

Monday, March 16, 1998

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Monday, March 16, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

ANTHONY BERNAL

HOME: 202-667-4446

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WHCA PAGER: 4416

PRESS DESK:

MEGAN MOLONEY

HOME: 301-951-7193

OFFICE: 202-456-5664

WHCA PAGER: 4483

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly sunny and cold, increasing high clouds late in the day. Winds north-northeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 20 to 25. High 35 to 40.

March 13, 1998 (7:48pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

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**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, March 16, 1998
*Final***

9:00 am-	MEETING
9:30 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
9:30 am-	MEETING
9:45 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:45 am-	BRIEFING FOR EDUCATION MEETING
10:15 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
10:20 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the White House en route Springbrook High School, Silver Spring, MD [drive time: 20 minutes]
10:40 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Springbrook High School, Silver Spring, MD
Greeters:	Michael Durso, Principal Marilyn Politzer, President, Parent Teacher Association Nancy King, President, Board of Education Gordon Banks, President, SGA Geonard Butler, Student Candidate for Board of Education

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

10:50 am-
12:05 pm

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EDUCATION MEETING
MEDIA CENTER
Springbrook High School
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS (AT THE TOP)
ONE PRINT REPORTER (ENTIRE PROGRAM)

- **The President** proceeds to his seat.
- **The President** makes a brief opening statement.
- Secretary Riley makes a brief opening statement.
- Bill Schmidt, National Coordinator for TIMSS, makes a brief opening statement.
- *The POOL PRESS departs, ONE PRINT REPORTER remains.*
- The discussion begins.

12:10 pm-
12:40 pm

REMARKS TO THE STUDENTS OF SPRINGBROOK HIGH SCHOOL
AUDITORIUM
Springbrook High School
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Michael Durso, Principal, Springbrook High School, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Michael Durso makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

12:50 pm- **OVERFLOW ROPELINE**
1:05 pm **GYMNASIUM**
Springbrook High School
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

1:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Springbrook High School en route the
White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

1:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

1:40 pm- **MEETING WITH WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS**
3:10 pm **ROOSEVELT ROOM**
Staff Contact: Jackie Blumenthal
CLOSED PRESS

3:10 pm- **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
6:10 pm **OVAL OFFICE**

6:10 pm- **AMBASSADOR CREDENTIAL PRESENTATION CEREMONY**
6:55 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

7:00 pm- **BRIEFING**
7:10 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

7:10 pm- **MEETING WITH SINN FEIN**
7:25 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS
Gerry Adams Martin McGuinness

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the Sheraton Carlton
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Sheraton Carlton

Greeters: Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee
 Lenn Barrack, Finance Chairman, Democratic National
 Committee
 Tommy Hendrickson, Chairman, Democratic Business Council

7:45 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
8:10 pm **BALLROOM**
 Sheraton Carlton
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal
 CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** will greet guests for photographs. (50 photos)

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

8:15 pm-
9:05 pm

**DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS COUNCIL DINNER
BALLROOM**

The Sheraton Carlton

Remarks: Paul Tuchman

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal

POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

NOTE: **Approximately 60 guests in attendance.**

- **The President** proceeds to his table.
- Dinner is served.
- Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Tony Hendrickson.
- Tony Hendrickson, Chairman, Democratic Business Council gives remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** gives remarks and departs.

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Sheraton Carlton via motorcade en route the Decatur House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Decatur House

9:10 pm-
9:30 pm

**MEET AND GREET
NORTH DRAWING ROOM**

Decatur House

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal

CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** will informally greet guests.

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

Monday, March 16, 1998

9:35 pm-
10:10 pm

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
SOUTH DRAWING ROOM

Decatur House

Remarks: Paul Tuchmann

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal

POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

-- **The President** proceeds to his seat.

-- Dinner is served.

-- *The Press Pool enters.*

-- Steve Grossman makes welcoming remarks and introduces **The President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

10:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

March 13, 1998 (7:42pm)

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03 MAR 16 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1998

PRESIDENTIAL MEETING ON MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

DATE: March 16, 1998
LOCATION: Springbrook High School
BRIEFING TIME: 9:30 am - 10:00 am
EVENT TIME: 10:30 am - 11:50 am (meeting)
12:00 pm - 12:45 pm (remarks to students)
FROM: Bruce Reed/Mike Cohen

I. PURPOSE

To bring together leaders from government, business, education, and the scientific community to discuss the recent 12th grade Third International Math and Science Study (TIMSS) results, and to issue a set of challenges to the nation to improve student achievement. You will also announce new on-line math and science help for parents, teachers, and students.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be meeting with 25 leaders from government, business, education, and the scientific community to discuss how the nation should respond to recent findings from the Third International Math and Science Study (TIMSS) that while U.S. 4th graders are near the first in the world in science and above average in math, U.S. 12th graders lag below the international average in both subjects.

These results demonstrate the importance of implementing your education agenda, including proposals for: national standards and tests in math and reading, smaller classes with well-prepared teachers, modern school buildings, Education Opportunity Zones to end social promotions and fix failing schools, technologically advanced schools, and "High Hopes" mentoring to encourage students to take tough classes and prepare for college.

In addition to reiterating your legislative proposals, you will issue the following new challenges to boost student achievement in math and science.

- **Reducing out-of-field teaching.** You will challenge states and school districts to reduce the percentage of math and science teachers without a major or minor in their subject area. The average K-8th grade math teacher takes only three undergraduate math courses. Twenty-eight percent of secondary math teachers lack a major or minor in their subject area, as do 18% of secondary science teachers and 55% of physics teachers.
- **Rigorous Tests for New Teachers.** You will challenge states to require all new

teachers of math and science to pass challenging tests of math or science knowledge and teaching proficiency. With nearly half of our nation's teaching force to be replaced over the next several years in order to accommodate growing student enrollments and an aging teaching force, raising standards of teaching now can boost the quality of our schools for decades.

- **A Call to Action for Schools, Students, and Parents.** You will challenge schools to offer -- and students to take -- tough math and science courses throughout middle school and high school. Only 25% of U.S. students take algebra before high school, and only 25% of U.S. high school students take physics before graduating. You will challenge parents to insist that school districts provide ways of showing how children are doing compared to national standards and international benchmarks. Today, parents have no way of finding out how their children do compared to the international standards in TIMSS.

You will also announce the following new on-line resources for parents, students, and teachers:

- **"Federal Resources for Educational Excellence" (FREE) Web-site.** A new website is available today to connect teachers, parents, and students to teaching and learning resources in math, science, and other subject areas from NASA, the Energy Department, the National Science Foundation, and other agencies.
- **The TIMSS On-Line Challenge.** The U.S. Department of Education will launch this fall a website that puts TIMSS math and science problems on-line. This will enable parents to give a quiz to their children, learn what their children should know in math and science, and learn how their children are doing compared to students from other countries.

Summary of the TIMSS Results:

TIMSS showed that U.S. 12th graders scored among the lowest of 21 nations in general math and science, with the U.S. outperforming only Cyprus and South Africa. Performance of U.S. 12th graders in advanced math and physics courses also lagged behind their peers from other nations. The 12th grade findings completed a multi-year study showing U.S. 4th graders near the first in the world in science and above average in math, with U.S. 8th graders slightly above the international average in science and below the international average in math. The 21 nations participating in the 12th grade study were the U.S., Canada, Australia, and many European nations. No Asian countries participated in the 12 grade tests. (See attachment of how the U.S. ranks compared to each participating country for all three grades.)

While there is not yet an analysis of the 12th grade TIMSS, an analysis was done of the 8th and 4th grade TIMSS. The analysis found that U.S. curriculum was less advanced, and that it covered more subjects superficially rather than a few subjects in depth. The analysis also showed that U.S. teachers often do not get as much training as those in other nations.

Although other tests (including the National Assessment of Educational Progress) show that U.S. student achievement is improving, TIMSS makes clear these improvements are not rapid enough to keep pace with other nations in an increasingly global economy.

Springbrook High School

Springbrook High School is a good school with above-average test scores. Although the school has a solid math and science program, it is not particularly stronger than any of the other academic areas taught in the school. Springbrook has a very diverse student body (35% African American, 20% Asian, 16% Hispanic, 28% white), and it enrolls a total of 2,200 students.

[NOTE: Last week Springbrook High School held its first Anti-Violence Week, to honor one Springbrook student and one former student who were killed within the last year. Former Springbrook student Alfredo Enrique Tello, Jr. was brutally killed at age 19. Samuel Sheinbein (who fled to Israel) and Aaron Needle are charged with the murder. Two months later a Springbrook student Elmer Flores was killed in a robbery.]

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Secretary Riley
Secretary Pena
Bruce Reed
Rahm Emanuel
Mike Cohen

Event Participants:

Secretary Richard Riley
Secretary Federico Pena
Governor Parris Glendening, Maryland
Governor Cecil Underwood, West Virginia
Mayor Richard Daley, Chicago, IL
Mayor Richard Riordan, Los Angeles, CA
Mayor Lee Clancey, Cedar Rapids, IA
William Schmidt, National Coordinator for TIMSS, Professor, Michigan St. University
Rudy Crew, Chancellor of New York City Schools
Diane Ravitch, Former Assistant Secretary of Education in the Bush Administration. Currently, a Senior Fellow at Brookings and Research Professor at New York University.
Bruce Alberts, President of the National Academy of Sciences
Neil Lane, President of the National Science Foundation
Bill Nye, Host of Weekly Television Show, "Bill Nye The Science Guy"
Alan Wurtzel, Vice Chairman of the Board, Circuit City
Wilmer Cody, Chair of the Chief State School Officers and Commissioner of Education in Kentucky
Robert Moses, Director of the Algebra Project, which helps disadvantaged students prepare for rigorous math classes
Bob Chase, NEA President

Sandy Feldman, AFT President
Nancy Grasmick, Superintendent of Schools, Maryland
Migues Nevarez, President of University of Texas Pan American
Walter Secada, Professor of Math and Science Education at the University of Wisconsin, and Director of the Department of Education Regional Comprehensive Assistance Center
Cindy Mayorga, Springbrook High School Student
Cyrus Ishikawa, Springbrook High School Math and Physics Teacher
Congresman Wynn
Senator Sarbanes

IV. PRESS PLAN

MEETING: Pool Press for Opening Statement. Meeting is then Closed Press.

SPEECH: Open press remarks before the student body.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be greeted at the school by Principal Mike Durso, Governor Glendening, Superintendent of Schools Nancy Grasmick, and Members of Congress.
 - *You will also be greeted by Michael Cohen's son, Ross, who attends Springbrook.
- **YOU** will enter the media center and take your seat at the table. (All other participants will already be seated.)
- The Pool will enter the room.
- **YOU** will make a statement to the press and invite Secretary Riley to make remarks.
- Sec. Riley will make remarks and introduce Bill Schmidt, TIMSS Nat'l Coordinator.
- Bill Schmidt will briefly review the TIMSS findings, then the pool will depart.
- **YOU** will begin the meeting by calling on Secretary Pena to briefly describe the Energy Department's commitment to Science education.
- **YOU** will then open the meeting by calling on each participant to speak. Each participant will give a brief statement on their view of the improvements that can be made in math and science education, and you are free to respond. (**YOU** should begin by calling on the Governors and Mayors present.)
- 10 minutes prior to the close of the meeting Bill Nye will depart to the auditorium, where he will do a brief pre-program for the students.
- Secretary Riley will help bring the meeting to a close.
- **YOU** will thank participants and then depart.

Speech to the Student Body:

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by the school Principal and Secretary Riley.
- The Principal will make brief remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- **YOU** will work a ropeline, and then proceed to the overflow room.
- **YOU** will make very brief, informal remarks, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

12th GRADE TIMSS RESULTS

MATH PERFORMANCE

Top Tier

Netherlands
Sweden
Denmark
Switzerland
Iceland
Norway
France
New Zealand
Australia
CanadaAustria
Slovenia
Germany
Hungary

Middle Tier

Italy
Russian Federation
Lithuania
Czech Republic
United States

Low Tier

Cyprus
South Africa

MATH PERFORMANCE (ADVANCED STUDENTS)

Top Tier

France
Russian Federation
Switzerland
Australia
Denmark
Cyprus
Lithuania
Greece
Sweden
Canada
Slovenia

Low Tier

Italy
Czech Republic
Germany
United States
Austria

SCIENCE PERFORMANCE

Top Tier

Sweden
Netherlands
Iceland
Norway
Canada
New Zealand
Australia
Switzerland
Austria
Slovenia
Denmark

Middle Tier

Germany
France
Czech Republic
Russian Federation
United States
Italy
Hungary
Lithuania

Low Tier

Cyprus
South Africa

SCIENCE PERFORMANCE (ADVANCED STUDENTS)

Top Tier

Norway
Sweden
Russian Federation
Denmark
Slovenia
Germany
Australia
Cyprus
Latvia
Switzerland
Greece
Canada
France Czech Republic

Low Tier

Austria
United States

4TH AND 8TH GRADE TIMSS RESULTS

4TH GRADE MATH

Top Tier

Singapore
Korea
Japan
Hong Kong
Netherlands
Czech Republic
Austria

Middle Tier

Slovenia Ireland
Hungary
Australia

United States

Canada
Israel

Low Tier

Latvia
Scotland
England
Cyprus
Norway
New Zealand
Greece
Thailand
Portugal
Iceland
Iran
Kuwait

4TH GRADE SCIENCE

Top Tier

Korea

Middle Tier

Japan
United States
Austria
Australia
Netherlands
Czech Republic

Low Tier

England
Canada
Singapore
Slovenia
Ireland
Scotland
Hong Kong
Hungary
New Zealand
Norway
Latvia
Israel
Iceland
Greece
Portugal
Cyprus
Thailand
Iran
Kuwait

8th GRADE MATH

Top Tier

Singapore
Korea
Japan
Hong Kong
Belgium
Czech Republic
Slovak Republic
Switzerland
Netherlands
Slovenia
Bulgaria
Austria
France
Hungary
Russian Federation
Australia
Ireland
Canada
Belgium-French
Sweden

Middle Tier

Thailand
Israel
Germany
New Zealand
England
Norway
Denmark
United States
Scotland
Latvia
Spain
Iceland
Greece
Romania

Low Tier

Lithuania
Cyprus
Portugal
Iran
Kuwait
Colombia
South Africa

8th GRADE SCIENCE

Top Tier

Singapore
Czech Republic
Japan
Korea
Bulgaria
Netherlands
Slovenia
Austria
Hungary

Middle Tier

England
Belgium
Australia
Slovak Republic
Russian Federation
Ireland
Sweden
United States
Germany
Canada
Norway
New Zealand
Thailand
Israel
Hong Kong
Switzerland
Scotland

Low Tier

Spain
France
Greece
Iceland
Romania
Latvia
Portugal
Denmark
Lithuania
Belgium-French
Iran
Cyprus
Kuwait
Colombia
South Africa

B

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT TIMSS ROUNDTABLE
SPRINGBROOK HIGH SCHOOL
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
MARCH 16, 1998**

Earlier this month, America received a wake-up call: Our high school seniors rank near the bottom in math and science achievement when compared to their peers around the world. At a time when math and science skills are the key to opportunity in our new global economy, the TIMSS results are unacceptable. They must be America's call to action. I've brought some of America's top educators, advocates and business leaders here today to talk about how we can strengthen math and science education in our country.

A little over forty years ago, America had another wake up call. The Soviets had just launched Sputnik and beat us into space. President Eisenhower said that if we were going to conquer the heavens, then we would need to strengthen math and science education. Because we answered his call, we've landed on the moon, roved the surface of Mars, and launched the countless satellites that have revolutionized the way we live, work, and play here on Earth. The young people Eisenhower inspired are now fueling our new economy -- through their work at NASA, at NIH, in high-tech labs in Silicon Valley, in Wall Street board rooms, in classrooms across the country.

Now we must strengthen math and science education again so that a new generation can unlock the opportunities of the 21st century. In my balanced budget, I've proposed a comprehensive strategy to make our schools the best in the world. We must have high, national standards of academic achievement and national tests in fourth grade reading and eighth grade math to ensure every child masters the basics. We must strengthen math instruction in our middle schools. We must have smaller classes in the early grades so that teachers can give students the attention they deserve. We must hire more well-prepared and nationally-certified teachers. We must modernize our schools for the 21st century. We must encourage public school choice, end social promotion and demand greater accountability from students and teachers, principals and parents. And we must bring more mentors to middle schools to inspire students to begin preparing for college early.

I will be working very hard with Congress to make sure my plan becomes a reality. I urge the Senate to take the first step by passing my proposal to modernize schools this week. In this era of fiscal discipline, we must recognize that government alone cannot do the job. We must mobilize all Americans -- government, schools, businesses, teachers, parents and students themselves -- in a concerted effort to improve math and science education.

States can make sure that every math and science teacher is qualified to do the job. We must insist that math and science teachers have majored in their subjects in college. Today, nearly one out of every five science teachers, more than a quarter of all math teachers, and more than half of all physics teachers have neither majored nor minored in the subjects they teach. The typical elementary and middle school teacher has taken just three undergraduate math

courses. We can do better. So, I call on states to require new math and science teachers to pass high-level competency tests in their subjects before getting licensed. These requirements must be vigorously enforced. School districts must not continue hiring people who do not meet these standards.

Students must challenge themselves and take the most advanced math and science classes they can. Among college bound seniors, half have not have not taken physics or trigonometry; three-quarters have not taken calculus. Around the world, middle school students are learning algebra and geometry. Here at home, just a quarter of all students take algebra before high school. Our children must not glide through school without gaining these important skills -- skills that can help them throughout a lifetime.

Business must help us get out the message to our young people that what you study and how well you do in school does matter when you apply for jobs. I want to thank Ed Rust and Lou Gerstner, the Business Roundtable and the National Alliance for Business for encouraging employers to ask job applicants for school transcripts. And today, I want to announce that later this year, I will convene a group of business leaders to discuss ways to raise student performance in our country.

Universities can strengthen their programs in math and science teaching so that more students will consider teaching as a career and that our newest teachers will be more prepared than ever for the classrooms of the 21st century.

