, who has dealt with the republics of the former Soviet Union on nu
clear weapons issues, said: "We feel, and the Defense Department feels, that pr
oblem is not going to be a problem. Of course, it can't be a problem. We won't
allow it to be a problem.

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\par "We're confident that it is going to be s
olved, but we're going to be doubly, triply and quadruply confident that it's g
oing to be solved before September of this year."

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\par The continuing sag
a of the grounded, broken hulk of the cargo ship New Carissa off Coos Bay, Ore.
, has focused renewed attention on marine safety in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
Oil-laden tankers pass unescorted through the outer 70 miles of the strait.

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\par Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., has succeeded in getting a rescue tug stationed at Neah Bay for 60 days as an experiment in rapid response to potential marine accidents.

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\par "While it is intended as a trial, I don't know of a

ny reason to expect it will not be successful," Gore said. "We will evaluate the results of this trial, and we will move forward. Especially after what happened down in Coos Bay, everyone has freshly in mind the need for extra precautions with some of these tankers."

\par

\par The United States and Canada have argued for more than five years over terms for renewing the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The two countries have been unable to agree on how many salmon their fishermen will be allowed to catch in the north Pacific. The salmon spawn in rivers of both countries.

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\par Last summer, a conservation initiative by the Canadian government allowed increased numbers of coho and chinook salmon to escape into rivers of northern Puget Sound.

\par

\par But an agreement on conservation-based management of the catch at sea is seen as vital if efforts to preserve and restore salmon spawning streams are to have any long-term success.

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r "Of course we're deeply involved in it. We're making progress," Gore said of the long impasse with Canada.

\par

\par "There is a window of opportunity in which to bring together the four states involved, along with British Columbia and the government of Canada," he added.

\par

\par "We are now accelerating the progress and intend to name a special representative from the White House to personally oversee the negotiating progress."

\par

\par He did not say when the envoy would be named.

\par

\par Gore was in Seattle for a meeting on the Clinton administration's "Livability Agenda," a program to help local governments cope with urban growth. In its budget for the fiscal year 2000, the administration has proposed spending more than

\par

\par \$ 8 billion for public transit and transportation planning.

\par

\par Gore was campaigning for the budget yesterday, saying it will include \$ 156 million worth of mass transit grants for Washington - money that would be spent along lines determined by local government.

\par

\par A "listening session" with Puget Sound governmental leaders and citizens turned into an effusive exchange of praise between Gore and his hosts.

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\par "What your initiative is, is exactly what this region is about," said

Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel, who is struggling with the conflicting issues of growth and open space in a county whose population has soared to more than a half-million residents.

\par

\par Gore praised local leaders for such pioneering initiatives as King County's farmland preservation initiative, and the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway that has sought to head off sprawl along the Interstate 90 corridor.

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\par "I am glad your livability strategy goes beyond exaggerating the rainfall here," the vice president joked.

\par

\par Gore stressed local control as a key aspect of the Clinton administration's initiatives on transportation and open space.

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\par "What I'm proposing is not that the federal government do this," he argued. "The federal government shouldn't be a beauty commissar. The federal government is here to help you with local initiatives."

\par

\par The White House, in its proposed budget, has asked Congress to approve creation of so-called Better American Bonds, \$ 9.5 billion worth of interest-free, locally approved bonds designed to save open space, improve water quality and create parks.

\par

\par Daniel O'Neal, of the Freight Roundtable, told Gore that cargo-laden trucks often spend as much time negotiating Puget Sound urban traffic as it takes them to drive across the Cascades from Eastern Washington.

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\par One man, Jason Capps, explained that on summer mornings, he leaves his home in Puyallup at 4:30 a.m. to commute to construction jobs in Issaquah. Otherwise, Capps explained, he would be stuck in endless traffic.

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\par Gore yesterday effused over local officials in language that only a politician could love.

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\par Gary Locke was a "great governor," Lt. Gov. Brad Owen was characterized as "a great public servant," and Drewel was described as a "great friend."

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\par Noting the presence of Helen Jackson, widow of Democratic Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, Gore described his "great pleasure" at being with "a great friend of my mother."

\par

\par The vice president was upbeat on another front.

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\par At age 50, Gore is about to become a grandfather. His eldest daughter, Karenna Gore Schiff, and her husband, Drew Schiff, are expecting their first child in June.

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\par "I'm lovin' it. I'm very excited, really lookin' forward to it," he said.

