

Friday, June 19, 1998

8:45 AM	Photo-Op and Drop-By Tour with Senator Biden's Son and Members of the Jefferson Society of Delaware	Tab A
9:20 AM	Drop-By/Brief Remarks to the French-American Business Council	Tab B
	- Talking Points	Tab C
	- Participants/Agenda	Tab D
10:00 AM	Economic Team Meeting	Tab E
	<u>Press Roundtables</u>	
2:45 PM	- Chinese Press	Tab F
	- Points for Chinese Journalists	Tab G
3:50 PM and 4:30 PM	- American Journalists	Tab H
	- Points for American Journalists	Tab I
	- General China Q's & A's	Tab J
5:40 PM	Satellite to U.S. Conference of Mayors	Tab K
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6:30 PM	Press Picnic	Tab O

98 JUN 19 10:49:39

Friday, June 19, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

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LAURA SCHWARTZ

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly to mostly cloudy with a chance for isolated afternoon and evening thunderstorms. Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 67 to 72. High 85 to 90.

June 18, 1998 (8:21pm)

Friday, June 19, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, June 19, 1998
*Final Schedule***

Note: The National Security briefing will be on paper.

8:45 am-
8:55 am-
**PHOTO-OP WITH SENATOR BIDEN'S SON AND MEMBERS
OF THE JEFFERSON SOCIETY OF DELAWARE
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**

Note: Hunter Biden, son of Senator Joe Biden, will be leading this group on a tour of The White House.

9:00 am-
9:05 am
**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles**

9:05 am-
9:15 am
**BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles , Samuel Berger**

9:15 am
THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Old Executive Office Building

Greeter: Felix Rohatyn, United States Ambassador to France

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9:20 am-
9:40 am

**DROP-BY/BRIEF REMARKS TO THE FRENCH-AMERICAN
BUSINESS COUNCIL**
INDIAN TREATY ROOM
Old Executive Office Building
Remarks: Antony Blinken
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 46 guests in attendance.

Note: Prime Minister Jospin is scheduled to meet with this group immediately following the President at 9:45 am.

- The President, Felix Rohatyn, US Ambassador to France, and Erskine Bowles enter the room and greet guests around the table before proceeding to the lectern.
- Ambassador Felix Rohatyn makes welcoming remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes brief remarks and departs.

9:45 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Oval Office

9:55 am-
10:00 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

10:00 am-
11:00 am

ECONOMIC TEAM MEETING
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
CLOSED PRESS

11:00 am-
2:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

2:00 pm-
2:45 pm

BRIEFING FOR INTERVIEWS
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Samuel Berger

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2:45 pm-
3:40 pm

CHINESE PRESS ROUNDTABLE
ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Samuel Berger

**Note: This interview will include radio, television, and print media.
No translation necessary.**

3:50 pm-
4:20 pm

ROUNDTABLE #2
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Samuel Berger
Interviewers: Jim Mann, *Los Angeles Times*
Dina Temple-Raston, *Bloomberg Business News*
Rick Dunham, *Business Week*

4:30 pm-
5:00 pm

ROUNDTABLE #3
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Samuel Berger
Interviewers: Tom Mattesky, *CBS News*
Bob Deans, *Cox Newspapers*
David Westphal, *McClatchy Newspapers*

5:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Old Executive Office Building

5:20 pm-
5:40 pm

BRIEFING
ROOM 459
Old Executive Office Building
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

5:40 pm-
6:05 pm

SATELLITE TO U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS MEETING
ROOM 459
Old Executive Office Building
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Brenda Anders

Note: The satellite time will expire at 6:15 pm.

- Mayor Paul Helmke announces that the President is joining the conference.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President answers a question from Mayor Tom Menino on the Millennium.
- The President answers question from Mayor Richard Daley (T) on Education.

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— The President answers question from Mayor Lee Clancey (T) on School Violence.

— Mayor Paul Helmke will thank the President and end the conversation.

6:20 pm-
6:25 pm

BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Capricia Marshall

6:25 pm-
6:30 pm

MEET AND GREET
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

6:30 pm-

PRESS PICNIC
SOUTH LAWN PAVILION
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

— The President and the First Lady are announced from the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed to stage in Pavilion.

— The First Lady makes welcoming remarks and introduces the President.

— The President makes remarks.

— Upon conclusion of remarks, the President and the First Lady have the option to mix and mingle or depart.

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

June 18, 1998 (8:21pm)

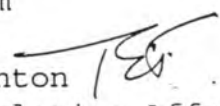
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1998

98 JUN 19 10:30

PHOTOGRAPH WITH HUNTER BIDEN AND THE JEFFERSON SOCIETY

DATE: June 19, 1998
LOCATION: Diplomatic Room
TIME: 8:45 AM
FROM: Tracey E. Thornton 
Office of Legislative Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To take a photograph with members of the Jefferson Society.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Biden's (D-DE) son, Hunter Biden, founded the Jefferson Society in order to give young professionals a voice in the political process. The Jefferson society is a new membership organization for young professionals, business and community leaders in Delaware who are interested in politics and public policy. The Society seeks to provide unique and engaging opportunities for social and intellectual dialogue with political, business and cultural leaders.

Senator Biden, who is not participating in the tour, has been a strong supporter of the Administration, especially in the areas of crime and international relations. On Thursday, June 18, Senator Biden spoke on the floor of the Senate asking his colleagues to temporarily refrain from publicly criticizing U.S. foreign policy towards China or offering legislation that serves to criticize China while you are traveling. The Senator made a personal plea to the Senate to support your trip as a courtesy to the office of the Presidency. Senator Biden also stated that he is sending a letter to the Senate expressing these sentiments.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Hunter Biden and Chris Coons, co-founders of the Jefferson Society, and 20 fellow-members of the Society.

IV.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The group will take a tour of the White House from 8:00 AM to 8:35 AM. They will then gather in the Diplomatic Room for the photograph.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1998

DROP BY WITH
FRENCH AMERICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

DATE: June 19, 1998

LOCATION: Indian Treaty Room, OEOB

TIME: 9:20 AM

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. OBJECTIVES

- Express support for inaugural session of this private sector effort to enhance corporate dialogue and expand economic cooperation.
- Encourage exploration of creative solutions to transatlantic trade and investment problems that make business sense.
- Note that U.S. and EU made important progress in London to resolve differences over sanctions.

II. CONTEXT

The French American Business Council (FABC) is a private bilateral forum of leading business leaders in the United States and France, launched at the suggestion of Felix Rohatyn. Its purpose is to serve as a locus for private sector dialogue on the economic transformations taking place throughout the global economy and to strengthen bilateral business ties.

Our economic relationship with Europe remains strong and vibrant. Two-way trade between the United States and Europe in merchandise alone totals over \$295 billion annually. U.S. companies in Europe employ almost 3.5 million people, while European companies in the United States employ about 3.4 million people.

Between the United States and France, annual two-way trade in goods and services tops over \$52 billion. American companies employ over 400,000 French workers, while French firms in the United States employ close to 350,000 Americans. The French economy is the world's fourth largest (after the U.S., Japan,

and Germany) and provides the 10th largest market for U.S. exports. The popularity of French products within the United States has made France our ninth largest supplier of imported goods. The United States is France's sixth largest trading partner, and we are the largest single source of direct foreign investment in France.

Despite this extensive trade, private channels between French and American industry remain fragmented, with contacts largely focused on specific deals. There are few examples of mergers or strategic partnerships as we have with Germany and the United Kingdom.

The FABC is meant to complement the work done by other business-oriented entities such as the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce and the Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD). Its approach, however, will be different: to offer business executives a forum for off-the-record exchanges on the dramatic changes taking place in Europe and the challenges facing global corporations. The FABC is not intended to be a negotiating forum for the resolution of particular bilateral or U.S.-EU trade, finance, and investment issues.

III. AGENDA

This meeting is the inaugural session of the FABC. Approximately 25 French and 25 American CEO's of leading companies will participate. The participants list is at Tab B. Among the topics on the agenda are the implications of the Euro, international capital markets, U.S. acquisitions of French corporations, differences in anti-trust and competition policy, and electronic commerce.

Prime Minister Jospin requested that the FABC schedule its inaugural meeting to coincide with his trip to Washington so that he could give a signal of strong support through his presence. Jospin is scheduled to make a brief drop-by at 9:45 a.m. Your brief presence at the FABC meeting, along with PM Jospin's, will give the group a high profile and help get it off to a strong start. Other Administration speakers during the FABC proceedings include Madeleine Albright, Bill Daley, and Amy Bondurant. (Agenda at Tab C.)

In addition to expressing support for the Council, you may also wish to address corporate concerns about U.S. sanctions policies, particularly Helms-Burton and ILSA. You should note that we have been working hard to resolve differences and

believe that our recent decision on a project waiver for the South Pars deal, as well as the U.S.-EU agreement on investment disciplines, were significant steps forward.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

List at Tab B.

V. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer.

Attachment

Points to Make
Participants List
Business Council Agenda

1998 JUN 18 14:58

**REMARKS FOR DROP BY WITH
FRENCH AMERICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL
INDIAN TREATY ROOM
JUNE 19, 1998**

I want to thank my good friend Ambassador Rohatyn for his leadership in creating this French American Business Council and for getting it off to such a good start.

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you to White House for your inaugural session.

And I am delighted that so many distinguished leaders of top French and American businesses are taking the initiative to deepen corporate dialogue and strengthen our trade and investment ties.

I especially appreciate the presence of our French friends here today, with World Cup under way back home.

Thanks to companies like those you represent today, our economic ties already broad and impressive:

France is the tenth largest market for U.S. exports, and the ninth largest supplier of U.S. imports. (Is no surprise that within one block from where we sit are stores called “Au Bon Pain” and “Le Sorbet.”)

Two-way trade in goods and services tops \$52 billion.

U.S. firms employ around 400,000 French workers, and French firms employ around 350,000 Americans. They are making the concept of a “global economy” real – and beneficial – for both our peoples.

As good as those numbers are, they can and should improve.

The enormous boom in trade that we’ve helped foster together through market-opening negotiations has led to our economies being inter-penetrated, rather than truly integrated.

In today's fast-paced world, where finance, technology and a host of social challenges respect no boundaries, we must challenge ourselves to go beyond traditional deal-making and find new areas for cooperation.

My Administration is committed to do its part – working to lower barriers, cut red tape, make it easier for business to do business.

The recent agreement between the United States and the EU in London to launch the Transatlantic Partnership is one such effort. We have also made good progress in resolving some important differences on sanctions.

But we need your insight, experience and innovation to get the job done right. For economic relations between France and the United States to flourish, the private sector must do what it does best: find creative solutions to challenges of new economy that make good sense for shareholders and society alike.

I know you're making a good start today with an agenda covering issues like implications of the Euro, international capital markets and electronic commerce.

I applaud your efforts and encourage you to put private sector ingenuity to work and show us the way forward.

###

FRENCH AMERICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UNITED STATES

Aluminum Company of America
AIG
AOL Corporation
Barkers Trust
Boeing Company
Cargill, Inc.
The Walt Disney Company
Federal Express Corp.
Federal Reserve Bank
General Electric Company
Human Genome Sciences
Iridium
JP Morgan and Company
Knight-Ridder Inc.
Lockheed Martin Corporation
Loral Space & Communications Ltd.
Manpower Inc.
MCI Telecommunications
Monsanto
Salomon Smith Barney
Sara Lee Corporation
Tenneco
United Technologies Corp.
United Airlines Corp.
Warner Bros.
Warner-Lambert Company

Paul O'Neill
Maurice Greenberg
Patrick Ryan
Frank Newman
Harry Stonecipher
Guillaume Bastiaens
Sanford Litvack
Fred Smith
William McDonough
John Welch
William Haseltine
Robert Kinzie
Douglas Warner
Tony Ridder
Vance Coffman
Bernard Schwartz
Mitchell Fromstein
Bert Roberts
Robert Shapiro
Deryck Maughan
John Bryan
Dana Mead
George David
Gerry Greenwald
Terry Semel
Lodewijk de Vink

FRANCE

Aérospatiale
Barque de France S.C.
Barque de France S.C.
Barque National de Paris S.A.
bio Mérieux S.A.
Caral + S.A.
CGP S.A.
Compagnie de Saint Gobain S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais S.A.
Elf Aquitaine
France Télécom
Groupe Lagardère
Lafarge S.A.
Legrand
Pathé S.A.
Péciney S.A.
Publicis S.A.
Renault S.A.
Rhône-Poulenc S.A.
SAGEM
Schneider S.A.
Stratfor Facom S.A.
Thomson S.A.
Vivendi S.A.

Yves Michot
Jean-Claude Trichet
Guy Pontet
Michel Pebereau
Alain Mérieux
Pierre Lescure
Ernest-Antoine Seillière
Jean-Louis Beffa
Jean Peyrelevade
Philippe Jaffré
Michel Bon
Arnaud Lagardère
Bertrand Collomb
François Grappotte
Jérôme Seydoux
Jean-Pierre Rodier
Maurice Levy
Louis Schweitzer
Jean-René Fourtou
Pierre Faure
Didier Pineau-Valencienne
Henri Lachmann
Thierry Breton
Jean-Marie Messier

FRENCH AMERICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL
CONSEIL FRANCO AMÉRICAIN DES ENTERPRISES
AGENDA

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998

- 5:00 - 6:30 pm Reception for Council Members. Brief welcoming remarks by Ambassador Rohatyn, Chairman Mead and Chairman Bon.
Attendance: 60 persons
Location: The Federal Suite, The Hay-Adams Hotel
- 5:45 - 7:30 pm Vice President's Reception for Prime Minister Jospin, Members of Congress, Clinton Administration officials, representatives of the Embassy of France, corporate leaders, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
Attendance: 200 persons
Location: Benjamin Franklin Room, State Department
- 8:00 - 10:00 pm Dinner hosted by Prime Minister Lionel Jospin and Mrs. Sylviane Agacinski-Jospin
Attendance: 120 persons
Location: Ambassador Bujon's Residence, 2221 Kalorama Road, NW

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1998

- 7:15 - 8:15 am Breakfast
Introduction: Chairman Dana Mead
Remarks: Secretary of Commerce William Daley
AND
Mr. James Hoagland, The Washington Post
Attendance: 50 persons
Location: The Hay-Adams Hotel
- 8:45 - 9:45 am Opening Session
Discussants: Jean Claude Trichet, Governor of the Bank of France,
and Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury
Theme: The Euro and the International Monetary System
Location: Indian Treaty Room, The White House
- 9:45 - 10:15 am Coffee break
- Possible visit by President Clinton and Prime Minister Jospin.**

10:15 - 11:30 am	Business Session I Convener: Chairman Michel Bon Presenter: Jean-Pierre Landau, Under Secretary for External Economic Relations, Ministry of the Economy, France Theme: Doing Business in America and France -- Corporate Governance, Capital Structure, and Regulatory Practices <i>Location: Indian Treaty Room, The White House</i>
11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Business Session II Convener: Chairman Dana Mead Presenter: The Honorable Amy Bondurant, U.S. Ambassador to the OECD Theme: Doing Business in America and France -- Competition Rules, Unilateral Sanctions, and International Business Practices, Electronic Commerce, and The Transatlantic Economic Partnership <i>Location: Indian Treaty Room, The White House</i>
1:15 - 2:30 pm	Luncheon Introduction: Chairman Dana Mead Speaker: Secretary of State Madeleine Albright <i>AND</i> Introduction: Chairman Michel Bon Speaker: The Honorable Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Finance Minister of France Proposed Topic: Europe and US Relations in the 21 st Century <i>Location: The Nest, The Willard Hotel</i>
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Concluding Session Conveners: Chairman Dana Mead and Chairman Michel Bon Theme: Where Do We Go from Here? <i>Location: The Nest, The Willard Hotel</i>
TBD	A press availability for the Chairmen could be scheduled at this time <i>Location: The White House, North Lawn</i>
3:30 pm	Transport to Ronald Reagan-Washington National and Dulles Airports
6:30 pm	Approximate departure time of United flight to Paris from Dulles
7:30 pm	Approximate departure time of Air France flight to Paris from Dulles

98 JUN 18 - 9:27

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1998

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC ADVISORS

DATE: June 18, 1998
TIME: 10:00am-11:00am
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

Your economic advisors want to use this meeting as a way of updating you on a few key economic/financial/budgetary issues: (1) possible negative scenarios we could face in the global economy with updates on three countries: Indonesia, Russia, and Ukraine; (2) possible strategies over the next few months in dealing with potential Republican tax cuts and strategies; and (3) our strategy for the Appropriations bill and how we should stage our battle and our priorities.

You should know that senior staff will decide tomorrow morning whether this is an appropriate opportunity for you to make a tobacco statement to the pool at the top of the meeting.

II. BACKGROUND

Global Economy. Secretary Rubin, Erskine, and others remain very worried still of potential negative scenarios on the global economy that under some circumstances could be alarming. We want to walk through some of the scenarios with you and focus on a few countries that we have not spoken to you on: Indonesia, Ukraine, and Russia -- which had their IMF disbursement at least temporarily postponed yesterday.

Tax Cuts. In devising our strategy for the fall we want to make sure we walk through with you different scenarios Republicans might try to push through tax cuts -- particularly any that might put you in a veto posture before an election. We want to discuss with you four or five different scenarios looking at how to make the most of our targeted and fully paid for tax proposal.

Appropriations Strategy. In order to get a full picture for what the situation will be like in September it is important for us to understand how to engage in an appropriations process, particularly if we want to devise a strategy of which battles to engage in now and which issues to save for later in the fall when our posture may be even stronger.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President

Erskine Bowles
Sylvia Mathews (on vacation)
Maria Echaveste
John Podesta
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Janet Yellen
Ron Klain
Larry Stein
Secretary Rubin
Larry Summers (traveling)
Jack Lew
Rahm Emanuel
Paul Begala
Bruce Reed
Sally Katzen
Elena Kagan
Lael Brainard
David Lipton

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will meet with your advisors in the Cabinet Room.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

TBD

VI. REMARKS

TBD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1998

ROUNDTABLE WITH CHINESE JOURNALISTS

DATE: June 19, 1998
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 2:45 – 3:40 pm
FROM: Samuel R. Berger
Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

This roundtable discussion allows you to preview your trip to China for ten of the largest and most influential broadcast and print outlets within China.