And most important of all, parents must take active roles in their children's education. Encourage and insist on teachers and students who do their best to meet the highest standards of academic excellence.

Thank you. Now I'm eager to hear your thoughts and ideas.

C

DISCUSSION POINTS FOR EDUCATION MEETING

- (1) Improving performance is critical to U.S. economic growth and individuals personal opportunities**

 - Most of the highest growth areas in our economy are in areas that require strong math and science skills (e.g., information technology, health professions, systems analysts, engineers).
 - Almost 90% of new jobs require more than a high school level of literacy and math skills.
 - For students to get on the road to college and high paying jobs, math and science skills are critical. Students who take algebra and geometry go to college at much higher rates (83% vs. 36%) than those who don't.
- (2) We must have higher standards and expectations in middle and high school mathematics and science.**

 - In grades 4-8, students in other nations are studying algebra, geometry and other topics, while U.S. students continue to be taught primarily arithmetic.
 - The content taught in U.S. eighth-grade mathematics classrooms is generally at a seventh grade level compared to the 40 other nations in the TIMSS study.
 - A recent international comparison of science and math examinations for college-bound students by the AFT shows that our SAT, ACT, and AP exams are much less rigorous than similar exams from other nations.
 - The standards of state assessments vary widely, and many 8th grade mathematics assessments are less rigorous than the NAEP standards. The voluntary national tests will help address this.
- (3) Students should take four years of rigorous high school mathematics and science.**

 - Only 25% of U.S. high school students take physics and only 10% take calculus. Most students do not take four years of high school mathematics and science. Even among college bound students, less than half do so.
 - Businesses can demonstrate the importance of a rigorous course of study by looking at student transcripts when making hiring decisions. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Alliance of Business, and the Business Roundtable are encouraging employers to do this.
- (4) U.S. curriculum should be more focused, instead of covering more subjects superficially.**

 - At 8th grade, U.S. mathematics and science curriculum is less focused than that of other nations --"a mile wide and an inch deep."

- The typical U.S. 8th grade mathematics textbook covers 35 topics while the typical Japanese 8th grade textbook covers 7.
- (5) **Teachers must be prepared to teach challenging math and science.**
- The average K-8 teacher of mathematics takes only 3 undergraduate math courses. In high school, in 1993-94, 28% of mathematics teachers, 18% of general science teachers and 55% of physics teachers were teaching out-of-field, meaning that they have neither a major nor a minor in the subject they teach.
 - TIMSS found that in a typical U.S. classroom, students are drilled to learn how to repeat how the teacher solves a problem. In Japan, students are asked to solve problems and then present their methods and solutions to the class in order to increase their own understanding.
 - This is why it is essential that states require new teachers to take rigorous tests of their knowledge and skills, that states and districts reduce the number of out-of-field teachers, and that colleges and universities commit to recruiting and preparing more top-notch math and science teachers.
- (6) **Our students do not start behind, they fall behind.**
- In comparison with students in other nations U.S. 4th graders students are above average in mathematics and second only to Korea in science.
 - The strong performance of the “First in the World Challenge” districts north of Chicago show that with the right effort, our students can be first in the world.
- (7) **U.S. achievement in mathematics and science is improving, but not fast enough.**
- The achievement of U.S. students has improved in the last decade as shown by higher scores on the NAEP, SAT, and ACT.
 - TIMSS and other international assessments show that other nations are also improving. Thus, to improve our relative international standing and remain competitive in the increasingly global economy, we must redouble our efforts.
- (8) **U.S. students are mastering the basics of computation but have troubles with more advanced content and skills**
- Both NAEP and TIMSS show that our students do well in the basics of computation. 79% of 8th graders can add, subtract, multiply and divide.
 - Our students have trouble with more advanced content (geometry, measurement, algebra) and with solving multi-step problems.
- (9) **We must destroy the myth that math and science are only for a few students.**
- Surveys show that about half of middle and high school students say they will drop math and science as soon as they are able to -- even if they want to go into fields such as engineering or medicine that require math and science knowledge.

D

98 MAR 15 PM 7:59

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VISIT WITH STUDENTS AT SPRINGBROOK HIGH SCHOOL
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
MARCH 16, 1998**

Talking Points

Acknowledgments: Principal Durso, Gov. Glendenning

We are now less than 700 days away from a new century and a new millennium. Young people know better than the older people the exciting possibilities of this new age. I came to Springbrook High School today for a special meeting about one of the most important things we can do to prepare our young people for the 21st century: Improving math and science education across America. And I want to call on you to do your part by taking the most challenging math and science classes your school has to offer.

Why is math and science so important? Well, look around you. More than ever before, these disciplines are revolutionizing the way all of us live, work and play. In 1993, when I became President, and all the seniors here started high school, the World Wide Web barely existed. There were just fifty web sites. Today, millions of Americans and millions of organizations have web pages -- from the White House to your school newspaper *Blueprint*, to my cat Socks. 1.5 million new pages are created every day -- that's 65,000 every hour. Today, every one of you here is just a click of a mouse away from some of the finest libraries in the world. Some day, you'll be able to reach every book ever written, every symphony ever composed, every painting ever painted.

Our scientists are every day making important breakthroughs in the treatment of cancer, spinal cord injuries and other serious diseases. In the 1980s, it took nine years for scientists to identify the gene causing cystic fibrosis. Last year, it took just nine days to find the gene for Parkinson's disease. We're on our way to developing gene chips that will help us prevent illnesses in people before they happen.

There is more computer power in a Ford Taurus than in the Apollo capsule Neil Armstrong took the moon. In fact, the mechanic who fixes that Ford Taurus must be as handy with a hard drive as he is with a monkey wrench. The fastest growing and best-paying jobs are those that require advanced knowledge of math, science and computers. Some 25,000 high-tech jobs in this area alone go begging because companies cannot find people with the training to fill them.

I know preparing for a high tech future is a priority here at Springbrook High School. You have more computers and more students taking computer science than any other school in the county. I hope more schools across the country follow your lead.

This Information Age is also an Education Age -- an age where a college education isn't just an advantage, but a necessity. In this century, we made high school universal. In the

next century, we must make the 13th and 14th years of education available to all Americans. We are well on our way to making that vision a reality. With the Hope Scholarships, tuition tax deductions, expanded work study, simplified student loans, and Pell grants, every American can now afford higher education. Today, it doesn't matter how much your parents make, each and every one of you can go to college. The only thing standing between you and college is you.

We have the world's best system of higher education. But we all know we can do better in kindergarten through 12th grade. Earlier this month, we all got a wake-up call about the state of math and science education in America: American high school seniors ranked near the bottom in an international math and science study. That is why I called so many educators and business leaders here today. We've all pledged to do our part to improve math and science education in America. But you must do your part. You must take your math and science classes seriously -- and take the toughest classes out there.

More than ever, math and science, along with a college education, are the key to opportunity in America. But studying math and science isn't just about being able to make millions when you grow up. Your generation must make sure that America continues to lead the world in science and technology, to keep finding new ways to use science to improve people's lives, to conquering even more frontiers of knowledge. And even if you have no plans for a career in math and science, even if you have no intention of doing another geometric proof when you grow up, what you learn in these classes will strengthen your problem-solving skills for a lifetime. Most importantly, a basic knowledge of science and technology can help you make sense of, take advantage of, master all the challenges of the future.

I understand that the Springbrook motto is "We expect. We believe. We achieve." Well I know that if you each of you expects the best and believes in yourselves, then you will indeed achieve your most cherished dreams. Thank you.

E

4. The New York Times

02/25/98 Section: National Desk; Section B; Page 10, Column 1

U.S. Trails the World in Math and Science

By ETHAN BRONNER

The most comprehensive and rigorous international comparison of schooling ever undertaken reveals American high school seniors to be among the industrial world's least prepared in mathematics and science, prompting educators and political leaders, including President Clinton, to call for a re-examination of the nation's approach to teaching quantitative skills.

Particularly devastating, the American officials said, was the bleak performance of the best American students in advanced subjects. In physics and advanced mathematics, not one of the countries involved — including less well-off nations like Greece, Cyprus and Latvia — scored lower than the United States.

"This study has burst another myth," said William H. Schmidt, an educational statistician from Michigan State University who coordinated the American portion of the study. "Our best students in mathematics and science are simply not world class. Even the very small percentage of students taking Advanced Placement courses are not among the world's best."

The results seemed particularly jarring given the continuing dominance of the United States in a global economy based increasingly on information and technology. Some wondered whether American colleges and universities were making up for the gaps.

The data, released yesterday, are from the Third International Mathematics and Science Study, which in the spring of 1995 tested samplings of 4th, 8th and 12th graders. More than 40 countries participated in the 8th-grade portion and about half that number in each of the other two sections. The Asian nations, traditional high performers, did not take part in the high school portion.

The fourth-grade results, released in June, showed the United States to be above the international average and were hailed as evidence that the attention paid in recent years to improving schools was paying off.

The eighth-grade results, released

seven months earlier, had raised some concern because Americans dipped below the international average in mathematics although they scored above it in science.

But the latest results, for high school seniors, are being greeted with shock and dismay by large numbers of educators and officials who see them as evidence of a fundamental national failing.

"There is something wrong with the system and it is our generation's responsibility to fix it," President Clinton said yesterday in response to the results of the study. "You cannot blame the schoolchildren."

Education Secretary Richard W. Riley said the results confirmed what the Administration has been saying: that the country needs clearer, firmer academic standards and better prepared science teachers.

Conservative lawmakers have opposed the national tests on grounds that they would represent a centralization of education, which they view as more properly controlled locally.

While versions of the international study in the 1960's, 70's and 80's produced equally poor results for American high schoolers, they were largely discounted because of perceived societal and educational differences between the United States and other countries. This time, officials say the differences have narrowed, and those that remain were statistically accounted for.

Those who carried out the study said there were no clear or simple explanations for the low level of American performance. "It is not class size or homework or social life or television," said Ina V. S. Mullin of Boston College, co-deputy director of the study. "Around the world, everybody watches television."

The examination given to the 12th graders consisted of four parts: general mathematics, which includes fractions and percentages, graphics and some algebra; general science, which includes earth science, life science and physical science; advanced mathematics, which includes calculus, geometry and

equations, and physics.

Students were selected to represent their nations; 23 countries participated in some part of the exam. To account for margins of error, results were clustered into groups.

In general knowledge of mathematics, American 12th graders did better than those in only two countries, Cyprus and South Africa. Students in four countries, Italy, Russia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic, performed at the same level as those in the United States. Fourteen countries outperformed America, led by the Netherlands and Sweden. The results were similar for science.

The advanced mathematics assessment was given to students who had taken or were taking pre-calculus, calculus or Advanced Placement calculus, and the advanced physics assessment to students who had either taken or were taking physics or Advanced Placement physics. In advanced math, 11 countries outperformed the United States and no country performed more poorly; in physics, 14 countries did better than the United States and none did worse.

One ray of light was performance by American students who took Advanced Placement calculus. When those students — about 5 percent of those in the nation — were separated out and measured against students abroad in advanced mathematics, they did slightly better than the international average. But in physics, when the same statistical exercise was done, Americans were still below the international average.

One of the nagging problems worldwide seen in the study was a sex gap favoring boys in math and science. Boys significantly outperformed girls in mathematics and science in all 21 countries tested in the fields except Cyprus, South Africa and the United States.

Pascal D. Forgione Jr., the United States Commissioner of Education Statistics, said that previous explanations for the country's comparatively poor performance no longer held true. In the past, Mr. Forgione said, other countries tended not to keep the less academically

1. The Atlanta Constitution

03/10/98Section: EDITORIAL; Page A;06

Give national tests a try

Here's a simple problem: Take a country that opposes national education standards, add superficial curricula created by committee and what do you get?

The answer: American 12th-graders scoring near the bottom of the industrialized world in a major international mathematics and science test.

The disheartening performance of U.S. students in the Third International Mathematics and Science Study proves that local control has amounted to endorsed failure in our schools.

The national testing proposed by President Clinton is essential to set academic benchmarks by which all of America's schools could gauge their performance. The testing could also serve as an early-warning bell for schools that are falling behind. In math and science, that alarm bell has already been sounded. High school seniors in the United States trailed their counterparts in most

countries, outperforming only Cyprus and South Africa. In advanced mathematics and physics, no country was worse.

Oddly, the GOP response to the dismal showing has been to criticize any attempts at national reforms, urging instead that initiatives be left to local school districts.

But that may well be the source of the problem. Unlike high-scoring European students who follow a national curriculum designed by the experts, the United States relies on local districts to determine what will be taught. The result is a splintered approach to teaching the crucial math and science skills that will enable American students to compete in an increasingly technological economy.

According to Michigan State University researchers, incoherence of curricula is the most important factor in America's underperformance, not teachers, homework or school financing.

The United States actually spends more education dollars per capita than other countries. The researchers found that U.S. curricula suffer from a laundry list of topics, lack of depth in key areas and repetitive, unchallenging material. In context, it must be noted that although America has had a history of ignoble standings in international measures of math and science, the United States has also emerged as the undisputed pacesetter in the global technology market. That's because a small fraction of the 3 million students graduating each year are well prepared to flourish in the now information age. But math and science literacy can no longer be limited to future engineers. In our information-driven world, virtually all workers must have the skills to master computers. The disappearance of high-paying, low-skilled factory jobs means that today's generation of high school dropouts could earn less than their fathers and even their grandfathers. ■

COMMENTARY

57. The New York Times

03/02/98 Section: Editorial Desk; Section A; Page 17, Column 1

Low Scores Are No Disgrace

By Howard Gardner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The dismal performance of American 12th graders on the Third International Mathematics and Science Study is naturally disheartening. Even in a pool that lacked the usual high-scoring Asian countries, American students managed to score near the bottom.

But we should resist the tendency to focus on increasing our students' scores on these tests. These tests don't measure whether students can think scientifically or mathematically, they just measure a kind of lowest common denominator of facts and skills. So getting students to do well on them doesn't necessarily mean much in the real world. It doesn't even mean that students will have successful careers in science and technology.

Half a dozen years ago, when our economy was languishing along with our test scores, it was easy to blame our poor schools and to push for better results from our students. Now the United States stands at the top of the world economically, but our students are still scoring at the bottom on international math and science tests. Since high scores on these tests obviously aren't crucial to our economic success, we need to decide what kinds of tests matter in helping

form the kind of citizen we want to have.

Standardized tests should find out if American students can think in a scientific manner. That means teaching students to understand the nature of the scientific method: how experiments are set up, how models and theories are constructed and tested, how to decide what theories best describe a phenomenon. Students learn those concepts only by designing and carrying out their own experiments.

Tests should measure a student's scientific ability by presenting a problem, offering data to solve that problem and positing several different interpretations of the data. The test maker might be asked to determine what conclusions can and cannot be drawn.

But most standardized tests ask fact-based questions that sample a wide range of topics in a somewhat superficial way. Students who score well on these tests are like well-trained athletes or musicians: through practice, they have become proficient at a certain skill — in this case, they have done extensive problem sets in many different "content areas" and can move quickly from one question to another.

These tests are helpful in the real

world, especially in high school and college. But they simply do not show whether a student can think seriously about a scientific issue. We could drill our students with problem sets and raise their test scores, but still be left with a population that remains scientifically and mathematically challenged.

After all, students should be able to apply scientific and mathematical concepts to the world around them. As adults, they need to know how to decide which life insurance to buy, how pesticides affect their food and how interest rates determine home mortgages. Citizens also need to be able to decide whether cloning research should be banned, whether more money should be poured into studying global warming and whether there should be a national health care plan.

Aren't these skills ultimately important for our nation and others, too? We must rethink the way we teach science and math. We must have the foresight to pursue a less traveled road, one that can lead to a citizenry that can think rigorously and make informed decisions and that can handle a future where science and technology will be more important than ever. ■

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February 25, 1998, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. A17

LENGTH: 905 words

HEADLINE: Put Teachers to the Test

BYLINE: Diane Ravitch

BODY:

Last summer, a suburban school district in New York advertised for 35 new teachers and received nearly 800 applications. District officials decided to narrow the pool by requiring applicants to take the 11th-grade state examination in English. Only about one-quarter of the would-be teachers answered 40 of the 50 multiple-choice questions correctly.

As Congress considers reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, teacher education has emerged as a major issue. Many states -- and now President Clinton -- are clamoring to reduce class size, but few are grappling with the most important questions: If we are raising standards for students, don't we also need to raise standards for teachers? Shouldn't state and local officials make sure that teachers know whatever they are supposed to teach students?

Almost every state claims that it is strengthening standards for students, but the states have been strangely silent when it comes to ensuring that teachers know what they are supposed to teach. Most instead certify anyone with the right combination of education courses, regardless of their command of the subject they expect to teach, and many states require future teachers to pass only a basic skills test.

Today, in some states it may be harder to graduate from high school than to become a certified teacher. Something is wrong with this picture.

Last summer the U.S. Department of Education reported that approximately one-third of the nation's public school teachers of academic subjects in middle school and high school were teaching "out of field," which means that they had earned neither an undergraduate major nor a minor in their main teaching field.

Fully 39.5 percent of science teachers had not studied science as a major or minor; 34 percent of mathematics teachers and 25 percent of English teachers were similarly teaching "out of field." The problem of unqualified teachers was particularly acute in schools where 40 percent or more of the students were from low-income homes; in these schools, nearly half the teaching staff was teaching "out of field."

Many states now routinely certify people who do not know what they are supposed to teach. No one should get a license to teach science, reading, mathematics or anything else unless he or she has demonstrated a knowledge of what students are expected to learn.

A majority of the nation's teachers majored in education rather than an academic subject. This is troubling, even though most of those who majored in education are elementary teachers. There is a widely accepted notion that people who teach little children don't need to know much other than pedagogical methods and child psychology; that is wrong. Teachers of little children need to be well-educated and should love learning as much as they love children. Yes, even elementary school teachers should have an academic major.