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24
\par 32. TheStreet.com
\par December 18, 1998

Friday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 Two Trials, No Errors}
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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 By James J. Cram

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\par James J. Cramer is manager of a hedge fund and co-chairman of TheStreet.com. At the time of publication, his firm was long Microsoft and America Online, though positions may change at any time.

Under no circumstances does

the information in this column represent a recommendation to buy or sell stocks. Cramer's writings provide insights into the dynamics of money management and are not a solicitation for transactions. While he cannot provide investment advice or recommendations, he invites you to comment on his column by sending a letter to TheStreet.com at letters@thestreet.com.

\par

\par With all of the horror and pain and gloom coming out of Washington, we have to be thankful for two things: the Microsoft (MSFT:Nasdaq) trial and the pending presidency of Al Gore, both for perverse reasons.

\par

\par First, Microsoft. There is no doubt in anybody's mind, except maybe Bill Gates', that freedom is breaking out in the browser world. The trial has accomplished everything it set out to do.

America Online (AOL:NYSE) would never have bought Netscape (NSCP:Nasdaq) if it weren't for the trial. Which PC company would risk Steve Ballmer's wrath -- and we all know what that can be like -- by using Netscape's browser? T

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at comp

any was history. But now AOL is so powerful on the Net -- as opposed to the billions of failed dollars worth of Net ventures from Softee -- that PCs will have to offer another browser option or risk pissing off Steve Case and Bob Pittman, two guys that are actually well liked in the biz!

\par

\par Don't forget

that America likes an underdog. In fact, the longer the trial drags out, the more likely that other deals get cut and other competitive ventures get funded.

(I know I always regarded the perceived dominance of Microsoft as a blessing in

disguise for TheStreet.com, because who else would invest in this segment, other than someone as driven as I am, if Microsoft wants complete dominance in the online world, which is what all of the VCs and the press believed when we started this thing?)

arted this thing?)

\par

\par Now all of that has been changed by this trial. People can get funding for anything anti-Microsoft without any fear. I say Washington got this one right. Thanks Justice!

\par
\par Washington may have this
impeachment schedule right, too, but for the wrong reasons. I say the faster we get rid of Bill Clinton, the better, because, think about it, could there be a better president for the year 2000 crisis than Al Gore? I mean this guy has spent his whole life waiting for a knotty, nerdy problem like }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K.} {\f0\fs24 We will be so far ahead of our allies and our enemies with }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore as the Y2K} {\f0\fs24 president that we will get the jump on the world on Jan. 1, 2000. Talk about a blessing in disguise. I bet we will discover that this year 2000 problem probably was born the same day that Gore was!

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\par So, I say to Washington: Go full speed ahead with the two trials of the century. Both are great wins for the technologist in all of us.

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3. Nation's Cities Weekly

\par December 14, 1998

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEA

DLINE:} {\b\f0\fs24 Gore Shares 21st Century Vision for Cities, Calls for Partnerships; VP Al Gore; National League of Cities' Congress of Cities meeting} {\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:} {\f0\fs24 Harris, Elaine

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\par "There is a role for the federal government" in supporting communities,

Vice President Al Gore told delegates at the Congress of Cities in Kansas City last week. "The more we come together to solve the problems we face, the more we move beyond the false choices and failed dichotomies of the past, the stronger

our cities and our nation will be."

\par

\par The Vice President gave

a positive look at America's cities today, citing the low 4.4 percent unemployment rate, a decrease in crime rates, the lowest poverty rates in history among Hispanics and African Americans, and an increased sense of hope and optimism.

\par

\par Gore offered a vision of the future of America's cities and towns that included cities as centers of opportunity and growth, with "world class" public schools, thriving suburbs, affordable housing and convenient government services.

\par

\par He called for more local control and partnerships to turn his vision into reality. "It's not about the federal government telling c

ommunities what to do," Gore said. "It is instead about working with you to support what communities are trying to do."

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\par Urban Sprawl

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The Vice President blamed urban sprawl for turning downtowns into havens of crime and drug trafficking and stealing character and culture from communities. Unplanned growth, he said, forces American families to spend more money on transportation and time in traffic, and cuts down on time working parents can spend with their children.

\par

\par "Let's face it," Gore maintained, "no American should have to use up a quart of gas just to buy a quart of milk."