II. BACKGROUND

These Chinese media, most based in Beijing with correspondents here in Washington, will allow you to reach ordinary Chinese citizens, supporting one of your major trip objectives. We can expect broad coverage both prior to and during your visit. The following news organizations are represented:

- **Xinhua** is the only Chinese news agency that covers international news and is the largest media organization in China. Xinhua will also have a still photographer on hand.
- **People's Daily** is the largest newspaper in China, with nationwide circulation and is the Communist Party's newspaper.
- **Guangming Daily**, based in Beijing, also has a nationwide circulation, and is especially targeted at China's intellectuals.
- **China Radio International** is somewhat akin to our Voice of America, broadcasts from Beijing throughout China and other countries in multiple languages.
- **Science & Technology Daily**, a nationwide paper based in Beijing, specializes in technical reporting, such as research and development, foreign exchanges and technical cooperation.
- **Wen Hui Daily** is a daily newspaper based in Shanghai, but with nationwide reach.
- **China Youth Daily** out of Beijing caters to students and concentrates on sports, education, pioneering and other student activities.

- **Beijing Daily** is the organ newspaper for the Beijing municipality. It does base reporters abroad, including Washington, and concentrates on politics.
- **China Central Television** is the official television of China, and most influential in the country. They will have a camera in the Roosevelt Room
- **Economic Daily** specializes in global financial and economic issues. For example, it has been covering the Asia financial crisis very closely, including policies towards Japan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mike McCurry
P.J. Crowley, Acting Senior Director, NSC Press

Hongqi Li (Hong-chi Lee)
Washington Bureau Chief, *Xinhua News Agency*

Fukang Xue (Foo-kang Shoe-ay)
Washington Bureau Chief, *Guangming Daily*

Yungei Li (Yung-ee Lee)
Washington Bureau Chief, *People's Daily*

Zhenban Dong (Jun-bahn Dohng)
Washington Bureau Chief, China Radio International

Chenguang Bian (Chun-gwang Bee-en)
Washington Bureau Chief, *Science & Technology Daily*

Xingfu Zhu (Shing-foo Jew)
Washington Bureau Chief, *Wen Hui Daily*

Tao Li (Tow Lee)
Washington Bureau Chief, *Beijing Daily*

Zhinian Zhang (Jer-nee-an Jang)
New York Bureau Chief, *Economics Daily*

Zhengzhu Liu (Jung-jew Lee-oh)
Washington Bureau Chief, China Central Television

Jun Gao (Juhn Gow)
Cameraman, China Central Television

Yu Liu (Yoo Lee-oh)
Photographer, Xinhua News Agency

IV. PRESS PLAN

Interview is exclusive for the news organizations participating in the interview.

Attachments

Tab A	Points for Roundtable with Chinese Journalists
Tab B	Questions and Answers

POINTS FOR USE WITH CHINESE JOURNALISTS

Greatly Looking Forward to Trip

- Have long wanted to learn first hand greatness of China's past -- and see for myself brilliant promise of its future.
- Americans have great respect for China's history and culture, remarkable achievements over the millennia. Know that so many things upon which human progress based -- medicine, printing, mathematics, astronomy -- were made in China.
- Also have tremendous respect for your remarkable achievements over past twenty-five years. Literally lifting hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. Feeding largest country on earth. Beginning to assume China's rightful place as a leader in international community.

U.S. - China Have Special Responsibility to Lead

- As two great nations, world looks to us for leadership. More and more, our interests coincide and they can best be advanced by working together.
 - > Share interest in Asian stability. Appreciate productive Chinese role on Indian sub-continent; Korean Peninsula; Asia financial crisis; reducing tensions with Taiwan.
 - > Share interest in stopping spread of WMD. Welcome steps China has taken recently to join major arms control regimes; stop assistance to Iran, Pakistan. Profoundly in China's interest because spread of WMD would increase instability near your borders.
 - > Share interest in combating crime, drug trafficking. Potential to bring violence and despair to our streets, schools. You have borders with 15 nations. Glad we are now working on this together.
 - > Share interest in protecting environment. Know difficult environmental challenge you face. Respiratory illness from air pollution #1 health problem. Convinced you can grow your economy and preserve environment at same time, avoiding mistakes developed countries made. Want to share technology to help.
 - > Share interest in open markets. Your move away from closed economy tremendous source of growth. We place great value on our trading partnership. But believe that your markets should be as open to us as ours are to you.
- Because we share these basic interests and can best advance them together, U.S. wants strong, stable, open China that takes its place in the community of nations and works with us to build a secure and peaceful international order.

Also Have Responsibility to Speak Frankly About Differences

- Tremendous respect for nation that has known more millennia than we have known centuries. But also have fundamental conviction that ideals upon which our nation founded -- right to life, liberty, pursuit of happiness... to debate, dissent, associate and worship freely -- are basic human rights and birthrights of people everywhere.
- Believe profoundly that China has strong self-interest in embracing democracy and protecting human rights and religious freedom for its people. In Information Age, true wealth of a nation is its people -- which China has in abundance. But a nation can only reach its full potential if people free to reach theirs -- to create, communicate, innovate. That potential can only be fully developed when people free to speak their minds, exchange ideas, criticize, associate with whomever they want, write what they believe without fear or reprisal
- Understand deep value China places on stability. But also convinced democracy is not alternative to stability -- it is stability's best guarantor. From South Korea to Hong Kong to Indonesia, that message is carrying the day.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1998

ROUNDTABLES WITH AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

DATE: June 19, 1998
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: Briefing: 2:00 - 2:45 pm
D.C.-Based
Chinese Press: 2:45 - 3:40 pm
Group Two: 3:50 - 4:20 pm
Group Three: 4:20 - 5:00 pm
FROM: Mike McCurry *MMC*

I. PURPOSE

These roundtable discussions will allow you to preview your China trip to a variety of American print, television, and wire journalists.

II. BACKGROUND

[Background on the Group 1-- D.C.-based Chinese press in separate memo provided by NSC.]

Group Two

The first roundtable with American journalists will include Jim Mann of the Los Angeles Times, Dina Temple Raston of Bloomberg Business News, and Rick Dunham of BusinessWeek. This group is quite knowledgeable and will be able to speak in depth on China policy.

Jim Mann is a foreign affairs columnist for the Los Angeles Times and the foremost Washington journalist on U.S.-China policy. In fact, he is writing a book tracing modern U.S.-Chinese history from Nixon to modern times. His earlier book, "Beijing Jeep - the Short, Unhappy Romance of American Business in China," details the difficulties American companies encounter in China, using Jeep/AMC as a model. He is interviewing you both for a news article in the Los Angeles Times and for his book which will be published later this year. Your last interview with him was a columnist roundtable in the fall of 1995.

His questions will focus on current issues. If he has time, he would like to discuss how U.S. policy toward China has evolved during your Administration.

Dina Temple Raston has covered you on a daily basis for Bloomberg Business News since the beginning of your Administration. This is the first time you have met with her. She, like Jim Mann, has first hand experience of covering China. During her six-year tenure in China, she worked as a journalist for the Chinese government in the province of Liaoning, which is located in Manchuria. Later, she wrote for Asia Week in Hong Kong and started Bloomberg bureaus in

Shanghai and Hong Kong.

She will ask about the yen; Asian trade; Tiananmen sanctions; helicopters; how you will determine if the trip is successful, your relationship with Zhu Rongji, the new Premier, and U.S. isolationism.

Richard Dunham has interviewed you twice during his 18 month tenure as White House correspondent for BusinessWeek. He wrote the cover story on China you read in this week's magazine. Rick, however, will not be on the trip.

He plans to ask about the Asian economic situation and how you will handle the pressures to shift from prioritizing economics to prioritizing security in future policy decisions.

Group Three

The final roundtable will consist of David Westphal of McClatchy News Service, Tom Matesky of CBS, and Bob Deans of Cox News Service. These journalists are familiar with the details of the trip. Bob traveled on the pre-advance trip and Tom is serving as the "pool producer," the main organizing force for the networks. None of these journalists has interviewed you during your tenure as President.

David Westphal has served as the Deputy Bureau Chief for McClatchy for the last four years. In January, he replaced Leo Rennert as the White House correspondent. His only experience covering you was during the 1992 campaign when he wrote for the Des Moines Register.

McClatchy newspapers are primarily located along the western seaboard so it follows that his questions will focus issues specific to these regions. In particular, he would like to talk about how this summit will benefit the Asian economy; why you haven't been more visible in your meetings with dissident groups; how you refute charges that money dictates China policy; and how your trip will benefit the Asian economy. He would also like a response to Sen. Lugar's comments at a recent Sperling breakfast where Lugar advocated the roll back of mandatory sanctions and suggested a new security structure, along lines of NATO, including the U.S., China, Pakistan, India, Korea, and Japan.

Tom Mattesky is the Deputy Bureau Chief for CBS. During the 1992 campaign, Tom was the producer for your interview with Leslie Stahl, but has not interviewed you since. He is familiar with the White House from his days as a White House producer during the Bush administration. **You should note, he is interviewing you on behalf of all of the networks, not just CBS, because he is serving as pool producer for the trip.**

He intends to ask about detargeting missiles; any pressure you will place on the Chinese to not devalue their currency; your message for your remarks at the Sunday religious service; and your message to college students.

Bob Deans replaced Julia Malone as White House correspondent for Cox News Service in January. He has never met you before. He comes to the White House as an experienced foreign

affairs correspondent. He covered the State Department, worked as a foreign correspondent in Tokyo and covered Tiananmen Square in 1989. Cox News Service distributes to 19 newspapers across the country.

He would like to learn about your personal perspective on the trip. Some possible questions include: How important it is to get message across to the Chinese people? How do you plan on doing it? What will be in your heart and mind when speaking in Tiananmen?

III. PARTICIPANTS

Group Two

The President

Mike McCurry

Jim Mann, Los Angeles Times

Dina Temple Raston, Bloomberg

Rick Dunham, BusinessWeek

Group Three

The President

Mike McCurry

Tom Mattesky, CBS News

Bob Deans, Cox News Service

David Westphal, McClatchy News Service

IV. PRESS PLAN

Interview is exclusive to the news organizations participating in the interviews. They will as a group determine if and when the transcript will be released. Jim Mann will use the interview for his book. All of the networks will have access to the transcript of the last roundtable.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Questions and Answers will be forwarded by NSC

POINTS FOR USE WITH AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

A . Trip to China in the National Interest.

- Going for one reason: to advance America's national interests.

U.S. Stake in Stable, Open China

- News reminds us: America's future will not be secure if Asia's in doubt. Korean Peninsula -- where nearly 40,000 Americans patrol militarized fault line -- hope of reconciliation matched by danger of miscalculation. Indonesia's ongoing political and economic transformation hopeful but uncertain. When markets tremble in Hong Kong or Tokyo, tremors felt on Wall Street and Main Street. And though world making remarkable progress in reducing nuclear danger, India and Pakistan's nuclear tests threaten to spark arms race.
- Ability to resolve difficult situations deeply affected by policies pursued by China -- home to one in four people on earth. Beyond Asia, China has key role to play in preventing or abetting spread of WMD; fighting or ignoring international crime and drug trafficking; protecting or degrading environment; tearing down or building up trade barriers; respecting or abusing human rights.
- In short, U.S. has profound interest in stable, strong and open China that embraces political pluralism, free markets, rule of law and joins us in building secure international order. Question: what is the best way to encourage emergence of that kind of China?

The Choice: Contain or Engage China?

- Some Americans believe China's interests and our own inexorably in conflict. Predict China will emerge as next enemy. We should work to contain China before it becomes stronger.
- They are wrong. In seeking to isolate China, we would only isolate ourselves. More important, containment would encourage China to turn inward, act in opposition to our interests and values.
- We have chosen pragmatic, principled course: expanding our areas of cooperation with China while dealing effectively with our differences, especially over human rights.

Engagement Advances American Interests

Stability in Asia.

- China condemned India and Pakistan for nuclear tests, urged them to conduct no more tests, sign CTBT, avoid deploying or testing missiles, work to resolve differences thru dialogue.
- Force for peace and stability on Korean Peninsula, supporting Four Party Peace Talks and successful efforts to freeze North Korea's dangerous nuclear program.
- Served as firebreak in the Asian financial crisis by resisting temptation to devalue currency.

- Once again pursuing cross-strait discussions with Taiwan -- significant reduction in tensions.

Stopping Spread of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons.

- In the past, China has been major exporter of sophisticated technologies.
- Over the past decade, it has joined almost all of the major arms control regimes (NPT, CTBT, accepted MTCR guidelines, CWC).
- China has agreed to stop assistance to Iran for its nuclear program, to terminate its assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities such as those in Pakistan, to tighten its export control system and to sell no more anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran.
- Each of these important steps was the product of our engagement.

Combating International Crime and Drug Trafficking.

- Bordering 15 countries, China trans-shipment point for drugs, proceeds of illegal activities.
- At Washington Summit, we established high level group of U.S., Chinese law enforcement officials to increase cooperation against organized crime, alien smuggling and counterering.
- This month, the Drug Enforcement Agency will open an office in Beijing.

Preserving Global Environment.

- China's severe environmental problems concern every American -- what comes out of smokestack or goes into river within China's borders can do grievous harm beyond them.
- One year ago, VP launched dialogue with Chinese to help them pursue growth and protect environment. American clean energy technology can help improve air quality in China, bring electricity to more of China's rural residents.

Building More Open Global Trading System.

- China fastest growing market for U.S. goods and services. With ¼ population and 10% average growth over last 20 years, in our interest to bring more fully into global economy
- But access to its markets remains far too restricted.
- We could retaliate, create self-defeating cycle of protectionism. Or press China to open markets wider, join WTO on commercially meaningful terms, renew MFN, as every President has done since 1980, strengthening instead of undermining economic relationship.

Engagement Most Effective Way to Advance Human Rights

- By integrating China into community of nations, helping leadership understand greater freedom profoundly serves China's own interests, speaking directly to the Chinese leaders about our principles, we can most effectively serve democracy and human rights in China.
- Over time, more we bring China into world, more world will bring freedom to China by spreading ideas, information and images. Internet accounts projected to jump from 400,000 now to 20 million early next decade. One in five Beijing residents has access to satellite t.v. Some U.S. satellites China sends into space beam independent sources of news into China.

- At the same time, China's leaders must come to understand China will only reach full potential if people allowed to reach theirs. In Information Age, true wealth of nation lies in ability of people to create, communicate, and innovate. Requires people have freedom to speak, publish, associate and worship without fear or reprisal.
- In meantime, U.S. will continue to urge China's leaders to move to the right side of history when it comes to human rights and freedom of religion. Getting some results:
 - > Release of Wei, Wong and Bishop Zeng;
 - > Intent to sign International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - > Received delegation of prominent U.S. religious leaders
 - > Prepared to initiate NGO dialogue on human rights.

At Summit, Will Work to Make Progress in All These Areas

- Summits useful catalysts for progress. But should not become artificial deadline. Will continue to work for progress day-in, day-out -- as we have since Washington Summit.

B. Trip Will Also Show Changing China

- Hope Americans will see complexity, diversity of country.
- Changes of last twenty years remarkable. Growth rate has averaged 10 percent, literally lifting hundreds of millions from poverty. Dismantling state enterprises.
- Changes not just economic. Average Chinese living life inconceivable two decades ago. Free to choose job and education. To travel domestically and internationally. To tune into t.v. and link up to Internet. To demand more and more basic rights. State slowly lifting heavy hand from daily lives of people.
- But leadership still fearful of significant political liberalization. Believes it's potentially destabilizing. So still fundamental differences over human rights and democracy. Want to show that, too -- make case directly that democracy is not alternative to stability, it is stability's best guarantor, as we have seen from S. Korea to Hong Kong to Indonesia.

POTUS CHINA Questions and Answers

GENERAL TRIP

Why are you going to China?

- I am going to China to advance the national interest of the American people and to demonstrate that there is a new China that is emerging that can be partners in common problems with the United States and that there is an important role we can play in encouraging that reform and speaking directly to the Chinese people about the possibilities and opportunities of the next century.
- As you know, China's role in our efforts to preserve peace in South Asia and the Korean Peninsula is crucial. Its monetary and economic policies and practices will have a major impact on the recovery of East Asian economies hard-hit by developments over the last 10 months. Its nonproliferation practices are critical to our efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Its energy policies and consumption will have as great an impact on the world's environment as those of any country in the world along with those of the U.S.
- I am convinced that the best way to encourage positive Chinese behavior in each of these areas and on other issues – human rights, global security, our bilateral economic relationship – is through engagement. For engagement to work, we need engagement at the highest.

What progress has there been since the Washington Summit?

We have been making real progress on a number of issues over the last year, including:

- Nonproliferation: halt to new nuclear cooperation with Iran, no new sales of anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran, nuclear export control regulations put in place, CWC signed.
- Human rights: release of Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan, visit by 3 U.S. religious leaders and beginning of dialogue, release of Bishop Zeng. Long way to go.
- Taiwan: lowest level of tension in 3 years, no significant exercises, have resumed “talks about talks” with prospect of formal cross-Straits dialogue resumed later this year or early next.
- New initiative on Rule of Law and enhanced Law Enforcement cooperation.
- Chinese leading role in Perm-5 talks on South Asia, Korean 4-Party talks.
- Overall, new tone in relationship. Greater candor in dialogue, ability to cooperate on issues greatly enhanced.

What do you hope to accomplish on this trip? What will be your “deliverables”?

- The agenda and possible accomplishments are still under discussion as is always the case on such a trip, so I will not be able to give a definitive answer until the trip itself. That said, here are the areas we consider most important that we are working on:

- Asian Security: Asia faces tensions in South Asia, on the Korean Peninsula, and economic uncertainty. China is crucial to progress on each. 1) We will be working with the Chinese to reduce tensions in South Asia, to prevent an arms race and further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction there. 2) We will continue consulting closely with the Chinese on ways to revive Four-Party talks on the Korean Peninsula, encourage North-South contacts, and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to the Peninsula. 3) China's commitment not to devalue its currency this year and its support for IMF programs in East Asia are important steps helping to stabilize the situation and encourage recovery. This will be an important subject of discussion as well.
- Nonproliferation: We will urge further tightening of China's export control regimes on weapons of mass destruction technologies.
- Human rights: We hope to see China sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights soon. We will resume our official human rights dialogue and hope to create a bilateral Nongovernmental Organization Forum on human rights. We will continue to raise and highlight our deep concerns over freedom of expression, of religion, political prisoners, and preservation of Tibet's unique heritage. (if pressed) I cannot and will not predict what will be accomplished in this area.
- Rule of Law: We are developing an important initiative designed to contribute to China's own efforts to improve legal protections. We are undertaking cooperative projects to improve China's legal education, on the relationship between the rule of law and human rights, exchanges of judges and lawyers, and on commercial law.
- Energy and Environment: Following up on an initiative launched by the Vice President during his 1997 trip, there will be discussions on ways to help reduce Chinese dependence on coal and encourage the shift to use of cleaner energy sources. This will involve sales of U.S. clean energy products and technologies to address Chinese needs.
- Law Enforcement: We have been developing closer working relationships between our law enforcement agencies in fighting organized crime, narcotics trafficking, alien smuggling, and counterfeiting.
- People to people and Science and Technology: We are looking to enhance our exchanges in ways that touch the lives of ordinary Americans and Chinese in areas such as health, children's care, education, and conservation.