The field of history has the largest percentage of unqualified teachers. The Department of Education found that 55 percent of history teachers are "out of field," and that 43 percent of high school students are studying history with a teacher who did not earn either a major or minor in history. This may explain why nearly 60 percent of our 17-year-olds scored "below basic" (the lowest possible rating) on the most recent test of U.S. history administered by the federally funded National Assessment of Educational Progress. Only one out of every five teachers of social studies has either a major or minor in history. It is no wonder that today's children have no idea when the Civil War occurred, what Reconstruction was, what happened during the progressive era, who FDR was, what the Brown decision decided, or what Stalin did? Many of their teachers don't know those things either.

There are many conditions over which school officials have no control, but they have complete control over who is allowed to teach. Why should anyone be certified to teach science or history who doesn't know what he or she is expected to teach the children?

Many state officials say that they have an abundance of people who want to teach and that this is actually an excellent time to raise standards. For career-changers with a wealth of experience in business or the military, however, obsolete certification requirements get in the way. Instead of requiring irrelevant education courses, states should examine prospective teachers for their knowledge of their academic field and then give them a chance to work in the schools as apprentice teachers.

As Congress ponders ways to improve the teaching profession, it should consider incentives for colleges of liberal arts to collaborate with schools of education in preparing future teachers. Representatives from both parts of the same campus should sit down together, study state academic standards and figure out how to prepare teachers who know both their subject and how to teach it well. Teachers need a strong academic preparation as well as practical classroom experience to qualify for one of the toughest jobs in America.

Every classroom should have a well-educated, knowledgeable teacher. We are far from that goal today. Congress can address this problem by focusing on the quality, not quantity, of the nation's teaching corps.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was an assistant secretary of education in the Bush administration.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 25, 1998

F

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS
THE WHITE HOUSE

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March 15, 1998

Meeting with the White House Fellows

Date: Monday, March 16, 1998
Location: Roosevelt Room
Time: 1:40 to 3:10 p.m.
From: Jackie Blumenthal, Director
White House Fellows Program

I. Purpose

The purpose of this meeting is to bring you and your Fellows together for a substantive exchange of ideas and information in an attempt to recreate the important and mutually satisfactory relationship that existed between the President and his Fellows during the early years of this program.

II. Background

The White House Fellows are a valuable, yet underutilized resource in your administration. To focus attention on the important role they can play in forwarding your policy goals, this year the White House Fellows have chosen to take on the President's Initiative on Race as a special project. They want to talk to you about their own facilitated conversation about race; about another such conversation among the President's Commission on White House Fellowships which was led by Sylvia Mathews ; about how they've arranged for the White House Fellows Alumni Association to participate in a similar dialogue during its annual meeting in May; about their week in Los Angeles (March 9-14) where they met with Latino, African-American, Asian and other community leaders in their communities; and about the report they plan to write and present to you on their exploration of racial issues. They also have unique insights and many questions about the process of governing which they see from their various perches throughout the Executive Branch.

(continued)

III. Participants

Briefing: Jackie Blumenthal

Event: The 15 White House Fellows (see attached biographical narratives)
Jackie Blumenthal, Director; Gail Britton, Associate Director
Joe Walsh and Diana Huffman, Senior Staff

IV. Press Plan

The event is closed to press. All of the White House Fellows' meetings with government, community, and other leaders are strictly off-the-record.

V. Sequence of Events

The White House Fellows' standard meeting procedure is to introduce themselves (their names, where they were before the fellowship, and where they are working as a White House Fellows) after everyone is seated. You would then either begin with some remarks (see below) or open up the discussion to questions from the group. We will keep track of the time and cut off questions ten minutes before our allotted time is up. At the end of the meeting, one of the Fellows will thank you formally, present you with a White House Fellows pen and ask you to sign the class's guest book. Then the class would like to pose for a group photo in the Oval Office if possible.

VI. Remarks

This meeting is intended to be informal. You know three of the Fellows already: Jon Jennings who works with Goody Marshall; Peter Rundlet who works with John Podesta and Sylvia Mathews; and Sanjay Gupta who works with Mrs. Clinton. The Fellows will be prepared to answer your questions about exactly what they are working on in their different departments or about their participation in your race initiative or about their policy exploration trip to Los Angeles that they just returned from this weekend. So you do not need to be prepared to do anything other than question them or answer their questions. However, if you would like to open with some remarks, I suggest saying something about the value of public service to the nation. These are remarkably committed people who have learned great respect for the hard work and perseverance of public servants during the first six months of their fellowship.

White House Fellows 1997-98



AMY E. ALVING
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Amy Alving, 34, is an associate professor in the Department of Aerospace Engineering and Mechanics at the University of Minnesota. A native of Coral Gables, Fla., she received her B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Stanford and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering from Princeton University. Alving accepted a research position at the Technical University in Berlin, West Germany, where she continued her independent research in turbulence. She was named an assistant professor at Minnesota in 1990 and was promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1996. She has appeared on local and national TV shows designed to make science appealing to young people, and is an interviewer for the Hertz Foundation, a charitable group that provides funding for graduate research in applied science and engineering. Alving is a member of the Army Science Board, the senior scientific advisory board to the Secretary of the Army.

**DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE**



JOHN C. BURCHETT
Detroit, Michigan

John Burchett, 35, is an attorney in the Corporation Counsel's office in Wayne County, Mich., the nation's eighth largest county. A native of Detroit, he received a B.A. *magna cum laude* from the University of Notre Dame and a J.D. *cum laude* from Harvard Law School. Burchett helped to develop a sports stadium complex in downtown Detroit, implemented a county court reorganization, negotiated an agreement with the Detroit public schools to educate children in the County Juvenile Detention Facility, and has represented Wayne County in all areas of economic development. Burchett is a founding member of the Detroit Wayne County Homeless Coalition, a member of the business committee of the Detroit Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. and serves on the public policy committee of the United Way Community Services in Detroit. He founded and endowed a scholarship for gay and lesbian students in Michigan.

**DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**



BRAD R. CARSON
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Brad Carson, 30, is a commercial litigator, specializing in antitrust law, with the law firm of Crowe & Dunlevy in Tulsa. A native of Winslow, Ariz., he received a B.A. *magna cum laude* from Baylor University, a B.A. from Oxford University and a J.D. from the University of Oklahoma. Carson devotes one-third of his practice to pro bono representation of indigent clients and was an adjunct professor of Law and Literature at the University of Tulsa College of Law. A Rhodes Scholar, Carson was named the Outstanding Law School Graduate at the University of Oklahoma in 1994 and also received the award for Exceptional Contribution to Legal Services of Eastern Oklahoma. Carson was one of the driving forces behind the Tulsa Community Development Credit Union, which brings equitable banking services to low-income consumers. He is a founding board member of the Wayward Theatre Company and has served as a Big Brother.

**DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE**



CHERYL L. DORSEY
Baltimore, Maryland

Cheryl Dorsey, 33, was a pediatric resident at the Children's National Medical Center in Washington, D.C. She received her B.A. *magna cum laude* from Harvard-Radcliffe Colleges, her M.P.P. from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, and her M.D. from Harvard Medical School. Dorsey is the founding director of The Family Van, a nonprofit community outreach program combating infant mortality in inner-city Boston. She is an advisory board member of the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Nonprofit Policy and Leadership Program, was featured in the NOVA public TV special "Making of a Doctor," and has written and spoken on children in poverty, access to health care and management of non-profit organizations. Dorsey has been active in minority student organizations, including leading the Percy Julian Science Organization, and was an advisor to Harvard undergraduate students.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



SANJAY GUPTA
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Sanjay Gupta, 27, is chief neurosurgical resident at the University of Michigan. A native of Ann Arbor, Mich., he received his B.A. and M.D. from the University of Michigan. Gupta was admitted to medical school directly from high school and at the age of 23, was the youngest resident ever accepted at the University of Michigan. He is currently working on projects related to coagulation factors in brain tumor patients, spinal cord defects and accident prevention. Gupta serves as a medical consultant to Healing the Children, an international organization that provides medical services to children in under-privileged countries, and is planning to lead an expedition of neurosurgeons to Guatemala to perform 100 operations on children. Gupta has been a singing coach and scuba diving instructor and is writing a book on the application of ancient Greek mythology to the present day.

**OFFICE OF THE
FIRST LADY**



FRANCIS J. JAMES
Williamsville, New York

Francis James, 32, is the founder and Legal Advisor to Legal Aid of Cambodia, a non-governmental association of lawyers and legal defenders offering the country's first legal aid service to the poor in remote provincial areas in more than 20 years. James, who was born in France, received his B.A. from the University of Notre Dame and his J.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. He also works as a regional legal consultant for the Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation in its Southeast Asia Bureau. James has trained more than 100 Vietnamese judges, law professors and lawyers and worked with the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice to implement the first legal aid offices in that country since 1975. He has worked with a local orphanage in Phnom Penh and established a juvenile unit at Legal Aid of Cambodia to work on problems confronting children.

**U.S. TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE**



JON P. JENNINGS
Watertown, Massachusetts

Jon Jennings, 34, was the Director of Basketball Development for the Boston Celtics. A native of Richmond, Ind., he received his B.A. from Indiana University and his M.P.A. from the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Jennings served as student assistant to Indiana University basketball Coach Bob Knight and then worked for the Indiana Pacers as their first video coordinator and later as a scout. He also served as a scout and coach with the Celtics. Jennings is the co-founder of Team Harmony, which annually brings together young people in Boston to promote understanding and respect for differences. The annual event, which is sponsored by all Massachusetts professional sports organizations and the Anti-Defamation League, drew 10,000 participants in 1996. Jennings has also traveled to Bosnia-Herzegovina to conduct basketball clinics for children.

**OFFICE OF
CABINET AFFAIRS**



TERRENCE K. KELLY
Glenmont, New York

Terrence Kelly, 37, is a Major in the U.S. Army and an assistant professor of Systems Engineering at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. A native of New Rochelle, N.Y., Kelly received his B.S. from West Point, and his M.S. and a Ph.D. in mathematics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is also a Ph.D. candidate in decision sciences and engineering systems at Rensselaer, and graduated from the Army Command and General Staff College. Kelly devised a new solution method for linear programs, an important class of problems in science, engineering and economics. Kelly participated in Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada for which he was awarded a Bronze Star. He is a member of Parents for Excellence, which works for academic excellence in the public schools in Bethlehem, N.Y., and is a volunteer on the Consideration of Others Team, which mentors West Point cadets.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



JAMIE F. METZL
Kansas City, Missouri

Jamie Metzl, 28, is a former Human Rights Officer for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. He received his B.A. from Brown University, his Ph.D. from Oxford University, and his J.D. from Harvard Law School. While in Cambodia, Metzl investigated numerous incidents of serious human rights violations. He published a book, *Western Responses to Human Rights Abuses in Cambodia, 1975-80*, has lectured at the U.S. National Holocaust Museum on human rights and briefed White House policymakers on parallels between Cambodian and Rwandese refugee crises. While in Cambodia, he organized a nationwide children's drawing contest on human rights and compiled the winning entries into a book the UN published. Metzl was the restaurant reviewer for the *Harvard Law Record* and is writing a novel set in the 1970s along the Thai-Cambodian border.

**NATIONAL SECURITY
COUNCIL**



SEAN E. O'CONNOR
Fairfax, Virginia

Sean O'Connor, 35, is a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Navy who serves as a Surface Warfare and Shipbuilding Analyst in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations at the Pentagon. A native of Rumson, N.J., he received his B.S. from the U.S. Naval Academy and his M.B.A. from the National University in San Diego. O'Connor served in Japan and the Persian Gulf and helped to rescue several hundred refugees from the Mount Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines. He was the commissioning executive officer on the USS Mitscher DDG-57, the most technologically advanced class of warship ever built. The Mitscher earned the coveted Battle "E" (for best of type) award, out of a squadron of six ships her first year eligible. During his tours, O'Connor rebuilt a Philippines orphanage and entertained handicapped children as part of an Adopt-A-School program in San Diego.

**OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET**



JEFFREY M. PRIETO
Ventura, California

Jeffrey Prieto, 36, is a former environmental planner for the City of Santa Barbara. He received a B.A. from the University of California, Santa Barbara, a J.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a M.P.A. from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. While serving as a private environmental planner, Prieto was appointed Santa Barbara Planning Commissioner. He also managed Santa Barbara's update of its cultural resources policies. Prieto was a co-founder of the Esperanza Foundation, which sponsored a project for older ex-gang members to help young gang members and high-risk youth. He was executive director of the Santa Barbara Chicano Scholarship Foundation and was on the steering committee of a group seeking an at-large voting system for Santa Barbara.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES**



PETER RUNDLET
Denver, Colorado

Peter Rundlet, 31, is assistant counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. in Washington, D.C. He received his B.A. from Brown University, his M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and his J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. While at the Legal Defense Fund, Rundlet brought the first lawsuit against a state (Maryland) for its failure to implement properly the National Voter Registration Act. Rundlet has also served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Honduras, where he facilitated the construction of 200 latrines in a small, isolated community devastated by contaminated drinking water. He has also helped raise funds to support summer public interest jobs for students and volunteered to represent food stamp recipients and victims of housing discrimination in Philadelphia.

**WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF
CHIEF OF STAFF**



LOIS A. SCOTT
Chicago, Illinois

Lois Scott, 36, is managing director of BancAmerica Securities Inc. in Chicago. A native of Philadelphia, she received her B.S. from the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations and her M.B.A. from Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management. Since setting up BancAmerica's Midwest public finance initiative in 1995, she has managed more than \$2 billion of financings for dozens of government and nonprofit groups. Scott designed and completed the 1996 plan to restructure the finances of the Chicago Public Schools, which was awarded "Deal of the Year" by both *Institutional Investor* and *Governing* magazines. Scott serves on the board of directors of a nonprofit day care facility in Chicago, prepares tax returns for low-income families, and is a founder of a program to keep public schools open after school for at-risk children.

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
OF THE U.S.**



CLIFFORD A. SKELTON
Orange Park, Florida

Clifford Skelton, 41, is a Commander in the U.S. Navy who serves as Commanding Officer of Strike Fighter Squadron 105 in Cecil Field, Fla. A native of Kingsville, Tex., he received his B.A. from the University of Southern California and his M.P.A. from the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Skelton published an article in 1993 that charted a course for successful leadership in the integration of women into a combat unit and subsequently served as Commanding Officer of the first gender-integrated FA-18 Hornet squadron in the Navy. He was a lead solo pilot and operations officer with the Navy's Flight Demonstration Squadron, the Blue Angels, and established an affiliation between the Blue Angels and the Make-A-Wish Foundation. Skelton is a fundraiser and volunteer for the National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.

**OFFICE OF NATIONAL
DRUG CONTROL POLICY**



MATICE J. WRIGHT
Bowie, Maryland

Matice Wright, 32, is a business analyst at SRA International Inc. in Bowie, Md. A native of Annapolis, Md., she received her B.S. from the U.S. Naval Academy, attended the Naval Flight Officer Aviation Schools Command and is pursuing her M.B.A. part-time at George Washington University. Wright was the Navy's first African-American female flight officer, navigating more than 100 missions. She served as an Admissions Officer at the Naval Academy, counseling high schools students interested in attending the Academy, and as a Company Officer at the Academy, trained and led more than 100 midshipmen through their development as officer candidates. An accomplished cellist, who also plays the clarinet and saxophone, Wright directed a Navy mentoring program that paired midshipmen with at-risk children. She serves on the board of directors of a retirement community in Annapolis.

**DEPARTMENT OF
THE TREASURY**

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(202) 395-6179

G

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1998

98 MAR 15 AM 11:08

PRESENTATION OF
DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

DATE: March 16, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 6:10-6:55 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER I. PURPOSE

To receive diplomatic credentials of twelve new ambassadors who have arrived in Washington recently.

II. BACKGROUND

This event offers you the opportunity to receive credentials from foreign ambassadors who have recently been posted in Washington. The following ten ambassadors will present their official credentials:

Ambassador Bushati of Albania
Ambassador Zidouemba of Burkina Faso
Ambassador Chemai of Kenya
Ambassador Perez of Bolivia
Ambassador Arneaud of Trinidad and Tobago
Ambassador Diggs of Liberia
Ambassador Baldvin of Iceland
Ambassador Alfero of Panama
Ambassador Dorodjatun of Indonesia
Ambassador Liverpool of Dominica
Ambassador Li Zhaoxing of China
Ambassador Morel of Seychelles

III. PARTICIPANTS

The ambassadors, their families, myself, selected representatives from the Department of State and the NSC.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photos only.

V. SEQUENCE .

Sequence of events is attached at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Brief Biographical Data

Tab B Sequence of Events

Tab C Brief Points and Participants

TAB A

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON
AMBASSADORS PRESENTING CREDENTIALS
March 16, 1998

Ambassador Bushati, (Albania), received a degree in history at the University of Tirana in 1970. He has worked both as a journalist and a career diplomat during his career. As a journalist, he worked twelve years for the Albanian news service. As a diplomat, he was Ambassador to Sweden from 1988-1990 and, before that, served tours in Vienna and the Albanian Foreign Ministry. He accompanied former President Ramiz Alia on his first visit to the U.S. during the 1990 U.N. General Assembly.

Ambassador Zidouemba, (Burkina Faso), received advanced degrees from the University of Dakar and the Institute of Foreign Relations in Cameroon. He is one of his country's most experienced career diplomats. Most recently he held the number two position, Secretary General, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Previously he has served his country as Ambassador to Italy with accreditation to Greece, Albania, and the former Yugoslavia; Permanent Representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program; Ambassador to Denmark with accreditation to Sweden, Norway and Finland; and as the Deputy Chief of Mission of his country's delegation to the U.N.

Ambassador Chemai, (Kenya), was educated in the United Kingdom, India and Kenya (at the U.S. International University in Nairobi). A career engineer and administrator in the telecommunications sector, he began as a Technical Training Officer with the Kenya External Telecommunications Company. From 1993-95 he served as Managing Director and CEO of the parastatal Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. Prior to his current appointment, he held his first diplomatic position, serving as his country's Ambassador to Japan.

Ambassador Perez, (Bolivia), a successful businessman, has represented numerous American companies in Bolivia. He has held senior positions in various business and athletic associations, and is a former Vice Minister in the Bolivian Foreign Ministry. He has four children; one of his three daughters and his son are married to Americans and reside in the U.S.