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\par Again advocating

partnerships as a solution, Gore urged delegates to "cast aside the old animosities and divisions between cities and suburbs and rural communities and decide that we are going to work together for more livable, walkable, playable cities and suburbs."

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\par First Class Education

\par

\par The Vice President emphasized the Clinton administration's efforts around education and called for education as a higher national priority. "We're working to ensure that our children are given the best education in the best system

of public schooling in the entire world," Gore said, "so that even the children in middle class families that can't afford private school have a first class education in a first class school where excellence is the standard."

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\par Gore discouraged local officials from funneling public school funding into private schools. He pointed to legislation recently passed calling for 100,000 new teachers in schools nationwide and legislation being proposed in the 106th Congress for the construction of new classrooms.

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\par Hassle-Free Communities

ities

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\par Gore announced a nationwide expansion of his Hassle-Free Communities program and urged local officials to partner with the federal government to bring services back to the places where people live.

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\par "Imagine a nation where people get the services they need, where and when they need them," Gore said.

\par

\par He described such partnerships as one-stop service centers for small businesses that help with federal, state and local tax issues and social security requirements, mobile vans outside senior citizen centers that answer Medicare questions and help with tax forms, and local motor vehicle

icle offices where citizens can also apply for a passport.

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\par For mor

e information about Hassle-Free Communities, send an e-mail to hassle.free@npr.gov.

\par

\par Technology as a Tool

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\par Gore pointed to technology

as a tool to increase connectedness and partnerships, and urged local officials to use technology to create better access to government.

\par

\par With mil

lions of web sites and dramatic increases in electronic commerce, technology is changing the way we live, Gore said.

\par

\par The Vice President concluded

the session with a warning to local officials about the Year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem.

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\par Though he was confident that {\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{

\f0\fs24 compliancy goals would be reached at the federal level, {\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 cautioned, "in our view, we've got a lot to do in America at the state and local level."

\par

\par He pledged federal assistance t

o help local governments set up contingency plans and work toward Y2K compliance.

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34. Legal Times

\par November 2, 1998, Monday

\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADL

INE:}{\b\f0\fs24 PREDICTING DOOM IN THE YEAR 2000 WON'T HELP THE GOP}{\f0\fs24

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\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 BYLINE:}{\f0\fs24 LAWRENCE J. SISKIND

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\par By now, the list of those with most to lose from the looming Year 2000 crisis is well-known: software vendors, computer hardware manufacturers, insurance companies, corporate directors, Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24

. . .

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\par Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore?}{\f0\fs24

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Lawyers aren't the only ones contemplating the effects of }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K.}{\f0\fs24 Among political pundits and consultants, sentiment is growing that the Year 2000 crisis

is will boost the prospects of the Republican Party in t

hat year's presidential election. Some strategists see Vice President Gore as p

particularly vulnerable because he has been the administration's point man for high-tech issues. When the crisis hits, they say, voters will hold him and his party responsible.

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\par Ironically, the Republican Party itself could be the victim if it pins its electoral hopes on predicting disaster and casting blame. In the 1980s, Ronald Reagan rescued the party from its post-Watergate

low by associating it in the public mind with optimism, hope, and faith in the future. To win in 2000, the Republicans need to recapture Reagan's positive spirit. The last thing the GOP needs is reinforcement of its current image as the party of negativity and despair.

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\par The Year 2000 crisis has captured the imagination of the political right: The Conservative Book Club has taken out full-page ads headlined "Chaos Looms!" to promote its title The Millennium Bug: How to Survive the Coming Chaos. The book cover warns: "The illusion of social stability is about to be shattered . . . and nothing can stop it." The American Spectator, the monthly journal that broke the Paula Jones story, devoted its August cover story to "The Crash of 2000: Why Government Isn't Ready

." Television's most famous conservative personality, John McLaughlin, recently made the Y2K crisis "Issue One" on "The McLaughlin Group." That followed a Y2K special on McLaughlin's other television program, "One-on-One."

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Everyone concedes that the millennium bug will sting. But while expert opinion varies widely on the dimensions of the problem, many conservatives are banking on Y2K to be an unparalleled catastrophe. Some have even bought into the hysterical fear that airplanes will

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rash. Tony Blankley, formerly Newt Gingrich

's press secretary and now a media commentator, recently said: "I think you should be alarmist. Things may fall out of the sky." Most focus on the economic consequences. McLaughlin has predicted "a global slowdown" and warned his viewers

to "go liquid." The American Spectator's cover story, only slightly less pessimistic, predicted that Y2K will generate financial instability comparable to the savings-and-loan debacle.