Why was the trip moved up from November to June?

It was the recommendation of Ambassador Sasser and the foreign policy team that it would be advantageous for us to move up the summit to continue the positive momentum in the relationship as a result of the Washington Summit and that the summit, as a stand-alone visit as opposed to simply an add-on to the APEC meeting, would be more effective

Q: What do you say to your critics who charge that China derived all the benefits from the legitimacy of a visit by the US President, and that all China wanted was a trip to show it was no longer an international pariah and the U.S. gave China that without getting anything in return?

- Number one, a better U.S.-China relationship is not a favor to China; it is profoundly in our own national interest. A China that works within international institutions, consistent with international norms, is a China that could be a tremendous force for security, stability, and prosperity in the 21st century. Our engagement with China, including at the summit level, will help build that kind of China.
- Number two, two great nations like the U.S. and China cannot live in isolation from each other. One quarter of humanity lives in China; we can't ignore it, and we shouldn't pretend we can isolate ourselves from China. It is simply not in our interest to do so.
- Number three, we are hoping to achieve some real accomplishments that advance US national interests during this visit, including: stricter controls on China's exports and cooperation with other countries who might wish to acquire advanced weaponry; promotion of human rights and religious freedom within China, stronger cooperation in the fight against drugs, improved cooperation in strengthening China's legal and judicial systems, and more cooperation in protecting our common environment—all of which advances the national interests of the American people?

How has your policy of engagement evolved since you charged that President Bush "coddled the dictators of Beijing"?

- I spoke against Tiananmen because it was wrong. And I am going to China because it is right for the country and will further our own national interests. But it is important to remember that there have been significant changes going on in China over the last six years and while we are no less vigorous in promoting human rights today than when I first came into office, I reached a conclusion based on the experience and evidence of our policies, as did most members of Congress, that the mechanism that we had used of threatening to cut off MFN--essentially threatening to sever our economic relationship--was no leverage on human rights.
- As a result, our policy over the last few years has produced concrete progress. Since the Washington Summit we've seen three prominent dissidents, Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan, and Bishop Jin released from prison. We've seen the Chinese agree to sign the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -- a very significant step because it will involve monitoring by the United Nations and the obligation of the Chinese to report on their progress.
- We're making more progress by strong advocacy and keeping this very high on the agenda more so than by earlier efforts that perhaps were not quite as effective.

FROM CHINESE REPORTERS

Why do you support the illegitimate desires of separatist Taiwan when America's own history of civil war is so painful? Shouldn't China have the same right to keep its country together?

- We have a "one China" policy, not one that supports independence for Taiwan. We do expect, however, that any resolution must be peaceful. President Jiang has said Chinese should not fight Chinese. I agree with him. America's experience in its own Civil War is not an experience that other countries should use as a model, and I'm sure President Jiang does not see it as a model.

How do you reconcile America's racial discrimination and income inequality with your call for more human rights in China? Isn't this hypocritical?

- The United States have a long and difficult history in terms of racial discrimination and segregation. But the American people have come to grips with this legacy and while we have more work to do, today there is more opportunity for more Americans, of all ethnic, religious or cultural heritage, than ever before.
- More importantly, the American people discuss the issues openly and freely. This is the nature of democracy: not to deny our problems and sweep them under the rug but to debate them and try to find solutions. I believe China would benefit from more open discussion of the full range of problems it faces. I am convinced this would not threaten, but in fact would strengthen China's stability, about which its leaders rightfully care deeply.

HUMAN RIGHTS - RELIGIOUS FREEDOM - FAMILY PLANNING

What is your reaction to the Chinese military is selling organs from executed prisoners to Americans needing transplants?

- I view this as a serious charge. We believe the touchstone for organ transplants should be informed consent — if there is not informed consent then there should be no transplant. We certainly raise this issue in connection with the President's trip.

These were two very high-profile dissidents, but they haven't been followed by others, and the vast majority of dissidents are still in jail, right?

- I am very pleased that Wei Jingsheng, Wang Dan, Bishop Jin and others have been released. There are others who are less well known and certainly don't consider that to be the end of the our engagement—quite the contrary. We want to continue to press and push for further change.
- Human rights in China is not simply about one or two individuals. China has to ultimately move towards more systemic change in its overall approach to civil liberties and it's

something that we will encourage them to undertake as they embrace the rule of law and grapple with the economic liberalization currently transforming Chinese society.

Why are you going to Tiananmen and what will you say about this issue while in China?

- The arrival ceremony adjacent to Tiananmen Square doesn't somehow absolve the Chinese government of its responsibility for the terrible killings or indicate that America is no longer concerned about such conduct. Protocol and honoring a nation's traditional practices should not be confused with principle.
- Human rights, religious freedom and ending forced abortions will be a central element of my agenda for this trip and I will make clear both publicly and privately to the Chinese leadership that it can fully integrate China into the community of nations and global economy until there is greater personal freedoms. Our message remains strong and constant on this score. Do not arrest people for their political beliefs. Release those who are in jail for that reason. Resume dialogue with the Dalai Lama. Allow people to worship when, where and how they choose.
- As I said in Washington when President Jiang was here, I do not believe the repression and the use of deadly force during the Tiananmen crackdown contributed to China's stability. I think it was wrong and set back China's development and relationship around the world. I think stability is very important for China's continued growth and development, and given China's history I well understand the concern of its leaders and its people for stability. I believe, however, that greater protection of fundamental freedoms, such as free speech and the right to demonstrate, will strengthen, not weaken, China's stability.

Will you meet with dissidents during his trip?

- One of the exciting elements of this trip is that I will be meeting with regular grass roots elements of Chinese society—not just the leadership of Beijing. I will be meeting with a range of Chinese who have varied viewpoints and are seeking to bring change to China – students, lawyers, religious leaders, entrepreneurs, artisans, etc. At the same, we have to make judgments about how best to advance the cause of human rights and democracy, as well as our other critical objectives. In making our decisions, we have to consider the value of seeking a meeting where the principal outcome will be a hostile response from our host and increased risks to those whom we ask to participate.

Will you raise the issue of Tibet during his trip?

- As you know, I have met with the Dalai Lama in the past here at the White House and I certainly expect to raise the preservation of Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage during my meetings with the Chinese leadership.

What did you think of the concert this weekend?

- While we do not agree with all that was said this weekend, I thought it represented the best part of America. People from all over the country gathering peaceful to express their views and opinions—that is what makes America strong and vibrant and the type of experience that I hope the people of China can someday enjoy.

Will you lift Tiananmen sanctions?

- Tiananmen sanctions cover a number of areas: 1) Trade and Development Agency; 2) OPIC; 3) satellite launches; 4) crime control equipment; 5) arms sales (Munitions List items); 6) nuclear energy cooperation.
- I do not foresee lifting of the sanctions on crime control equipment or arms sales.
- I waived the sanction for nuclear energy cooperation this year in connection with implementation of the U.S.-China Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation.
- We will continue to consider applications for waivers to permit satellite launches on a case-by-case basis, as has been the practice of the Bush and Clinton Administrations for the last nine years.
- The law sets the standard for waivers on sanctions as the “national interest.” That is the standard that this Administration has applied and will apply to decisions on waivers of TDA and OPIC sanctions. It is premature to speculate on these decisions.

Is the U.S. aware of the use of coercive practices by the Chinese government in the implementation of its family planning program?

- The Government of China officially prohibits the use of force to compel people to submit to abortion and sterilization. Nevertheless, we are aware that poor supervision of local officials who are under intense pressure to meet family planning targets can result in instances of abuse, including forced abortion and sterilization. Family planning policies in China vary widely between provinces and regions. Fertility in China is 2.4 births per woman, indicating that the one-child policy is not enforced on all Chinese couples.
- We have stressed repeatedly with the Government of China our concern over those elements of China’s family planning program that are inconsistent with the internationally agreed upon principles of non-coercion and voluntarism in population control, including the practices of forced sterilization and abortion. The issue will be addressed again during the upcoming visit.
- We are convinced that Chinese birth rates can be stabilized without coercion, through voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, maternal and child health services, basic education for girls, fighting discrimination against women and generally respecting human rights. We have urged the Chinese government to further embrace the comprehensive approach to population and development agreed to at the U.N. conference in Cairo.

- We have also sought to provide protection to persons who are the victims of coercive family control practices and flee China. In 1996, I signed into law immigration provisions that make clear that persons who have experienced forced abortion or sterilization or have reasonable fears of such practices may be eligible for asylum in the United States.

TAIWAN

Will there be a “4th Communiqué” or other agreements at Taiwan’s expense? Will the U.S. agree to limit arms sales to Taiwan in exchange for Chinese commitments on proliferation?

- There will not be a “4th Communiqué.” While we have not decided on the exact form of announcement of summit discussions and agreements, there will not be a joint statement focusing on Taiwan or breaking new ground on the subject.
- Our arms sales to Taiwan are governed by the Taiwan Relations Act and the 1982 U.S.-China Joint Communiqué. That will not change as a result of the summit.

Will you say anything new about the U.S. attitude toward Taiwan’s status, i.e. independence or “two Chinas”?

- The U.S. does not support Taiwan independence, “one China, one Taiwan” or “two Chinas,” or Taiwan membership in the UN. These policies are a matter of public record. I do not know whether, when, or by whom these policies might be restated, but they will not change. I would note these are U.S. policies, not matters of negotiation or positions we take jointly with the PRC.

Will there be any change or will there be any secret deals on Taiwan?

- No, no secret deal, no change. Our policy with respect to arms sales to Taiwan are dictated by the Taiwan Relations Act, by the communiqués, and we will not take any action during this trip that will undermine Taiwan.

You often say that America must stand up for democracy and freedom around the globe – yet you ignore the legitimate aspiration of the people of Taiwan. Why?

- We have important relations with the people of Taiwan. We greatly admire their development of a democratic, free market system in the last 10 years. The people have one of the strongest economies in the world and have clearly prospered over the course of the last two decade. Our close relationship will continue. The people of the PRC, of Taiwan, of the region, and of the U.S., have all benefited from the stability and prosperity to which our policies toward the PRC and Taiwan have contributed.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Will you raise the issue of Johnny Chung and campaign finance?

- As you know we have raised the issue of campaign fundraising abuses and whether China played a role is an issue I expect to raised in the context of the Summit.

PROLIFERATION

What is your reaction to China assisting Iran and Libya on missile development?

- We have been concerned for some time about Iranian efforts to acquire missile technology. We have been actively engaged at the highest levels to stem any foreign involvement in Iran's programs.
- We strongly oppose any missile cooperation with Iran. We have repeatedly made clear to China at senior levels our concerns about reports of Chinese exports of missile-related equipment and technology to Iran, and will continue to do so.
- In October 1994, China committed not to export MCTR-class ground-to-ground missiles. We have no reason to believe China has engaged in activities inconsistent with that commitment.
- However, China's continued exports of missile-related equipment suggest that at a minimum, China does not interpret its MCTR commitments as strictly as the United States.
- Engaging China on nonproliferation has been a top priority of the Administration for several years. Over time, these efforts have led China to expand its international nonproliferation commitments and tighten up on their enforcement. In particular, China has made key progress in the imposition and enforcement of controls on nuclear-related technologies.
- However, we still have important concerns about China's missile-related exports, and will continue to work with China to bring its missile policies and practices better in line with international norms.

Will you exchange retargeting pledges at the Summit?

- The United States is engaging the Chinese in a strategic dialogue to strengthen our relationship. In this context, we are seeking to enlarge common ground between us on a wide range of regional and global issues.
- The U.S. remains interested in exchanging pledges with China that our two countries will not target each other with nuclear weapons. The subject remains under discussion.
- We believe that a reciprocal agreement not to target each other with nuclear weapons would be an important step that would send a positive message to the citizens of our two countries and reduce the [??]

Isn't China a big part of the problem in South Asia because of its assistance to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs? India says its tests were in reaction to the China threat.

- China is also a big part of the solution. Nonproliferation has been at the top of the U.S.-China agenda in our relations with China throughout my Administration. We have made substantial progress, and China's record on proliferation is increasingly in conformity with both international norms and our own interests. China has ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. It has pledged not to provide assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. It has ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention. It will engage in no nuclear cooperation with Iran. It has stopped the sale of anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran. And it has accepted the Guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- We would like to see China tighten its controls over missile technology exports further. We will continue to press on this.
- As for its role in the current South Asia tensions, it is true that in the past China provided assistance to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs. That is one of the reasons why we have pressed so hard for changes in China's practices, which we have seen in the last several years.
- Most recently, China chaired a meeting of the Permanent Five UN Security Council members in Geneva that agreed on a number of concrete steps to reduce tensions. China's role has been constructive, and we see it as a key player in our efforts to reduce tensions and halt a South Asian arms race.

Has China shipped missiles to Pakistan?

- We have imposed sanctions in the past for Chinese shipments of missile components to Pakistan. China has made significant progress in tightening its controls of exports of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in recent years, but we would like to see it further strengthen controls on exports of ballistic missile technology. I was pleased that China, in chairing the Geneva meeting of Permanent Members of the UN Security Council last week, signed on to a statement by all the P-5 calling on Pakistan and India not to deploy missiles.

Will you raise the issue of Chinese stealing American technology?

- I will certainly make proliferation a centerpiece of the summit and will discuss the importance of maintaining strict controls and safeguards on all technology that could contribute to regional arms races or instability.

TRADE

Will the debate on MFN be more difficult given the current controversy regarding satellites?

- MFN is critical to our ability to engage China. U.S. interests are best served by a secure, stable and open China. The manner in which we engage China will help determine whether it becomes more open, or whether it becomes more isolated and unpredictable.
- This vote must be about how best to promote U.S. interests. Extending to China the same normal trade treatment we give to virtually every nation on earth will help further integrate China – and promote the interests of the American people. Revoking MFN would rupture our relationship and jeopardize our political and economic security.

What is the status of negotiations on China's accession to WTO? Will there be an agreement reached before the President's trip?

- We continue our negotiations with the Chinese on their accession to the WTO. We are looking to make as much progress as possible, especially on market access issues – tariffs, non-tariff measures, and services. We have no deadline; we want to see China a member of the WTO at the earliest possible date, but its accession must be on a commercially sound basis. I do not expect negotiations to be completed by the time of the trip.

CONGRESSIONAL

Do you think that Congress has rejected your policy of engagement, given some of the recent actions they have taken?

- Recent events demonstrate that having a productive relationship with China is more important than ever. The stakes are enormous. China has the potential to assist or obstruct U.S. objectives. Engagement is producing tangible results:
- China and the United States agree on the dangers caused by nuclear testing in South Asia. China condemned India's nuclear testing and urged restraint in Pakistan. [China is hosting a P5 meeting in Geneva tomorrow to address South Asian security concerns. IS THIS THE MEETING THAT ALREADY OCCURRED?] China's role is critical to preventing an arms race and lessening the chance of conflict.
- China has responded responsibly to Asia's financial turmoil. China has maintained the value of its currency, despite pressures to devalue -- which would likely set off a new round of competitive devaluation in the region, destroying its fragile stability.
- China continues to play a constructive role in easing tensions and moving peace talks forward on the Korean Peninsula.
- China and Taiwan have resumed cross strait contacts, and will resume talks at senior level later this year. Tensions at lowest in three years, no threatening military exercises.

CHINA SATELLITE

Did licensing the launch of U.S. commercial satellites by China result in a transfer of technology that threatens U.S. security?

- None of the satellite licenses or waivers authorizes the transfer of sensitive missile technology to China. All are for commercial satellites. The licenses are subject to careful inter-agency scrutiny by the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Department of Commerce and are subject to strict controls and safeguards.

Isn't it true that the waiver granted to Loral this February was granted over the opposition of Justice and compromised U.S. national security?

- Not true. I did not "overrule" or "ignore" anyone's views, nor has granting the license compromised U.S. national security.
- When the State Department recommended a waiver for a Loral satellite in 1998, it noted that an investigation of Loral was under way. We therefore took the added step of asking Justice for its views on the request. Justice raised concerns about the potential impact of the waiver on its ability to persuade a jury to convict Loral in the event that the incident is found to warrant prosecution.
- I weighed the Justice Department's views carefully against factors which supported a waiver. The State Department recommended that the waiver would be in the national interest, and State and the Department of Defense found that the license contained the safeguards necessary to protect the national security. The licensing request was for a commercial satellite export, not for the kind of activity for which Loral was being investigated. The State Department has a long-standing practice of not presumptively barring from a license companies under investigation as opposed to indictment. In balancing all these factors, I decided to approve the waiver.
- The process was transparent and open. Agencies responsible for our national security reviewed and supported the request, we took the additional step of asking Justice for its views. These considerations were reflected in a memorandum for my decision.

But didn't you overrule Secretary Christopher when he opposed the 1996 transfer of licensing jurisdiction for commercial satellites to the Commerce Department?

- No. The State Department initially opposed the 1996 transfer of jurisdiction to the Commerce Department. However, we then took specific steps to deal with its concerns. These additional safeguards resulted in State supporting the transfer of jurisdiction to the Commerce Department for commercial communications satellites. Secretary Christopher confirmed this in a recent Los Angeles Times editorial.

- Under the approach adopted, Defense, State and ACDA review all commercial satellite license applications to ensure they are consistent with national security. If any agency disagrees with a proposed license, it can block the license and put the issue into a dispute resolution process that can ultimately rise to me.
- Also, let's be clear that this 1996 decision regarding transfer of licensing jurisdiction is a separate issue from the 1998 Loral waiver decision. Indeed, the Loral waiver involved a State Department license for technology associated with the satellite export.

How do you respond to allegations that Loral's campaign contributions influenced your decision to grant it export waivers and also influenced the decision to transfer licensing jurisdiction from State to Commerce?

- There is absolutely no connection between any campaign contributions and U.S. foreign policy. There is no evidence of such a connection. It simply did not occur.
- The Loral waiver was recommended by State as in our national interest. I followed State's recommendation.
- The policy of licensing U.S. commercial satellites to be launched by Chinese rockets is bipartisan and pre-dates my Administration. It was instituted by President Reagan and further implemented by the Bush Administration.
- Every waiver approved was based on a recommendation from the State Department or the Commerce Department. Each license under these waivers was approved after careful interagency review that included State, Defense and ACDA. And the process begins from the bottom-up, with a company making a request for a license to the relevant agency which then seeks approval from the other agencies. Only then will a recommendation go to the President.
- As to the transfer of licensing jurisdiction, this subject had been under serious consideration in Congress and the Executive Branch since 1990. Indeed, Congress passed legislation that would have accomplished such a transfer had President Bush not vetoed it for other reasons. Such legislative proposals had again been introduced – with strong bipartisan support – at the time of my decision to transfer jurisdiction in 1996. The suggestion that campaign contributions played a role in this policy decision is nonsense.