Ambassador Arneaud, (Trinidad and Tobago), another prominent businessman, was Managing Director of the Canning's Group of Companies, a key subsidiary of the Neal and Massey Group, the Caribbean's largest industrial conglomerate. From 1995 until his current appointment as ambassador, he was also President of the Trinidadian Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Serving as his country's Ambassador to the U.S. is his first diplomatic post.

Ambassador Diggs, (Liberia), was educated in Liberia and Switzerland, and received a bachelor's degree in language translation from the University of Geneva. She is married to Joseph Diggs, a former Assistant Professor at George Washington and Vanderbilt Universities. They have lived in the U.S. since 1980. Prior to arrival in the U.S., Ambassador Diggs served in the Liberian Ministry of Finance and, subsequently, as a private business consultant. More recently she has worked as an analyst at the World Bank and as head of her own Virginia-based catering firm.

Ambassador Baldvin, (Iceland), was a Fulbright scholar at Harvard and earned a master's degree in economics from the University of Edinburgh. A former Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, and Social Democratic Party chairman, he strongly supported the Baltic independence movement and directed Iceland's early recognition of Lithuania as an independent nation. He is now a strong supporter of NATO and the U.S.-staffed Icelandic Defense Force at the Keflavik Base. He is the chief proponent for the domestically controversial issue of Iceland's proposed membership in the European Union (EU).

Ambassador Alfaro, (Panama), holds a bachelor's degree, law degree, and MBA from Columbia University. He is one of his country's most prominent lawyers and has held senior advisory positions for the last two Panamanian administrations on issues relating to the transfer of the Panama Canal. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Authority which will run the Canal after December 31, 1999. Recently he has been a member of the Panamanian delegation negotiating a post-1999 U.S. presence in Panama associated with a Multinational Counternarcotics Center.

Ambassador Dorodjatun, (Indonesia), received a Master of Art in Financial Administration and a Ph.D. in Political Economy from the University of California. He also studied water resource management at the Tennessee Valley Authority. Ambassador Dorodjatun has been affiliated with the University of Indonesia since 1973. Prior to this ambassadorial appointment he served as the University's Dean of the Faculty of Economics.

Ambassador Liverpool, (Dominica), received his law degree from Hull University and his Ph.D. from Sheffield University. He is a barrister and most recently an Appeals Court judge in The Bahamas and Belize, as well as a member of the Organization of American States' Administrative Tribunal. From 1986-92 he served as director of the Inter-American Bar Foundation as well as the Caribbean Coordinator of the Inter-American Committee to draft and sponsor an "Inter-American convention on Torture". From 1992-95 he was a Justice of Appeal for the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. Currently he is a member of the Organization of American States' Administrative Tribunal.

Ambassador Li Zhaoxing, (China), studied English Literature at Beijing University. A career diplomat since 1970, some of his posts have included serving in his country's Embassies in Kenya and Lesotho. From 1992-95 he was China's Ambassador to the U.N. Most recently he served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, overseeing the North American and Oceanian Affairs Department. His wife also works with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Morel, (Seychelles), another career diplomat, has served as his country's Ambassador to the European Community, Germany, and the Benelux, as well as Charge d'Affaires to France, the U.N., the U.S. and Canada. He has also served as Director General of the External Relations Division of the Ministry of Environment, Economic Planning and External Relations, and as Director General for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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TAB B

DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE
Monday, March 16, 1998

5:25 p.m.

The Ambassadors and families begin arriving at the Diplomatic Entrance via the South Portico of the White House. The Chief of Protocol, Mel French, greets each Ambassador and family and escorts them into the Diplomatic Reception Room where they are introduced to representatives of the National Security Council and Department of State.

Ambassadors and accompanying family members are escorted by representatives of the National Security Council and Department of State to the Guest Book (located in the Diplomatic Reception Room).

The Military Aide invites the Ambassador to sign the Guest Book.

After signing the Guest Book, the Ambassador and accompanying family members are escorted by the NSC and State representatives from the Diplomatic Reception Room down the hallway along the Colonnade thru the Cabinet Room and into the Roosevelt Room.

6:08 p.m.

The first Ambassador (The Republic of Albania) and family, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, NSC and Department of State representatives, are escorted from the Roosevelt Room to the hallway outside the Oval Office where they await the President.

6:10 p.m.

The Chief of Protocol escorts the Ambassador and family, accompanied by the NSC and Department of State representatives, from the Hallway to the Oval Office and introduces the first Ambassador and family to the President.

Group photos of the Ambassador and family with the President are taken.

Following the photo ops, the group will be joined by Sandy Berger and the NSC and Department of State representatives, at which time there will be an exchange of documents.

The President has brief conversation with the Ambassador and his family. (All participants remain standing.)

- 6:13 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting with the President, the NSC and Department of State representatives escort the Ambassador and his family to the Diplomatic Reception Room where they depart.
- 6:14 p.m. The second Ambassador (Burkina Faso) and family, accompanied by the NSC and Department of State representatives, are escorted to the Oval Office and introduced to the President.
- Group photos of Ambassador and family with the President are taken.
- Following the photo ops, the group will be joined by Sandy Berger and the NSC and Department of State representatives, at which time there will be an exchange of documents.
- The President has brief conversation with the Ambassador and his family. (All participants remain standing.)
- 6:17 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting with the President, the NSC and Department of State representatives escort the Ambassador and his family to the Diplomatic Reception Room where they depart.
- 6:18 p.m. Remaining Ambassadors and their families follow the same scenario at four-minute intervals.

LIST OF AMBASSADORS, IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL:

Ambassador of The Republic of Albania
 Ambassador of Burkina Faso
 Ambassador of The Republic of Kenya
 Ambassador of The Republic of Bolivia
 Ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago
 Ambassador of The Republic of Liberia
 Ambassador of The Republic of Iceland
 Ambassador of The Republic of Panama
 Ambassador of The Republic of Indonesia
 Ambassador of The Commonwealth of Dominica
 Ambassador of The Peoples Republic of China
 Ambassador of The Republic of Seychelles

H

March 13, 1998

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DEMOCARTIC BUSINESS COUNCIL DINNER**

Date: Monday, March 16, 1998
Location: Sheraton Carlton Hotel
16 & K Streets, NW
Time: 7:15 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this dinner is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

The guests in attendance are members and guests of the DNC's Democratic Business Council. The DBC is the DNC's donor program for the corporate and business community. Fifty guests are expected to attend.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached list of participants.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is open to the pool press for formal remarks.

V. SEQUENCE

7:15 p.m.

- YOU arrive and are greeted by Steve Grossman, Len Barrack and Tommy Hendrickson.
- YOU greet guests in a photo receiving line
- YOU are seated at the head table for dinner
- PROGRAM
 - Steve Grossman delivers welcome remarks and introduces Tommy Hendrickson
 - Tommy Hendrickson delivers remarks and introduces YOU
 - YOU deliver remarks
- YOU depart following the program

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Seating Chart
- Guest List

I

THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS COUNCIL DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

J

March 13, 1998

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MAJOR SUPPORTERS DINNER**

Date: Monday, March 16, 1998
Location: Decatur House
1610 H Street, NW
Time: 8:30 p.m.
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this dinner is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

The guests in attendance are members and guests of the DNC's Major Supporters Program. Membership in the Major Supporters Program represents the highest level of support for the national party and its values. Thirty guests are expected to attend.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached list of participants.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is open to the pool press for formal remarks.

V. SEQUENCE

8:30 p.m.

- YOU arrive and proceed upstairs to the cocktail reception
- YOU greet guests in an informal mix & mingle
- YOU are seated at the head table for dinner
- PROGRAM
 - Steve Grossman delivers welcome remarks and introduces Len Barrack
 - Len Barrack delivers remarks and introduces YOU
 - YOU deliver remarks
- YOU depart following the program

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Seating Chart
- Guest List

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THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

10:00 AM	Meeting with Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern	Distributed Separately
10:30 AM	Traditional Shamrock Presentation	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
11:05 AM	Medicare Expansion Legislation Announcement	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D
12:00 PM	Saint Patrick's Day Luncheon	Tab E
	- Remarks	Tab F
5:00 PM	Meeting	No Paper
5:30 PM	Meeting	No Paper
6:15 PM	Meetings with Northern Ireland Political Leaders	Distributed Separately
6:15 PM	Ulster Unionist Party	
6:35 PM	SDLP	
6:50 PM	Loyalists	
7:10 PM	Photo Opportunity with Lord Alderdice, Leader of the Alliance Party	Distributed Separately
7:15 PM	Reception in Honor of Prime Minister Ahern	Tab G
	- Remarks	Tab H

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1998

REVISED Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR: STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR: AVIVA STEINBERG
HOME: 202-362-1813
OFFICE: 202-456-2920
WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR: LAURA SCHWARTZ
HOME: 202-331-4339
OFFICE: 202-456-5655
WHCA PAGER: 4293

PRESS DESK: JEREMY GAINES
HOME: 202-362-5475
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
WHCA PAGER: 4194

WEATHER: WASHINGTON, DC
*Cloudy with a slight chance for rain late in the day.
Winds variable to southeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 28 to
33. High 42 to 47.*

March 16, 1998 (8:14pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, March 17, 1998
*Final***

9:00 am-
9:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:20 am-
9:25 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

9:30 am-
10:00 am

**BRIEFING FOR MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BERTIE
AHERN**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

10:00 am-
10:30 am

**MEETING WITH IRISH PRIME MINISTER BERTIE
AHERN**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

10:30 am-
10:45 am

**TRADITIONAL SHAMROCK PRESENTATION
ROOSEVELT ROOM**

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal
POOL PRESS

- The President and The Vice President escort Prime Minister Bertie Ahern into the Roosevelt Room.
- Prime Minister Bertie Ahern presents the President with the traditional bowl of Shamrocks.
- The President accepts the Shamrocks.
- The President makes brief remarks.
- The President, The Vice President and Prime Minister Bertie Ahern depart.

10:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route The United States Capitol
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Longworth, United States Capitol

Greeters (Curbside):	Bill Livingood, Sergeant at Arms, United States House of Representatives Greg Casey, Sergeant at Arms, United States Senate
Greeters (Holding Room):	Senator Thomas Daschle Senator Daniel Moynihan Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark Representative Sherrod Brown

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

11:05 am-
11:40 am

MEDICARE EXPANSION LEGISLATION ANNOUNCEMENT
1100 LONGWORTH
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri/ Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Senator Thomas Daschle, Senator Daniel Moynihan, Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark, and Representative Sherrod Brown and Secretary Donna Shalala, is announced into the room.
- Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark gives remarks and introduces Senator Daniel Moynihan.
- Senator Daniel Moynihan makes remarks and introduces Representative Sherrod Brown.
- Representative Sherrod Brown makes remarks and introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.
- Senator Thomas Daschle make remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Longworth via motorcade en route the United States Capitol
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:50 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives The United State Capitol

Greeters: Prime Minister Bertie Ahern
Speaker Newt Gingrich
Representative Jim Walsh
Bill Livingood, Sergeant of Arms, United States House of Representatives
Greg Casey, Sergeant of Arms, United States Senate

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by the Official Party, is escorted through the Capitol by a lone piper en route H207 - Rayburn Room

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

12:00 pm-
1:45 pm

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY LUNCHEON
H207- RAYBURN ROOM
CAPITOL HILL
Remarks: Ted Widmer
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

- **The President** takes his seat.
- Press enter for official photographs.
- *Press depart.*
- Speaker Newt Gingrich gives welcoming remarks and introduces Archbishop Philip Hannon.
- Archbishop Philip Hannon gives Invocation.
- Lunch is served.
- Speaker Newt Gingrich gives remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** gives remarks and introduces Prime Minister Bertie Ahern.
- Prime Minister Bertie Ahern gives remarks.
- Desert is served, musical performance by Mark Forrest.
- Press enter to cover music and gift exchange.
- Musical performance ends, Speaker Newt Gingrich and Prime Minister Ahern exchange gifts.
- Press depart, Bag Pipe Band stands at ready on cast front steps.
- Archbishop Philip Hannon gives Benediction.
- **The President**, accompanied by the Official Party, departs through Statuary Hall and the Rotunda to bag pipe music en route motorcade.

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Capitol Hill via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

1:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

2:00 pm **MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT**
3:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE**

3:00 pm- **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
5:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE**

5:00 pm- **MEETING**
5:15 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

5:30 pm- **MEETING**
6:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Bob Nash

6:00 pm- **BRIEFING**
6:15 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

6:15 pm- **MEETING WITH ULSTER UNIONIST PARTY**
6:30 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

PARTICIPANTS
David Trimble John Taylor

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

6:35 pm-
6:45 pm

MEETING WITH THE SDLP
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

PARTICIPANTS
John Hume Seamus Mallon

6:50 pm-
7:00 pm

MEETING WITH THE LOYALISTS
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

PARTICIPANTS
Hugh Smith, PUP David Ervine, PUP Gary McMichael, UDP

7:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Residence via the Diplomatic Reception Room

7:10 pm
7:12 pm

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH LORD ALDERDICE, LEADER OF THE ALLIANCE PARTY
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

7:15 pm-
9:30 pm

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER AHERN

STATE FLOOR

Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** and The First Lady proceed to the Yellow Oval Room for a brief reception with Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Ms. Celia Larkin.
- **The President** and The First Lady, accompanied by Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Ms. Celia Larkin, proceed to the map Room escorted by Dr. Richard Blair, bagpiper, via the Grand Staircase.
- **The President** and The First Lady receive guests.
- At the conclusion of the receiving line, **The President** and The First Lady, accompanied by Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Ms. Celia Larkin, proceed to the State Floor via the elevator - Dr. Richard Blair, bagpiper, will escort the four principals down Cross Hall and into the East Room.
- **The Four Principals** are seated at a cabaret table for entertainment:
 - Harmony Tour Chorus sings a final song.
 - A reading by Frank McCourt.
 - Tom Sweeney performs a final song.
- At the conclusion of the entertainment program, **The President** and The First Lady, accompanied by Prime Minister Ahern and Ms. Larkin proceed to the stage.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces Prime Minister Ahern.

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

- The Prime Minister makes remarks.
- **The President** and The First Lady, accompanied by Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Ms. Larkin depart en route the South portico escorted by Dr. Richard Blair, bagpiper.
- **The President** and The First Lady bid Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Ms. Larkin farewell.
- **The President** and The First Lady have the option of returning to the State Floor or retiring to the Private Residence.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

March 16, 1998 (8:12pm)

SCENARIO FOR VISIT OF
IRISH PRIME MINISTER AHERN AND
PRESENTATION OF SHAMROCKS
March 17, 1997

98 MAR 16 09:29

9:30 a.m. Participants for pre-brief in Oval Office:

The President
Vice President
Madeleine Albright
Erskine Bowles
Sandy Berger
Ambassador Kennedy Smith
Jim Steinberg
Leon Fuerth
Lawrence Butler

9:55 a.m. Prime Minister Ahern and party arrive at the West Lobby and are greeted by the Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Mel French, who will escort the Prime Minister to the Cabinet Room to sign the guest book.

10:00 a.m. Ambassador French escorts the Prime Minister into the Oval Office, via the hallway entrance and makes introductions. White House Photographers/TV enter the Oval for brief photos (2 minutes).

10:02 a.m. Meeting begins.

U.S. Participants

The President
Vice President
Madeleine Albright
Erskine Bowles
Sandy Berger
Ambassador Kennedy Smith
Marc Grossman
Jim Steinberg
Leon Fuerth
Lawrence Butler, NSC
Notetaker

Irish Participants

Prime Minister Ahern
Sean O'Huigin, Ambassador to the U.S.
Dr. Martin Mansergh, Special Advisor
Dermot Gallagher, Department of Foreign Affairs
Joe Lennon, Press Secretary to the Taoiseach
Walter Kirwan, Assistant Secretary, Dept of PM
Patrick Hennessy, DCM

10:28 a.m. Meeting ends. The President and Prime Minister Ahern remain in the Oval Office. Other meeting participants are escorted into the Roosevelt Room.

Participants in the Shamrock Ceremony

U.S. Meeting Participants (as shown above)
Irish Meeting Participants (as shown above plus the following)

Ms. Celia Larkin, partner of the Prime Minister
Ms. Bernadette O'Huiginn, wife of the Ambassador
Mr. Wally Kirwan, Department of the Taoiseach
Ms. Olive Melvin, Assistant to Ms. Larkin
Joe Lennon, Press Officer

Other White House Guests

Barry McAffrey, ONDCP
Kevin O'Keefe, Inter-Governmental Affairs
Katy McGinty, CEQ
James Lyons, SAPAS for Northern Ireland
Donald Bandler
Anne Edwards, Press Advance
Ann McGuire, Cabinet Affairs

State

Elizabeth Frawley Bagley
James Gadsden, Deputy Assistant Secretary/EUR
Randy Bell, Office Director, EUR/UBI
Steve Kashkett, Ireland Desk Officer
Rosemary O'Neill
Katherine Koch, Office of SAPAS Lyons

Commerce

Richard Daley, Secretary
Ellis Mottur, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Virginia Manuel

Labor

Kitty Higgins, Deputy Secretary of Labor

USUN

Nancy Soderberg

Education

Richard Riley, Secretary

Peace Corps

Mark Gearan, Director

Congressional Staff

Trina Vargo, Senator Kennedy's Staff
Dan Michaelis, Congressman King's Staff
John Mackey, Congressman Gilman's Staff

Federal Housing Finance Board

Bruce Morrison (and son)

Others

Martha Pope, Deputy to Senator Mitchell
Frank McCourt, author of Angela's Ashes (Kitty Higgins would like to have him invited)
Malachy McCourt, brother of author (K. Higgins would also like to have him invited)
Brian O'Dwyer, Chairman, Emerald Isle Immigration

10:30 a.m.