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\par Dreaming of a White House

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\par Lawyers look at the Year 2000 crisis and see the prospect of large fees for litigation and audit work. A growing number of conservatives also see a silver lining: the prospect of regaining the White House.

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\par The Clinton

administration has unwittingly encouraged these hopes. It was late coming to

grips with the problem. Although various federal departments and agencies had been working on conversion and testing programs for years, the White House did not establish a high-level agency to coordinate the effort until last February

y, when Executive Order No. 13,073 set up the President's Year 2000 Conversion Council. The chairman of the council, John Koskinen, reports regularly to the

vice president.

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\par Al Gore's connection to Koskinen's work is not surprising. For p

olitical reasons, Gore has tried to project himself as the administration's Man of the Future, aggressively seeking to spearhead high-tech issues. The White House has obliged. Thus, Gore has been in the forefront of the "reinventing government" effort and

the campaign to wire U.S. classrooms to the Internet. He revels in the nickname "Mr. Information Superhighway."

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\par Now conservatives see }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 as poised to take the fall if }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 fulfills its disaster hype.

McLaughlin summarized the views of his "One-on-One" panel of experts this way: "}{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0

Gore}{\f0\fs24 is kaput. He's dead. . . . You can kiss

his candidacy goodbye." The American Spectator predicted that }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 will do to }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 what the S&L bailout did to George Bush.

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\par Jan. 1, 2000, arrives about five weeks before t

he Iowa primary. Depressed over its last two presidential defeats, the Republican Party might be forgiven for looking to the millennium bug for salvation. But there is danger in running on a platform of fear and blame. It may cause the GOP more trouble than the Y2K crisis ever causes the Democrats.

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\par Answers, Not Complaints

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\par Conservative pundits tend

to compare the expected Year 2000 financial instability with 1929. But when they do, they forget a key lesson of the Great Depression. Franklin Roosevelt t di

did not win the White House in 1932 by playing to people's fears. He won by playing to their hopes. His famous remark, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself, " was designed to instill optimism, not gloom. Previously, Roosevelt had served as gov

ernor of New York, where he adopted programs to counter the Depression. Historians differ as to whether those programs did any good (they probably did not), but at least they showed him to be a positive force--a man with answers, not just complaints.

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\par In the years since Roosevelt held

his grip on the presidency, the Republican Party has showed itself to be a Janus creature, with faces of hope and despair. Ronald Reagan personified the hope.

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\par In the 1950s, when Reagan, the former New Deal liberal and lab

or leader, became a conservative, the best and the brightest in the conservative movement shared the view of their counterparts on the left that the West would lose the Cold War. Intellectuals like Whittaker Chambers and William F. Buckley believed tha

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the forces of history favored communism. Their main difference with their liberal counterparts was over tactics. While the wise men of the left argued for some kind of accommodation, the wise men of the right wanted to

go down swinging. "Better dead than red, " they said, expecting to die.

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\par Reagan predicted that communism would end up in the dustbin of history. Intellectuals on both ends of the spectrum viewed his good cheer with amused condescension. But history proved Reagan smarter. More significantly for political purposes, history proved Reagan the most popular Republican president since Theodore Roosevelt.

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\par Now the Y2K issue brings to a head the battle of the Republican Party's two faces. In the past, optimism has proved not only more attractive politically, but also more accurate historically. Pessimists taught that we could not win the Cold War--until communism collapsed. Protectionists preached that we could not compete economically with Japan--until the Japanese economy faltered. Isolationists argued that American labor could not compete with cheap foreign labor--until the American economy emerged as the only safe bet in the temperamental global economy.

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\par Accentuate the Positive

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\par The ideological impetus behind exploitation of the Y2K crisis is cousin to the forces that goaded the GOP to endorse isolationism, high tariffs, and anti-immigration legislation. Those forces did not succeed. Neither should the Y2K alarmists.

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\par If Republicans seek political mileage from the millennium bug (and why shouldn't they?), a better approach would be to accentuate the positive. Here is a technological problem that the high-tech world, unguided by government, is well on its way to controlling.

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\par A recent industry survey shows that 87 percent of the nation's federally chartered banks have satisfactory conversion plans in place. Every major American software and hardware company has implemented programs to ensure that their products are Year 2000-compliant. Even lawyers--with their expensive seminars, scary newsletters, and business development promotions-- have contributed by conveying this message: Fix your Y2K problems now, or hire us to defend you later.