But it appears that your decision on the February licensing request by Loral was based on political pressure from one of the Democrats largest campaign donors.

- Loral's request for a prompt response to its 1998 licensing request had no effect on my decision or any impact on national security.
- American companies that need U.S. government approvals for business transactions should be able to expect a prompt response, especially if they are operating under a specific deadline. They are not entitled to a positive response, but they do deserve a timely one.

- In the case of the 1998 Loral request, my staff was aware of a deadline with important commercial implications and tried to be responsive. But the decision whether or not to grant the waiver was based on the judgments of the agencies involved in reviewing the license and recommending the waiver. In fact, my decision came after the deadlines identified by the company had passed, because we took the time to make an informed, judicious decision.

What about the McDonnell-Douglas case -- didn't they transfer sophisticated machine tools to China that were diverted to a facility that produces military aircraft and missiles?

- In fact, the McDonnell Douglas case is a good example of our export control system working with national security as its touchstone. In September 1994, the Administration approved the export to China by McDonnell Douglas of machine tools, to make parts for civilian aircraft to be built in China. The licenses were approved after careful interagency review -- including by the Departments of Defense, State, Energy and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- To prevent the equipment from being diverted from its intended use, the reviewing agencies added stringent conditions to the licenses. These included quarterly inspection reports by MD to monitor the equipment and detect unauthorized use. In preparing its first report in March 1995, the company discovered that the machine tools had been moved without authorization, six to an aircraft production facility in Nanchang that produces both civilian and military aircraft. Only one of the machines in Nanchang -- a large hydraulic tool -- was uncrated, but it had not been rendered operational.
- MD promptly informed Commerce and Defense. Commerce immediately began to work with MD and the Chinese government to secure the equipment. All the machine tools were secured and returned to an authorized location monitored by MD, where they remain today.
- Commerce Department investigators developed sufficient evidence to refer the case to the Department of Justice for a criminal investigation. The investigation is under the leadership of the Department of Justice, with the participation of Commerce and Customs enforcement agents. The matter also was the subject of a detailed report to Congress in November 1996 by the United States General Accounting Office.

Where there's smoke, there's fire: in the last couple of weeks, there have been multiple stories citing numerous cases of our export control system becoming a sieve under your watch -- China satellites, McDonnell Douglas, Supercomputers, furnaces to China. Hasn't the system gotten more lax, and isn't this a result of Ron Brown "dollar diplomacy" trumping national security interests?

- Just the opposite. If anything, we've made the export control system stronger, both in terms of protecting our national security and making the license review process more efficient and effective.

- In 1995, by Executive Order, I *expanded* the right of Defense, State, Energy and ACDA to fully take part in the Commerce Department's licensing process. Previously, these agencies reviewed only certain dual-use applications (i.e. licenses for commercial technology that could have a military application). As a result of the EO, they now have the right to review *every* dual-use application.
- At the same time, we continued a process begun under the Bush Administration and supported by both parties in both houses of Congress to move essentially commercial license applications to the Commerce Department, which has tighter deadlines and greater transparency -- but also stringent national security controls, including the obligation to secure the approval of Defense, State, Energy and ACDA on dual-use applications. If any of these agencies object to the license, they can block it and put the issue into a dispute resolution process that ultimately rises to me.
- This move reflected the reality that the Cold war was over and that our companies were being disadvantaged in their competition with foreign companies, which do not face the same export control restrictions. I would also point out that our national security benefits from the ability of our high tech firms to export around the world. These companies give our military its information and technological edge, but need the profits they generate from exports to fund their R&D.
- As to the cases you cite -- several of which were exhaustively reported on months and even years ago -- we should let the facts catch up with the emotional and erroneous charges that have been made.

PLA USE OF U.S.-SUPPLIED COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

- I'm not going to confirm or deny whether the Chinese military is using U.S.-manufactured communications satellites for internal military communications because public discussion of this question could damage national security and intelligence capabilities.
- Of course, as a technical matter, the satellites can be used by any sector of Chinese society, including the PLA.
- In licensing these satellites, we take into consideration the technical fact that they could be used by the PLA.
- As a matter of general policy, we would not license a commercial satellite to the PLA itself because of our broad restrictions on exporting any commodities to the PLA, but we do not consider potential PLA use of the satellites to pose a national security concern.
- It is quite common for military organizations to use civilian communications satellites for internal military communications. This is not a national security concern.

- As a consequence, there are no restrictions in the satellite licenses issued by the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations to China or any other country that prohibit military use of the satellites.
- Because these are civilian communications satellites, they don't offer the technical and security features of military communications satellites. We do not license export of military communications satellites to China.
- As a consequence, military organizations, including the PLA, gain no particular security advantage from using civilian communications satellites for their communications.

Isn't the trade deficit and economic engagement fueling the PLA build-up?

- China's rapid economic growth over the last decade is fueling the increasing prosperity of the Chinese people. The PLA's budget has also been growing not because of the trade imbalance with the U.S, but because of the increasing wealth of the Chinese economy.
- In addition, the PLA has reduced its troop strength by 500,000 and much of the increase in its budget has gone to pay higher salaries for soldiers.

The U.S. has a record deficit with China this year. What is the U.S. doing about it?

- I plan on discussing the trade imbalance between our two countries and make clear I hope to see China take vigorous steps to open its market and make it more accessible to American goods and services. We are disturbed that U.S. exports to China are not increasing in a manner one would expect given China's economic growth rate. Our market is open to Chinese goods; China's market is not as open as it should be. We've urged China to take steps addressing the structural problems underlying the deficit. Part of the long-term answer is for China to provide greater market access, which of course is one of the goals of the WTO negotiation.

MFN

Doesn't MFN undercut movement on human rights?

- Engagement does not mean endorsement. The Administration has consistently pressed its human rights concerns with China, including President Clinton's direct statements to the world at the October summit, in the presence of China's President.
- Our strategy is showing results. China has released dissidents Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan; signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and committed to signing the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Normal trade and continued economic engagement continues the process of opening China, exposing Chinese to our politics, ideas, economy and personal freedoms. Revoking normal

trade status will diminish these ties and play into the hands of those in China who want less openness.

- Revocation would also set back the cause of expanding religious freedom in China. China has received our religious leaders delegation, expanding the dialogue on this key issue.
- Revoking MFN would close doors to U.S. religious groups and others that seek to promote religious freedom in China through educational, cultural and other exchanges. It would also make it more difficult to pursue the cases of imprisoned religious leaders.

Do the Congressional hearings and legislative criticism preceding the summit inhibit what you will be able to do in China?

- I don't believe that it will. I continue to believe that most members of Congress and most Americans believe that we should be engaged with China, we should be trying to cooperate while we can and we should be trying to press them where we disagree.
- People can disagree about the relative priority of one issue over another. Some would say we should spend more time on nonproliferation. Some would say we should spend more time on human rights. Some would say we should spend more time on trade. I think those are legitimate policy issues. We try to make the best balance we can.
- But I think most Americans understand that you cannot turn your back on a quarter of the world's population, a country that is growing very rapidly and will be the largest economy in the world in the next century.

MILITARY:

Do the new Japanese defense guidelines complicate the relationship between the United States and China and undercut all the talk about cooperation?

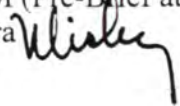
- No. The US-Japan Security Treaty guidelines are designed to provide greater clarity to the obligations and responsibilities of our two countries under our alliance. They are not directed at China nor are they directed at any one country.
- The Treaty, and America's military presence, serve a critical role in contributing to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region. We have explained the purpose of the Guidelines to the Chinese. They have said they regard them as a bilateral matter between the U.S. and Japan and hope the guidelines are meant to be bilateral in character. The issuance of the guidelines should not complicate the summit or our relations with China, which after all has benefited greatly from the peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region to which the Treaty has contributed so significantly.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1998

**REMARKS VIA SATELLITE TO THE 66TH ANNUAL
U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS**

DATE: Friday, June 19, 1998
LOCATION: OEOB, Room 459
TIME: 5:40-6:05 PM (Pre-Brief at 5:20 PM)
FROM: Mickey Ibarra 
Lynn Cutler

I. PURPOSE

To recognize the successful partnership between the mayors and the Administration and to highlight our urban empowerment agenda.

II. BACKGROUND

You will address approximately 300 mayors attending the 66th Annual U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) live via satellite from the White House. The conference is taking place from June 19 - June 23, 1998 in Reno, Nevada. During your Administration, you have addressed the Mayor's Conference each year, including last year in San Francisco. In May, you addressed a group of mayors in the East Room on public schools.

There will be two-way audio and only one-way video. A teleprompter will be provided for your remarks. Mayor Paul Helmke (R-Fort Wayne, IN), who is the outgoing President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, will introduce you to the mayors. You will then deliver 10 minutes of remarks highlighting the successful partnership between the Administration and the mayors. You will articulate the Administration's budget priorities that address the needs of the cities including; empowerment zones, initiatives on school modernization and reducing class size, and housing vouchers for families; and you will urge the mayors to engage in the census debate. You will also reference HUD's 1998 *State of the Cities* report which highlights the revival of cities and recommends solutions to address the urban opportunity gaps in jobs, education, and housing.

After your remarks, Mayor Paul Helmke (R-Fort Wayne, IN) will moderate three questions. Mayor Tom Menino (D-Boston, MA) will ask a question about the Millennium, Mayor Richard Daley (D-Chicago, IL) will ask about your education agenda, and Mayor TBD will ask a question on school violence (See attached.).

In addition to remarks by Secretaries Cuomo, Herman and Slater, and Attorney General Reno, Lynn Cutler will be on the ground working with the mayors and coordinating the

Federal Resource Center (One Stop Shop), where twenty Federal agencies will be available to answer questions from mayors. Since you suggested this idea last year, we have organized these centers at many of the meetings of state and local officials.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants (Room 459 OEOB 5:20 PM):

Mickey Ibarra
Brenda Anders
June Shih

Event Participants:

Mayor Paul Helmke (R-Fort Wayne, IN)	President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Mayor Deedee Corradini (D-Salt Lake City, UT)	Vice President, USCM (Incoming Pres.)
Mayor Wellington Webb (D- Denver, CO)	Advisory Board Chair (Incoming VP)
Mayor Tom Menino (D-Boston, MA)	
Mayor Richard Daley (D-Chicago, IL)	
300 Additional Mayors	

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o Live program begins with welcome by Mayor Paul Helmke.
- o You deliver remarks to the audience.
- o Mayor Helmke moderates three questions from the mayors.
- o Mayor Menino asks a question and you respond.
- o Mayor Daley asks a question and you respond.
- o Mayor TBD asks a question and you respond.
- o You thank the mayors and Mayor Helmke closes program.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

ATTACHMENTS

Responses For Questions from Mayors
List of Agencies Participating in Federal Resource Center
List of Mayors Attending the Conference

Draft 6/18/98
June Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS BY SATELLITE TO THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
JUNE 19, 1998

Thank you, Mayor Helmke, for all your wonderful introductions this past year; and I thank you for your leadership. Mayor Corradini, I look forward to working with you next year. Let me also say hello to your vice-president-elect, Mayor Webb, who I just saw the other day when the Broncos came to be honored at the White House. And I congratulate Mayor Jerry Abramson on his Award for Distinguished Public Service. Jerry, I will always be grateful for your friendship and for your support of my 1994 Crime Bill. Neighborhoods all across America are now safer because of the community police officers you help put on the street. You have truly made a difference. Congratulations.

This is the third time we've been able to get together this year -- and I'm only sorry that I can't join you in person. I know that I will be well-represented by members of my cabinet, including my dynamic HUD Secretary, Andrew Cuomo. I send greetings from Mickey Ibarra, who, as you know, runs my Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. His deputy, Lynn Cutler is in Reno representing the White House. And I am proud that representatives from a total of 20 federal agencies are attending your conference.

As you can tell from the breadth and depth of the team I've sent, this administration is more committed than ever to working with you to help our great cities thrive and reach their fullest potential. Last week, I signed a transportation bill that will help cities build and modernize roads, bridges and transit systems for the 21st Century. It encourages mass transit, protects the environment, expands opportunities to disadvantaged businesses and moves more people from welfare to work with transportation assistance. I thank you for helping to pass this law.

In no small part because of the innovation, commitment and hard work of America's mayors, our cities are revitalized, re-energized and coming back. The second annual State of the Cities report -- which Secretary Cuomo will share with you in much greater detail later -- shows that unemployment, crime, poverty rates are all down and falling in our central cities. New job growth and homeownership rates are up and climbing. Our downtowns are coming back as centers of tourism and entertainment. The state of our cities is strong. And I thank you for leading this renaissance.

America is enjoying the strongest economy in a decade, an era of sunlit prosperity and abundant opportunity. But we can't afford to sit back and bask in the glow. We must make the most of this all-too rare moment in history and ensure that our economic renaissance touches every corner of every community. As the State of the Cities report shows, cities still face critical opportunity gaps when it comes to jobs, education and housing. If we are to lift more people out of poverty and bring more middle class families back to our cities, then we must do everything we can to close these "opportunity gaps."

The way we will close our opportunity gaps is with a new vision of government. Over the past five years, we've moved beyond the false debate between those who said government could solve all our problems and those who said government was the cause. Our new vision has been of government as partner -- with businesses, community groups and individual citizens. It has been a vision of government as catalyst, to bring the spark of private enterprise to our hardest pressed neighborhoods. Whether it's putting more police officers on the streets to fight crime, or offering tax incentives to lure businesses back to abandoned downtowns, or providing small business loans to inner city residents, our goal has been to empower people with the tools to make the most of their own lives.

Secretary Cuomo's new, streamlined HUD, which David Osborne has called "the most exciting reinvention in a decade," epitomizes this vision. Along with Vice President Gore, who chairs my Community Empowerment Board, I am committed to helping HUD -- and other Federal agencies -- work even better for you. And I ask you to support our expanded community empowerment agenda that reflects our new approach to filling the opportunity gaps in our cities.

First, we can fill in the jobs gap and bring more businesses and credit to our central cities by launching a second round of empowerment zones, renewing CDFIs, and supporting HUD's Community Empowerment Fund. I ask you to tell Congress that America needs 50,000 new housing vouchers to help hard-working people move closer to jobs and off welfare. And I hope you will work with me to ensure all Americans get the child care assistance they need to be good parents and good workers.

Second, we can begin closing the education gap by helping school districts modernize and build 5,000 schools, hiring more teachers and reducing class size in the earliest grades, and creating Education Opportunity Zones that will help poorer school districts make the tough reforms they need to improve.

Third, we will bridge the housing gap by strengthening our efforts to fight housing discrimination, raising FHA loan limits, creating more Section 8 housing vouchers, helping families with good rental histories turn rent checks into mortgage payments, and expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. This tax credit now has the support of a majority of members in the House and Senate -- let's call on Congress to pass this bill.

Finally, I ask for your help on another critical issue for cities: Making sure that the 2000 census is as accurate as possible. As you know, census statistics help determine how much federal aid your communities receive for roads, WIC, Head Start, job training and other services. Because of an undercount of inner city residents in the last census, many of you were shortchanged when it came to federal funding. I am working to make sure it doesn't happen again. Scientists agree unanimously: Statistical sampling is the most accurate and cost-effective way to get a full and fair count of our people in the year 2000. I hope you will work with me to ensure that we use this method in the next census.

Throughout our history, our cities have always been the face America shows the world. Visitors have gotten their first taste of America -- our energy, ingenuity and promise -- through

our great cities. They have always been the gateway to opportunity for millions of Americans, places where new immigrants have worked hard, built thriving communities and achieved the American Dream. Let us all work together to ensure that Dream thrives in our cities well into the 21st century.

RESPONSES FOR QUESTIONS FROM MAYORS
THE 66TH ANNUAL U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
RENO, NEVADA
JUNE 19, 1998

#1 Mayor Menino: "Many of the mayors are beginning to make plans to celebrate the new Millennium. Can you share with us your vision of how Americans can recognize this important milestone?"

A. As the year 2000 draws near, we must ask ourselves, what will it take to meet the challenge, to define the future, to prepare ourselves for a new century and a new millennium. What of our values and heritage will we carry with us?

The First Lady and I created the White House Millennium Council-- to set some themes and directions to involve the federal agencies and to provide meaningful ways for all Americans to mark the millennium and give gifts to the future.

Strengthening our communities for the new millennium will happen only in partnership with you. The First Lady and I invite each of you to join in our national projects, and to help establish local programs so that every citizen, every family, and every community can celebrate and commemorate the millennium-- by "Honoring the Past and Imagining the Future."

#2 Mayor Daley: "Where are we in achieving our goals of smaller classes, school construction funds, more teachers? How can we help?"

A. We have developed strong proposals to promote high standards; to help give every child the chance to learn in small classes. With well-trained teachers; to provide more public school choice accountability; and to provide the opportunity to learn in a modern, safe, state-of-the-art school.

In the time that remains of this legislative session, I will be pressing Congress to move forward on these priorities, to enact this important agenda for education in America. I hope you will join me in demanding that Congress act.

Cont. - RESPONSES FOR QUESTIONS FROM MAYORS

#3 Mayor TBD: "Given the events in Springfield and Jonesboro, what can we do to insure safe schools for our children."

A. Last Saturday, I traveled to Springfield to talk to students, parents, teachers, and law enforcement officers. Although these incidents are rare, they are increasing at an alarming rate. I am committed to making sure that parents, communities, and the schools themselves have the tools they need to address this problem.

While in Springfield, I directed the Secretary of Education and the Attorney General to develop a guide to help teachers and principals identify and respond to the early warning signs of troubled youth that can lead to school violence. We will make the guide available to all schools nationwide before classes begin in the fall.

On Wednesday, I announced \$40 million in grants to help more than 300 schools start after-school programs. As mayors know, juvenile crime is dramatically higher in the hours immediately after school, when many children are unsupervised. Expanding after-school programs across the country will help lower juvenile crime rates, reduce tobacco, drug, and alcohol use among children and improve academic performance. I have also asked the Attorney General and Secretary of Education to do everything they can to bring the same community policing techniques that have helped drive down crime in our communities into our schools.

But ultimately, we need to focus on tackling the larger problem of youth violence. That is why I continue to challenge the Congress to pass my anti-gang and youth violence strategy before it adjourns for the year. My plan takes on youth access to guns, provides tough punishment for violent youths and gangs, and keeps schools open later and on weekends when violent juvenile crime is most likely to occur.

**FEDERAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN FEDERAL RESOURCE CENTER
THE 66TH ANNUAL U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
RENO, NEVADA
JUNE 19 -23, 1998**

Corporation for National Service
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Services Agency
National Air and Space Administration
National Performance Review
Office of Personal Management
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
U.S. Information Agency
White House Millennium Council

Mayors Attending 66th Annual U.S. Conference of Mayors

June 19 - 23, 1998

Alabama

Hon. Chester L. Sowell (R- Dothan, AL)

Arkansas

Hon. Jim Dailey (D- Little Rock, AR)
Hon. Patrick Henry Hays (D- North Little Rock, AR)
Hon. Robert Mitchell (D- Casa Grande, AR)
Hon. Jay Tibshraeny (D- Chandler, AR)
Hon. Cynthia Dunham (N/P- Gilbert, AR)

Arizona

Hon. Sam Kathryn Campana (R- Scottsdale, AZ)
Hon. Richard F. Archer (R- Sierra Vista, AZ)
Hon. Neil G. Giuliano (R- Tempe, AZ)
Hon. Marilyn Young (N/P- Yuma, AZ)

California

Hon. Ralph Appezato (N/P- Alameda, CA)
Hon. Boyd G. Condie, (R- Alhambra, CA)
Hon. Bette Lowes (N/P- Baldwin Park, CA)
Hon. Shirley Dean, (D- Berkeley, CA)
Hon. Les Bronte (N/P- Beverly Hills, CA)
Hon. Jeanette Watson (D- Campbell, CA)
Hon. Peter Fajardo (R- Carson, CA)
Hon. Bruce W. Burrows (N/P- Cerritos, CA)
Hon. Sandra Levin (D- Culver City, CA)
Hon. Guy S. Houston (N/P- Dublin, CA)
Hon. George Pettygrove (N/P- Fairfield, CA)
Hon. Gus Morrison (D- Fremont, CA)
Hon. Elizabeth Williams (R- Gonzales, CA)
Hon. Roberta Cooper (D- Hayward, CA)
Hon. Robin Lowe (N/P- Hemet, CA)
Hon. Roosevelt F. Dorn (N/P- Inglewood, CA)
Hon. Larry Van Nostran (N/P- Lakewood, CA)
Hon. Beverly O'Neill (D- Long Beach, CA)
Hon. Kris Casto (N/P- Los Altos, CA)
Hon. Henry C. Manayan (NP- Milpitas, CA)
Hon. Richard A. Lang (NP- Modesto, CA)
Hon. Suzanne E. Jackson (NP- Monte Sereno, CA)
Hon. Dan Albert (NP- Monterey, CA)
Hon. Ralph Faravelli (R- Mountain View, CA)
Hon. Ed Henderson (N/P- Napa, CA)
Hon. David W. Smith (N/P- Newark, CA)
Hon. Elihu M. Harris (D- Oakland, CA)
Hon. Chris Holden (D- Pasadena, CA)
Hon. Patty White (N/P- Piedmont, CA)
Hon. Norman Z. Eckenrode (N/P- Placentia, CA)
Hon. Gregory C. Hill (R- Redondo Beach, CA)
Hon. Rosemary M. Corbin (D- Richmond, CA)
Hon. Joe Serna, Jr. (D- Sacramento, CA)
Hon. Edward R. Simon (R- San Bruno, CA)
Hon. Ellen M. Corbett (D- San Leandro, CA)
Hon. Albert J. Boro (R- San Rafael, CA)
Hon. Dr. Robert T. Holbrook (D- Santa Monica, CA)
Hon. Don R. Jordan (N/P- Seaside, CA)
Hon. Gary A. Podesto (N/P- Stockton, CA)
Hon. Curt Andre (N/P- Turlock, CA)
Hon. Frank G. Fry (N/P- Westminster, CA)

Colorado

Hon. Paul E. Tauer (R- Aurora, CO)
Hon. Mary Lou Makepeace (N/P- Colorado Springs, CO)
Hon. Wellington E. Webb (D- Denver, CO)
Hon. Ann Azari (NP- Fort Collins, CO)
Hon. Nancy Heil (D- Westminster, CO)

Commonwealths

Hon. Felix F. Ungacta (N/P- Agana, Guam)
Hon. Paul M. McDonald (N/P- Agana Heights, Guam)
Hon. Rossana D. San Miguel (N/P- Chalan Pago-Ordot, Guam)
Hon. Jesse L.G. Perez (N/P- Inarajan, Guam)
Hon. Ignacio "Buck" S. Cruz (N/P- Merizo, Guam)
Hon. Isabel S. Haggard (D- Piti-Agana, Guam)
Hon. Joseph C. Wesley (N/P- Santa Rita, Guam)
Hon. Daniel E. Sablan (N/P- Sinajana, Guam)
Hon. Tamuning-Tumon (N/P- Luis S.N. Herrero, Guam)
Hon. Jose C. Sablan, Saipan (N/P- Northern Mariana Islands)

Connecticut

Hon. Joseph P. Ganim (D- Bridgeport, CT)
Hon. Frank J. Esposito (R- Norwalk, CT)
Hon. Dannel P. Malloy (D- Stamford, CT)
Hon. Richard Borer (D- West Haven, CT)

Delaware

Hon. James E. Sills (D- Wilmington, DE)

Florida

Hon. Bruce T. Grady (D- Fort Myers, FL)
Hon. William D. Arthur (N/P- Holly Hill, FL)
Hon. Richard Kaplan (N/P- Lauderhill, FL)
Hon. Alexander Penelas (N/P- Miami-Dade County, FL)
Hon. Mary Ross Aqosta (N/P- Miami Shores, FL)
Hon. E.L. Foster (N/P- Ocala, FL)
Hon. Glenda E. Hood (R- Orlando, FL)
Hon. Alex G. Fekete (N/P- Pembroke Pines, FL)
Hon. William F. Mischler (N/P- Pinellas Park, FL)
Hon. Robert E. Minsky (D- Port St. Lucie, FL)
Hon. Clarence Anthony (N/P- South Bay, FL)
Hon. Steven B. Feren (N/P- Sunrise, FL)
Hon. Dick A. Greco (D- Tampa, FL)
Hon. Larry D. Bartley (N/P- Titusville, FL)
Hon. Nancy M. Graham (R- West Palm Beach, FL)

Georgia

Hon. Bill Campbell (D- Atlanta, GA)
Hon. Jim Marshall (D- Macon, GA)
Hon. Floyd Adams (D- Savannah, GA)

Idaho

Hon. H. Brent Coles (R- Boise, ID)

Illinois

Hon. Arlene J. Mulder (N/P- Arlington Heights, IL)
Hon. David I. Stover (N/P- Aurora, IL)
Hon. Catherine J. Melchert (N/P- Bartlett, IL)
Hon. Jerry P. Genova (N/P- Calumet City, IL)
Hon. Ross Ferraro (N/P- Carol Stream, IL)
Hon. Richard M. Daley (D- Chicago, IL)
Hon. Angelo A. Cambrone (D- Chicago Heights, IL)

Hon. Gordon D. Bush (D- East St. Louis, IL)
Hon. Kevin Kelly (N/P- Elgin, IL)
Hon. Lorraine H. Morton (D- Evanston, IL)
Hon. James L. Gitz (N/P- Freeport, IL)
Hon. James O. Webb (N/P- Glencoe, IL)
Hon. Ben J. Fajardo (N/P- Glendale Heights, IL)
Hon. Robert W. West (N/P- Lansing, IL)
Hon. Madeleine Grant (N/P- Lincolnwood, IL)
Hon. Stanley F. Leach (R- Moline, IL)
Hon. Kent M. Karraker (N/P- Normal, IL)
Hon. Jerry L. Johnson (N/P- North Chicago, IL)
Hon. Mark W. Damisch (N/P- Northbrook, IL)
Hon. Karen M. Bushy (N/P- Oak Brook, IL)
Hon. Ernest F. Kolb (R- Oak Lawn, IL)
Hon. Rita L. Mullins (D- Palatine, IL)
Hon. Mark W. Schwiebert (N/P- Rock Island, IL)
Hon. Charles E. Box (D- Rockford, IL)
Hon. Fred Dewald, Jr. (N/P- Romeoville, IL)
Hon. Al Larson (R- Schaumburg, IL)
Hon. Karen Hasara (N/P- Springfield, IL)
Hon. Michael S. Buehlhorn (N/P- Swansea, IL)
Hon. William F. Durkin (D- Waukegan, IL)

Indiana

Hon. Joseph R. Zickgraf (N/P- Columbia City, IN)
Hon. Fred Armstrong (D- Columbus, IN)
Hon. Robert A. Pastrick (D- East Chicago, IN)
Hon. James P. Perron (D- Elkhart, IN)
Hon. Paul Helmke (R- Fort Wayne, IN)
Hon. Scott King (D- Gary, IN)
Hon. James Trobaugh (N/P- Kokomo, IN)
Hon. Dave Heath (R- Lafayette, IN)
Hon. Sheila Brillson (D- Michigan City, IN)

Iowa

Hon. Lee R. Clancey (D- Cedar Rapids, IA)
Hon. Preston A. Daniels (D- Des Moines, IA)
Hon. John R. Roofff (R- Waterloo, IA)

Kansas

Hon. Joan Wagnon (D- Topeka, KS)
Hon. Bob Knight (N/P- Wichita, KS)

Kentucky

Hon. Jerry E. Abramson (D- Louisville, KY)

Louisiana

Hon. Willie Mount (D- Lake Charles, LA)
Hon. Abe E. Pierce, III (D- Monroe, LA)
Hon. Marc H. Morial (D- New Orleans, LA)

Maine

Hon. Kaileigh A. Tara (D- Lewiston, ME)

Massachusetts

Hon. Nicholas J. Costello (D- Amesbury, MA)
Hon. Thomas M. Menino (D- mBoston, MA)
Hon. Daniel J. Szostkiewicz (D- Holyoke, MA)
Hon. Patricia A. Dowling (D- Lawrence, MA)
Hon. Patrick J. McManus (D- Lynn, MA)
Hon. Frederick M. Kalisz, Jr. (D- New Bedford, MA)

Hon. James A. Sheets (D- Quincy, MA)
Hon. William F. Stanley (D- Waltham, MA)

Michigan

Hon. Michael A. Guido (D- Dearborn, MI)
Hon. Dennis W. Archer (D- Detroit, MI)
Hon. Linsey Porter (D- Highland Park, MI)
Hon. Edward Bivens, Jr. (R- Inkster, MI)
Hon. Robert Jones (N/P- Kalamazoo, MI)
Hon. Donald F. Fracassi (N/P- Southfield, MI)
Hon. Gregory E. Pitoniak (N/P- Taylor, MI)
Hon. Robert J. Thomas (D- Westland, MI)

Minnesota

Hon. Dr. Jean Harris (N/P- Eden Prairie, MN)
Hon. Sharon Sayles Belton (D- Minneapolis, MN)
Hon. Charles J. Canfield (N/P- Rochester, MN)

Mississippi

Hon. Harvey Johnston, Jr. (D- Jackson, MS)
Hon. Susan Boone Vincent (N/P- Laurel, MS)
Hon. Larry L. "Butch" Brown (D- Natchez, MS)

Missouri

Hon. Jerry L. Wilford (N/P- Chillicothe, MO)
Hon. Darwin Hindman (N/P- Columbia, MO)
Hon. Emanuel Cleaver, II (D- Kansas City, MO)
Hon. Paul F. Renaud (N/P- O'Fallon, MO)
Hon. Robert L. Moeller (N/P- St. Charles, MO)
Hon. Larry R. Stobbs (N/P- St. Joseph, MO)
Hon. Clarence Harmon (D- St. Louis, MO)

Nebraska

Hon. Hai Daub (R- Omaha, NE)

Nevada

Hon. Ray Masayko (D- Carson City, NV)
Hon. Jeff Griffin (R- Reno, NV)
Hon. Bruce Breslow (D- Sparks, NV)

New Jersey

Hon. Joseph C. Scarpelli (N/P- Brick, NJ)
Hon. George A. Spadaro (D- Edison, NJ)
Hon. J. Christian Bollwage (D- Elizabeth, NJ)
Hon. Jack Alter (D- Fort Lee, NJ)
Hon. John K. Rafferty (R- Hamilton, NJ)
Hon. Timothy C. McDonough (N/P- Hope, NJ)
Hon. Sara B. Bost (D- Irvington, NJ)
Hon. Michael J. Voll (D- Middle Township, NJ)
Hon. Sharpe James (D- Newark, NJ)
Hon. Martin G. Barnes (N/P- Peterson, NJ)
Hon. Thalia C. Kay (N/P- Pemberton, NJ)
Hon. Al McWilliams (D- Plainfield, NJ)
Hon. Ralph Peterson, Sr. (N/P- Pleasantville, NJ)
Hon. Douglas H. Palmer (D- Trenton, NJ)

New Mexico

Hon. John M. Jennings (D- Rio Rancho, NM)
Hon. Bill B. Owen (N/P- Roswell, NM)

New York

Hon. Gerald Jennings (D- Albany, NY)
Hon. James A. Garner (R- Hempstead, NY)
Hon. James C. Galie (N/P- Niagra Falls, NY)
Hon. William A. Johnson, Jr. (D- Rochester, NY)
Hon. Joseph A. Griffo (R- Rome, NY)
Hon. Roy A. Bernardi (R-Syracuse, NY)
Hon. Joseph Delfino (N/P- White Plains, NY)

North Carolina

Hon. Patrick L. McCrory (R- Charlotte, NC)
Hon. Nicholas J. Tennyson (D- Durham, NC)
Hon. Bruce C. Rose (D- Wilson, NC)
Hon. Jack Cavanagh, Jr.(N/P- Winston, NC)

North Dakota

Hon. Bruce W. Furness (R- Fargo, ND)
Hon. Pat Owens (N/P- Grand Forks, ND)

Ohio

Hon. Donald L. Plusquelie (D- Akron, OH)
Hon. Richard D. Watkins (R- Canton, OH)
Hon. Sally D. Beals (N/P- Centerville, OH)
Hon. Michael R. White (D- Cleveland, OH)
Hon. Don L. Robart (R- Cuyahoga Falls, OH)
Hon. Thomas J. Longo (D- Garfield Heights, OH)
Hon. Marilou W. Sthe mith (R- Kettering, OH)
Hon. Lee A. Skierkiewica (N/P- Loveland, OH)
Hon. Leonard M. Creary (N/P- Lyndhurst, OH)
Hon. Lydia J. Reid (D- Mansfield, OH)
Hon. Gary W. Starr (D- Middleburg Heights, OH)
Hon. Kevin C. Patton (N/P- Solon, OH)
Hon. Walter F. Ehrnfelt (N/P- Strongsville, OH)
Hon. Beryl E. Rothschild (R- University Heights, OH)
Hon. Dennis M. Clough (N/P- Westlake, OH)

Oklahoma

Hon. Jim Bushnell (N/P- Muskogee, OK)
Hon. Susan M. Savage (D- Tulsa, OK)

Pennsylvania

Hon. William L. Heydt (R- Allentown, PA)
Hon. Joseph Bendel (N/P- McKeesport, PA)

Puerto Rico

Hon. Jose E. Aponte (D- Carolina, Puerto Rico)
Hon. Victor M. Santiago (N/P- Toa Baja, Puerto Rico)

Rhode Island

Hon. Michael Traficante (R- Cranston, RI)
Hon. Ralph A. Mollis (D- North Providence, RI)
Hon. Vincent A. Cianci, Jr.(N/P- Providence, RI)

South Carolina

Hon. Joseph P. Riley, Jr. (D- Charleston, SC)

Tennessee

Hon. Jon Kinsey (R- Chattanooga, TN)
Hon. Sharon Goldsworthy (N/P- Germantown, TN)
Hon. R.J. Hank Thompson (N/P- Hendersonville, TN)
Hon. Victor Ashe (R- Knoxville, TN)

Texas

Hon. Gary McCaleb (N/P Abilene, TX)
Hon. Kel Selinger (N/P- Amarillo, TX)
Hon. Kirk Watson (N/P- Austin, TX)
Hon. David W. Moore (N/P- Beaumont, TX)
Hon. Ronald Kirk (D- Dallas, TX)
Hon. Jack Miller (N/P- Denton, TX)
Hon. Mary Lib Saleh (N/P- Euless, TX)
Hon. Kenneth Barr (N/P- Fort Worth, TX)
Hon. Henry Freudenburg (N/P- Galveston, TX)
Hon. Bill Souder (N/P- Hurst, TX)
Hon. Morris Parrish (N/P- Irving, TX)
Hon. Elizabeth A. Flores (N/P- Laredo, TX)
Hon. Windy Sitton (N/P- Lubbock, TX)
Hon. Robert E. Burns (R- Midland, TX)
Hon. John Longstreet (N/P- Piano, TX)
Hon. Charles Culpepper (N/P- Round Rock, TX)
Hon. Michael Morrison (N/P- Waco, TX)

Utah

Hon. Daniel Snarr (N/P- Murray, UT)
Hon. Glenn J. Mecham (N/P- Ogden, UT)
Hon. Joe Nelson (N/P- Orem, UT)
Hon. Deedee Corradini (D- Salt Lake City, UT)
Hon. Tom Dolan (N/P- Sandy, UT)
Hon. Janice Auger (N/P- Taylorsville, UT)
Hon. Gearld L. Wright (N/P- West Valley City, UT)

Vermont

Hon. Peter Clavelle (R- Burlington, VT)
Hon. Chuck Karpas (R- Montpelier, VT)

Virginia

Hon. Dr. William E. Ward (D- Chesapeake, VA)
Hon. James S. Whitaker (R- Lynchburg, VA)
Hon. Paul D. Fraim (D- Norfolk, VA)
Hon. Dr. James W. Holley, III (D- Portsmouth, VA)
Hon. David A. Bowers (D- Roanoke, VA)
Hon. Thomas G. Underwood (N/P- Suffolk, VA)
Hon. Meyera E. Oberndorf (D- Virginia Beach, VA)

Washington

Hon. Mark Asmundson (D- Bellingham, WA)
Hon. Barbara S. Fahey (N/P- Edmonds, WA)
Hon. Edward D. Hansen (N/P- Everett, WA)
Hon. Brian Ebersole (R- Tacoma, WA)

Wisconsin

Hon. Kate Bloomberg (N/P- Brookfield, WI)
Hon. Paul F. Jadin (R- Green Bay, WI)
Hon. Timothy T. Seider (N/P- Greenfield, WI)
Hon. John M. Antaramian (D- Kenosha, WI)
Hon. Susan Bauman (D- Madison, WI)
Hon. James E. Gatzke (R- New Berlin, WI)
Hon. Margaret Ciccone (N/P- Superior, WI)
Hon. Maricolette Walsh (N/P- Wauwatosa, WI)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUN 19 PM 7:25

TO: THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY
WHAT: PRESS PICNIC
WHEN: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1998
NOTES: APPROX 2,400 GUESTS/CLOSED PRESS/CASUAL ATTIRE
FROM: CAPRICIA PENAVIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

6:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY arrive to the Map Room for briefing.
Contact: Mike McCurry

6:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room to meet Ed and Jo Gregory and Family (United Shows of America).

6:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY are announced to HONORS from the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed to the stage in the center of the tent.

THE FIRST LADY makes welcoming remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks.

Following remarks, THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY have the option to mingle with guests, see the rides, or depart.

Saturday, June 20, 1998

10:06 AM	Radio Address and Radio Actuality	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Actuality Script	Tab C
11:15 AM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
12:45 PM	White House Staff Picnic	Tab D

100 113 111 215
Saturday, June 20, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly cloudy and hot with a chance for a late-day
thundershower. Winds west at 8 to 12 knots. Low
68 to 73. High 89 to 94.*

CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

*Partly to mostly cloudy with a slight chance for
thunderstorms and rain showers. Winds northwest
at 10 to 15 knots. Low 60 to 65. High 83 to 88.*

June 19, 1998 (8:33pm)

Saturday, June 20, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, June 20, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:40 am-
10:00 am **BRIEFING**
OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett

10:06 am-
11:00 am **RADIO ADDRESS**
OVAL OFFICE
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett

**Note: Immediately following the radio address, the President will tape
a radio actuality regarding the Agricultural Research Bill.**

11:15 am-
11:45 am **MEETING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

11:45 am-
12:45 pm **DOWN**

12:45 pm-
1:05 pm **WHITE HOUSE STAFF PICNIC**
SOUTH LAWN PAVILION
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President and the First Lady are announced from the Diplomatic
Reception Room and proceed to stage in Tent.**

-- **The First Lady makes welcoming remarks and introduces the President.**

-- **The President makes remarks.**

-- **Upon conclusion of remarks, the President and the First Lady have the
option to mix and mingle or depart.**

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the
Reflecting Pool
[drive time: 5 minutes]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

June 19, 1998 (8:33pm)

Saturday, June 20, 1998

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route
Camp David
[flight time: tbd]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Camp David

BC/HRC RON **CAMP DAVID**
CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

June 19, 1998 (8:33pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1998

LIVE RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: June 20, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. PURPOSE

You will talk about our efforts to fight prostate cancer, a silent killer that causes the deaths of 40,000 men every year. You will announce \$60 Million in grants from the Department of Defense to fund some of the most innovative research projects in the country, ranging from prevention to early detection to treatment. Finally, you will express your disappointment that a Republican majority in the Senate voted against protecting children from tobacco by killing legislation that contained your proposal to increase funding for cancer research by 65% over the next five years and allow Medicare recipients to participate in cancer clinical trials.

II. BACKGROUND

As part of the historic Medicare reforms in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, you have signed into law a series of new preventive benefits for Medicare beneficiaries, including coverage of prostate cancer screening. You have also given two previous radio addresses on breast cancer where similar policy was introduced.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing

The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Jordan Tamagni

Taping (10:06-10:10)

The President
Julianne Corbett
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer
100 Guests (Including spokespeople for prostate cancer and Mayor Marion Barry)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC/ Mutual/Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio Network, and Standard News radio networks will carry the address in its entirety live to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET. Also, a photo release of the radio address will be made available on Saturday to members of the print and television media.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing

Radio Address

Greet guests

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1998

TAPED RADIO ACTUALITY

DATE: June 20, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: TBD
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. PURPOSE

To record an actuality for The White House Press Office Radio Actuality Line to be released after you sign the Agricultural Research Bill on Tuesday. You will cite other actions we have recently taken to help rural America by backing wheat sales to Pakistan and pushing for IMF funding to help restore strength to Asian markets.

II. BACKGROUND

The Agricultural Research Bill restores food stamps for legal immigrants, provides mandatory funding for agricultural research, crop insurance, and rural development.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Julianne Corbett
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. Each actuality will be released separately and will mimic your travel schedule.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Tape Radio Address

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by NEC

SECRET 7-15

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON PROSTATE CANCER
JUNE 20, 1998**

Good morning. Tomorrow is Father's Day, the day we pay tribute to the irreplaceable role fathers play throughout our children's lives. There is no greater responsibility -- and there is no greater reward -- than raising a child. For me, no job, not even the presidency, has been more important than being a father.

I want to talk to you today what we are doing to protect our fathers, our grandfathers, and all men from one of the greatest health threats they face: prostate cancer. This year, nearly 200,000 people will be diagnosed with prostate cancer -- and 40,000 will die from it. In fact, every year, as many men die from prostate cancer as women die from breast cancer.

For far too long, too little was known about prostate cancer. Too little was said about it, out of embarrassment and fear. Because of this, too little was done about it, as precious research dollars were spent on other problems.

For five years now, we have worked hard to increase public awareness about prostate cancer -- and to find a cure. Since I first took office, we have increased funding for prostate cancer research at the National Institutes of Health by 100%. This year alone, we are funding more than 450 critically important research projects on prostate cancer, ranging from prevention to detection to treatment. Last year, scientists at the Human Genome Project and Johns Hopkins University located the first gene known to predispose men to prostate cancer. Prostate cancer is the first disease being studied by the Cancer Genome Anatomy Project, a very exciting new program we recently launched at the NCI. We are closing in on this silent killer.

But as far as we have come, we know that many questions about prostate cancer remain unanswered. We do not fully understand the role of environmental and dietary factors in prostate cancer. We do not fully understand why the disease progresses at such varying rates in different men. We do not yet know why prostate cancer disproportionately affects African American men. And we do not yet know how to eliminate the risks of treatment for prostate cancer that discourage too many men from seeing their doctors.

The only way we will ever answer these questions -- and the only way we will ever beat prostate cancer -- is by continuing to invest in research. Today, I am pleased to announce that the Department of Defense is awarding \$60 Million in grants to some of the most promising research projects in the country. These grants will fund innovative new studies to determine the causes of prostate cancer, to develop new methods of prevention and detection, and most of all, to discover ground breaking new treatments that will save lives.

These grants are an important step in our fight against prostate cancer. But we must press

on. This year, as part of historic legislation to protect our children from tobacco, I proposed to make the largest commitment in history to fund cutting edge cancer research. My proposal would also allow people on Medicare to participate in cancer clinical trials. This will be especially important for prostate cancer, which overwhelmingly affects men over 65. The more older men are able to participate in these trials, the more we will learn about this disease, and the faster we will be able to find a cure.

But three days ago, a Republican minority in the Senate bowed to enormous pressure by the tobacco industry and voted against this legislation ... against protecting our children from tobacco ... against our families ... against increased cancer research ... against saving lives. The American people won't stand for it.

This Fathers Day, as we celebrate how much fathers mean to their children, we should also renew our commitment -- as fathers, as parents, and as Americans -- to our families, by insisting that Congress join together in passing comprehensive bipartisan tobacco legislation that protects our children and strengthens our nation.

Thanks for listening.

Ag Research Bill Actuality

June 20, 1998

Today, I signed into law a new bill to help expand opportunity for American farmers. The Agricultural Research Act will put funding for crop insurance on a sure footing for the future, and boost investment on agricultural research and rural development.

After Congress phased out federal farm price supports, it became more essential for American farmers to sell grains, meats, fruits and vegetables to markets around the world. And today, products from one of every three acres planted in America are sold abroad. Thanks to cutting edge research, strong food safety standards and innovations in biotechnology, our farmers enjoy advantages over their competitors around the world in many sectors. In fact, American farmers have become so productive and so advanced that agriculture should be considered another high-tech industry. By strengthening investment in research and technology, this bill will help our farmers retain that competitive edge so they can export more of what they grow and raise. But to secure the success of U.S. farmers in the global marketplace, we must do more.

That's why we're fighting hard to tear down unfair trade barriers, to stabilize Asian markets for our products, and to make sure that sanctions do not unfairly penalize American farmers. I have asked the World Trade Organization to take an aggressive approach to reducing tariffs and subsidies on agricultural products and to develop better scientific-based rules to govern that trade. We're also fighting to enforce our trade agreements and have won critical agricultural disputes, including the European Union's restrictions on hormone grown beef and greater access for pork in the Phillippines. We will continue to use every tool at our disposal to ensure that agreements made are agreements kept.

And I will push Congress to give the IMF the resources it needs to help stabilize the economies of Asia, which are such big markets for American farm products. Finally, we need to make sure that our sanctions policy furthers our foreign policy goals without hurting our farmers. That's why I support legislation that ensures that U.S. wheat will not be the unintended victim of an important non-proliferation law. Our policy has been and will continue to be that food should not be used as a weapon. We will resist any action that would lead to a de facto grain embargo.

American farmers can continue to compete and win in the global marketplace. To make sure that they do, I will continue to fight to make sure they are given a fair chance to build a better future for themselves and their families.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY
WHAT: WHITE HOUSE STAFF PICNIC
WHEN: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1998
NOTES: APPROX 5,000 GUESTS/CLOSED PRESS/CASUAL ATTIRE
FROM: CAPRICIA PENAVIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

12:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY arrive to the Map Room for briefing.

12:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY are announced to HONORS from the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed to the stage in the center of the tent.

THE FIRST LADY makes welcoming remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks.

1:05 p.m. Following remarks, THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY have the option to mingle with guests, see the rides, or depart to the Residence.

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

9:30 AM	Brief Meeting/Photo Opportunity with Irish President Mary McAleese	Distributed Separately
10:25 AM	Bill Signing Ceremony for Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Meet-and-Greet/Attendees Lists	Tab C
11:25 AM	Briefing for Foreign Trip	Distributed Separately
12:30 PM (T)	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
1:15 PM	Phone Interview with Terry Lemmons, <i>Arkansas Democrat Gazette</i>	Tab D
6:00 PM	Photo Opportunity with Dr. Jane Henney, Nominee for FDA Commissioner	Tab E
6:15 PM	Meeting [McLarty]	No Paper
6:35 PM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
7:00 PM	Photo Opportunity with Youth with Disabilities	Tab F
7:25 PM	Dinner for Texas Gubernatorial Candidate Garry Mauro	Tab G
	- Talking Points	Tab H To Be Forwarded
	- Political Update	Tab I

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Becoming partly cloudy. Winds light out of the south. Low 67 to 72. High 87 to 92.

June 22, 1998 (7:40pm)

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, June 23, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEF MEETING/PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH IRISH PRESIDENT
9:45	am	MARY MCALEESE
		OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		STILLS ONLY
9:55	am-	BRIEFING
10:25	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Larry Stein
10:25	am-	MEET AND GREET
10:35	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall
		Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
		CLOSED PRESS

June 22, 1998 (7:40pm)

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

10:35 am-
11:15 am

**BILL SIGNING CEREMONY FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH,
EXTENSION AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT OF 1998**
ROSE GARDEN
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

**Note: The Rain Site for this event is the Jefferson Auditorium at the
United States Department of Agriculture.**

- Secretary Glickman makes welcoming remarks and introduces Robert Carlson, Farmer.
- Robert Carlson makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President signs the Reform Act, works a ropeline, and departs.

11:25 am-
12:25 pm

**BRIEFING FOR FOREIGN TRIP (30 MINUTES WITH STAFF/
30 MINUTES WITH EXPERTS)**
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

12:30 pm- (T)
1:00 pm

FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

1:10 pm-
1:15 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

1:15 pm-
1:25 pm

PHONE CALL INTERVIEW
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
Interviewer: Terry Lemmons, *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*

1:30 pm-
2:00 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

2:00 pm-
6:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

June 22, 1998 (7:40pm)

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

6:00	pm-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH FDA COMMISSIONER NOMINEE JANE HENNEY OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bob Nash Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri STILLS ONLY
6:10	pm	
6:15	pm-	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Mack McLarty
6:30	pm	
6:35	pm-	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
6:50	pm	
6:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the North Portico
7:00	pm-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY NORTH PORTICO Staff Contact: Bill White Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz, Karin Kullman WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
7:10	pm	
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Sheraton Carlton Hotel [drive time: 5 minutes] Note: The President will depart from the North Portico.
7:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Carlton Hotel Greeters: Garry Mauro, Gubernatorial Candidate (TX) Ibrahim Fahmy, General Manager, Sheraton Carlton Hotel
7:25	pm-	PHOTO RECEIVING LINE MOUNT VERNON ROOM Sheraton Carlton Hotel Staff Contact: Craig Smith Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS Note: 100 guests in attendance (50 photos).
7:50	pm	

June 22, 1998 (7:40pm)

Tuesday, June 23, 1998

7:55 pm-
8:50 pm

DINNER FOR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE GARRY MAURO
MOUNT VERNON ROOM
Sheraton Carlton Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: 100 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Garry Mauro.
- **The President** and Garry Mauro take their seats at the head table.
- Dinner and dessert are served.
- Garry Mauro makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

8:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Sheraton Carlton Hotel via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

June 22, 1998 (7:40pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1998

Agricultural Research Bill Signing Ceremony

DATE: June 23, 1998
LOCATION: The Rose Garden
TIME: 10:35 pm - 11:05 pm
FROM: Larry Stein *JS*
Janet Murguia *Jm*

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law S. 1150, the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, also known as the "Ag Research Conference Report." This is an opportunity to bring together the diverse coalitions which have strong interests in this legislation including rural, nutrition and immigrant advocates.

II. BACKGROUND

On June 4th, the House passed S. 1150, the Agricultural, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998. Essentially, the bill restores food stamps to 250,000 legal immigrants, expands agriculture research and makes up a \$1 billion shortfall in the federal crop insurance program. The overwhelming House vote, 364-50, for the bill gave little indication of its tortured journey to final passage. On June 9th, the Senate approved the measure, 92-8. Until June 3rd, it was unclear that the House Republican Leadership -- torn between conservatives who opposed the food stamp provisions and farm-state lawmakers pleading for crop insurance funding -- would even allow it to come to the floor. Less than two weeks earlier, before leaving for a week long Memorial Day recess on May 22nd, Republican leaders tried to consider the bill under a rule that would have automatically stripped the immigrant provisions. Nearly 100 Republicans voted against the proposal, which failed 120-289, handing the Republican Leadership an embarrassing defeat.

You had threatened to veto the bill unless the food stamp aid was included. The Administration supports broader restoration of food stamp benefits but called the bill a crucial first step. After the May 22nd rule defeat, the Republican House Leadership came under sharp criticism from rural lawmakers, who were worried that crop insurance agents would stop underwriting policies at the end of the month unless Congress acted to make up a \$200 million annual shortfall in the program. Finally, the House Leadership yielded to allow a vote on the bill but not until another Republican effort to block the bill failed. Before final voting, the House defeated, 324-91, a point of order by Rules Committee Chairman Gerald B.H. Solomon (R-

NY), to strike \$1.7 billion in spending offsets. The bill would be paid for by reducing federal payments to states to administer the food stamp program. Solomon said the change would impose an unfunded mandate on the states.

S. 1150 reflects a delicate balance and compromise of commodity and nutrition interests. The bill would provide \$818 million over five years to restore food stamp benefits to elderly and disabled legal immigrants who were in the country when the welfare law was signed August 22, 1996, as well as 75,000 children under the age of 18. Refugees and those granted political asylum would be allowed to receive food stamps for seven years, up from the current five. The bill would also provide \$1 billion in mandatory crop insurance funding over five years. About half of the spending would be offset by cuts elsewhere in the crop insurance program. The money is needed to pay the commissions of agents who sell federally subsidized crop insurance policies. In addition, the bill includes \$600 million in mandatory funding for competitive grants for agriculture research into areas such as food safety, crop yields and genetic engineering.

It is important to acknowledge the four guardians of this bill, Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Richard Lugar of Indiana and Ranking Member Tom Harkin of Iowa and House Agriculture Committee Chair Bob Smith of Oregon and Ranking Member Charles Stenholm of Texas. Special credit goes to USDA Secretary Glickman, Sen. Harkin and Rep. Stenholm who kept agriculture, nutrition, and immigrant groups united behind the bill at every critical juncture.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Secretary Glickman
Erskine Bowles
Larry Stein
Maria Echaveste
Jack Lew
Janet Murguia
Barbara Chow

Event

President
Secretary Glickman
Robert Carlson, Farmer, Gen Burn, ND
See attached list of Members of Congress.
See attached list of groups provided by OPL and IGA.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-Secretary Glickman makes welcoming remarks and introduces TBD Legal Immigrant

-Robert Carlson makes remarks and introduces you

-You make remarks

-Following remarks you proceed to table to sign the bill

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- I. Members of Congress confirmed to attend
- II. OPL list of attendees
- III. Local elected officials

[Handwritten signatures and initials, including a circled signature in the top right corner.]

Laura Capps

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
SIGNING OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION
RESEARCH ACT
JUNE 23, 1998

Ack: Sec. Glickman; Sen. Lugar, Harkin and Daschle, and Reps. Smith and Stenholm, whose efforts to forge this compromise were tireless; Members of Congress; LA County Supervisor Gloria Molina; ~~City Treasurer of Chicago, Miriam Santos~~; Farmer Robert Carlson.

I am proud to stand here in this beautiful garden with America's farmers and ranchers, religious leaders, and our nation's immigrant and anti-hunger advocates. As Sec. Glickman said, we are carrying on a long and proud tradition, a coalition first forged by Hubert Humphrey, Bob Dole and George McGovern a generation ago. By standing together in that tradition, we have ensured that America keeps its solemn compact with our farmers and ranchers and with people in need.

In so many ways, our nation's most important values have put down their deepest roots in rural America: community and mutual responsibility, strong families and individual initiative. Those of us who come from small towns know that direct, trusting interaction among neighbors, so hard to find in so many big cities, still have strong roots in our rural towns and villages. Every American has a stake in making sure that rural America stays strong into the 21st Century.

This bill does many important things for our country. First, it rights a wrong. When I signed the Welfare Reform Act in 1996, I said that the cuts in nutritional programs were far too deep. This bill that I will sign today maintains our bipartisan commitment to work and responsibility, while reaffirming America's compassion and humanity. Last year we restored Medicaid and SSI benefits to 420,000 legal immigrants. Today we are reinstating food stamp benefits to 250,000 legal immigrants, including seniors, persons with disabilities, as well as 75,000 children. In addition, the Hmong immigrants from Laos who heroically fought for our country during the Vietnam War, will again receive their full food benefits. All these benefit cuts had nothing to do with welfare reform. And reinstating them is the right thing to do.