The President escorts the Prime Minister into the Roosevelt Room. (The President stands to the right of the table holding the bowl of Shamrocks,

right of the table holding the bowl of Shamrocks, Prime Minister Ahern stands to the left of the table, in front of the Podium.) (Press coverage)

- 10:31 a.m. Prime Minister Ahern presents the President with the traditional bowl of Shamrocks.
- 10:34 a.m. The President accepts the Shamrocks and provides remarks.
- 10:38 a.m. President shakes hands with guests in front row.
- 10:43 a.m. The President and Prime Minister Ahern exit the Roosevelt Room to the Oval, where they hold briefly (allowing time for the Irish Delegation to board their vehicles on the South Lawn).
- 11:45 a.m. The President bids farewell to the Prime Minister on the porch, outside the Oval Office.
- The Prime Minister is escorted to his motorcade on the South Lawn and departs.

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT SHAMROCKS PRESENTATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 17, 1998**

I am pleased to welcome Taoiseach [TEE-shuk] Bertie Ahern and the entire Irish delegation to the White House. Taoiseach, we have met in this house before, but this is your first St. Patrick's Day here since assuming office. So let me say, *Ceade mile faite* [kade mill FALL-chuh], a hundred thousand welcomes. Now, as is customary in this ceremony, I will turn the proceedings over to you.

.....

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister. And thank you for the beautiful crystal bowl of shamrocks. We will proudly display it as a lasting symbol of our common heritage and shared values.

Since last St. Patrick's Day, Ireland has chosen not only a new Prime Minister but also a new President, Mary McAleese [mack-uh-LEASE] of Belfast. She is the first northerner to hold that office. We also share Ireland's pride in the fact that President McAleese's predecessor, our friend Mary Robinson, now serves as the United Nations human rights commissioner.

I also want to acknowledge the announcement by a great friend of Ireland and great ambassador, Jean Kennedy Smith, that she intends to leave Dublin this summer. Jean, thank you for your dedicated, principled, determined service to your country. I know we can continue to count on your advice and support.

Mr. Prime Minister, our cultures have enriched each other again and again, as impassioned voices have called back and forth across the Atlantic. Just as generations of American writers have been inspired by Yeats, Joyce, and Beckett, the great Irish musician Van Morrison sings of growing up in Belfast reading Jack Kerouac while a distant radio signal played Louie Armstrong, Sidney Bechet [BEH-shay], and Hank Williams.

Last year, an Irish-American, a retired high school teacher named Frank McCourt, won our Pulitzer Prize for *Angela's Ashes*, a best-selling memoir of growing up poor in Limerick and New York City in the 1930's and 40's. His powerful writing pulls no punches -- a fact admirers, and critics, in both of our countries have been quick to note. But his Limerick, and Ireland, have changed. We are delighted that Ireland has enjoyed the best run of economic growth in the developed world during this decade, just as America continues to profit from the labors of Ireland's sons and daughters.

This is a holiday, a day for laughter and celebration. But let me stop and say something about which I am very serious: Northern Ireland now has an unparalleled opportunity for a just and lasting peace. The Taoiseach and his government, and Tony Blair and the British government, have gone the extra mile to create an atmosphere in which negotiation can succeed. George Mitchell, the distinguished chairman of the peace talks, has made a tremendous effort to advance the process. During these St. Patrick's Day events, I will speak with the party leaders who came

to Washington. I will tell them all the same thing, and I will say it here -- and say it as emphatically as I possibly can:

This is the chance of a lifetime. You must get it done.

You must get it done for yourselves and your children. It is too late for those who have already been killed by the sectarian violence of the past three decades. But you must get it done -- we must get it done -- now.

To get an agreement, there must be compromise. No party can expect to achieve all of its objectives. The party leaders must lead, and leading means looking forward. Concessions that might today seem hard to accept will seem much less important in the light of an accord that brings hope. No one will be the loser if agreement is reached; everyone will benefit from peace and the chance to build a future. The parties must look at the larger picture, to the ultimate goal: a Northern Ireland for all, free of the cowardly acts of violence that have plagued two generations.

Mr. Prime Minister, in our talks you have stressed the importance of my staying personally involved in the peace process. No one should have any doubt that I intend to do so. I will do everything I can.

The United States will continue to stand firmly against the extremists on both sides who want to use violence to thwart the peaceful, just settlement the vast majority of the people in Ireland support. As they negotiate, the parties, too, must continue to demonstrate by their words and their deeds that they reject violence. They must do everything possible to prevent further bloodshed.

As we near the 21st century, there is a growing global community of peoples committed to peace, democracy, and social justice. From Guatemala to Mozambique and even, now, to Bosnia, the unceasing desire of the people for peace is overcoming the forces of hate and violence. Ireland, its leaders and its peacekeeping forces, have helped contribute to the progress of peace around the world. Now, the people on the island of Ireland can -- and must -- once and for all, reject their own cycles of death and destruction -- and build a lasting peace. I believe peace is possible because I know from my visit in 1995 to Northern Ireland that the people there, in both communities, want peace with all their hearts, as do we. We must not let them down.

This is always a day for rejoicing in the spirit of St. Patrick, the Irish, and Irish-Americans. But let us gather here next year for a celebration a hundred thousand times more joyous. Let us work hard right now, so that next year, we may finally say: The troubles are behind us. The communities are working together. There is, at long last, peace in Ireland.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1998

MEDICARE EXPANSION LEGISLATION ANNOUNCEMENT

DATE: Tuesday, March 17, 1998
LOCATION: 1100 Longworth House Office Building
TIME: 11:05 AM-11:50 AM
FROM: Larry Stein
Janet Murguia

I. PURPOSE

To promote and highlight the Administration-sponsored Medicare expansion legislation which will be introduced by the Democratic caucuses in the House and Senate.

II. BACKGROUND

An Administration Priority

In your State of the Union address you offered a proposal which underscored the importance of providing new options for Americans ages 55 to 65 to obtain health insurance, including buying into Medicare. Accordingly, in your FY'99 budget you made Medicare expansion a top priority.

As you know, Americans ages 55 to 65 are one of the most difficult-to-insure populations: they have less access to and a greater risk of losing employer-based health insurance; and they are twice as likely to have health problems as the population generally. Your proposal which will today be introduced by Sen. Patrick Moynihan of New York in the Senate and Rep. Pete Stark of California in the House gives this vulnerable population three new ways to gain access to health insurance by: (1) allowing Americans ages 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare, through a premium that ensures that this policy is self-financed; (2) assisting vulnerable displaced workers 55 and over by offering those who have involuntarily lost their jobs and health care coverage a similar buy-in option; and (3) giving Americans 55 and over who have lost their retiree benefits access to their former employers' health insurance.

NEC and DPC have worked closely with our Democratic allies to provide the technical expertise necessary to bring this legislation forward.

Congressional Support

This is one initiative which has the clear and unequivocal support of both House and Senate Democratic leaders, the ranking members of the three full and subcommittees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate (i.e., Senate Finance, House Ways and Means and Commerce committees)

Rep. Stark will lead off the program for the legislative launch by giving a general overview of the bill. He will be followed by Sen. Moynihan who will highlight the recent Congressional Budget Office estimate report validating that this initiative is affordable and will not undermine the Medicare Trust Fund. Rep. Sherrod Brown of Ohio and ranking member on the Commerce Subcommittee on Health will follow Sen. Moynihan and talk about the importance of affording access to the age 62-65 population group and provide a "real story" of a displaced worker over 55 who needs access to Medicare. Sen. Daschle will speak about the "promise-breaker" piece which allows retirees ages 55 and older whose employers dropped their health coverage access to the former employers' health plan.

Your remarks will highlight the new state-by-state study which demonstrates the difficulty Americans ages 55 to 65 have accessing health insurance and restate your commitment to Medicare solvency and the importance of getting this legislation approved by Congress.

III. PARTICIPANTS

All Democratic Members of Congress were invited.

Representatives from health organizations, senior advocacy groups, and other advocates of insuring displaced workers and the elderly not covered by Medicare.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **The President**, accompanied by Senator Thomas Daschle, Senator Patrick Moynihan, Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark, and Representative Sherrod Brown, is announced into the room.

Note: All Members of Congress present will be pre-

positioned on the stage.

- Representative Fortney "Pete" Stark gives remarks and introduces Senator Patrick Moynihan.
- Senator Patrick Moynihan makes remarks and introduces Representative Sherrod Brown.
- Representative Sherrod Brown makes remarks and introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.
- Senator Thomas Daschle make remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

CC: Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Sylvia Mathews

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT EVENT ON MEDICARE
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC
March 17, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Rep. Stark; Rep. Sherrod Brown; Sen. Moynihan; Sen. Daschle; Sec. Shalala

This is an important moment for America. Our economy--the strongest in a generation--makes this a time of great opportunities, a time to widen the circles of prosperity and health and security to include all Americans. So a time of opportunities is also a time to fulfill our most profound obligations. That's why any surplus from our balanced budget should be set aside until we save Social Security first. That's why, last summer, I signed a balanced budget agreement restoring the fiscal discipline necessary to protect older Americans--by securing the Medicare trust fund for another decade. And that's why, today, thanks to the efforts of the Democratic leadership, we are taking the next major step toward a healthier, stronger America in the 21st century.

When Medicare was enacted, President Johnson said, "It proved that the vitality of our democracy can shape the oldest of our values to the needs and obligations of changing times." And that is what these leaders are proving today. The legislation they are introducing is a testament to those enduring values, as well as a blueprint for meeting the health care challenges of the next century.

Thirty years ago we established our duty to protect the health of older Americans. In my State of the Union Address this year, I called on Congress to extend that obligation to meet the needs of the changing economy--by allowing people over 62 who have lost their health insurance to buy into Medicare. I proposed that we honor the value of work by extending that same option to people over 55 who have been downsized--or promised health care by an employer who didn't deliver.

This bill supports those principles. It is forward-thinking and fiscally sound. It is clearly the right thing to do and I strongly support it. Congress should pass it--now.

I know this is an election year. Before it's over we may even see some election-year politics. But Congress has every reason to act today, and no reason to wait. The time remaining in this session is time enough to pass this bill.

It is time to fulfill our obligation to older Americans. It is time to expand the availability of health care to those who need it most. This time of prosperity should not be a time of delay--it should be a time of action.

When I think of this issue, I think of Ruth Cain, who spoke to us so movingly in January. The Cains worked hard and played by the rules. But when her husband turned 65, his employer dropped their insurance benefits. That was fine for Mr. Cain--he was 65, so he qualified for Medicare. Ruth didn't. She was only 60. She searched for private insurance, but no one would cover her because of her heart condition. And when she got sick, and the bills piled up, the Cains faced a choice: sell the farm, or risk Ruth's life.

The Cains, and families like them, should have another choice. Not a government handout, but the option to buy into Medicare if they choose to. Today I am releasing a report that shows, state-by-state, how many Americans need these protections. And, as Senator Moynihan just explained, the Congressional Budget Office reports this plan will cost individuals even less and benefit even more people than our administration first estimated. It will give 300,000 to 400,000 Americans new options for health care coverage at a vulnerable time in their lives--without burdening the Medicare trust fund, without new costs to taxpayers.

By taking the carefully targeted, fiscally disciplined steps outlined in this bill, we can adapt a program that has worked in the past to the needs of the future. We can extend the opportunity for care to those who need it--upholding our values while balancing the budget. Hard work by the American people and the strength of our economy has given us this opportunity--and this obligation. Medicare is one of the crowning achievements of this century. With this legislation, and the further steps to come, Medicare will become one of the crowning achievements of the 21st century.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 16 PM 7:22

March 16, 1998

THE SPEAKER'S SAINT PATRICK'S DAY LUNCH

DATE: Tuesday, March 16, 1998
LOCATION: The Rayburn Room, Capitol Building
TIME: 11:50 AM-1:45 PM
FROM: Larry Stein *LJS*

I. PURPOSE

To acknowledge the significance of Saint Patrick's Day and informally greet Members of Congress and members of the Irish and British Governments.

II. BACKGROUND

This annual Saint Patrick's Lunch is hosted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is a tradition that was started by Former Speaker Tip O'Neill.

The musical entertainment will be provided by Irish tenor, Mark Forrest. Forrest studied music at the Royal College of Music and at the Catholic University of America. He has recorded several albums of Irish melodies.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of Congress

Sen. Thad Cochran (R-MS)
Sen. Connie Mack (R-FL)
Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA)

Rep. Tom Barrett (R-NE)
Rep. Sherry Boehlert (R-NY)
Rep. Tom Delay (R-TX)
Rep. Phil English (R-PA)
Rep. Tom Ewing (R-IL)
Rep. Mark Foley (R-FL)
Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA)
Rep. Dennis Hastert (R-IL)
Rep. Tim Holden (D-PA)
Rep. Sue Kelly (R-NY)
Rep. Peter King (R-NY)

Rep. Rick Lazio (R-NY)
Rep. Bob Livingston (R-LA)
Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY)
Rep. Karen McCarthy (D-MO)
Rep. John McHugh (R-NY)
Rep. Michael McNulty (D-NY)
Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA)
Rep. Joe Moakley (D-MA)
Rep. Richard Neal (D-MA)
Rep. Jack Quinn (R-NY)
Rep. Chris Shays (R-CT)
Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ)
Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-NY)
Rep. Cliff Stearns (R-FL)
Rep. Curt Weldon (R-PA)

Taoiseach's Delegation

Mr. Albert Ahern-Taoiseach
Sean O'Huiginn-The Ambassador of Ireland
Mr. Dermot Gallagher- Second Secretary, Dept of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Martin Mansergh - Special Advisor to the Taoiseach
Mr. George Shaw- Private Secretary to the Taoiseach
Mr. Walter Kirwan- Assistant Secretary, Dept of Taoiseach
Mr. Joe Lennon- Government Press Secretary
Mr. Patrick Hennessy- Political Counselor

Irish Political Guests

Hon. John Hume- SDLP
Gerry Adams- SF
Lord John Alderice- Alliance
Mr. Gary McMichael- UDP

British Embassy

Hon. David Hume- UUP
Rt. Hon. Marjorie Mowlam- Sec. of State for Northern Ireland
Amb. Phillip Lader- US Amb. to Great Britain

Speaker's Guests

Ron Allen
Father Sean McManus- President of Irish National Caucus
Archbishop Philip Hamon

Administration's Guests

Secretary Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State
Mr. Sandy Berger, National Security Advisor
Amb. Jean Kennedy Smith- American Ambassador to Ireland

Mr. Charles Brain, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Sir Christopher Mayer- U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **The President** takes his seat.
- Press enter for official photographs.
- *Press depart.*
- Speaker Newt Gingrich gives welcoming remarks and introduces Archbishop Philip Hannon.
- Archbishop Philip Hannon gives Invocation.
- Lunch is served.
- Speaker Newt Gingrich gives remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** gives remarks and introduces Prime Minister Ahern.
- Prime Minister Ahern gives remarks.
- Dessert is served, musical performance by Mark Forrest.
- Press enter to cover music and gift exchange.
- Musical performance ends, Speaker Newt Gingrich and Prime Minister Ahern exchange gifts.
- Press depart, Bag Pipe Band stands at ready on cast front steps.
- Archbishop Philip Hannon gives Benediction.
- **The President**, accompanied by the Official Party, departs through Statuary Hall and the Rotunda to bag pipe music en route motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by NSC Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

3/16/98 9:47 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT ST. PATRICK'S DAY LUNCHEON
RAYBURN ROOM
U.S. CAPITOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 17, 1998**

[acknowledgments—Speaker Gingrich, members of Congress; Prime Minister Bertie Ahern; Secretary Mo Mowlam; National Security Advisor Berger; Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith; distinguished guests from Ireland and Northern Ireland]

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am honored to attend this event, with its long bipartisan tradition. This is an exciting time of year for Americans, as we approach a new spring. Baseball season has started, and the NCAA basketball tournament is underway – though the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame could have used a few of the lucky shamrocks that were presented today. But St. Patrick's Day is here, with our annual renewal of the strong ties linking the U.S. to Ireland and Northern Ireland.

I am profoundly grateful to the large Irish delegation that has come so far to celebrate with us. It almost makes me wonder if you've left anyone back home in Ireland. You do us a great honor, and the American people reciprocate the strong friendship you have shown us today.

Since he was elected to be Taoiseach [TEE-shuk] last year, Bertie Ahern has lived up to his slogan of putting "people before politics." In many ways, Ireland is a new country, poised for a new century. Both our nations have seen remarkable progress over the last few years. Together, we will build an even brighter future. And that future will begin in Belfast, where the Taoiseach and Tony Blair have gone the extra mile to create a chance at lasting peace. I'm proud that a veteran of Congress, George Mitchell, is working with you to ensure a fair and inclusive talks process.

I'm also glad to be able to join the members of Congress in an event that recalls the remarkable life of Tip O'Neill, who began this event, and whose spirit is very much alive on Capitol Hill every day, but especially on Saint Patrick's Day. His entire career was devoted to the idea that politics work when people sit down and talk to each other. Though he and President Reagan had different views on almost every question; they always felt they could communicate, and that their style of open, Irish dialogue was good for the American people. That idea is as true today as it was when Tip O'Neill first came here almost fifty years ago; and it is as true in Ireland and Northern Ireland as it is in America. As we try to build peace and democracy around the world, Congress offers a vibrant example of the democratic process, channeling the tremendous diversity of our nation into the vital enterprise that is America.

If the spirit of Tip O'Neill presides over this event, he would be with the Irish people as they work hard to sustain a delicate peace process. He was a deeply political man, and he knew that

compromise and fairness were crucial to deal-making. I hope the leaders of the parties display the same patience and wisdom. The people of Northern Ireland deserve far-sighted leadership after two generations of struggle. They are ready for peace; let us celebrate it here next year.

Let me say one last thing before I turn things over to the Taoiseach. A tradition tells us that this is the day St. Patrick found a stone in a stream and turned it over, ending the cold weather and beginning a season of warmth. As winter ends and the sun thaws out the earth one more time, let's pause and dedicate ourselves to the same idea of renewal. Let the spring of 1998 be a springtime of peace in the world. Let this springtime begin in Belfast.