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\par A winning Republican message would contrast the private sector's energetic progress with the government's procrastination. Most federal agencies are behind their schedules for preliminary testing. Here, as in so many other areas, the Clinton administration has failed to show leadership. Republicans could rightly proclaim that the country is solving the problem in spite of, not because of, the politicians.

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\par Such a message would not only be more salable but also probably prove more accurate. The Y2K crisis will bring troubles and dislocations in its wake, but they will not be on the scale predicted by the alarmists. Airplanes will not plunge out of the sky. Library-boo

k borrowers will not be assessed 100- year fines--and if they are, they simply won't pay them. The fallout by itself will not sink Gore's campaign and will not elect a Republican president.

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\par But despair springs eternal. As more and more Republicans learn of the Y2K issue, the excitement over its political value grows. In 1996, Bob Dole went around the country trying to convince voters that they were in a recession when they weren't. He lost big. In 2000, the Republicans may look foolish trying to convince voters that the sky is falling when it isn't.

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\par Lawrence J. Siskind is a partner in San Francisco's Cooper, White & Cooper specializing in intellectual property law.

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\par 35. Gov

ernment Executive
\par November 1998
\par }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24
0\fs24 HALFWAY TO Y2K}{\f0\fs24

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\par The Clinton administration's Y2K deadline is March 1999, but officials concede that not all agencies will meet that mark. In September, Vice President Al }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24 met with executives from the seven agencies whose }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 efforts are the furthest behind--the departments of Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation, and the Agency for International Development. }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\f0\fs24

aske
d executives to make }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 fixes their top priority and closely questioned the HHS representative about Medicare systems. The Health Care Financing Administration, which administers Medicare, must work with more than 60 contractors to fix 50 million lines of code before the century change. Meanwhile, the top year 2000 watchdog in the House of Representatives continues

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barking at the executive branch to speed up its computer fixes, issuing the Clinton administration a "D" on its Y2K efforts. But Rep. Stephen Horn, R-Calif., chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology, also gave the Social Security Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Small Business Administration "A" grades, calling Social Security a role model for other agencies.

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\par "Many people in the federal government are working hard on the year 2000 problem," Horn said. "Progress is being made, but it is not being made fast enough."

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\par 36. U.S. Newswire

\par October 23, 1998 15:06 Eastern Time

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\f0\fs24\cgrid0 HEADLINE:}{\b\f0\fs24 }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Gore}{\b\f0\fs24

Statement on National }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\b\f0\fs24 Action Week}{\f0\fs

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\par The following was released today by the White House:

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STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 GORE}{\f0\fs24

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ON NATIONAL }{\b\f0\fs24\cgrid0 Y2K}{\f0\fs24 A

CTION WEEK

\par I am calling on America's businesses today to take what the
y learned during this week's "National Y2K Action Week" and mount aggressive ef
forts to prepare their computers and embedded systems for the Year 2000 date ch
ange.

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\par This week, Federal agencies have given businesses informa
tion to help them overcome the year 2000 (Y2K) computer pro
blem. Working with

the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion, the Small Business Administra
tion, the Commerce Department, and other agencies have held hundreds of educati
onal and outreach events to help managers of small and medium-sized businesses
meet this enormous challenge. Ads about National Y2K Action Week ran in over
250 major newspapers and, with help from the United States Postal Service, prom
otional materials appeared in post offices across the country.

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Progress on the Y2K problem am
ong businesses is not uniform. For those gettin
g a late start, access to technical information on experiences and solutions wi
ll be critical. The legislation that President Clinton signed Monday, which pr
ovides legal protections for information sharing,

will help many smaller orga
nizations that are just beginning their Y2K work. The President and I urge tra
de associations and umbrella organizations to collect such information from the
ir members and provide it to others through websites and other means d
evoted t

o discussing Y2K experiences and solutions.

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\par I congratulate the
President's Council, the Small Business Administration, the Commerce Department
, and the other agencies that have played pivotal roles in this week's events,
as well as the more th
an 160 national organizations representing industries, p
rofessions, government, and non-profits that worked this week to promote Y2K ac
tion.

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\par While substantial public- and private-sector efforts are underway to address the Y2K problem, much work remains. I urge businesses and governments to carry forward the spirit of National Y2K Action Week so that they will be ready for the year 2000.

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