Most fundamentally, this bill expands opportunity for all Americans -- and especially for America's farmers and ranchers. Today, American agriculture is one of our most powerful export engines. Products from one of every three acres planted in America are sold abroad. As this strong growth continues, in the new century, our farmers and ranchers will need to feed millions more people. They will need to do their work in a more sustainable way that protects our water and fragile soil. They will need to continue improving food safety.

By investing in cutting-edge agricultural research, funding rural development and bolstering crop insurance, this bill will help American farmers meet the needs of tomorrow's world. We are channeling an additional \$120 million a year over the next five years to vital investments in food and agriculture genome research, food safety and technology, human nutrition, and agricultural biotechnology. We are allocating \$60 million dollars a year over the

next five years to give grants and loans to under-served rural communities, so that their economies, too, can share in our national economic expansion. And we are providing our farmers with peace of mind that crop insurance will be there for them should disaster strike. Farmers, in certain parts of the country, are hurting now, and it is clear that we need to strengthen the farm safety net for the future.

This legislation is a good start, but there is more to do for agriculture. First, we need to act quickly in a bi-partisan way to do more to rebuild the safety net. Second, we must protect our exports by passing Sen. Murray and Rep. Pomeroy's legislation that allows our farmers to continue to export wheat to Pakistan and India. Third, Congress must give the IMF the resources it needs to help stabilize the economies of Asia, which are such big markets for American farm products. And fourth, we must protect the many advances made in the bill I am about to sign. There are some in Congress who are working to undo this progress. The appropriations committees have taken steps to cut the funding next year for the agricultural research and rural development programs I just described, limit our food safety efforts and cut as many as 100,000 women and children from the WIC program.

As it stands, this bill is an example of how America should meet its challenges: Congress and the Administration working together, bringing together a broad bipartisan coalition, to address our national goals while balancing the budget.

Congress should pass another farm bill this year -- the tobacco bill. When the Congressional leadership blocked the tobacco bill last week, they didn't just let America's children down. They let down thousands of tobacco farmers and their families who have been raising tobacco for generations, and who face enormous uncertainty in the years to come unless we pass a tobacco bill this year. Make no mistake: the tobacco farmers didn't fight this bill; the tobacco companies and their allies did. When I met with tobacco farmers in Kentucky two months ago, they told me we needed legislation this year for two reasons. First, even though they raised a legal product and never did anything wrong, the farmers pay a price for the tobacco companies' behavior over the years, and their communities will never be able to plan for the future until all this is resolved. Second, every farmer told me the same thing: they're parents as well as farmers, and they want to keep young people from smoking just as much as the rest of America does. We can't just walk away from this problem -- we should deal with it, and do right by America's children and at the same time protect the family farm.

America has come a long way from the days when Thomas Jefferson believed that every American should be a farmer. But what he said then is still true today: in so many ways, "the cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interest by the most lasting bonds." Today, we have an opportunity to strengthen those bonds, and I am very happy to do so. I invite members of Congress, and our designated advocates, to join me as I sign S. 1150, the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Research Act.

Meet and Greet Participants:

Cabinet:

USDA Secretary Glickman

USDA Deputy Secretary Rominger

Farmer on stage:

Robert Carlson, Glen Burn, ND (Farmer)

Members of Congress:

Rep. Bob Smith - R (OR)

Rep. Charles Stenholm - D (TX)

Sen. Richard Lugar R - (IN)

Sen. Tom Harkin D - (IA)

Bill Lovelady

Chairman of the Board of Directors

National Cotton Council

Tornilla, TX

Mr. Brent Porteus

Chairman of Public Policy Team

National Corn Growers Association

Coshocton, OK

Ms. Margie Williams

Acting Chief Executive Officer

National Association of Wheat Growers

Washington, DC

Mr. Mark Berg

President

American Soy Bean Association

Tripp, South Dakota

Mr. Chuck Shroeder

National Cattlemans Beef Association

Denver, CO

Ms. Chung-Wha Hong

Executive Director

National Korean American Service & Education Consortium, Inc.

Flushing, NY

Mr. Ron Cruz

Executive Director

Portuguese American Leadership Council

Washington, DC

Ms. Cecilia Munoz

Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy and Legislation

National Council of La Raza

Detroit, MI

ATTACHMENT I

Members of Congress Confirmed to Attend

Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT)
Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA)
Sen. Tim Johnson (D-SD)
Sen. Richard Lugar (R-IN)

Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-CA)
Rep. Marion Berry (D-AR)
Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
Rep. George Brown (D-CA)
Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)
Rep. Bud Cramer (D-AL)
Rep. Cal Dooley (D-CA)
Rep. Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)
Rep. Chris John (D-LA)
Rep. Nick Lampson (D-TX)
Rep. David Minge (D-MN)
Rep. Patsy Mink (D-HI)
Rep. Mike McIntyre (D-NC)
Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-ND)
Rep. Bob Smith (R-OR)
Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)
Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-TX)
Rep. Ted Strickland (D-OH)

ATTACHMENT II

OPL List of Attendees

Bill Lovelady

Chairman of the Board of Directors
National Cotton Council
Tornilla, TX

Mr. Brent Porteus

Chairman of Public Policy Team
National Corn Growers Association
Coshocton, OK

Ms. Margie Williams

Acting Chief Executive Officer
National Association of Wheat Growers
Washington, DC

Mr. Mark Berg

President
American Soy Bean Association
Tripp, South Dakota

Mr. Chuck Shroeder

National Cattleman's Beef Association
Denver, CO

Ms. Chung-Wha Hong

Executive Director
National Korean American Service & Education Consortium, Inc.
Flushing, NY

Mr. Ron Cruz

Executive Director
Portuguese American Leadership Council
Washington, DC

Ms. Cecilia Munoz

Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy and Legislation
National Council of La Raza
Detroit, MI

Ms. Diane Aviv

Associate Executive Vice President
Council of Jewish Federations

Mr. Gary Cornelius

Farmer of Boone County, Iowa/Representative
Iowa State University
Member, Black Farmers Agriculturists Association
Member, Farm State Committee

ATTACHMENT III

Local Elected Officials Attending

Honorable Karen Darner
Virginia State Delegate

Honorable Gloria Molina (LA County, CA)
Supervisors

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1998

PHONE INTERVIEW WITH TERRY LEMMONS OF THE
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT GAZETTE

DATE: June 23, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: Briefing: 1:10 - 1:15 pm
Interview: 1:15 - 1:25 pm
FROM: Mike McCurry *MMC*

I. PURPOSE

This interview is an opportunity to discuss your relationship with Mack McLarty upon his departure.

II. BACKGROUND

Terry Lemmons is doing a profile on McLarty for Sunday's Arkansas Democrat Gazette. He will interview Mack McLarty tomorrow morning for this piece. He also has calls into former presidents Jimmy Carter and George Bush for this story. He is going to ask the following questions:

- *What has Mack meant to you over the years?
- *What does the loss of Mack here at the White House mean to you?
- *What will his role be down the road? Will he be part of the "Kitchen Cabinet"?

Terry Lemmons is the bureau chief for the Arkansas Democrat Gazette. You know him and his wife, fellow Arkansas Democrat Gazette correspondent, Jane Fullerton, from their work on your hometown newspaper.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mike McCurry/ Joe Lockhart
Terry Lemmons, *The Arkansas Democrat Gazette* via phone

IV. PRESS PLAN

Interview is exclusive to *The Arkansas Democrat Gazette*. The story will run on Sunday, June 28, 1998.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1998

Nomination of Dr. Jane Henney

Date: June 23, 1998
Location: Oval Office
Briefing Time: 6:00 p.m.
Event Time: 6:10 p.m.
From: Bob Nash and Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to announce your nomination of Dr. Jane Henney (pronounced Hay-nee) to serve as Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

Dr. Henney is Vice President of The University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center. Prior to her appointment at UNM, she served as Deputy Commissioner of Operations for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration from 1992 to 1994. Dr. Henney received a B.S. degree from Manchester College and an M.D. degree from the Indiana University School of Medicine.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Henney and James Robert Graham, III (her husband).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Print reporters and still photographers only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Dr. Henney and her husband enter the Oval Office.
- **YOU** greet Dr. Henney as your nominee for Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and pose for pictures.
- The participants and the press leave the Oval Office.

VI. REMARKS

None required.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1998

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

DATE: Tuesday, June 23, 1998
LOCATION: North Portico
TIME: 7:00 - 7:10 PM
FROM: Maria Echaveste
Bill White

I. PURPOSE

To recognize the achievements of young people with disabilities.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be posing for a photo opportunity with 65 youth with disabilities who are in Washington for the National Council on Disability's Youth Leadership Conference. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for teens and young adults with disabilities to learn about their rights, work opportunities, employment related programs, and to meet other young leaders with disabilities from around the country. The participants, 15 of whom are wheelchair users, are between the ages of 17 and 24. Tom Campbell's daughter, Ciara, will be participating in the photo opportunity.

The National Council on Disability is an independent federal agency working to increase the inclusion, independence, and empowerment of all Americans with disabilities.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Marca Bristo
Ciara Campbell
65 youths with disabilities.

Chair, National Council on Disability
Tom Campbell's daughter

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photo only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o You proceed to North Portico and greet guests.
- o You will pose for a group photo with participants.
- o You depart.

VI. REMARKS

Not required.

Attachments

Tab A List of Youth with Disabilities

Photo Opportunity with Youth with Disabilities

ALABAMA

Jay Paul Chase

ALASKA

Jennifer Jones
Jessica Shafsky
Keely C. Wilks

ARIZONA

Frank Hernandez
Naomi Ortiz

CALIFORNIA

Michael Ching
Stephanie Enyart
Martin Flores
Malitha Fonseca
Margie Guzman
Allision Thompkins
Sarah Triano
Gladys Yniguez

COLORADO

Joseph Denis Cavanaugh
Amanda Giesick
Brenda Honeyman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Thomas Lee McKeithan II

FLORIDA

Jean Filsaime
Lynn Harris
Juan Pollo
Rachel Shulman
Matthew Varani

GUAM

Leah T.P. Rassier

HAWAII

Joshua Isaac Smalley-Bower
IDAHO
Jenny R.I. Sato

ILLINOIS

John Harper
Corbett Ryan
Melissa Santos
Marlin Thomas

INDIANA

Eileen Mesterharm
Chris Paladino

MAINE

Michael Reynolds
Goyo Stinchfield

MASSACHUSETTS

Mason Barney
Jackie Okin
Rob Park

MISSISSIPPI

William Le'Ron Jackson

MISSOURI

Kenneth "Reid" Williams

NEW MEXICO

Daniel Dailey

NEW YORK

Sharisa Joy Kochmeister
Aeryn Mitchell
Eric Peebles

NORTH CAROLINA

Jessica Lowe

NORTH DAKOTA

Simon Stoltz

OHIO

Mia Peterson

SOUTH DAKOTA

Melanie May Walking Eagle
Dillon Haug
Nikki Soukup

TENNESSEE

Joshua Bailey
Michael Kelly

TEXAS

David W. Cook
Byron Kerford

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

David Sookraj

VIRGINIA

Ciara Campbell
Percival Dawson III
Tracee L. Garner

WASHINGTON

Nhi Duong
Melanie Monroe

WISCONSIN

Katie Andreas

WYOMING

Jennifer Dearing
Robert Magill

**GARRY MAURO FOR TEXAS GOVERNOR
POTUS DINNER**

DATE: Tuesday, June 23, 1998
LOCATION: Sheraton Carlton Hotel
923 16th Street, NW, Washington , DC
TIME: 7:15 P.M.
FROM: Shannon Finley, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise money for Garry Mauro's campaign for Texas Governor.

II. BACKGROUND

Garry Mauro is currently the Texas Land Commissioner of Texas. He is running for Governor against incumbent George W. Bush. Commissioner Mauro served as the Clinton Gore Texas Campaign Chair in 1992 and 1996.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU will be greeted by Commissioner Mauro.

Approximately 80 guests are expected for a photo receiving line and dinner. Most of the guests are trial lawyers, Tribal representatives and members of the United Physicians Union of Texas (a newly formed Physicians labor union). Please acknowledge Congressman Martin Frost, Governor Ann Richards, Tigua Tribal Governor Vince Munoz, Kickapoo Tribal Chief Makateonenodua.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is one pool press reporter for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 7:15 P.M.
- **YOU** are greeted by Commissioner Mauro
- **YOU** greet approximately 80 guests in a photo receiving line.
- **YOU** proceed to head table.
- Garry Mauro makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Greeters, VIPS, and photo receiving line list.
- Table list.
- Table diagram.

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE GARRY MAURO DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

GOVERNOR'S RACE

A new Scripps Howard Texas Poll conducted June 1-12 shows Governor George W. Bush (R) leading gubernatorial challenger Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) by 53 points, 70%-17%. Bush leads in every region of the state, and among all demographic groups, except African Americans and Democrats. Political observers attribute his high approval rating to Bush's personal popularity and a strong economy in the nation and the state.

General Election Matchup

	<u>Now</u>	<u>2/98</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>Blk</u>	Bush Job	
Bush	70%	67%	37%	71%	67%	36%	Approve	75%
Mauro	17	21	48	11	20	40	Disapprove	21
Undecided	11							
Neither	2							

However, an independent Washington-based Decision Research poll conducted in June shows Bush leading by a smaller margin of 35 points and Mauro up seven points since February, 63%-28%. In June, the Mauro campaign spent an estimated \$750,000 on a TV ad blitz focusing on Bush's veto of a bill that would have given Texans a greater choice in choosing their doctors and showing the differences between Mauro and Bush. Bush's ads have focused on improving education.

Democrats are questioning the validity of the Texas Poll because it undersampled Democrats. The Texas Poll reported that only 25% of Texans identified themselves as Democrats, which is 15 points under the norm. In most polls, 95% of respondents identify themselves as Democrat, Republican or Independent, but the Texas Poll reported that 18% of Texans consider themselves as members of the third or fourth party, which is considered unusual. The poll also showed other Democratic statewide candidates trailing their Republican opponents, except for attorney general candidate Jim Mattox (D).

Mauro's (D) "families first" campaign platform includes elimination of the motor vehicle sales tax, a "patients' bill of rights," a fight to end the automatic parole of prison inmates, and a pay raise for teachers and money to build school facilities. Mauro's campaign believes these issues define Bush in the same manner that auto insurance, education and bond issues negatively defined New Jersey Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R).

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro is expected to raise \$300,000 at the June 23 reception with the **First Lady** and dinner with **the President** in Washington, D.C.

NOTE: The President penned a fundraising letter for Mauro earlier this month.

On June 25, the Vice President is scheduled to participate in a reception and dinner hosted by Rep. Sylvester Reyes (D-TX) in El Paso.

On June 18, Governor Bush was in Washington, D.C. for a fundraising reception and dinner, and he raised \$1 million to add to his \$15 million reelection war chest. More than a third of the members of the host committee were Washington lobbyists representing tobacco, health-care maintenance companies, Indian gambling and other interests according to a review of records by *The Dallas Morning News*. The reception attracted people with longstanding ties to the Bush family and those in the Bush Administration. Democrats on hand included Rep. Ralph Hall (D-TX) and former Rep. Bill Brewster (D-OK).

Wednesday, June 24, 1998

9:00 AM	Signing of the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
2:55 PM	Greet Elmendorf Air Force Base Community	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Talking Points for Conversation with Governor Knowles	Tab E
	- Bio of Governor Knowles	Tab F
	- Alaska Political Briefing	Tab G

Wednesday, June 24, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1998

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(XI'AN)

RICK JASCULCA

STAFF OFFICE: 31-220

CELL PHONE: 0139-134-7100

WHCA PAGER: 5525

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly cloudy. Winds northwest at 5 to 10 knots.
Low 68 to 73. High 85 to 90.*

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

*Partly cloudy. Winds northwest at 5 to 15 knots.
Low 43 to 48. High 65 to 70.*

June 23, 1998 (10:29pm)

Wednesday, June 24, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, June 24, 1998
*Revised Final Schedule***

8:15	am-	MEETING
8:30	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
8:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:00	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein
9:00	am-	SIGNING OF THE DEADBEAT PARENTS PUNISHMENT
9:30	am	ACT OF 1998
		OVAL OFFICE
		Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
		Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein
		Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
		POOL PRESS

Note: There will be 24 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Attorney General Janet Reno and Sonya Evans, enters the Oval Office and proceeds to the toast lectern.
- Sonya Evans makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President**, Attorney General Janet Reno, Sonya Evans and her two sons proceed to the desk where they join eight members of Congress, Assistant District Attorney Jerry Smagala, and four mothers.
- **The President** signs the act.
- **The President** greets guests and departs.

9:40	am-	HOLD
10:40	am	

June 23, 1998 (10:29pm)

Wednesday, June 24, 1998

10:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Reflecting Pool

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

11:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:35 am ET **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska
[flight time: 6 hours, 50 minutes, -4 hours]

2:25 pm UT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska [REFUEL - 2 HOURS]

Greeters: Colonel Scott Gration, 3rd Wing Commander
 Mrs. Judy Gration
 Lieutenant General David McCloud, Alaska Command, 11th Air Force, Alaska NORAD Region
 Mrs. Ann McCloud
 Governor Tony Knowles
 Mrs. Susan Knowles
 Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer
 Mayor Rick Mystrom
 Chairperson Faye VonGemmigen, City Assembly
 Vice Chairperson, Cheryl Clemenston, City Assembly
 Honorable Ted. Carlson, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Pat Abney, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Dan Kendall, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Kevin Meyer, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Melinda Taylor, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Charles Wohlforth, Member, City Assembly
 Honorable Joe Murdy, Member, City Assembly

2:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Elmendorf Airport via motorcade en route Hangar One
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hangar One

Greeters: Major General Ken Simpson, AlCom

June 23, 1998 (10:20pm)

Wednesday, June 24, 1998

2:50 pm-
3:55 pm

**GREET ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE COMMUNITY
HANGAR ONE**
Remarks: Antony Blinken
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the President.
- Colonel Scott Gration makes welcoming remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces Congressman Lee Hamilton.
- Congressman Lee Hamilton makes brief remarks and introduces Lieutenant General David McCloud.
- Lieutenant General David McCloud makes remarks and introduces Governor Knowles.
- Governor Knowles makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hangar One via motorcade en route Air Force One
[drive time: 5 minutes]

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Tarmac

Greeters: General David McCloud
Colonel Scott Gration
Mrs. Judy Gration
David Gration
Katherine Gration
Governor Tony Knowles
Mrs. Susan Knowles
Luke Knowles
Sara Knowles

4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Elmendorf Air Force Base en route Xianyang International Airport, Xi'an, China.

BC/HRC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

June 23, 1998 (10:20pm)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUN 23 4:51:30

June 23, 1998

BILL SIGNING CEREMONY

H.R. 3811, THE DEADBEAT PARENTS PUNISHMENT ACT OF 1998

DATE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1998
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE
TIME: 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM
FROM: LARRY STEIN *LS*
BRUCE REED

I. PURPOSE

To sign H.R. 3811, the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998 and highlight your Administration's leadership on child support initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND

The bill you are signing into law, the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998 (H.R. 3811), is based on your 1996 proposal for tougher penalties for parents who repeatedly fail to support children living in another state or who flee across state lines to avoid paying child support.

This new law will strengthen the criminal sanctions in the Child Support Recovery Act of 1992 by toughening penalties (through reclassifying some offenses from misdemeanors to felonies) and creating new gradations of offenses to more effectively target and punish the most flagrant child support evaders. The need for the bill arose after lawmakers heard from police officers and prosecutors that current penalties were inadequate to penalize a parent who moves interstate, or out of the country, to intentionally evade child support penalties.

This new law will establish two new felonies in order to deal more effectively with egregious cases. First, traveling across state or country lines with the intent to evade child support payments will now be considered a felony if the obligation has remained unpaid for a period longer than one year or is greater than \$5,000. In addition, when the obligation has remained unpaid for a period of longer than two years or is greater than \$10,000, willful failure to pay child support to a child residing in another state will be considered a felony. Those convicted under the new law will be subject to a maximum two year prison term.

H.R. 3811 was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 7, 1998 by Representative Henry Hyde (R-IL). The measure was quickly passed (402-16) by the House on May 12, 1998 and passed by the Senate, by unanimous consent, on June 5, 1998. Key sponsors for this legislation include Representatives Steny

Hoyer (D-MD), Representative Henry Hyde (R-IL), Senator Herb Kohl (D-WI) and Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH).

In addition to signing H.R. 3811, you will announce new statistics highlighting the success of Administration child support enforcement efforts. First, you will announce that a new child support collection system launched nine months ago has already located one million delinquent parents. The National Directory of New Hires was created under the new welfare reform law to compile all new hires and all wage and unemployment compensation records and match those records against delinquent parents. Since approximately one-third of child support cases are interstate, the directory is a key tool in our efforts to track down these parents. These one million matches would not have been found without this new system. Second, you will announce that the child support enforcement program established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997. Overall, 68 percent more child support was collected in 1997 than in 1992.

Finally, you will reiterate that bankruptcy reform legislation should not make it harder to collect child support and alimony.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants

The President
Attorney General Janet Reno
Rahm Emanuel
Larry Stein
Bruce Reed
Tracey Thornton
Cynthia Rice
Karen Skelton

Attending Signing Ceremony

Members of Congress

Senator Kohl (D-WI)
Senator DeWine (R-OH)
Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR)
Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)
Representative Lynn Woolsey (D-CA)

Agency Staff

Judge David Ross, Commissioner, Office of Child Support Enforcement, HHS
John Monahan, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, HHS
Donald Deering, Chief of Law Enforcement, Office of Child Support Enforcement, HHS
Nicholas Soppa, Assistant to the Commissioner, Office of Child Support Enforcement, HHS

Mother affected by legislation who is introducing you

Ms. Sonia Evans (Biography attached) and her twin sons Jesse and Jonathan.

Mothers

Ms. Leslie Sorkhe

Ms. Bobbie Coles

Prosecutors

Helen F. Fahey, U.S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia (Ms. Fahey has taken a leading role in the prosecution of child support evaders.)

Jerry Smagala [smuh-GAH-luh], U.S. Assistant District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia (Mr. Smagala, has successfully prosecuted 23 cases in the last year, including one of the largest cases in the country.)

Advocates within the Women's Community

Joel Bankus, National Child Support Enforcement Association

Janet Chung, National Partnership for Women and Families

Christina Firvida, National Women's Law Center

Geraldine Jensen, President of the Association for Children for Enforcement of Support (ACES), advocacy group that pushed for this bill

Vicki Turetsky, Center for Law and Social Policy

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **The President**, accompanied by Sonia Evans, enters the Oval Office and proceeds to the toast lectern.
- Sonia Evans makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** proceeds to the desk, where he joins Attorney General Janet Reno, five members of Congress, Jerry Smagal, Leslie Sorkhe and Bobbie Coles.
- **The President** signs the act.
- **The President** greets guests and departs.

V. PRESS PLAN
Open Pool Press

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- Biography of Ms. Sonia Evans

Biography of Ms. Sonia Evans

Sonia Evans is a mother of twin nine year old boys. Their father fled before his children were born and moved from state to state (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Colorado) for many years refusing to pay child support. About two years ago, when he returned to Minnesota, she was able to get support withheld from his paycheck until he lost his job and disappeared again. Just two months ago, using new computer databases created by the 1996 welfare reform act, the Minnesota child support office was able to find him and begin garnishing his wages again. Now, Sonia has received three child support checks in a row and she couldn't be happier. "I never would have found him without help from the child support office," she said. Sonia strongly supports the provisions of the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, which the President signed into law today, saying she thinks a threat of a felony will keep her children's father from fleeing again. Sonia lives in Blaine, Minnesota, just north of the Twin Cities, and works for a bank as a fraud control officer. Her twin sons, Jonathan and Jesse, will join her today in introducing the President.

Draft 6/23/98 6:40pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT CHILD SUPPORT BILL SIGNING
THE WHITE HOUSE
June 24, 1998**

Acknowledge: AG Reno; Sens. Herb Kohl, Mike DeWine; Rep. Steny Hoyer; Judge David Ross, Commissioner of the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement; U.S. Atty. Helen Fahey [FAY-hee]; Asst. U.S. Atty. Jerry Smagala [smuh-GAH-luh]; child support advocates; introducer Sonia [SAH-nya] Evans.

The quiet crisis of unpaid child support is an outrage our families and our nation cannot tolerate. Parents' first and most fundamental responsibility is to support their children. But today, too many parents try to walk -- and sometimes run -- away from that obligation. They threaten the health and education of their children, and often throw their families into poverty. In fact, one of the main reasons single mothers go on welfare is because fathers have failed to meet their obligations to their children.

Even if the family manages to stay out of poverty, a father's failure to pay child support puts mothers who are raising children by themselves under terrible pressure. A lot of women are forced to work two jobs, to work at night, and they're worried sick about their children all that time they're away from home. When fathers neglect the support of their children, it aggravates all of the other problems a family can face.

So as Governor and ever since I first ran for President in 1992, I have said to those parents who have chosen to abandon their children by neglecting their child support: "Take responsibility for your children or we will force you to do it." This Administration has waged an unprecedented campaign to make deadbeat parents live up to their obligations to their children. Thanks to tougher laws, more sophisticated tracking, and powerful new collection tools, we have increased child support collections by 68% over the past five years. Almost a million and a half more families are getting the support they need.

There are two other signs of success I want to report. Last year, our effort to find out the identity of fathers allowed us to establish paternity in 1.3 million cases, up from only 510,000 in 1992. And our new national database for identifying deadbeat parents across state lines has found more than one million delinquent parents in just its first nine months in operation. Before we created this database, deadbeats found it easy to avoid paying up by skipping from job to job or state to state. But with this database, deadbeats have nowhere left to run.

With these and many other successful child-support initiatives, we have made a real difference for families like Sonia's. But we can do more and we must do more. Current law is too soft on the most egregious cases of neglect -- the cases in which a parent flees across state lines or country borders and skips out on supporting his children for a year or more. In 1996, I charged the Attorney General with drafting legislation to crack down hard on this appalling practice. Senators DeWine and Kohl and Representatives Hyde and Hoyer championed this

cause, introduced versions of this legislation, and helped to secure an overwhelming, bipartisan vote. Today, I am proud to sign that bill into law.

The Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998 deals with child support evaders in the most serious terms. **From now on, if you flee across state lines and refuse to pay child support, you may now be charged with a federal offense -- a felony offense -- and may land yourself in jail for up to two years. One way or the other, if you don't support your children, you will pay.** I thank all of the Members of Congress and all of the children's advocates here today who contributed to this major victory for America's children.

And now we must work together to ensure that the progress we have made on child support is not accidentally undone. Under both bankruptcy reform bills now in Congress, some mothers will find themselves in competition with powerful banks and credit card companies to collect the child support that they're owed. In that competition, we all know who will lose the contest -- our children. My Administration will work with Congress to produce a bankruptcy reform bill that demands responsibility from both creditors and debtors, while stemming abuse. But any bill must make protecting child support payments a high priority.

Together, we are showing that responsibility is the key to meeting difficult challenges like crime, welfare, and poverty. And by insisting on greater responsibility from parents, we have made remarkable progress on child support collections. I am confident that we can make even more progress with the bill I am signing today and with a careful approach to bankruptcy reform. But, ultimately, we will only meet this challenge if we recognize that governments don't raise children; parents do. We need everyone to take responsibility, to give children the love and support they deserve, to show them the meaning of right and wrong. If we do this, our families, our communities, and our nation will thrive in the 21st Century as never before. Thank you and God bless you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1998

GREET ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE COMMUNITY

DATE: June 24, 1998
LOCATION: Elmendorf Air Force Base
TIME: 2:20 - 4:20p.m.
FROM: Mickey Ibarra
Fred DuVal

I. PURPOSE

You will be stopping at Elmendorf Air Force Base to refuel on your way to China. After being greeted by elected officials, you will deliver remarks to the military base personnel.

II. BACKGROUND

Elmendorf Air Force Base is located in Anchorage, AK and occupies over 13,000 square acres. There are 8,500 military personnel on the base and close to 20,000 people if families are included. A fighter squadron was recently deployed to Korea and two squadrons were recently deployed to Saudi Arabia from the base. Elmendorf Air Force Base has traditionally sent logistic and support staff around the world.

Governor Tony Knowles (D-AK) will be greeting you and introducing you to the military personnel while you are in Alaska. There is a possibility that the Governor will raise two issues with you. They are as follows:

Fisheries Issues Concerning China

Alaska is concerned about recent incidents involving Chinese-flagged vessels engaged in large-scale high seas driftnet fishing in the North Pacific, in contravention of both Chinese law and a United Nations moratorium. Large-scale driftnets in the North Pacific indiscriminately kill large numbers of marine mammals, seabirds, and salmon that would otherwise return to the U.S. rivers. The U.S. Coast Guard, with full cooperation from the Chinese Government, successfully intercepted two Chinese driftnet vessels earlier this summer. Governor Knowles has asked that we press the Chinese Government to ensure that it effectively enforces its law against large-scale driftnet fishing, and encourage China (and Korea) to join the multilateral Anadromous Fish Commission.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE GREET
PAGE TWO

U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council

The United States and the seven other Arctic nations signed the declaration establishing the Arctic Council in 1996. The Council is a high level forum designed to identify priorities for environmental protection and sustainable development in the Arctic. The United States, Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation and Sweden are members of the Arctic Council.

On May 11, 1998, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott approved a proposal that the United States chair the Arctic Council from September 1998 through September of 2000. United States Chairmanship will create an excellent opportunity for a partnership between the Federal government and the State of Alaska and will allow the United States to pursue more rigorously our policy interests in the Arctic with regard to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Governor Knowles is aware of the decision to host the Council. That decision has not been announced publicly, however, because we have been waiting to do so in conjunction with the State of Alaska. Your stop at Elmendorf Air Force Base will provide the opportunity for a coordinated announcement by the State Department in Washington and Governor Knowles in Alaska.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU
The First Lady
Governor Tony Knowles (D-AK)
Representative Lee Hamilton (D-IN)
Colonel Scott Gration, Third Wing Commander
Lt. General David McLeod, Alaska Command, 11th Air Force

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Air Force I arrives and YOU proceed down the stairs
- YOU are greeted by elected officials from Alaska
- YOU proceed by motorcade to greet the Military Base Personnel

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE GREET
PAGE THREE

- YOU are greeted by General Ken Simpson
- YOU proceed to the dias
- Colonel Scott Gration makes remarks
- Lieutenant General David McLeod makes remarks
- Representative Lee Hamilton makes remarks
- Governor Tony Knowles makes remarks and introduces YOU
- YOU deliver remarks
- YOU work ropeline and proceed back to Air Force I

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speech Writing

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Talking points for conversation with Governor Knowles

Biography on Governor Knowles

THE REMARKS
FOR THE GREETING AT ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE
WILL BE FORWARDED

TALKING POINTS

Fisheries Issues Concerning China

To be relayed to Governor Knowles in a private conversation:

- I share your concern about several recent incidents of illegal driftnet fishing for salmon by Chinese-flagged vessels in the North Pacific.

U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council

To be relayed to Governor Knowles in a private conversation:

- I am delighted to be here today, in the State which makes the United States an “Arctic Nation” and one of the member countries of the Arctic Council.
- I am pleased that our interagency discussions and our close work with your Washington office have resulted in a United States decision to Chair the Arctic Council for the next two years. I am especially grateful for Alaska’s offer to host a number of Senior Arctic Officials Meetings as well as the Arctic Council Ministerial in the Fall of 2000.
- Chairing the Arctic Council will provide the Federal Government and State of Alaska with an excellent opportunity to work as partners in pursuit of our mutual Arctic interests with regard to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Governor Tony Knowles of Alaska

Birthdate: January 1, 1943

Family: Married; three children Religion: Nondenominational

Spouse: Susan

Party: Democrat

Elected: November 1994

Term Expires: December 1998

TONY KNOWLES was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1962 and served in the 82nd Airborne; he volunteered to serve in Vietnam from 1964 to 1965. In 1968 he received a bachelor's degree in economics from Yale University. He moved to Alaska to work as a roughneck at the Cook Inlet oil fields; one year later, he opened his first restaurant, Grizzly Burgers. With the help of partners, he expanded to three locations and then opened the Downtown Deli. He served in the Anchorage Assembly from 1975 to 1979 before being elected mayor of Anchorage, a position he held from 1981 to 1987. As mayor, he helped private industry create hundreds of new jobs and prepared Anchorage for the future with improved city services and an eleven-mile running/bike trail later named the Tony Knowles Coastal Trail. From 1988 to 1989, he served on the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and initiated efforts to stop roe-stripping and other waste of Alaska's fish resources. In addition to his twenty-five years of business experience, the Governor has served on the board of directors of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau.

June 24, 1998

65 JUN 23 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Mona Pasquil

RE: Alaska Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	78,294	30%
Bush/Quayle	102,000	40%
Perot/Stockdale	73,481	28%

1996

Clinton/Gore	80,380	33.3%
Dole/Kemp	122,746	50.8%
Perot/Choate	26,333	10.9%

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Tony Knowles (D) is running for reelection. He was elected in November 1994 after campaigning on a "New Directions" theme that focused on jobs for Alaskans, better schools, and budget discipline. Knowles was elected by the narrow margin of 41.1 percent to 40.8% of the vote, a difference of 536 votes, over James Campbell (R). Knowles lost the 1990 gubernatorial race to Alaska Independence Party and Anchorage developer Walter Hickel. He will face former state Rep. Nels Anderson (D), Don Wright (D), and Brad Snowden (D) in the primary. Knowles is expected to easily win the primary election, which will be held on August 25.

1990 GOP gubernatorial candidate and former publisher John Lindauer (R) will face state senator Robin Taylor (R), attorney Wayne Ross (R) and Ray Metcalfe (R) in the GOP primary. Lindauer has put up \$750,000 of his own money and is expected to spend up to two million dollars for the campaign. His voter recognition has been growing and will continue to grow as the race progresses.

Sylvia Sullivan, Robert Alan Gigler, and Harold "Sandy" Haldane will compete in the primary for the Alaskan Independence Party nomination. Green party nominee Jim Sykes is running uncontested.

Governor Knowles is favored to win a second term, but given Alaska's conservative electorate, is taking nothing for granted.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Frank Murkowski (R), Chair of the Energy and Resources Committee, is expected to easily win reelection to a fourth term. Murkowski will face either attorney Joseph Sonneman (D) or attorney Frank Vondersaar (D) in the general election. Jeffery Gottlieb of the Green party and Scott Kohlhaas of the Libertarian party will also be on the general election ballot.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

State Senator Jim Duncan (D) has made a strong start in his bid to unseat Rep. Don Young (R),

who is seeking a 12th term. Duncan has raised more than \$220,000 and has approximately \$130,000 in the bank. He plans to reach \$750,000 for the campaign. Young has brought in more than \$600,000 and has about \$226,000 on hand, but Duncan seems to have received more money from fellow Alaskans. A recent poll indicates that Young is leading Duncan by a margin of 50% to 29%. However, with his talented and experienced campaign team, Duncan will be a tough challenge for Young. Other candidates include fisherman Stu Pechek (D) and Green Party nominee Johnny Grames. The primary will be held on August 25.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Tony Knowles (D)
Senate:	Ted Stevens (R) Frank Murkowski (R)
U.S. House:	1R
State Senate:	7D/13R
State House:	16D/24R
Electoral Votes:	3

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Ted Stevens (R)	66% in 1996	6th Term
Senator Frank Murkowski (R)	53% in 1992	3rd Term
Representative Don Young (R)	59% in 1996	13th Term

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	Tony Knowles (D)
Lt. Governor:	Fran Ulmer (D)
Attorney General:	Bruce Botelho (R)
Commissioner of Revenue:	Wilson L. Condon (R)
Speaker of the House:	Gail Phillips (R)
House Majority Leader:	Brian Porter (R)
House Minority Leader:	Gene Kubina (D)
Senate President:	Mike Miller (R)
Senate Majority Leader:	Robin Taylor (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Jim Duncan (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Republicans control the Senate by a 13-7 margin. The Senate President is Mike Miller (R), the Senate Majority Leader is Robin Taylor (R), and the Senate Minority Leader is Jim Duncan (D). The Republicans also control the House by a margin of 24-16. The Speaker of the House is Gail Phillips (R), the House Majority Leader is Brian Porter (R), and the House Minority Leader is Gene Kubina (D).

ALASKA AT A GLANCE...

- 1994 estimated population in Alaska is 606,000 which is up 10.2% from 1990.
- 5% residents are 65 years of age or older.

- 75.5% of Alaska residents are White, 15.6% are American Indian, 4.1% are African-American, 3.6% are Asian, and 3.2% are Hispanic.
- 33% of Alaska is rural.
- The median household income for Alaska residents is \$41,408.
- 58% of Alaska residents have a college education.
- In 1996, 55% of a Voting Age Population of 414,000 voted.
- 72,364 registered voters in 1997 identified themselves as Democrats, 106,231 identified themselves as Republicans, and 250,231 do not identify themselves as either.