Speaker Gingrich, thank you again for inviting me to this event. Happy Saint Patrick's Day to all of you, and please welcome the Prime Minister of Ireland, Bertie Ahern.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADY

WHAT: RECEPTION IN HONOR OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND

WHEN: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1998

NOTES: APPROX 600 GUESTS/POOL PRESS FOR REMARKS/
BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

- 7:05 p.m.** THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Dip Room.
- 7:10 p.m.** Photo of THE PRESIDENT and Lord Alederdice in Dip Room.
- 7:12 p.m.** THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Residence.
- 7:15 p.m.** The Prime Minister and Ms. Larkin arrive the South Portico and are greeted by Ambassador of Protocol Mel French and Social Secretary Capricia Marshall.
- 7:20 p.m.** THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY greet the Prime Minister and host a small reception in the Yellow Oval Room.
- Ambassador Kennedy Smith, Mr. William Kennedy Smith, Mr. Steven Smith & Ms. Amanda Smith
-Ambassador Sean and Mrs. Bernadette O'Huiginn
- 7:35 p.m.** THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY, The Prime Minister and Ms. Larkin proceed to the Map Room lead by bagpiper, Dr. Richard Blair via the Grand Staircase for receiving line.
- 7:40 p.m.** Receiving line begins in the Map Room.
NOTE: Receiving line flows from Map Room through Diplomatic Reception Room and out the China Room.
- 8:55 p.m.** Upon conclusion of the receiving line, THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY, The Prime Minister and Ms. Larkin proceed to the State Floor via the

elevator. Dr. Richard Blair, bagpiper, will lead the four Principals down the Cross Hall into the East Room. The four Principals will be seated at a cabaret table to listen to the entertainment.

East Room Entertainment for Principals

Note: Times below will be based on the pace of the receiving line

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 8:55 p.m. | Chorus stops briefly while principals are escorted down the <u>Cross Hall</u> by the bagpiper into the <u>East Room</u> . |
| 9:00-9:05 p.m. | Harmony Tour Chorus sings one final song for the Principals. |
| 9:07-9:15 p.m. | Reading by Frank McCourt. |
| 9:15-9:20 | Final song by Tom Sweeney (song re: Children and Ireland). |
| 9:20 p.m. | Remarks by Principals. |

9:20 p.m. Following the performance, **THE PRESIDENT** and **THE FIRST LADY**, The **Prime Minister** and **Ms. Larkin** proceed to the stage.

THE FIRST LADY makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks and introduces **The Prime Minister**.

The Prime Minister makes brief remarks.

THE PRESIDENT and **THE FIRST LADY** escort **The Prime Minister** and **Ms. Larkin** out of the East Room (*led by the bagpiper*) to the South Portico via the elevator.

9:30 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT** bids farewell to **The Prime Minister** and **Ms. Larkin** at the South Portico.

THE PRESIDENT and **THE FIRST LADY** have the option to return to the State Floor or retire to the Private Residence.

3/16/98 6:32 pm

'98 MAR 16 PM8:02

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ST. PATRICK'S DAY RECEPTION
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 17, 1998**

[acknowledgments—Prime Minister Ahern, distinguished guests from Ireland and Northern Ireland; fellow Irish-Americans]

Happy Saint Patrick's Day, and welcome to the White House. I wanted to hold this event in the Green Room, but unfortunately it just wasn't large enough for the Irish-American contingent we've got in here tonight. And the MCI center was booked for the NCAAs.

We are delighted to welcome the Taoiseach [TEE-shuck] and our many Irish and British friends to celebrate this important day. I look forward to this event every year. Not only because of my own ancestry, but because so much of American history is to some extent Irish. Ireland's sons and daughters have stood with us at every juncture of our history—the World Wars, the Civil War, the Revolution, all the way back to the origins of America. Our country was born when the Declaration of Independence was signed, but most Americans don't know three of its signers were born in Ireland [Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, George Taylor of Pennsylvania, James Smith of Pennsylvania].

That same year, 1776, British troops evacuated Boston harbor on March 17th – and ever since, the people of Massachusetts have declared the 17th an official state holiday. It's called "Evacuation Day" to avoid suggesting that it has anything to do with St. Patrick's Day. If I have learned anything in Washington, it is to never underestimate the resourcefulness of the Irish-American delegation from Massachusetts.

And before I say anything else, I would like to thank two members of the Kennedy family for their service to our nation. Joe Kennedy has protected the interests of working families for twelve years. He will be missed when he steps down from Congress this year, but I know public service, of one kind or another, is at his core. And Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith has given exemplary service to America and the Republic of Ireland during her tenure, which began five years ago tonight. I thank you, Jean, for your extraordinary service.

Through good times and bad, Ireland and America have relied on each other and sustained each other. Many of our greatest cultural figures have been Irish-American, from Matthew Brady to Eugene O'Neill; from Flannery O'Connor to Georgia O'Keefe, whose art is now proudly displayed in the White House. It is hard to imagine America without William Brennan ... John Wayne ... or Will Rogers, who was part Cherokee and part Irish, and claimed his coat of arms displayed a shillelagh on one side and a tomahawk on the other. Rogers loved St. Patrick's Day, which he called "the 17th of Ireland" – and he noted this is the only time of year Americans celebrate another nation as if it were our own.

As we near a new century, Ireland and America are thriving. We enjoy prosperity, and for the first time in a generation, there is a true chance to secure peace in Northern Ireland. Here in this room tonight are many people whose participation in the talks are crucial to the future of a peaceful Ireland, along with Taoiseach Ahern and State Secretary Mo Mowlam. I'd like to add that Americans everywhere are proud of the work of the Talks Chairman, George Mitchell.

I want to take time to acknowledge the party leaders and encourage all of you to congratulate them. They are almost all here: John Alderdice [ALL-der-dyce] of the Alliance Party; Monica McWilliams and Pearl Sagar [SAG-er] of the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition; Malachi Curran [MAL-a-kye CUR-un] of Labour; John Hume and Seamus Mallon of the SDLP; Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness of Sinn Fein; David Trimble and John Taylor of the Ulster Unionist Party; Gary McMichael and David Adams of the UDP; and David Ervine [UR-vyne] of the PUP. When you all return to Belfast, I want you to remember that you carry not only the hopes of your own people, but the dream of people you have met here tonight. We are counting on you – I believe you will succeed.

As we all know, the talks are a threat to those who do not believe in peace. We must stand firm against them, because peace is the path the overwhelming majority of Northern Ireland's people want to pursue. In his inaugural address, President Kennedy proposed a new approach to the Cold War when he said, "let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us." He eloquently insisted, "civility is not a sign of weakness." Let us honor his memory by insisting on civility and peace in Northern Ireland.

The peace will not be easy. But it is possible – and we must seize this historic moment. I will never forget the hope in the air when I visited Ireland and Northern Ireland in 1995. I said then that we could work to make the future better than the past. We are so close. In the time that is left, let us rise to the occasion, and reach again for a just and lasting peace. My government will do all it can to reach with you and to you. I have asked Secretary Daley to lead a trade mission to Northern Ireland and the border counties in June. Hillary and I very much hope that someday we can return to your island to celebrate an accomplishment of statesmanship and courage.

It has been said that St Patrick's Day is the day the entire world wishes it were Irish. The world will especially feel that way the day lasting peace finally comes to Northern Ireland.

Yeats once used the line "in dreams begin responsibilities." All of us have dreamed of this peace. Now let us shoulder the responsibility to transform the dream into a reality. Happy St. Patrick's Day.

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Thursday, March 19, 1998

1:45 PM	School Safety Event/ Statement	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B To Be Forwarded
	- Background	Tab C
2:15 PM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
3:15 PM	Meeting with King Hussein of Jordan	Distributed Separately
4:15 PM	Africa Trip Scheduling Meeting	No Paper
4:45 PM	Africa Trip Briefing	Distributed Separately
7:30 PM	Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	Tab D
	- Talking Points	Tab E To Be Forwarded

Thursday, March 19, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with rain showers ending late. Winds south at 8 to 15 knots, becoming northwest at 8 to 12 knots in the afternoon. Low 44 to 49. High 55 to 60.

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

Thursday, March 19, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, March 19, 1998
*Final***

DOWN UNTIL 1:00 PM

1:00	pm-	MEETING
1:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
1:15	pm-	BRIEFING
1:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel
1:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Blue Room
1:45	pm-	MEET AND GREET
1:50	pm	BLUE ROOM Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz CLOSED PRESS

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

Thursday, March 19, 1998

1:50 pm-
2:10 pm

SCHOOL SAFETY EVENT/STATEMENT

GRAND FOYER

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

- Announcement of **The President** accompanied by Attorney General Janet Reno and Herb Berg, Superintendent, Arlington County Schools, into the Foyer to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Attorney General Janet Reno gives remarks and introduces Herb Berg.
- Herb Berg gives remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** gives remarks and departs.

2:15 pm-
3:00 pm

BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

3:00 pm-
3:15 pm

BRIEFING FOR MEETING WITH KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

3:15 pm-
4:00 pm

MEETING WITH KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

STILLS PHOTO ONLY (AT THE TOP)

4:10 pm-
4:15 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

4:15 pm-
4:45 pm

AFRICA TRIP SCHEDULING MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

Thursday, March 19, 1998

4:45	pm-	AFRICA TRIP BRIEFING
5:45	pm	CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
5:45	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
7:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE
7:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the National Museum of Women in the Arts [drive time: 10 minutes]
7:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT the National Museum of Women in the Arts
		Greeters: Senator Thomas Daschle Senator Robert Torricelli Senator Robert Kerrey Director, National Museum of Women in the Arts

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

Thursday, March 19, 1998

7:35 pm-
8:00 pm

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
BOARD ROOM - MEZZANINE LEVEL
National Museum of Women in the Arts
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal
CLOSED PRESS

- The President, escorted by Senator Robert Kerrey, will greet approximately 60 people for photographs (50).

8:05 pm-
9:05 pm

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
GREAT HALL - LOBBY LEVEL
National Museum of Women in the Arts
Remarks: Paul Tuchmann
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal
POOL PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **The President**, accompanied by Senator Robert Kerrey.
- **The President** proceeds to his seat.
- Senator Thomas Daschle makes welcoming remarks.
- Dinner is served.
- Senator Thomas Daschle introduces Senator Robert Kerrey.
- Senator Robert Kerrey makes remarks and introduces Senator Robert Torricelli.
- Senator Robert Torricelli makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, has the option to work a ropeline and departs.

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

Thursday, March 19, 1998

9:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the National Museum of Women in the Arts via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

March 18, 1998 (7:14pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 18 PM6:36

March 18, 1998

SCHOOL SAFETY EVENT

DATE: March 18, 1998
LOCATION: Grand Foyer
TIME: 1:40 pm-2:10 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed and Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

To announce: (1) the findings of the first-ever national survey of school principals on violence and discipline in U.S. schools; (2) the availability of \$17.5 million in new funding for school safety from the President's COPS program; and (3) recommendations by the Attorney General and Secretary of Education for an Annual Report on School Safety.

II. BACKGROUND

You will speak to approximately 60 individuals from the education and law enforcement communities, as well as Members of Congress, on the findings of a new survey on school crime. You will also announce new federal funds for school safety and receive the framework of a new report on school safety that has been jointly prepared by the Attorney General and Secretary of Education.

Herb Berg, Superintendent of Alexandria Public Schools, will introduce you at this event and give an account of the success that T.C. Williams High School has achieved in reducing crime and violence. As a large, urban high school, T.C. Williams should be at risk for serious and violent crime problems. Instead, through law enforcement, parent involvement, and prevention programs, their crime and discipline problems have been significantly reduced.

You will announce a new study by the National Center for Education Statistics on crime and violence in schools last year. The national survey is based on the responses of principals from more than 1,200 public elementary and secondary schools in the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Key findings of the survey include:

- (1) 43% of schools reported no incidents of crime. And most schools -- or 80% -- reported 5 or fewer crimes.
- (2) 47% of schools reported less serious crimes to law enforcement. This includes an estimated 190,000 physical attacks or fights without a weapon, 116,000 incidents of thefts or larceny, and 98,000 incidents of vandalism.

- (3) 10% of schools reported serious violent crimes. This includes an estimated 11,000 physical attacks or fights in which a weapon was used, 7,000 robberies, and 4,000 rapes or other types of sexual assault.
- (4) Schools with serious discipline problems were more likely to experience crime or violence. Principals rated absenteeism, tardiness, and fights as the 3 most common discipline problems among students.

You will also announce that the COPS Office will make \$17.5 million available for a new community policing program to address school safety. This initiative will fund partnerships between law enforcement, schools, and community groups to develop innovative approaches to reduce crime on or near school grounds. Funding for this program was secured by Senator Robb.

The Attorney General will present you with the framework of a new school safety report being developed jointly by the Justice and Education Departments. The report is the result of your December 6, 1997 radio address, in which you called on the Attorney General and Secretary of Education to issue an annual report that principals, parents, and local officials can use to address their school crime problems. The full report will be released before the beginning of each school year.

The new report will include: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use, and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime, including a local safety checklist; and a description of resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants

Bruce Reed

Rahm Emanuel

Jose Cerda

Jordan Tamagni

Event Participants

The President

The Attorney General

Herb Berg, Superintendent of the Alexandria Public Schools

Members of Congress (tbd)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT receives briefing in the Oval Office.
- 1:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room.
- 1:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT greets Attorney General Reno, Superintendent Herb Berg, and MOC in the Blue Room.
- 1:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT is announced from the Red Room into the Grand Foyer accompanied by Attorney General Reno, and Superintendent Herb Berg.

PROGRAM BEGINS

Attorney General Reno gives remarks and introduces Superintendent Herb Berg.

Herb Berg gives remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT gives remarks.

- 2:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Jordan Tamagni.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

One page summary.

THE REMARKS
FOR THE SCHOOL SAFETY EVENT / STATEMENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

Keeping Our Schools Safe and Drug-Free
March 19, 1998

Announcement: Today, the President announced: (1) the findings of the first-ever national survey of school principals on violence and discipline in U.S. schools; (2) the availability of \$17.5 million in new funding for school safety from the President's COPS program; and (3) recommendations by the Attorney General and Secretary of Education for an Annual Report on School Safety.

"Violence and Discipline Problems in U.S. Schools: 1996-97." The National Center for Education Statistics released a national survey of principals from more than 1,200 public schools in the 50 states and Washington, D.C., on crime and violence in schools last year. Key findings of the survey include:

43% of schools reported no incidents of crime. And most schools -- or 80% -- reported 5 or fewer crimes.

47% of schools reported less serious crimes to law enforcement. This includes an estimated 190,000 physical attacks or fights without a weapon, 116,000 incidents of thefts or larceny, and 98,000 incidents of vandalism.

10% of schools reported serious violent crimes. This includes an estimated 11,000 physical attacks or fights in which a weapon was used, 7,000 robberies, and 4,000 rapes or other types of sexual assault.

Schools with serious discipline problems were more likely to experience crime or violence. Principals rate absenteeism, tardiness, and fights as the 3 most common discipline problems among students.

Community Policing and School Safety. The Justice Department's COPS Office will make \$17.5 million available for a new community policing program to address school safety. This initiative will fund partnerships between law enforcement, schools, and community groups to develop innovative approaches to reduce crime on or near school grounds.

Annual Report on School Safety. In his December 6, 1997 radio address, President Clinton called on the Attorney General and Secretary of Education to issue an annual report that principals, parents, and local officials could use to address their school crime problems. Today, Attorney General Reno and Secretary Riley presented the President with a framework for this report, which will be released at the beginning of every school year. This new report will include: an analysis of all existing national school crime data and an overview of state and local crime reporting; examples of schools and strategies that are successfully reducing school violence, drug use, and class disruption; actions that parents can take locally to combat school crime, including a local safety checklist; and a description of resources available to schools and communities to help create safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.

DSCC MAJORITY TRUST DINNER

DATE: Thursday, March 19, 1998
VENUE: National Museum of Women in the Arts
TIME: 7:00 pm call time for guests

I. PURPOSE

The event will raise funds for the DSCC Majority Trust program.

II. BACKGROUND

Majority Trust members are those donors who either give or raise a minimum of \$20,000 federal or \$50,000 non-federal per year. Participants were asked to give at least \$10,000 federal or \$20,000 non-federal per person to count against their membership with the committee.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House press pool.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7:30 p.m.

- YOU arrive
- YOU participate in photo line.
- Senator Daschle welcomes guests.
- YOU enter the dining room and sit.
- Senator Daschle introduces Senator Kerrey for remarks.
- Senator Kerrey's makes remarks and introduces Senator Torricelli.
- Senator Torricelli introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks.
- YOU work a rope line and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

Friday, March 20, 1998

9:15 AM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
10:00 AM	Meeting with President-Elect Miguel Angel Rodrigues of Costa Rica	Distributed Separately
10:35 AM	Meeting	No Paper
10:40 AM	Meeting	No Paper
11:00 AM	Meeting	No Paper
12:00 PM	NATO Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Background	Tab C
6:15 PM	Remarks to National Newspaper Association	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E To Be Forwarded
6:45 PM	Briefing [McCurry]	No Paper

Friday, March 20, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

*Becoming mostly cloudy with periods of
afternoon rain showers. Winds south to
southeast at 8 to 12 knots, becoming
northwest at 6 to 12 knots late. Low 40 to 45.
High 53 to 58.*

March 19, 1998 (9:01pm)

Friday, March 20, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, March 20, 1998
*Final***

9:00 am-	MEETING
9:15 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15 am-	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
9:30 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30 am-	COMBINED BRIEFING
9:45 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45 am-	BRIEFING
10:00 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty
10:00 am-	MEETING WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT MIGUEL ANGEL
10:20 am	RODRIGUEZ OF COSTA RICA
	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Mack McLarty
	WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
10:25 am-	MEETING
10:30 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:35 am-	MEETING
10:40 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: John Podesta
10:40 am-	MEETING
11:00 am	OVAl OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

March 19, 1998 (9:01pm)

Friday, March 20, 1998

11:00 am-
11:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

11:30 am-
12:00 pm

BRIEFING FOR NATO EVENT
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Samuel Berger

12:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room

12:05 pm-
12:20 pm

MEET AND GREET
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Samuel Berger
CLOSED PRESS

12:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Senator Dan Coats, Senator Carl Levine, Senator Richard Lugar, Senator Patrick Moynihan, Senator Gordon Smith, Senator William Roth, Samuel Berger, Secretary Madeleine Albright, General Hugh Shelton, Major General Sandler (ret), proceeds to the East Room

12:25 pm-
1:25 pm

ADDRESS ON THE NATIONAL INTEREST FOR ENLARGING NATO
EAST ROOM
Remarks: Tony Blinken
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

- Samuel Berger gives brief welcoming remarks and introduces Major General Sandler (ret).
- Major General Sandler (ret) makes remarks and introduces General Hugh Shelton.
- General Hugh Shelton makes brief remarks and introduces Senator William Roth.
- Senator William Roth makes remarks and introduces Secretary Madeleine Albright.

March 19, 1998 (9:01pm)

Friday, March 20, 1998

-- Secretary Madeleine Albright makes remarks and introduces **The President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

1:30 pm-
6:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAl OFFICE

6:00 pm
6:15 pm

BRIEFING FOR NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
RECEPTION
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

6:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the East Room

6:20 pm-
6:45 pm

REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
EAST ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

-- Announcement of **The President**, accompanied by Dalton Wright, President, National Newspaper Association, into the East Room

-- Dalton Wright makes remarks and introduces **The President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks, has the *option* to work a ropeline, and departs.

6:45 pm-
7:45 pm

BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

March 19, 1998 (9:01pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1998

MEETING WITH

98 MAR 19 PM 10:2

FOREIGN POLICY TEAM AND PUBLIC REMARKS ON NATO ENLARGEMENT

DATE: March 20, 1998

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 12:00 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

To set the stage for the Senate's upcoming vote on NATO enlargement ratification and to profile your leadership on this historic initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

Senate floor debate on ratification of NATO enlargement began on March 17; a final vote is expected March 25 or 26. While we believe a solid two-thirds majority will vote in favor, there are a number of Senators that remain undecided or opposed, along with several damaging amendments that we are working to defeat.

Your meeting with your foreign policy team will allow us to brief you on the latest developments in the Senate debate and to discuss prospects for the final vote. A short status report and synopsis of current draft amendments is attached at Tab C.

Your subsequent public remarks in the East Room will provide an opportunity for you to speak to the American people on the eve of this crucial Senate action. Your remarks will call upon the Senate to take a strong positive vote, without crippling amendments, and thus to signal continued American leadership in driving the unification of Europe.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Madeleine Albright
Samuel Berger
Hugh Shelton
Leon Fuerth
Jim Steinberg
Donald Kerrick
Donald Bandler
Jeremy Rosner

For your public remarks in the East Room, you will be joined by your foreign policy team, members of Congress (Coats, Lugar, Roth, Levin, Moynihan, G. Smith, others TBD), and an audience of approximately 150 academics, former political and military leaders, and the European diplomatic corps.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer for Foreign Policy Team meeting.

Open press with no questions for East Room Remarks.

Attachments

Outline of Senate Amendments
East Room Remarks

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL TIMES ARE TENTATIVE

SCENARIO FOR MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE
 FOREIGN POLICY TEAM
 Oval Office
 March 20, 1998

11:55 a.m. Members of Foreign Policy Team gather in Sandy Berger's office for brief review of meeting with the President.

Noon Members of the Foreign Policy Team join the President in the Oval Office. Discussions begin. (Official White House photos/video at top).

Participants

President
 Madeleine Albright
 Samuel Berger
 General Hugh Shelton
 Jim Steinberg
 Don Kerrick
 Leon Fuerth
 Donald Bandler
 Jeremy Rosner

12:12 p.m. Meeting ends. The President, Secretary Albright, Sandy Berger and General Shelton hold briefly in the Oval Office while the other meeting participants exit the Oval Office and proceed to the East Room, where they are escorted to their seats.

12:15 p.m. The President, along with Secretary Albright, Sandy Berger and General Shelton, proceeds down the colonnade to the Blue Room.

12:20 p.m. The President, Secretary Albright, Sandy Berger and General Shelton welcome Major General Roger Sandler (Retired), Reserve Officers' Association, and the members of Congress.

12:30 p.m. Upon being announced, the President, accompanied by Secretary Albright, Sandy Berger, General Shelton, Major General Sandler and the members of Congress, proceeds down the crosshall; the members of Congress are escorted to their seats while the President and other speakers take their places on stage in the East Room.

(Program outline being provided by the Social Office.)

DRAFT

98 MAR 19 9:10:51

3/19/98 9:30 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT NATO RATIFICATION RALLY
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 20, 1998**

Secretary Albright; General Shelton; General Sandler; National Security Adviser Berger; ladies and gentlemen: welcome to the White House. I especially want to thank the members of the United States Senate who are with us today: Senator Roth -- the chairman of the NATO Senate Observer Group; Senator Moynihan; Senator [Gordon] Smith; Senator Levin; Senator Coats; and Senator Lugar. Your leadership and that of Senator Helms and Senator Biden, has made the debate over NATO enlargement a model of bipartisan dialogue -- and action. The Senate had held more than a dozen hearings on this matter. And I was very gratified this month when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 16 - 2 in support of enlargement.

In the coming days, the full Senate will act on a matter of supreme importance to our nation's security: the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I have spoken to this issue many times since I first proposed NATO enlargement four years ago. Now that a final decision is at hand, I want the American people to focus on the opportunity before us. For this is one of those rare moments when we have it within our power literally to shape the future -- to make it safer and more secure than the past.

When President Truman signed the North Atlantic Treaty 49 years ago next month, he expressed the goal of its founders in simple but powerful words: "to preserve their present peaceful situation and to protect it in the future." Over the past half century, NATO has lived up to that aspiration -- and then some. Through NATO, Western Europe became a source of stability instead of hostility. Democracy took permanent root in countries where fascism once ruled.

I came to office convinced that NATO must remain the bedrock of Trans-Atlantic security. I also believed that NATO could do for Europe's East what it did for Europe's West -- protect new democracies against aggression ... prevent a return to local rivalries ... and create the conditions in which prosperity can flourish. On my first trip to Europe for the NATO Summit in January 1994, the United States took the lead in proposing a new NATO for a new era. First, by strengthening our alliance to preserve its core mission of self-defense, while also preparing to take on the new challenges to our security and Europe's stability. Second, by reaching out to new partners and taking in new members from among Europe's emerging democracies. Third, by forging a strong and cooperative relationship between NATO and Russia.

Over the past four years -- persistently and pragmatically -- we have put that strategy into place. NATO has shifted to smaller, more flexible forces prepared to provide for our defense, but also trained and equipped for other contingencies. Yet its military power remains so unquestioned that it was the only force capable of stopping the fighting in Bosnia. NATO signed the Founding Act with Moscow -- joining Russia and history's most successful alliance in common cause for a peaceful, democratic and undivided Europe. We signed a Charter to build cooperation between NATO and Ukraine. We created the Partnership for Peace as a path to full NATO membership for some and a strong and lasting link to the alliance for others -- today it has more than three dozen members. And now, we are on the threshold of bringing new members into NATO.

DRAFT

The Alliance's enlargement will make America safer by making NATO stronger -- adding new forces and new allies that can share our security burdens. Let me be very clear: NATO's core mission will remain the collective defense of the territory of its members. The addition of new members will not change that mission -- it will enhance it. But these new members also will help NATO meet new challenges to our security. In Bosnia, for example, Polish, Czech and Hungarian soldiers serve alongside our own with skill and professionalism. Remember -- one of the largest single operational deployments of American troops in Europe since World War II was staged from a base in Taszar, Hungary. It simply would not have happened as swiftly, smoothly or safely without the help of Hungary.

The accession of these three countries also will help make Europe more stable. Already, the prospect of membership has encouraged countries throughout the region to accelerate reforms, resolve disputes, and improve cooperation. And adding these states to NATO -- combined with other efforts to reach out to all of the region's new democracies -- will help to erase the Cold War's artificial dividing line that scarred Europe for fifty years.

Let me also repeat what I have said before -- and what all our NATO allies have committed to: NATO's first new members should not be its last. Keeping NATO's door open to all of Europe's emerging democracies will help ensure that enlargement benefits the security of the entire region, not just these first three new members.

At last summer's summit in Madrid, NATO agreed to examine the process of enlargement at our next summit in 1999. Neither NATO nor my Administration has made any decisions or commitments about when the next invitations for membership should be extended, or to whom. I consulted broadly with Congress on decisions about the admission of these first three countries. I pledge to do the same before any decisions are made in the future. And of course, any new members will require the advice and consent of the Senate.

For these reasons, I strongly urge the Senate to reject any effort to mandate a pause on the process of enlargement. Such a mandate is unnecessary and unwise. It would reduce our own country's flexibility and leverage, fracture NATO's open door consensus, undermine further reforms, and draw a new and potentially destabilizing dividing line in Europe.

There are other steps we must take to prevent that dividing line from reemerging. We must continue to strengthen the Partnership for Peace with our many friends in Europe. We need to give practical expression to the agreements NATO signed with Russia and Ukraine -- turning their words into concrete cooperation. With Russia and other countries, we must continue to reduce our nuclear stockpiles, combat the dangers of proliferation, and lower conventional arms ceilings across Europe. And all of us together must help the Bosnian people finish the job of bringing a lasting peace to their country.

But the biggest step we can take is to finish what America started by welcoming Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic into our alliance -- making NATO stronger, Europe safer and America more secure. NATO is an enduring alliance. It defends enduring American interests. Next week's Senate vote will have enduring consequences. For the first time in history, we can bring Europe together not by the force of arms, but by the possibilities of peace. That is the promise of this moment. Let us seize it.

NATO Enlargement Ratification: Status Report

Senators Voting No

Ashcroft
Bumpers
Craig
Harkin
Inhofe 10
Kempthorne
Moynihan
R. Smith
Warner
Wellstone

Senators Leaning No

Conrad
Dorgan 3
Jeffords

Undecided

Baucus
Bingaman
Byrd
Campbell
Hollings
Hutchison 12
Leahy
Murray
Reed
Stevens
Thompson
Torricelli
Wyden

Key Draft Amendments

Warner -- Mandated Pause: Seeks to prohibit any additional invitations to membership for a period of three years. **Administration has strongly opposed**, on grounds that it would undermine Open Door policy, and restrict American flexibility.

Ashcroft -- Peacekeeping: Seeks to restrict Alliance flexibility to undertake peacekeeping and prohibit any revision of NATO's strategic concept that would identify peacekeeping as an appropriate mission for the Alliance. **Administration has strongly opposed**, on grounds that it attempts to reinterpret provisions of NATO Treaty.

Moynihan -- EU Linkage: Defers ratification and requires states to become members of the EU before becoming members of NATO. **Administration has strongly opposed**, on grounds that it cedes to EU decisions on our security and would delay any integration of CEE states well into next century, slowing reforms and risking instability.

Stevens -- Burdensharing: Reduces the percentage of U.S. contribution to NATO's common-funded budgets from the current level of 25 percent down to 20 percent. **Administration has strongly opposed**, on grounds that reduction would place us below other allies (Germany), would erode leadership position within Alliance, and would undermine efforts to promote equitable burdensharing throughout Alliance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1998

REMARKS TO NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

DATE: March 20, 1998
LOCATION: East Room, White House
TIME: 6:20 pm
FROM: Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for you to reach over 300 print reporters and publishers representing approximately 4,000 community newspapers nationwide.

II. BACKGROUND

You have hosted this annual reception for the National Newspaper Association's (NNA) annual convention four times during your administration. The reporters greatly anticipate this event and typically report extensively on your remarks.

The NNA is the oldest and largest newspaper association in the country, representing one-third of the nation's dailies and nearly all weeklies. Over 180 million people read these newspapers every week. This year marks the 125th anniversary of NNA chapter in 3 states: Arkansas, North Carolina, and Nebraska. The head of the Arkansan delegation is Charlotte Schexnayder, the publisher of the *Dumas Clarion*. In 1995, Charlotte stayed at the White House the night before the reception.

This year's NNA officers include:

Dalton Wright of Lebanon [MO] Publishing, President

Lockwood Phillips of Carteret County News-Times [NC], Vice President

Dan Phillips of The Oxford Eagle [MS], Treasurer

Kenneth Allen, Executive Vice President and CEO

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

More than 300 guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

The remarks are on the record, but the White House Press Corps will not attend.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will be announced into the East Room, accompanied by Dalton Wright, President of the National Newspaper Association. Dalton will deliver brief remarks and introduce you. After your remarks, you have the option of working a ropeline before departing.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

THE REMARKS
FOR THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

Saturday, March 21, 1998

9:00 AM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
10:06 AM	Live Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
10:30 AM	Taped Radio Actuality	Tab C
	- Scripts	Tab D
11:15 AM	Photo Opportunity	No Paper
12:00 PM	Life Satellite Feed to the PEW Charitable Trust	Tab E
	- Remarks	Tab F
	- List of 10 Citizens Presenting Statements	Tab G To Be Forwarded
12:20 PM	Video Taping	Tab H
	- Script	Tab I
12:30 PM	Photo Opportunity with <i>Esquire</i> Magazine	Tab J
	- Background	Tab K
6:00 PM	Briefing [McCurry]	No Paper
7:00 PM	Gridiron Dinner	Tab L
	- Remarks	Tab M To Be Forwarded

202-456-2823

Saturday, March 21, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1998

REVISED Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

March 20, 1998 (9:12pm)

Saturday, March 21, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, March 21, 1998
*REVISED Final***

9:00 am- (T) **BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL**
9:30 am **OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

9:45 am- **BRIEFING**
10:00 am **OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

10:06 am- **LIVE RADIO ADDRESS**
11:05 am **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

**Note: Following the live radio address, The President will tape
three radio actualities for the Africa Trip.**

11:15 am- **PHOTO OPPORTUNITY**
11:20 am **OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Room 459, Old Executive Office
Building

11:40 am- **BRIEFING FOR THE SATELLITE FEED**
11:55 am **ROOM 459**
Old Executive Office Building
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Gene Sperling

March 20, 1998 (9:13pm)

Saturday, March 21, 1998

12:00 pm-
12:20 pm

**LIVE SATELLITE FEED TO THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUST
ROOM 459**

Old Executive Office Building

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Gene Sperling

CLOSED PRESS

Note: This is a live satellite to ten cities across the United States.
There is a pre-program - total on-air time is 18 minutes.

- Susan Rook, Pew President, makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** welcomes each city.
- Each city delivers a brief message to the President (10 in total).
- **The President** makes closing remarks.

12:20 pm-
12:25 pm

VIDEO TAPING

ROOM 459

Old Executive Office Building

Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Brenda Anders

- *A Video Honoring Senator Dale and Betty Bumpers for the Arkansas State Chapter of the March of Dimes Citizen of the Year Dinner*

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn/Cabinet Room

12:30 pm-
12:45 pm

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH ESQUIRE MAGAZINE

SOUTH LAWN [RAIN SITE: CABINET ROOM]

Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Paul Begala

Note: Set-up for the photo opportunity will begin at 11:00 a.m.

12:45 pm-
6:00 pm

DOWN

Note: The attire for the Gridiron dinner is White Tie and Tails.

March 20, 1998 (9:09pm)

Saturday, March 21, 1998

6:00 pm-

BRIEFING

6:40 pm

MAP ROOM

Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

6:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart The White House via motorcade en route Capitol Hilton
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Capitol Hilton

Greeters: Bob Novak, President, Gridiron Club
Mrs. Novak
Frank Otero, General Manager, Capitol Hilton

7:00 pm-

GRIDIRON DINNER

11:00 pm

CONTINENTAL ROOM

Capitol Hilton

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg/ Anthony Bernal

CLOSED PRESS

- *Music in the Air/Speech in the Dark.*
- Introduction, U.S. Marine Band
- Fanfare: Opener
- Fanfare: Guest Skit
- First Course is served.
- Inauguration/Initiation
- Main course is served.
- Republican Skit.
- Response by Speaker Newt Gingrich.

March 20, 1998 (9:09pm)

Saturday, March 21, 1998

- Dessert is served.
- Democratic Skit.
- Response by Erskine Bowles, Chief of Staff, The White House
- Champagne is served.
- Closer.
- Toast to the President
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** and The First Lady depart.

11:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and The First Lady depart Capitol Hilton via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

March 20, 1998 (9:09pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 MAR 20 PM4:07

March 20, 1998

LIVE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will discuss Social Security and how it will continue to serve the American people well into the next century. You will also challenge all Americans --of every age and generation --to take part in a crucial, national effort to strengthen Social Security for the 21st Century.

II. BACKGROUND

Last month, you sent to Congress the first balanced budget in a generation. America can now look forward to \$1 trillion in surpluses over the next ten years and in your State of the Union, you said that we must not spend a penny of this surplus until we have found a way to save Social Security first.

Later on Saturday, you will also be discussing the future of Social Security with 1,200 Americans in a satellite teleconference sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trust.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing (9:45-10:00 am)
The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Gene Sperling
June Shih

Radio Address (10:06 am)
The President
Megan Moloney
Rebecca Cameron
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Staff
White House Television (WHTV)
White House photographer
Approx. 75 guests (see attached for list)

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

The ABC, AP, C-CPAN, CBS, NBC/Mutual/Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio and Standard News networks will carry the address in its entirety to their thousands of stations across the country this Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

PRESS NOTE: Still photographers will be escorted into the Oval following the conclusion of the address for a brief photo session.

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

Briefing
Deliver Radio Address
Greet Guests

VI. **REMARKS**

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY
MARCH 21, 1998**

Good Morning. Today, I want to talk about Social Security and how all of us can ensure this great achievement of the 20th Century continues to serve our people well into the 21st.

These are good times for America. We have 15 million new jobs...the lowest unemployment in 24 years...the lowest core inflation in 30 years...the highest homeownership in history. Over the past five years, we've reduced the size of government and nearly eliminated the budget deficit -- even as we've expanded opportunities for education, strengthened our families and invested in our people.

But this is no time to rest; it is a time to build. Last month, I sent to Congress the first balanced budget in a generation. Instead of deficits, America can now look forward to \$1 trillion in surpluses over the next ten years. But as I said in my State of the Union address, we must not spend a penny of this surplus until we have saved Social Security first.

For 60 years, Social Security has meant more than an ID number on a tax form; more than a monthly check in the mail. Social Security reflects our deepest values -- our respect for our parents and our belief that all Americans deserve to retire with dignity.

Social Security has changed the face of America. At the beginning of this century, to be old meant to be poor. As President Roosevelt put it in his day, "The aged worn-out worker, after a life of ceaseless effort and useful productivity must look forward in his declining years to a poorhouse." Even in 1959, more than a third of all seniors were poor. Today, thanks to Social Security, that number has dropped to 11 percent. But without Social Security, even in these times of prosperity, half our elderly would live in poverty.

If we do not act, the Social Security trust fund will be depleted by the year 2029 -- and payroll contributions will only cover 75 percent of benefits. We must not break this solemn compact between generations. We must honor our duty to our parents and to our children. If we act soon -- and responsibly -- we can strengthen Social Security in ways that won't unfairly burden any generation: retirees, the baby boomers, their children. So I challenge my generation to act now to protect our children and ensure that social security will be there for them after a lifetime of hard work. And I challenge young people to do their part, to get involved in this national effort to strengthen Social Security for the 21st Century.

I am pleased that so many Americans are already taking steps to meet this challenge. Later today, I'll be discussing the future of Social Security with 1,200 Americans in a satellite meeting sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trusts. In the coming months, the Vice-President and I will attend a series of nonpartisan forums that will help us reach a national consensus on how to go forward. And in December, I will convene a White House Conference on Social Security so that by 1999, we can craft historic, bipartisan legislation to save Social Security.

In the darkest days of the Great Depression -- Americans had the courage and vision to commit to a daring plan whose full impact would not be known for a generation. Today, in the midst of these prosperous times, we must strengthen that commitment for generations to come. Thanks for listening.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1998

'98 MAR 20 PM4:5

TAPED RADIO ACTUALITY

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:30 am
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

To record actualities for The White House Press Office Radio Actuality line in order to provide sound during your historic trip to Africa.

II. BACKGROUND

In anticipation of your trip to Africa, an actuality will be made available on several topics one-day prior and the day of your visit for use by radio stations and networks in their local newscasts.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Megan Moloney
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television(WHTV)
White House photographer

IV. PRESS PLAN

The White House Press Office Radio Actuality line is available to radio stations and networks throughout the country. Stations will be notified by fax and e-mail that the actuality is available.

V. REMARKS

To be forwarded by NSC Speechwriting

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
AFRICA TRIP RADIO ACTUALITIES
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 21, 1998**

Uganda (Monday, March 23)

After visiting Ghana, the second stop on my trip to Africa is Uganda. Once a brutal dictatorship, today Uganda has broad participation in civic affairs, remarkable economic growth, and a strong commitment to educating all its children. Then I will travel to Rwanda to meet with survivors of the genocide that occurred there in 1994 and to pledge our best efforts to build a future without fear. I will reaffirm America's determination to stand with the people of Rwanda as they seek to bring to justice those who committed these terrible crimes -- and as they work to rebuild their nation.

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
AFRICA TRIP RADIO ACTUALITIES
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 21, 1998**

South Africa (Thursday, March 26)

I have traveled to South Africa, where the people, under President Nelson Mandela, are building a prosperous, democratic, multi-racial society. I will glimpse South Africa's past, as I journey with President Mandela to Robben Island, where he was imprisoned by the apartheid regime. And I will meet with young people to discuss South Africa's future. We will also dedicate a new trade center named for the late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, who traveled the globe -- including five trips to Africa -- to promote the idea that American businesses can thrive by increasing trade and investment with developing countries.

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
AFRICA TRIP RADIO ACTUALITIES
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 21, 1998**

Botswana (Saturday, March 28)

Following my visit to South Africa and President Nelson Mandela, I am going to Botswana, a nation that highlights the powerful connection between political freedom and economic growth. One of the oldest continuous democracies on the African continent, Botswana is also one of Africa's most prosperous nations. While there, I will have the opportunity to encounter some of Africa's famed wildlife. I will also meet with African experts to discuss the important environmental challenges we face together -- such as global warming, toxic pollution, and threats to species -- so we can continue the search for solutions.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1998

REMARKS VIA SATELLITE TO THE
AMERICANS DISCUSS SOCIAL SECURITY TELECONFERENCE

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: OEOB, Room 459
TIME: 12:00 - 12:20 PM
FROM: Maria Echaveste
Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To continue your national discussion on Social Security by engaging in a dialogue on the future of Social Security with Americans from across the country.

II. BACKGROUND

You are delivering LIVE remarks via satellite to the Americans Discuss Social Security teleconference, which is a 10 city forum linking 1,200 people in Albuquerque, Boise, Boston, Winston-Salem, Denver, Detroit, Lexington, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Tallahassee. Approximately 120 citizens will participate in each city. The teleconference is sponsored by The Pew Charitable Trusts, which is engaging Americans in a debate about the future of Social Security.

The purpose of this event is to continue to elevate the Social Security discussion over the coming year, not to advance any specific proposal. It would therefore be premature to comment in detail about the pros or cons of a specific approach during this conference.

The citizens have been selected according to age, income, gender and ethnicity to reflect the demographics of their particular city. Pew has mailed each participating citizen background information on Social Security, including a Presidential letter and your speech last month at Georgetown. The citizens will first meet on Friday night in their respective cities to listen to presentations, engage in small-group discussions about the future of Social Security, and craft a message that they will deliver to you on Saturday.

There will be two-way audio and video. The audience will see you on monitors at each site. Susan Rook, the program moderator, will open the event and introduce Pew President Rebecca Rimel. You will then deliver 2 minutes of opening remarks highlighting the challenge ahead and welcoming input from citizens. Then, a citizen from each of the 10 sites delivers a message from their city to Washington. You will then have 8 minutes to respond. A teleprompter will be provided for your remarks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief (OEOB Room 459 - 11:40 AM)

Gene Sperling

Ann Lewis

Peter Orszag

Jake Siewert

Bill White

Event

Susan Rook

Moderator

Rebecca Rimel

President and CEO of The Pew Charitable Trusts

10 Citizens

Representing each city.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o You proceed to OEOB room 459. (Make-up)
- o LIVE program begins with an identification by Pew and visuals from each city.
- o Moderator Susan Rook opens forum and introduces Rebecca Rimel.
- o Rebecca Rimel makes remarks.
- o Susan Rook introduces you.
- o You deliver welcoming remarks and invite input from citizens.
- o Susan Rook opens citizen presentations and invites one citizen from each of the 10 cities to deliver a 30 second message to you.
- o After the citizen statements, you respond.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech writing.

Attachments

Teleconference Production Timeline

List of 10 Citizen Presenting Statements

**Americans Discuss Social Security Teleconference
Production Timeline
Saturday, March 21, 1998 (12:00 PM LIVE)**

0	Countdown	:30		
1	Pew ID	:10	"The following event is presented..."	Announcer
2	Animated Graphics	:40	Still views of each city	
3	Scene-setter	:40	Overview of forum; intros Pew President Rebecca Rimel	Susan Rook
4	Pew President	1:30	Pew vision; non-partisan Unique role of ADSS	Rebecca Rimel
5	Introduction	:30	Introduces President	Susan Rook
6	Welcome	2:00	President welcomes cities -- invites input from citizens -- thanks Pew, Rimel	POTUS
7	Introduction	1:00	Frames citizen presentations	Rook
8	Citizen Statements	3:30	Each city delivers message to POTUS	10 citizens
9	President	8:00	President responds to sites	POTUS

Note: Total on-air time is 18 minutes.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
SATELLITE ADDRESS TO PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS'
"AMERICANS DISCUSS SOCIAL SECURITY"
MARCH 21, 1998

Thank you Rebecca Rimel [RYE-mel]. I'm delighted to join you for this important discussion on Social Security -- and how we can ensure that one of the greatest achievements of this century continues to serve our people well into the next. Before I begin, I want to tell you about my upcoming visit to Africa. Tomorrow, I will embark on the most extensive trip ever taken to that continent by an American President. I hope to introduce Americans to a new and exciting Africa -- a place where democracy and free markets are taking hold. I invite you to follow my travels closely.

These are good times for America. We have 15 million new jobs...the lowest unemployment in 24 years...the lowest core inflation in 30 years...the highest homeownership in history. Last month, I presented the first balanced budget in a generation. We can now look forward to \$1 trillion in surpluses over the next decade. But we must not spend a penny of this surplus until we have found a way to save Social Security first.

I am pleased by the strong support the American people have shown for meeting this challenge. And I thank the Pew Charitable Trusts for leading the way. For 60 years, Social Security has meant more than a monthly check in the mail. Social Security reflects our deepest values -- our respect for our parents and our belief that all Americans deserve to retire with dignity.

We must not break this solemn compact between generations. Strengthening Social Security is a job for all Americans. If we act soon -- and responsibly -- we can strengthen Social Security in ways that won't unfairly burden any generation: retirees, the baby boomers, their children. So I challenge my generation to act now to protect our children and ensure that social security will be there for them after a lifetime of hard work. And I challenge young people to do their part, to get involved in this national effort to strengthen Social Security for the 21st Century.

In the coming months, the Vice-President and I will attend a series of nonpartisan forums to help us reach a national consensus on how to go forward. And in December, I will convene a White House Conference on Social Security so that by 1999, we can craft historic, bipartisan legislation to save Social Security.

In the darkest days of the Great Depression -- Americans had the courage to commit to a daring plan whose impact would not be known for a generation. So in the midst of these prosperous times, we must strengthen that commitment for generations to come. I look forward to hearing your comments and I thank you again for coming together to discuss this vital issue.

Americans Discuss Social Security Teleconference

LIST OF CITIZENS PRESENTING STATEMENTS

(LIST WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SATURDAY MORNING)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1998

VIDEO TAPING FOR THE MARCH OF DIMES
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR DINNER

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: Video Studio (OEOB 459)
TIME: 12:20 p.m.-12:25 p.m.
FROM: Brenda Anders

I. PURPOSE

To pay tribute to Senator and Mrs. Bumpers.

II. BACKGROUND

The Arkansas State Chapter of the March of Dimes is honoring Senator Dale and Mrs. Betty Bumpers at their 22nd annual Citizen of the Year dinner. The dinner will pay tribute to the Bumpers' depth of service and commitment to children. Your message, a surprise to the Bumpers', will be introduced by Dr. Harry Ward of the University of Arkansas Medical Center. Over 400 people will attend the dinner, held at the Excelsior Hotel in Little Rock on Saturday, March 28, 1998.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Brenda Anders
Technical Personnel (5)

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be press at the dinner when the video is aired.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Make-up/Briefing
Tape Video Message

VI. REMARKS

A teleprompter will be provided.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEO SCRIPT FOR DALE & BETTY BUMPERS**

Good evening. I'm very happy to help honor my friends Betty and Dale Bumpers as the March of Dimes' Arkansas Citizens of the Year. It is an award they well deserve, for they have done so much on behalf of mothers and children in Arkansas, across the country, and around the world. Today, a record number of children are safe from a host of deadly diseases because of Dale and Betty's leadership. In fact, Betty was the first person to help me understand the urgent need for more widespread childhood immunization. She has been an enormous inspiration to my efforts to ensure that all of our children are immunized against disease.

And we all know that Dale has been a champion of these issues in the Senate. Because of his legislation, and because of Betty's activism, children born today will grow up healthy and strong, prepared to lead a nation that's healthy and strong. The Bumpers have been great mentors to Hillary and me, and we will always be grateful. Congratulations, Betty and Dale. No one is more deserving of this high honor you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1998

ESQUIRE PHOTO SHOOT WITH HARRY BENSON

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: South Lawn
[rain site: Cabinet Room]
TIME: 1:20 - 1:35 p.m.
FROM: Paul Begala
Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

To pose for a photo with your brother, Roger, and nephew, Tyler, for an *Esquire* magazine feature on brothers.

II. BACKGROUND

The June issue of *Esquire* will include a combination of photographic and journalistic essays on the importance of relationships between brothers. *Esquire* hopes to produce photographs which capture the essential bond between the brothers featured. Others who will be photographed with their brothers include the Dalai Lama, Spike Lee, Martin Scorese, Albert Brooks, James Garner, the sons of Robert F. Kennedy, the sons of Martin Luther King Jr., as well as other prominent actors, athletes, musicians, artists, and ordinary working men.

The issue's articles and essays about brothers will be written independently of the photographs, and will focus on the writer's relationships with their own brothers. Contributors will include prominent writers such as John Edgar Weidman, Tom Junod, and David Sedaris, as well as new and emerging writers.

You, Roger and Tyler will be photographed by Harry Benson, who recently published, "First Families: An Intimate Portrait From the Kennedys to the Clintons." Mr. Benson is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to the U.S. with the Beatles in 1964. He has been named Photographer Of The Year twice by the National Press Photographers Association, and his work, which has appeared in *Life*, *Vanity Fair*, *Esquire*, and *Paris Match*, is in the permanent collection of the National Portrait Gallery. Photos from Mr. Benson's "First Families" will tour the presidential libraries through 2000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President, Roger Clinton, Tyler Clinton
Amy Weiss Tobe
Harry Benson, photographer: *Esquire*
Jonathan Delano, photographer's assistant: *Esquire*

IV. PRESS PLAN

The rights to the photographs belong to *Esquire Magazine*.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Benson will meet you, Roger and Tyler either on the South Lawn, or in the Cabinet Room at 1:20 p.m. If the weather is good, the photos will be taken on the South Lawn. If not, they will be taken in the Cabinet Room. The shoot, which will last ten minutes, should be completed by 1:45 p.m.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Bio on Harry Benson
List of Mr. Benson's Exhibitions

Harry Benson
181 East 73rd Street Apt. #18A
New York, N. Y. 10021
212-249-0284

A native of Glasgow, Scotland, Harry Benson came to America with the Beatles in 1964. He began working for Life Magazine in 1967 and today his photographs appear in Life, Vanity Fair, G.Q., Esquire, Paris Match, among others.

He has been named PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR twice by NPPA (National Press Photographers Association/U. of Missouri School of Journalism). He has won the Leica Medal of Excellence twice; an Overseas Press Club award, and his work is in the permanent collection of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. One man shows include: National Portrait Gallery; British Museum of Photography; Royal Museum of Scotland; Tucson Museum of Art; Christie's New York and London.

Books include: Harry Benson on Photojournalism; Harry Benson's People, and The Beatles In the Beginning.

His newest book FIRST FAMILIES: AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT FROM THE KENNEDYS TO THE CLINTONS (BULLFINCH) was published in 1997 and an exhibition of photographs will tour the presidential libraries through the year 2000, sponsored by the NEWSEUM, and The Freedom Forum.

Harry was named Photographer of the Year 1996 by MPDA. An exhibition of Harry's presidential photographs was at the Photography Festival at Arles France (summer 1997) at the Abbaye de Montmajour.

A new book THE BEATLES NOW AND THEN will be published in the fall of 1998 by Rizzoli.

Harry lives in New York with his wife, Gigi, and two daughters.

"First Families: An Intimate Portrait From the Kennedys to the Clintons" provides a unique glimpse into the White House and the private lives of our presidents and their families. For more than 30 years, Harry Benson has been photographing first families, capturing some of their most intimate moments. In addition to having his photographs appear in *LIFE*, *Vanity Fair*, *People*, *Paris Match* and other publications, Benson has twice been named NPPA Magazine Photographer of the Year, twice received the Leica Medal of Excellence and has won the Overseas Press Club Madeline Dane Ross Award.

The exhibit will be on display at the Newseum from July 23 through October 12, 1997 and at Newseum/NY, 580 Madison Avenue, New York City, from November 6, 1997 through February 7, 1998.

181 East 73rd Street # 18A
New York, N. Y. 10021

212-249-0284

fax 212 249 5738

ONE MAN PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITIONS INCLUDE:

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SMITHSONIAN, WASHINGTON D.C. (PERMANENT COLLECTION)
ROYAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH
BRITISH MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY, BRADFORD, ENGLAND
TUCSON MUSEUM OF ART
CHRISTIE'S, NEW YORK, LONDON, AND GLASGOW
LIGHT GALLERY, NEW YORK
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO LIBRARY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
CARPENTER CENTER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SOUTHWEST CRAFT CENTER, SAN ANTONIO
WESTERN STATES MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY, SANTA BARBARA
ART CENTER COLLEGE OF DESIGN, LOS ANGELES
SOHO INTERNATIONAL ART CENTER, NEW YORK
ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES, LOS ANGELES
NEWSEUM, ALEXANDRIA, VA., NEW YORK CITY, SAN FRANCISCO
RAY HAWKINS GALLERY, LOS ANGELES, CA.
ABBAYE DE MONTMAJOUR, ARLES, FRANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1998 MAR 20 PM 5:02

March 20, 1998

GRIDIRON DINNER

DATE: March 21, 1998
LOCATION: Capitol Hilton
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
FROM: Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for you to address members of the press in a social environment and participate in this Washington tradition.

II. BACKGROUND

Every President since Benjamin Harrison, with the exception of Grover Cleveland, has attended this annual dinner since the first dinner in 1885. It is the oldest and most prestigious press dinner in Washington. The Gridiron Club is a group of 60 newspaper and wire journalists who work in the Washington area, and associate members who have retired, moved, or left the news profession. The press corps appreciates your continued involvement in this tradition and looks forward to your remarks.

Bob Novak, syndicated columnist who works out of the *Chicago Sun Times* and host of *Evans & Novak* columnist is the current president of the Gridiron.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

More than 600 guests and members including press, members of Congress, and Administration officials.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is off-the-record, but the audience is primarily press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Speech in the Dark
- U.S. Marine Corps Band
- Guest skit
- Inauguration and initiation
- Republican skit
- Remarks by Speaker Gingrich
- Democratic skit
- Remarks by Erskine Bowles
- The Closer
- Toast to YOU
- YOU make remarks
- Everyone sings Auld Lang Syne
- YOU depart

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

THE REMARKS
FOR THE GRIDIRON DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED