

**DAILY BRIEFING
BOOK
OF THE
PRESIDENT**

**JULY 7 - AUGUST 8
1998**

DAILY BRIEFING BOOK OF THE PRESIDENT
JULY 7 - AUGUST 8, 1998

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

JULY 1998

Divider Title: _____

Tuesday, July 7, 1998

11:00 AM	Briefing for Race Town Hall	See Separate Notebook
12:00 PM	Phone Call Interview with Jim Lehrer	See Separate Notebook
2:00 PM	Ensuring Access to Health Care Insurance Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B To Be Forwarded
	- Draft Executive Memorandum	Tab C

2025 JUL 7 3
Tuesday, July 7, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 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. Winds southeast at 4 to 8 knots.

Low 66 to 71. High 83 to 88.

July 6, 1998 (7:02pm)

Tuesday, July 7, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, July 7, 1998
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 10:00 AM

Note: The Springdale, Arkansas High School Band will tour the White House at 8:00am.
There will be approximately 250 people in attendance.

10:00	am-	MEETING
10:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
10:15	am-	MEETING
11:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
11:00	am-	BRIEFING FOR RACE TOWN HALL
12:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Judy Winston
12:00	pm-	PHONE CALL
12:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Ann Lewis
12:15	pm-	MEETING
12:25	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:30	pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
1:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
1:30	pm-	BRIEFING
2:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
2:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President proceed to the Blue Room

July 6, 1998 (7:02pm)

Tuesday, July 7, 1998

2:05 pm MEET AND GREET
2:10 pm BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

2:10 pm- ENSURING ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE EVENT
3:00 pm GRAND FOYER
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

Note: Approximately 40 guests in attendance.

- The President and the Vice President, accompanied by Senator Edward Kennedy, Secretary Donna Shalala, Director LaChance, Director DePearle and Glenn Pomeroy, are announced into the Grand Foyer and proceed to the stage.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces Glenn Pomeroy, President, National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- Glenn Pomeroy makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President proceeds to signing table to sign documents.
- The President departs.

3:00 pm- PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30 pm OVAL OFFICE

6:30 pm- HOLD
7:30 pm

EVENING OFF

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

July 6, 1998 (7:02pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1998

HEALTH CARE PORTABILITY EVENT

DATE: July 7, 1998
LOCATION: Grand Foyer
BRIEFING TIME: 1:30 pm (Oval Office)
EVENT TIME: 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

To issue an Executive Memorandum to stop health plans from violating the protections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).

II. BACKGROUND

As we arrive at the one year anniversary of the implementation of the Kassebaum-Kennedy legislation, there have been reports that some health insurers are circumventing the HIPAA protections. Reportedly, some insurers are giving their agents incentives to avoid enrolling qualified Americans with pre-existing conditions and/or are delaying processing applications to the point that eligible applicants have a sufficient break in coverage to lose eligibility for Kassebaum-Kennedy protections. Such actions are inconsistent with the letter and the spirit of the 1996 law.

At this event you will be taking the following actions to crack down on insurers who violate the Kassebaum-Kennedy protections:

- **Direct OPM to Ensure Health Plans Are In Compliance With Kassebaum-Kennedy In Order to Participate in Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP).** In order to be eligible to participate in the FEHBP, insurance carriers subject to HIPAA will have to certify in writing to OPM that they are providing access to health insurance consistent with the Kassebaum-Kennedy protections.
- **Direct OPM to Take Action, Up To and Including Termination, of Health Plans That Delay or Deny Coverage to Americans Eligible Under HIPAA.** To ensure compliance with HIPAA, you will direct OPM to take all appropriate actions -- up to and including termination of a participating health plans from

FEHBP. This action will help ensure that the 350 participating carriers in this program, who serve 9 million enrollees, are providing access to health insurance to all Americans eligible under the important 1996 law.

- **Direct HCFA to Report Any Abuses to OPM.** You will also direct HCFA to report to OPM immediately any actions taken by an insurer or insurer representative that in any way precludes or inhibits access to the insurance protections provided under HIPAA. Such referrals would not alter HCFA's obligation to utilize any other enforcement tools at their disposal.
- ***Initiate New Collaboration With the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) to Help Stop Abuses.** You will be introduced by the President of the NAIC, Glenn Pomeroy, who will announce NAIC's commitment to help identify and report to OPM any insurers they discover who are denying or delaying providing individuals the Kassebaum-Kennedy protections.
- **Request HHS and Labor Departments Report on the Successes and Shortcomings of HIPAA.** You will also request Secretary Shalala and Secretary Herman to report back within six months on specific legislative or regulatory recommendations that would be necessary to further strengthen this law.

These steps build on your earlier directive to HHS to issue strong warnings regarding unacceptable insurance practices. When you first learned of efforts to circumvent the HIPAA law you asked HHS to take steps to stop health plans and their agents from such harmful practices. HCFA responded by immediately releasing a strong guidance bulletin on March 18th to insurance commissioners around the nation. This bulletin advised insurers that delaying or denying health care coverage to Americans eligible for insurance under HIPAA was unlawful and inappropriate and underscored the Federal Government's commitment to ensuring compliance. Today, you are taking even further enforcement actions to ensure that health plans do not violate these protections.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Rahm Emanuel
Chris Jennings
Larry Stein
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Participants:

The Vice President
Glenn Pomeroy, President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and State Commissioner of North Dakota. He is the brother of Congressman Earl Pomeroy.

/

Seated on stage:

Secretary Shalala, HHS

Director Janice LaChance, OPM

Administrator Nancy Ann Min DeParle, HCFA

Senator Kennedy

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced into the Grand Foyer accompanied by the Vice President, Glenn Pomeroy, Secretary Shalala, Director LaChance, Administrator DeParle, Senator Kennedy.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce Glenn Pomeroy, NAIC President.
- Glenn Pomeroy will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE HEALTH CARE EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Ensuring Compliance with the Health Insurance
Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

Earlier this year, my Administration received a number of troubling reports that insurers were giving financial incentives to agents to avoid enrolling Americans with pre-existing conditions who are eligible for health coverage under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). In addition, we learned that some agents were being given incentives to delay the processing of applications submitted by qualified individuals in order to ensure that the applicant had a sufficient break in coverage to lose eligibility for HIPAA protections. Such actions clearly were and are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of HIPAA.

In February, I directed the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to take appropriate actions to encourage health insurers and their agents to stop all such harmful practices. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) responded by immediately releasing a strong guidance bulletin on March 18 to virtually every insurer in the Nation advising them of our strong commitment to ensure compliance with HIPAA.

Today, I am taking additional actions to ensure that health plans comply with this law. I direct the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to use its contractual relationship with health plans to improve HIPAA compliance. The OPM oversees the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program (FEHBP), the Nation's largest employer-sponsored health benefits program with 9 million enrollees and 350 participating health plans.

DRAFT

Specifically, I direct the OPM to take all appropriate action -- up to and including termination of a participating health plan from the FEHBP -- if the OPM determines, consistent with law and regulation, that a plan is engaging in insurance practices that are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of HIPAA. In order to be eligible to participate in the FEHBP, carriers subject to HIPAA will have to certify to the OPM that they are providing access to health insurance in compliance with HIPAA. Such action by the OPM will provide another enforcement tool to the Federal Government without in any way altering or hindering any other enforcement action by the HCFA or the State insurance commissioners.

To help ensure that the OPM can take these important enforcement actions, I direct the HCFA to immediately report to the OPM any actions taken by an insurer or insurer representative that precludes or inhibits access to the insurance protections provided under HIPAA. Any such referral to the OPM would not alter HCFA's responsibility to utilize any and all enforcement tools at its disposal to ensure HIPAA compliance.

Finally, I direct the HHS and the Department of Labor report to me, through the Vice President, within 6 months on the successes and shortcomings of HIPAA. This report should be produced after consultation with the States and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and should include specific legislative or regulatory recommendations to further strengthen this law.

My Administration has zero tolerance for any actions that hinder vulnerable Americans from accessing insurance, consistent with HIPAA's protections. This directive is intended to ensure that health plans come into compliance with this important statute so that Americans are assured these insurance protections.

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

9:45 AM (T)	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
11:25 AM	Youth Handgun Safety Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
1:55 PM	PBS Dialogue on Race and Reception	Distributed Separately
	- Additional Background	Tab C

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER:

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

*Mostly cloudy to cloudy, with scattered rain
showers and a chance for thunderstorms. Winds
south-southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 70 to 75.
high 83 to 89.*

July 7, 1998 (8:14pm)

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, July 8, 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-		BRIEFING
9:45	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45	am-	(T)	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
10:30	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:40	am-		MEETING
10:50	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:55	am-		BRIEFING
11:25	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel, Capricia Marshall
11:25	am-		MEET AND GREET
11:30	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel, Capricia Marshall
			Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

July 7, 1998 (8:14pm)

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

11:30 am-
12:10 pm

YOUTH HANDGUN SAFETY EVENT

ROSE GARDEN

Rain Site: OEOB, Room 450

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be 120 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Richard Durbin, Senator John Chafee, Senator Paul Sarbanes, Representative Carolyn McCarthy, Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, David Mitchell, and Suzann Wilson, is announced into the Rose Garden.
- Secretary Robert Rubin makes brief remarks and introduces David Mitchell, Maryland Superintendent of Police.
- David Mitchell makes remarks and introduces Attorney General Janet Reno.
- Attorney General Janet Reno makes brief remarks and introduces Suzann Wilson, Mother.
- Suzann Wilson makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs.

12:15 pm-
12:50 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAl OFFICE

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route WETA TV, PBS Studio
[drive time: 20 minutes]

1:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives WETA TV, PBS Studio

Greeters: Lester Crystal, Executive Producer, The NewsHour
Margaret Robinson, Senior Producer, The NewsHour

July 7, 1998 (8:14pm)

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

1:20 pm- **BRIEFING AND WALK THROUGH**
1:55 pm **HOLDING ROOM**

1:55 pm- **BRIEF PHOTO OPPORTUNITY**
2:00 pm **STUDIO B STAGE**
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
STILLS ONLY (AT THE TOP)

2:00 pm- **PBS DIALOGUE ON RACE**
3:00 pm **STUDIO B**
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Judy Winston
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

-- Moderator Jim Lehrer opens the program by introducing the panelists.

-- A question and answer session follows.

3:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Studio A

3:10 pm- **PBS RACE TOWN HALL RECEPTION**
3:25 pm **STUDIO A**
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Judy Winston
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: The President will do a photo receiving line with 26 guests.

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs WETA TV, PBS Studio via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

July 7, 1998 (8:14pm)

Wednesday, July 8, 1998

4:00 pm-
7:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

July 7, 1998 (8:14pm)

1835-7-7-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1998

YOUTH HANDGUN SAFETY EVENT

DATE: July 8, 1998
LOCATION: Rose Garden
BRIEFING TIME: 10:55 am
EVENT TIME: 11:30 am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To announce three news steps that the Administration will take to continue to promote gun safety and responsibility throughout the country. Specifically, you will: (1) call on Congress to pass Child Access Prevention (CAP) legislation; (2) require federally licensed gun dealers to post signs and issue warnings concerning juvenile handgun possession; and (3) partner with the State of Maryland to reduce gun-related violence.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be addressing approximately 100 law enforcement representatives and gun safety advocates on the importance of keeping guns out of the hands of children. As you know, the recent surge of school shootings has fueled increased national attention in gun safety and responsibility. This event is an opportunity to highlight the Administration's ongoing commitment to reducing youth gun violence. You will be introduced by Suzann Wilson, the mother of Brittheny Varner who, at age 11, was one of the victims of the Jonesboro school shooting. As an Arkansas native, Suzann is supportive of gun ownership but has now become a strong advocate for national CAP legislation.

Specifically you will make the following announcements:

- **A National Child Access Prevention (CAP) Law.** You will call on Congress to promote gun safety and responsibility nationwide by working with the Administration to pass federal legislation that holds gun owners criminally responsible if they fail to keep loaded firearms out of the reach of children. Fifteen states have enacted CAP laws. A recent study published by the Journal of the American Medical Association found that CAP laws reduced fatal unintentional shootings by an average of 23%. Senators Durbin and Chafee have introduced a CAP bill in the Senate. In addition, Rep. Carolyn McCarthy and Senator Kennedy have included a CAP proposal as part of a broader gun package.

- **The Youth Handgun Safety Act.** Passed as part of the 1994 Crime Act, the Youth Handgun Safety Act generally prohibits juveniles from possessing handguns and adults from transferring handguns to juveniles. In response to your directive to the Treasury Department last year, the ATF will now publish a final regulation requiring all federally licensed gun dealers to post signs and issue written warnings that state the following:

(1) The misuse of handguns is a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities;

(2) Safely storing and securing firearms away from children will help prevent the unlawful possession of handguns by juveniles, stop accidents and save lives;

(3) Federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, any one under 18 years of age from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any person from selling, delivering or otherwise transferring a handgun to a person under 18; and

(4) A knowing violation of the prohibition against, selling, delivering or otherwise transferring a handgun to a person under 18 is, under certain circumstances, punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

- **Maryland Gun Enforcement Initiative.** Building on your Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, which is tracing all crime guns in 27 pilot cities, you will announce that the Administration will partner with the State of Maryland to launch a joint ATF-Maryland State Police initiative effort to trace every crime gun seized in the state. Additionally, Maryland will target "Youth Gun Hot Spots" throughout the state; expand enforcement of the state's CAP law; and establish an Office of Gun Enforcement to coordinate these efforts and generally facilitate gun investigations.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed

Rahm Emanuel

Larry Stein

Jose Cerda

Event Participants:

Attorney General Reno

Secretary Rubin

Suzann Wilson, mother of Jonesboro school shooting victim

Superintendent of Maryland State Police, Colonel David Mitchell

Seated on stage:

Secretary Riley

Senator Richard Durbin

Senator John Chafee

Representative Carolyn McCarthy

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto stage accompanied by Secretary Rubin, Attorney General Reno, Colonel David Mitchell, and Suzann Wilson.
- Secretary Rubin will make remarks and introduce Colonel David Mitchell.
- Colonel David Mitchell will make remarks and introduce Attorney General Reno.
- Attorney General Reno will make remarks and introduce Suzann Wilson.
- Suzann Wilson will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

Final 07/07/98 3:00pm
Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON CHILDREN AND HANDGUN SAFETY
THE ROSE GARDEN
July 8, 1998

Acknowledgments: Secs. Rubin and Riley; AG Reno; Sens. Chafee and Durbin; Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend; Superintendent of Maryland State Police David Mitchell; Jonesboro parent Suzanne Wilson

I will always remember receiving the news about Jonesboro, about the gunshots that shattered the peace and so many families in a quiet town in my home state. My thoughts and prayers -- like those of every American -- went to Suzanne Wilson and all who grieved. It struck me that every family or community in our nation has been, in some way, wounded by a troubled child who finds a gun and takes a life.

We do not understand what drives a child to such terrible acts, even as crime is in overall decline. We struggle, as a nation, for answers; we consider the impact of popular culture and the importance of good parenting. But if there is one thing we know for certain, it is this: the combination of children and firearms is deadly. As parents, as communities, as public officials, we cannot allow easy access to weapons that kill.

That is why, for five years now, our administration has worked to protect America's children. We are making progress with the help of hardworking officials like Lt. Governor Kennedy Townsend and Police Superintendent Mitchell. We are well under way toward putting 100,000 community police on the streets. School security is tighter; anti-gang prevention is better; penalties are tougher. We have promoted discipline in schools with curfews, school uniforms, and anti-truancy policies. And we are showing zero tolerance toward guns in schools, preventing countless acts of violence like the one in Jonesboro.

Our laws are strong; our enforcement is resolute. We are doing our part to reinforce what parents teach at home: the difference between right and wrong. But recent events remind us it is still too easy for deadly weapons to fall into young hands, by intent or by accident. We cannot shrug our shoulders and say, simply, Accidents will happen; or, Some kids are just beyond hope. We must, every one of us, step up to our responsibility. And so, today, we are putting gun owners, purchasers and dealers on notice: protecting children is your responsibility, too. There are penalties if you fail to fulfill it.

From now on, no one who enters a gun shop should mistake their responsibility. In response to the directive I issued to Secretary Rubin in June 1997, all federal gun dealers will now be required to issue written warnings and post signs like this one. The sign makes plain for all to see -- in black and white, in the simple, direct language of the law -- it is illegal to sell, deliver, or transfer a handgun to a minor. Period.

Responsibility at gun shops must be matched by responsibility at home. Guns are kept in the home for many purposes, from hunting to self-defense. That is every family's right, and it is not in question; the real issue is every parent's responsibility to keep guns away from unsupervised children. Because when guns are stored carelessly, children will find them, pick them up, court danger. Most will put them back where they found them. Others, as we know by hard experience, will touch the trigger by accident; and a troubled few will take the guns to school, violence in mind.

Nearly every gun wielded by a child can be traced to an irresponsible adult. That is why the child access prevention bill proposed by Senators Chafee and Durbin is so important. In Maryland and 14 other states, parents have a legal responsibility to keep guns locked, unloaded, and out of the reach of young hands. This should be the law in all 50 states, and the practice in every home. By setting this national standard, Congress can show it is serious about its responsibility to America's children. Congress should also pass the juvenile crime bill I have proposed, which would ban violent juveniles from buying guns for life and take other important steps toward crime prevention. I urge Congress to step up to its responsibility and put progress above partisanship.

There is much we must do, those of us in public life, to fulfill our obligation to America's children. But the real work, as ever, happens in American homes. Our responsibility reaches far beyond law and policy; it touches our most basic values of respect, of right and wrong, of conscience and community. Government cannot teach these values. Only parents can. Only parents can remedy what really ails our children. To abandon this responsibility is to invite danger into your homes, your schools, your neighborhoods. To accept it -- or even embrace it -- is to ensure our children a safer, and better, future in the 21st century.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE
ANN LEWIS
MINYON MOORE

SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP MATERIAL FOR PBS DIALOGUE ON RACE

As a follow-up to our briefing this morning, attached you will find:

- Suggested questions for you to pose to the panel;
- A talking point on the naturalization backlog;
- A talking point on a new study on African American smoking;
- A talking point on inter-ethnic/race outreach; and
- A somewhat incorrect AP story and the talking points in response to it.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR PBS PANELISTS

1. *To Clarence Page, who is about your age:* You and I have seen great changes in race relations during our lifetime. Our children's lives and opportunities are certainly different from our own at their ages. Where do you think we go from here?
2. *To Elaine Chao:* What about the possibility of using service as a way to bring people together across racial lines? Did you observe this happening at all in your United Way experience?
3. *To Cynthia Tucker:* Atlanta is a city that in many ways has been at the forefront of our changing race relations. Yet, I wonder to what extent people of different races interact socially in Atlanta?
4. *To Sherman Alexie:* What is it you hope people will learn about American Indians through your film and books?
5. To what extent does the media reflect the attitudes of the American people and to what extent can it lead us to a better place on this issue?
6. We probably all agree on the importance of quality education. I've made achieving that goal a hallmark of this Administration. I'd be eager to know what you think we can do to build a bipartisan consensus for action to provide all American children with a quality education?
7. How can leaders in fields such as yours (journalism, public policy, literature and filmmaking) help break down racial barriers and promote an America where we celebrate each others' differences but embrace our common values?
8. How can we help ensure that conversations about race and efforts to reduce opportunity gaps are inclusive of the many, many races and ethnicities that make up America?
9. I recently gave a speech about the responsibilities of immigrants to learn, to work and to contribute to America -- and the responsibility of citizens to welcome immigrants, to ensure that they strengthen our nation and to give them a chance at the brass ring. How do you think that we can build positive and productive bonds between immigrants and citizens?
10. How can we combat the stereotyping in our society that is at the heart of a lot of the racial division in this country?

Naturalization Backlog

- The Administration is committed to the highest standards of integrity in the naturalization process as we work to improve waiting times and provide more efficient service to citizenship applicants. Prior to recent reforms, the naturalization process used an antiquated system which was overwhelmed by the recent enormous increase in naturalization applications -- receipts historically at an annual level of 300,000 had risen to more than 1.5 million by the end of FY 1997.

The INS has devised a backlog reduction strategy based on the following: the creation of a separate Office of Naturalization Operations within the INS to handle naturalizations and redesign the naturalization process; the provision of \$200 million in new resources in FY 1998 to improve the naturalization process; and the development of specific backlog reduction plans within individual field offices, starting with the biggest offices such as Los Angeles and Chicago. In addition, the INS is implementing technological improvements to more quickly process and track naturalization applications and the associated fingerprint cards.

New Study Regarding African American Smokers

- The *Journal of the American Medical Association* study, released today (7/7), revealed that African American smokers have higher levels of metabolized nicotine than whites or Mexican Americans. This is true even though African Americans smoke fewer cigarettes per day than white smokers. This finding may someday help explain why African American smokers have more difficulty in quitting smoking, and are at higher risk of developing and dying from lung cancer than whites.

This new study will only make it more clear to the American people why we need comprehensive federal legislation to prevent young people from smoking before they start. Such legislation needs to significantly raise price of cigarettes to reduce teen smoking, give FDA full authority over tobacco products, impose heavy surcharges on tobacco companies that keep marketing cigarettes to young people, and contain significant funding for critically important counteradvertising programs, smoking cessation, and medical research.

Inter-Ethnic/Race Outreach

As part of the inter-ethnic agenda of programs to interface with the President's Initiative on Race, a series of national conferences has been discussed to:

- identify key local issues that divide communities;
- seek ways to bridge gaps through local coalitions of business, religious, civil rights, ethnic, academic and other community leaders; and
- facilitate dialogue among community leaders to find common ground on which to build coalitions.

The Arab American Institute (AAI) and the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs (NCUAE) have agreed to co-sponsor such a conference in Detroit. The NCUAE has participated with St. Mary's College, Mayor Archer's office, and other organizations in Detroit on issues of urban revitalization. AAI has worked with its Michigan-based leadership in building strong coalitions between new immigrant communities and minority communities.

We expect to develop the program for this conference in the coming weeks.

Clinton advised to drop move to create 'colorblind' society

By SONYA ROSS Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton should abandon the idea of creating a "colorblind" society as a way of ridding the nation of racial stereotypes, his race advisory board is telling him.

In its latest report on the country's racial problems, the board said stereotypes are at the core of Americans' perceptions and treatment of each other and are a threat to racial harmony because they find their way into decisions made within institutions such as universities or government.

In a letter to Clinton, obtained by The Associated Press, board chairman John Hope Franklin wrote that stereotypes remain because Americans cling to the idea that it is best to try to ignore race. That, in turn, forces people to bury and therefore harbor beliefs they form from stereotypes heard at school, in the media and from family members.

"The idea that we should aspire to a 'colorblind' society is an impediment to reducing racial stereotyping," Franklin wrote. "Given that research has demonstrated that the best way to reduce racial stereotyping is to be conscious about racial differences, it is important to present a thoughtful alternative to the 'colorblind society' concept."

He urged Clinton to combat stereotypes by using the presidency to speak out as President Kennedy did in 1963 after the church bombing in Birmingham, Ala., that killed four girls, and as President Johnson did in 1965 after passage of the Voting Rights Act.

"In our view, a presidential event that redefines personal and institutional problems around race in terms of racial stereotypes would continue the tradition," Franklin wrote. "You are in the unique position to underscore the link between racial discord in society and the stereotypes that lurk in the very private realm of our hearts and minds."

The June 16 letter reported on a meeting held in Denver on March 23-24. The first session grew heated when about 20 people protested the fact that there are no American Indians on Clinton's seven-member advisory board. The board has person of Asian descent, two blacks, three whites and one Hispanic. As it has in previous reports, the board advised Clinton to directly address the concerns of American Indians, saying their feelings of exclusion are acute. "The continued lack of an American Indian board member reminds many of historical patterns of exclusion that you are committed to changing," Franklin said.

The board's findings are being compiled into a final report to Clinton, expected in September. The president will use those recommendations to write his own report on the status of race relations in America and explain his vision for a future in which no racial group will be a majority of the U.S. population. That report is due out at the end of the year. Meanwhile, Clinton is conducting his third town hall discussion on race Wednesday with an eight-member panel of journalists, authors and analysts. The session, taped at PBS' NewsHour, will air on Thursday.

Board members said Clinton should hold "a major presidential media event" on stereotypes, deliver a speech that reflects a clear understanding of the issue or discuss stereotypes in "a fireside chat with a few thoughtful Americans." They advised against bogging down discussion of stereotypes with other race-tinged issues such as education, poverty or immigration.

Larry Davis, psychology professor at Washington University in St. Louis, said Tuesday the best way for Clinton to counter stereotypes is to consistently present examples of people of various races who belie them.

"There is no sense in pretending we are colorblind when we are not," Davis said. "It's benign neglect of people who are different. What whites by and large don't recognize is the neglect over time works out to what appears to be bias."

The board also recommended that Clinton hold a meeting with top-ranking "executives, practitioners and scholars" in the news media to reduce the media's role in perpetuating stereotypes.

"The primary purpose of the meeting would not be to assign blame," Franklin wrote. "You might discuss the possibility of media organizations developing mechanisms to monitor their own progress in diminishing the occurrence of racial stereotypes."

Talking Points on PIR Denver Letter

- On June 16, the Advisory Board submitted a letter to the President which summarized presentations made by an expert panel on racial stereotypes at the March Denver Advisory Board.
- The reference in the letter to a “colorblind society” was meant to acquaint the President with several expert points of view on this issue. The reference was not a recommendation from the Advisory Board to the President nor is the Advisory Board encouraging the President to “abandon the idea of creating a colorblind society,” as AP reported.
- The Advisory Board recommended that the Administration should further explore ways to overcome racial stereotypes.
- The Board suggested that, as a nation, we must seek to treat all people equally. However, Board members recognized that the only way to get beyond race is to acknowledge the role it has played and continues to play in our society -- we still live in a society where racial prejudice, discrimination, and disparities in opportunity persist.
- As the President has said, we must become one America in the 21st century -- a nation that values our diversity but is united by our shared values. We should recognize that our diversity is a benefit that enriches our lives and strengthens our nation.

Friday, July 10, 1998

12:35 PM	Brief Meeting with Saudi Arabian Minister of State Abdul Aziz Bin Fahd	Distributed Separately
12:45 PM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
2:00 PM	Meeting with Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek of Poland	Distributed Separately
3:05 PM	Medal of Honor Ceremony	Tab A To Be Forwarded
	- Remarks	Tab B
3:45 PM	Interview	Tab C
3:55 PM	Military Picnic	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Remarks	Tab E

'98 JUL 9 04:59

Friday, July 10, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy and less humid. Winds north to variable at 4 to 8 knots. Low 60 to 65. Highs 82 to 87.

July 9, 1998 (7:54pm)

Friday, July 10, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, July 10, 1998
Final Schedule**

DOWN UNTIL 12:15 PM

12:15	pm-	MEETING
12:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
12:30	pm-	BRIEFING
12:35	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:35	pm-	BRIEF MEETING WITH SAUDI ARABIAN MINISTER OF STATE
12:40	pm	ABDUL AZIZ BIN FAHD Staff Contact: Samuel Berger OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
12:45	pm-	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
1:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
1:35	pm-	MEETING
1:40	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
1:40	pm-	BRIEFING
2:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
2:00	pm-	BRIEF MEETING WITH POLISH PRIME MINISTER JERZY BUZEK
2:20	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger STILLS/OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
2:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Map Room

July 9, 1998 (7:54pm)

Friday, July 10, 1998

2:35 pm-
3:00 pm **BRIEFING**
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Virginia Apuzzo, Capricia Marshall, Mike McCurry

3:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to Blue Room

3:05 pm-
3:10 pm **MEET AND GREET**
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Virginia Apuzzo, Capricia Marshall

3:10 pm-
3:40 pm **MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY**
STATE DINING ROOM
Remarks: David Halperin
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Virginia Apuzzo, Capricia Marshall
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Note: There will be 100 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Robert Ingram and Rear Admiral A. Byron Holderby, are announced into the State Dining Room via Cross Hall.
- Invocation by Rear Admiral Holderby, Chief Chaplain for the U.S. Navy.
- **The President** makes remarks and asks for the citation to be read by Major Dewey Everhart, USAF.
- Major Everhart reads the citation.
- Lieutenant Commander Wes Huey presents the Medal of Honor to the **President** for presentation to Robert Ingram.
- **The President** places the Medal of Honor on Robert Ingram and pauses for a photo.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

3:45 pm-
3:50 pm **INTERVIEW**
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

Note: The First Lady will participate in the interview.

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to the South Lawn

July 9, 1998 (7:54pm)

Friday, July 10, 1998

3:55 pm-
4:40 pm

MILITARY PICNIC

SOUTH LAWN

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Virginia Apuzzo, Capricia Marshall

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be 1,600 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Colonel Foley to the stage.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the First Lady and Commandant Krulak, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces Musical Review, which will be narrated by a Marine Vocalist.
- Following the musical review, Colonel Foley makes brief remarks and introduces Commandant Krulak.
- Commandant Krulak makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- "The Marine Hymn" is played.
- **The President** and the First Lady pause for a group photograph.
- Upon conclusion of the program, **the President** and the First Lady have the option to mix and mingle with guests or depart.

DOWN FOR THE LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING
--

BC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

July 9, 1998 (7:54pm)

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY
WILL BE FORWARDED

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY
WASHINGTON, DC
JULY 10, 1998**

Hillary and I are pleased to welcome all of you. Secretary Cohen, Secretary West, Deputy Secretary Hamre, Deputy Secretary Guber, Secretary Dalton, Secretary Caldera, Acting Secretary [*of the Air Force*] Peters; General Shelton and the other members of the Joint Chiefs; Admiral Holderby [WHOLE-der-bee], whom I thank for that fine invocation; Medal of Honor recipients here; leaders of our veterans and service organizations; members of the Navy and Marines Corps; and, especially, family and friends of Robert Ingram:

Today, we honor one man's great virtues: loyalty, courage, determination ... and, of course, patience -- great, great patience. We are here to present our nation's highest military honor, the Medal of Honor, to Robert R. Ingram for extraordinary heroism, above and beyond the call of duty, on March 28, 1966, in Quang Ngai [kwang nigh] province, South Vietnam.

Today, Bob Ingram is manager of a medical practice in Jacksonville, a registered nurse, a man who loves to work on cars. His wife Doris, daughter Dana, son Craig, and close friends are with us here. His story spans decades and continents. What has endured across these divides is friendship and loyalty.

Mr. Ingram enlisted in the Navy in 1963 and joined the Hospital Corps. He went to Vietnam with Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines in July '65. One day in February '66, the company came under heavy fire. Petty Officer Ingram rushed forward to treat the wounded. Enemy bullets punctured both his canteens. When the unit's machine gunner was hit, Ingram manned the gun. He received the Silver Star for his bravery.

Charlie Company was never far from danger. The battalion's executive officer later recalled, "In any posture it assumed, Charlie Company either found the enemy or the enemy found it." By March 1966, the company had engaged North Vietnamese forces continuously for eight months. Casualties had reduced company strength from 200 men down to 114.

On March 28, the company suddenly found itself in an intense firefight, facing enemy artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft fire. In seconds, 13 of the 23 Marines in the lead platoon went down. Bob Ingram went into action, gathering ammunition, resupplying Marines, finding survivors, dressing their wounds. He took four enemy bullets, but ignored his own pain and kept going. Losing strength and almost unrecognizable from his injuries, Ingram was finally pulled to safety. He tried to refuse evacuation, so others could go first. His vital signs dropped to the point that he was tagged "killed in action" and placed in the dead pile. But he would not die.

Eleven members of Charlie Company were killed that day, fifty-three more wounded. Some are alive today because of the extraordinary selflessness and bravery of Robert Ingram. Harvey Kappeler [CAP-lur], a corporal in the lead platoon, wrote last year, "I observed Robert Ingram perform acts of heroism I have never seen before, during, or after my tour of Vietnam." But Bob Ingram later recalled, "I was just doing my job. My job was to take care of the men."

Three weeks after the attack, Ingram wrote his platoon from his hospital bed, "I've got a tube in my throat, leg elevated, arm elevated, can't move, but I wanted you all to know I'm still alive." After eight months recovering, Bob Ingram went back to sea on another deployment.

Other members of the company were honored for their bravery on that day in March 1966, but no one doubted that Ingram deserved the highest honor. We don't know how his citation got lost all those years ago. But we do know why he is here today: Because his friends never forgot what he did for them.

Jim Fulkerson commanded the 3rd Platoon of Charlie Company. In 1995, he organized a reunion of members of the battalion, including Bob Ingram. They remembered the war, the endless cold soaking rains, the terrible firefights. And Ingram's friends resolved to do everything possible to ensure that America finally gave him appropriate recognition. Charlie Company's commander, Ben Goodwyn, wrote to General Krulak, "I saw my fair share of combat in Vietnam. Of all the men I brought with me, Doc Ingram was undoubtedly the most courageous."

Mr. Ingram is the 22nd Navy corpsman [CORE-min] to receive the Medal of Honor, and his award comes as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Navy Hospital Corps. Through all our conflicts, they have been there, on ships at sea, on the front lines, performing foxhole surgery, saving thousands of lives while risking, and sometimes sacrificing, their own. I salute their courageous service to our nation.

The last American troops left Vietnam 25 years ago -- a generation ago -- but we do not forget the sacrifices, the bravery of those who served there. As Mr. Kappeler recently wrote of the firefight in Quang Ngai, "As I grow old, I look back to that day and the heroism of the Marines and our Navy corpsman, and I understand what is meant by the highest traditions of service. I am extremely proud to call Robert Ingram a friend."

Shakespeare said the better part of valor is discretion. Or, as a general [*Israel's Yigal Allon*] once put it, "There is no more inspiring form of courage than that which shuns display." On that battlefield so many years ago, Robert Ingram performed heroic deeds -- and asked for nothing in return. It is, at long last, time to honor this hero.

Robert Ingram, on behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your service, for your courage and determination, for your loyalty to comrades and country. I am very proud to award you the Medal of Honor.

Major Everhart, read the citation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUL 9 PM 5:03

COMMENT FOR *STARS AND STRIPES* NEWSPAPER

DATE: JULY 10, 1998
LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room
TIME: TBD
FROM: Mike McCurry and Estela Mendoza

I. PURPOSE

To provide a brief comment for the importance of awarding the Medal of Honor to Robert Ingram and recognizing the Marine Band on their 200th Anniversary.

II. BACKGROUND

Stars and Stripes is the primary source of news for over 60,000 military personnel overseas. Mrs. Clinton has already agreed to give a brief comment and expressed strong interest in having comments from both herself and the President. Additionally, Mrs. Clinton's column this week focussed on the Marine Band's 200th Anniversary.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mrs. Clinton
Chuck Vinch, Senior Correspondent, Stars and Stripes
Mike McCurry
Estela B. Mendoza

IV. ATTACHMENTS

- Sample Q's and A's
- Mrs. Clinton's Column

Q. How do you feel about awarding the Medal of Honor to Mr. Ingram today?

A. Today, I had the great opportunity to honor Mr. Ingram for his courage, determination, loyalty to his comrades and country during his service in South Vietnam. It is an honor that was long overdue and I am very proud to bestow our nation's highest military honor to him.

Q. The President's Own Marine Band is celebrating its 200th Anniversary? What place does the Band have in history?

A. It is a great privilege for me to help the United States Marine Band begin celebrating their 200th birthday. Since its founding, the Marine Band has been an important part in American history. They have played at every inauguration since Thomas Jefferson. They have played for kings and prime ministers, in great halls overseas and for people in parks and theaters across the country.and I am proud to call them my very own.

The spirit and legacy of the Marine Band will be carried well into the 21st century for generations of Americans to enjoy.

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1998, AND THEREAFTER

I can still remember the words of the Marines' Hymn, which I learned as a little girl: "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli, we fight our country's battles in the air, on land and sea ... "

Imagine, all these years later, what a treat it is to hear the Marine Band play the Marines' Hymn. Actually, it's a treat to hear the Marine Band play anything.

On July 11, 1798, President John Adams signed an Act of Congress establishing the United States Marine Band. It was Thomas Jefferson, a violinist himself, who dubbed the band -- now the nation's oldest professional musical organization and the Marine Corps' oldest continuously active unit -- "The President's Own."

In the White House, no occasion goes unmarked without the help of the Marine Band. Since its inception, the band has performed for the most somber and celebratory events in our country's history -- from the first Independence Day in the White House to the funeral of John F. Kennedy.

If you were to visit the White House for the arrival of a foreign head of state -- such as the unforgettable day in September 1993 when Yitzhak Rabin and Yassir Arafat shook hands on the South Lawn -- you would hear the band and appreciate the dignity it lends to such occasions. Whenever foreign heads of state visit, the band goes to extra lengths to make them feel welcome. Recently, it learned a traditional Korean folk song called "Magnolia" for South Korea's President Kim Dae Jung.

"The President's Own" plays "Hail to the Chief," with its preceding fanfare "Ruffles and Flourishes," to announce the arrival of the President at state functions. The band also accompanies famous entertainers performing at the White House, such as Beverly Sills, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Johnny Cash, Ethel Merman and Leonard Bernstein. And members play at traditional events, including the annual Easter Egg Roll, where they accompany the delighted squeals of children racing over the South Lawn with their Easter eggs.

In all, the band performs over 700 times annually, more than 200 at the White House. The band also has talented singers, solo pianists and harpists, and can form a number of ensembles, including concert and marching bands, a chamber orchestra, string ensembles, a dance band and a Dixieland band.

For my birthday last October, I was treated to several renditions from the country ensemble, which brought the house down with Mary Chapin Carpenter's "Down at the Twist and Shout" and that old bluegrass favorite "Rocky Top."

This week, we're turning the spotlight on the band as we celebrate its 200th birthday. We've planned a grand lawn party to which all 153 members and their families are invited, along with retired band members, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Members of Congress.

At their birthday party, the band will perform "'S Wonderful" by George Gershwin, "Unforgettable" by Irving Gordon, "Semper Fidelis" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever" by John Philip Sousa and of course the Marines' Hymn.

No tribute to the band is complete without selections from Sousa, the band's most famous director, who held the baton from 1880 until 1892. It was under Sousa's direction that the band made its first concert tour and became one of the first musical ensembles to record cylinders for Thomas Edison's amazing new invention, the phonograph.

On June 2, 1886, Sousa and the band played for the only Presidential wedding in White House history, when President Grover Cleveland married Frances Folsom. It's truly remarkable to think about the history this group has witnessed -- every Presidential Inauguration since Thomas Jefferson's, the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, the Gettysburg address, the wedding of Theodore Roosevelt's daughter Alice, and a rain-soaked concert during Franklin Roosevelt's administration when Winston Churchill sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

My husband, who's a great music lover, is one of the Marine Band's greatest fans and has been invited, on occasion, to sit in with the band. Sometimes, during a State Dinner or some other performance, I'll catch him tapping his toes to the beat, and I know he's dying to trade places with one of the saxophonists.

"The President's Own" United States Marine Band serves not only to entertain but also to represent the President and the country here in the White House, around the nation and around the world. It is with great pride that we honor and acknowledge its achievements this week.

To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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**THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE MILITARY PICNIC
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF
"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN" MARINE BAND
WASHINGTON, DC
JULY 10, 1998**

Thank you. Secretary Cohen, Secretary West, Deputy Secretary Hamre, Deputy Secretary Goyer, Secretary Dalton, Secretary Caldera, Acting Secretary [*of the Air Force*] Peters, Generals Shelton, Ralston, Reimer, Ryan, and Krulak, Admiral Johnson, Colonel Foley, members of the band, ladies and gentleman: Hillary and I want to welcome all of you to the White House.

It is my great privilege to help the United States Marine Band celebrate its 200th birthday. The celebration gets into full swing with a concert tomorrow, so I suppose this is the overture.

Listening to this amazing band is always an uplifting and joyful experience. You have been called "the best in the world." And you richly deserve your recent selection to the first class of inductees in the American Classical Music Hall of Fame.

On July 11, 1798, my predecessor John Adams approved a bill establishing this band. Let me add, as a footnote, that the legislation also established the Marine Corps. But, of course, marines had already been proudly serving our people, starting back in 1775.

Since its founding, the Marine Band's history has been America's history. The band played at Thomas Jefferson's inauguration in 1801 and hasn't missed one since. Jefferson, a violin player, loved music almost as much as he loved freedom. He named the band "The President's Own," and presidents have jealously guarded that prerogative ever since -- of course, General Krulak, sharing the band with the Marine Corps Commandant.

The Marine Band was there to play "The Marseillaise" when President John Quincy Adams gave the first White House toast ever, in honor of Lafayette in 1825. You were by President Lincoln's side when he delivered the Gettysburg Address. You were among the first musicians to be captured for posterity on Edison's revolutionary invention, the phonograph, and your broadcasts were a highlight of radio's first years. You were at MIT in 1949 to accompany Winston Churchill as he proudly sang every word of "The Marines' Hymn." And you were there to lead the funeral procession after an assassin's bullet took President Kennedy.

You have played for kings and prime ministers, in great halls overseas, and for people in parks and theaters across this country, nearly every day, in many configurations and musical styles. You have accompanied great artists from Sinatra to Baryshnikov. Through long summers, you play in oppressive heat, and you are always ready to go on Inauguration Day, no matter how bitter the cold.

As time has marched on, you have commemorated changes in band leadership by the passing of a cherished symbol: a gold-tipped baton owned by your most famous conductor. He was born just two blocks from the band's home at the Marine Barracks here. John Philip Sousa was a

determined young man. He joined the band as an apprentice musician at age 13 after his father, one of the band's trombonists, foiled his plot to run away with the circus.

At age 25, after five years of touring with orchestras and vaudeville shows, Sousa returned to become the Marine Band's director, and he served in that role for 12 years. 'Til his dying day, he never stopped conducting, or promoting music education, or fighting for composers' rights. Just weeks before his death at age 77, Sousa rose at a gathering in Washington to lead this band in his great march "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Sousa's drive, his love of innovation, his desire to thrill the crowd while taking musical excellence to the next level -- that legacy still guides the United States Marine Band, and that spirit will keep your music soaring in the 21st Century. I am very proud to call you "the President's Own." Happy birthday and congratulations to all of you.

#

Saturday, July 11, 1998

10:06 AM	Tape Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
12:30 PM	Tee Time	No Paper
7:10 PM	View Alexander Calder Exhibit	No Paper
8:30 PM	200th Anniversary Concert of <i>The President's Own</i> United States Marine Band	Tab C
	- Program	Tab D

Saturday, July 11, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

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WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly sunny and less humid. Winds east to northwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 60 to 65. High 82 to 87.

July 10, 1998 (7:06pm)

Saturday, July 11, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, July 11, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:45 am-	BRIEFING
10:00 am	OVAl OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
10:06 am-	LIVE RADIO ADDRESS
11:00 am	OVAl OFFICE Remarks: Lowell Weiss Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney STILLS ONLY
TBD	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Army/Navy Fairfax Golf Course [drive time: 25 minutes] Note: Guests will ride in the motorcade.
TBD	THE PRESIDENT arrives Army/Navy Fairfax Golf Course
12:30 pm-	TEE TIME
TBD	ARMY/NAVY FAIRFAX GOLF COURSE
TBD	THE PRESIDENT departs Army/Navy Fairfax Golf Course via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 25 minutes]
TBD	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
6:55 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route The National Gallery of Art [drive time: 10 minutes]

July 10, 1998 (7:06pm)

Saturday, July 11, 1998

7:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The National Gallery of Art

Greeters: Rusty Powell, Director, National Gallery of Art
 Nancy Powell, Spouse
 Marla Prather, Curator, National Gallery of Art
 Mort Zuckerman, Spouse

7:10 pm- **VIEW ALEXANDER CALDER EXHIBIT**
8:10 pm **THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART**
 CLOSED PRESS

8:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The National Gallery of Art via motorcade en route The Kennedy Center
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

8:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The Kennedy Center

Greeter: Jim Johnson, Director, The Kennedy Center

8:30 pm- **200TH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF THE "PRESIDENT'S OWN"**
10:45 pm **US MARINE BAND**
 THE KENNEDY CENTER
 Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo, Colonel Timothy Milbrath
 Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
 STILLS ONLY AT THE TOP

Note: The Kennedy Center performance is business attire.

-- On stage announcement of the President and the First Lady to "Hail to the Chief."

-- The President and the First Lady proceed to their seats in the box.

-- The President and the First Lady remain standing for "The National Anthem."

-- The performance begins.

10:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The Kennedy Center via motorcade en route The White House
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

11:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

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

July 10, 1998 (7:06pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1998

LIVE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: July 11, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will discuss ways the country can continue to improve the safety of its communities by breaking the cycle of drug-abuse and crime.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce the findings of a Justice Department study showing that in 9 of 23 cities, the number of arrestees who tested positive for drug use remained the same or decreased slightly from 1996. You will also announce: 1) \$27 million in grants for more than 150 drug courts that use the full power of the criminal justice system to rid crime-committing addicts of their drug habits; and 2) the availability of \$5 million in grants for local law enforcement agencies to combat methamphetamine trafficking.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing (9:45-10:00 am)

The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Jose Cerda
Lowell Weiss

Radio Address (10:06 am)

The President
Megan Moloney
Rebecca Cameron
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Staff
White House Television (WHTV)
White House photographer
Approx. 100 guests (see attached for list)

IV.

PRESS PLAN

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

STILL PHOTOGRAPHERS will be escorted into the Oval Office following the event for a brief photo spray.

V.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Deliver Radio Address
Greet Guests

VI.

REMARKS

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting

Draft 7/10/98 5:40pm
Lowell Weiss

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DRUGS AND CRIME
THE WHITE HOUSE
July 11, 1998

Good morning. This week Gen. Barry McCaffrey and I were in Atlanta to launch an unprecedented anti-drug campaign that will ensure that when young people watch television, listen to the radio, read the newspaper, or surf the Web, they get the powerful message that drugs are wrong, illegal, and can kill. This morning I'd like to talk to you about how we are working to sever the dangerous link between illegal drugs and violent crime.

There is no greater threat to our families and communities than the abuse of illegal drugs. For the past 5 ½ years, we have worked hard to fight drugs on every front -- on our streets and in our schools, at our borders and in our homes. And we've made real progress. Today, there are 50% fewer Americans using drugs than just 15 years ago.

This morning the Justice Department will release a study that highlights several areas where we have more work to do. On the positive side, it shows that crack cocaine, which once ravaged whole neighborhoods, is now on the decline. In Manhattan, for example, the number of young criminals testing positive for crack cocaine dropped from 77% in 1988 to 21% last year. However, abuse of methamphetamine -- after falling for two years -- is rising in the West and Southwest. So today, we will fight back. In six cities where the drug is prevalent, we will help local governments attack this outbreak with the same community policing strategies that are allowing us to get crack cocaine off the streets.

The Justice Department study also shows that we must do more to make criminals make a clean break from illegal drugs. The study reports that between one-half and three-quarters of the people charged with crimes have drugs in their system at the time of their arrest. And we already know that many of these offenders will commit more crimes if they are released with their drug habits intact. If we want to continue to make our communities safer, we must get crime-committing addicts to kick the habit.

This morning I am joined by Attorney General Reno, who in 1989 helped pioneer one of the most successful ways of making criminals give up drugs. Her innovation, known as a drug court, gives nonviolent offenders a simple deal: If you submit to regular drug testing, enroll in court-supervised drug-treatment, and keep yourself clean, you can stay out of jail. But if you fail tests, or fail to show up, you'll be punished to the full extent of the law.

In 1994, through our historic crime bill, we helped expand drug courts from a mere handful to more than 400 today. The results have been remarkable. In some cities, drug court participants have recidivism rates as low as 4%. So today, we will take another step to break the cycle of drugs and crime, by awarding grants to build and enhance drug courts in more than 150 communities across the country. To stop the revolving door of crime, we must make offenders stop abusing drugs.

And now Congress must get involved. I have asked Congress to fund an \$85 million testing-and-treatment initiative like ones passed this year in Connecticut and Maryland. This initiative will help support even more drug courts -- as well as similar programs for probationers, prisoners, and parolees. So far, Congress has taken no action on this request, despite the indisputable evidence that mandatory drug-testing and -treatment works.

On Thursday, Speaker Gingrich stood with us in Atlanta and pledged to attack the nation's drug problem in a non-partisan manner. So once again I ask the Congress to work with me in the remaining days of this legislative session to expand testing and treatment of those who commit crimes. If we put progress ahead of partisanship, we can enhance responsibility, fight drugs, cut crime, and strengthen the nation for the 21st century. Thanks for listening.

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'98 JUL 10 PM5:20

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1998

MARINE BAND 200TH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

DATE: Saturday, July 11, 1998
LOCATION: John F. Kennedy Center
TIME: 8:30 p.m.
FROM: Colonel Timothy O. Milbrath, USAF

I. PURPOSE

Enjoy an evening of wonderful music and celebrate a great musical organization

II. BACKGROUND

"The President's Own" United States Marine Band will celebrate their 200th anniversary July 11, 1998. The Marine Band was established by an Act of Congress signed by President John Adams on July 11, 1798, and is the oldest professional musical organization in the country. The Marine Band made its White House debut on New Year's Day, 1801, at a reception hosted by President John Adams. Since that time, the Marine Band has furnished music for every Chief Executive and official function in the White House and on other State occasions.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President
First Lady
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Dalton
General and Mrs. Krulak, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps
White House Staff Members

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- ① Ruffles and Flourishes
- ② President, First Lady and Chelsea are announced into the box
- ③ "Hail to the Chief" is played
- ④ Concert begins (see attachment)

VI. REMARKS

None Required

Attachment

JULY 11, 1998 CONCERT (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
LTCOL FOLEY, CONDUCTING

Smith/Key	The Star Spangled Banner	2:00
George Drumm	Grand March, "Hail America!"	3:30
Francis Hopkinson Alexander Reinagle Philip Phile	Early American Works for Harmoniemusik 1. Washington's March 2. Mrs. Madison's Minuet 3. Hail Columbia	6:00
Ralph Vaughan Williams	English Folk Song Suite 1. March: Seventeen Come Sunday 2. Intermezzo: My Bonny Boy 3. March: Folk Songs from Somerset <i>Dr. Frederick Fennell, conducting</i>	10:00
W. Francis McBeth	<i>When Honor Whispers and Shouts</i> Premiere performance <i>Dr. W. Francis McBeth, conducting</i>	8:00
John Philip Sousa	<i>Marching Along - A Parade of Marches by JPS</i> <i>Col. John R. Bourgeois, Director Emeritus, USMB, conducting</i>	9:00
ENCORE: Semper Fidelis		2:30
1ST HALF MUSIC TOTAL = 41:00		

INTERMISSION

Aaron Copland	Suite from <i>Appalachian Spring</i> The U.S. Marine Chamber Orchestra	23:00
Charles Ives Stephen Foster	Two American Songs 1. The Greatest Man 2. Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming Michael Ryan, Baritone	8:00
Percy Grainger	Marching Song of Democracy	7:30
John Philip Sousa	March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever" The National March of the United States	3:00
ENCORE: Armed Forces Medley		3:30
2ND HALFMUSIC TOTAL = 45:00		

Monday, July 13, 1998

8:00 AM	Treasures Event	Tab A
	-Remarks	Tab B
9:20 AM	List - Meet and Greet with Millennium Council	Tab C
12:45 AM	Lunch with Senator Thomas Daschle and Representative Richard Gephardt	Tab D
2:10 PM	Video Tapings	Tab E
	-Scripts	Tab F
	-Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties	
	-American Postal Workers Union Convention in Detroit	
	-National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	
	-Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union's Convention	
	-Delegates of Sister Cities International Conference	
	-Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Museum and Research Center Grand Opening	
7:50 PM	New Democrat Network Dinner	Tab G
	-Talking Points	Tab H
		To Be Forwarded

Monday, July 13, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JULY 13, 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:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

PAGER: 800-800-7759

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Partly cloudy. Winds south-southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 58 to 63. High 88 to 93.

July 10, 1998 (7:25pm)

Monday, July 13, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, July 13, 1998
*Final Schedule***

7:30 am-	BRIEFING
7:40 am	DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
7:45 am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route National Museum of American History [drive time: 10 minutes]
7:55 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives National Museum of American History Greeters: Dr. Spencer Crew, Director, National Museum of American History Michael Heyman, Secretary, Smithsonian Museums Teresa Heyman, Curator, Museum of American Arts
8:00 am-	TREASURES EVENT
9:15 am	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY Remarks: June Shih Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams OPEN PRESS -- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady accompanied by Ralph Lauren. -- The ceremony begins with the Presentation of Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance performed by students from Harriet Tubman School. -- Denise Graves performs "The American Anthem." -- Spencer Crew makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Michael Heyman. -- Secretary Michael Heyman makes brief remarks. -- Spencer Crew introduces the First Lady. -- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the President. -- The President makes remarks.

July 10, 1998 (7:25pm)

Monday, July 13, 1998

- Denise Graves performs "The Star Spangled Banner."
- Spencer Crew makes closing remarks.
- **The President** and the First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

9:20 am-
9:35 am

MEET AND GREET WITH MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

9:40 am

THE PRESIDENT departs National Museum of American History via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:50 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

10:00 am-
10:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

10:15 am-
10:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

10:30 am-
12:00 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

12:10 pm-
12:15 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

12:15 pm-
12:45 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein

12:45 pm-
1:45 pm

LUNCH WITH SENATOR THOMAS DASCHLE AND
REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD GEPHARDT
OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
CLOSED PRESS

July 10, 1998 (7:25pm)

Monday, July 13, 1998

2:00 pm-
2:10 pm

BRIEFING
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Brenda Anders

2:10 pm-
2:40 pm

VIDEO TAPINGS
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry, Brenda Anders

National Association of Counties (NACo) 63rd Annual Conference
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, Annual Convention
Staff Contact: Craig Smith

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. National Convention
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Ben Johnson

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's Quadrennial Convention (Lenore Miller Retirement)
Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Maria Echaveste

International Sister Cities Conference
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

Grand Opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Museum and Research Center
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

2:45 pm-
6:45 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

7:00 pm-
7:05 pm

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

7:05 pm

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

7:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Carlton Hotel

Greeters: Senator Joe Lieberman
Simon Rosenberg, Executive Director, New Democrat Network

July 10, 1998 (7:25pm)

Monday, July 13, 1998

7:15 pm-
7:45 pm

NEW DEMOCRATIC NETWORK PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
CHANDELIER ROOM
Sheraton Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 75 guests in attendance (50 photos).

7:50 pm-
8:30 pm

NEW DEMOCRAT NETWORK DINNER
CRYSTAL BALLROOM
Sheraton Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be 150 guests in attendance.

- **The President** proceeds to his seat and dinner is served.
- Upon conclusion of dinner, Simon Rosenberg makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Joe Lieberman.
- Senator Joe Lieberman makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

8:40 pm

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

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 10, 1998 (7:25pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 10 PM7:57

July 10, 1998

The Star-Spangled Banner Announcement

DATE: July 13, 1998
LOCATION: Smithsonian Museum of American History
TIME: 7:55 am - 9:00 am
FROM: Bobbie Greene

I. PURPOSE

(1) To launch the First Lady's (in partnership with the National Trust for Historic Preservation) Save America's Treasures tour and (2) To participate in the announcement of the single largest corporate donation made in the history of the Smithsonian Institution to restore the Star-Spangled Banner.

II. BACKGROUND

Save America's Treasures Tour

On Monday, July 13, the First Lady will embark on a tour of some of America's national treasures in the mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions. These treasures are artifacts, buildings, and monuments which reflect America's heritage; all are in need of preservation and restoration to ensure their survival into the next century. By highlighting these treasures, the First Lady hopes to encourage the continued partnership between the private sector and government to ensure that America's heritage is sustained for future generations.

Throughout the trip, the First Lady will promote the goals of the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" initiative, a program dedicated to protecting the nation's historical and cultural heritage into the new millennium. The White House Millennium Council has been joined in this effort by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust has formed a Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures, made up of individuals, foundations, and corporations. The First Lady serves as honorary chair of the Committee.

Star-Spangled Banner Restoration

The National Museum of American History has begun a long-term project to preserve and protect the Star-Spangled Banner. The project involves carefully removing the flag from its present location, conserving and cleaning with the most advanced techniques, creating a new backing, and remounting the flag at the Museum in a new, more secure enclosure to reduce damage from pollutants and light.

The project's second major component is a dramatic new exhibition space for the flag at the

center of the Museum. Other possible components include a videohistory of the project, scholarly and popular publications, public programs, curriculum kits, conferences, archival documentation, an interim exhibition, and an endowment for the future study and preservation of the flag.

Announcements

A number of contributions have been made for the restoration of the flag. They will all be announced at the event. Polo Ralph Lauren has agreed to contribute \$13 million to restore the Star-Spangled Banner: \$10 million in cash over five years will be dedicated to the restoration of the flag and a \$3 million in-kind contribution in the form of a public relations campaign for the overall Save America's Treasures program. The Pew Charitable Trust has donated \$5 million and the Knight Foundation is contributing \$250,000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program

The President

The First Lady

Secretary Heyman, Secretary, Smithsonian Museum

Spencer Crew, Director, National Museum of American History

Ralph Lauren, Chairman and CEO, Polo Ralph Lauren Corp.

Rebecca Rimel, President and CEO, The Pew Charitable Trust

Meet and Greet

List to be forwarded

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off Stage Announce of The President and First Lady, accompanied by Secretary Heyman, Spencer Crew, Ralph Lauren, Rebecca Rimel.
- Presentation of Colors.
- Pledge of Allegiance led by students from Harriet Tubman Elementary School.
- Denise Graves will sing "American Anthem."
- Spencer Crew makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary Heyman.
- Secretary Heyman makes remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces The President.
- The President makes remarks.

- Denise Graves sings "The Star Spangled Banner".
- Spencer Crew makes closing remarks.
- The President and The First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

V. PRESS

Open press

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S
"SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES" TOUR
OF THE MID-ATLANTIC AND NORTHEASTERN REGIONS
JULY 13 - 16, 1998**

Stops along the tour include:

Star Spangled-Banner, Museum of American History
Washington, D.C.

President and Mrs. Clinton will honor the original Star-Spangled Banner, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem. The flag, commissioned by the War Department and made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore, flew over Ft. McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814. It is in need of extensive repair.

Francis Scott Key Monument
Baltimore, Maryland

The First Lady will announce various millennium preservation commitments to save outdoor sculpture in the "monumental city." The Key Monument itself is in need of restoration and preservation.

Thomas Edison National Historic Site/Invention Factory
West Orange, New Jersey

Over half of Edison's 1,093 patents were earned from the forty-four years Edison spent at this location. Among the products developed here: the motion picture camera, the nickel-iron-alkaline battery, and the disc phonograph. Also, this site housed the world's first building constructed as a motion picture house. Over 400,000 artifacts and five million pages of paper are housed here, including Edison's lab notes and letters. This site hopes to build a new visitors center so that these valuable artifacts can be stored properly and in a climate-controlled setting.

East End Historic District and George Washington's Headquarters
Newburgh, New York

Washington's Headquarters, a state historic site, is the first-ever public preservation site in the country. Established as a state historic site in 1850, this is one of 125 different headquarters used by Washington. He used these headquarters the longest - - over sixteen months between the surrender at Yorktown and the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty. Washington's headquarters is part of the East End Historic District which was recognized on National Trust for Historic Preservation's Eleven Most Endangered list in 1996. In this district, historic buildings have been adapted in an innovative fashion for use as public housing. The First Lady will speak at the Dutch Reformed Church, built in 1835-37 by renowned architect Andrew Jackson Davis. The church is currently owned by the city and in desperate need of preservation and restoration.

The Colonial Theater ***Pittsfield Massachusetts***

Built in 1903, this structure is one of the finest examples of legitimate theater architecture in America. Entertainers who have appeared at this ornate theater include John and Ethel Barrymore, Sara Bernhardt, John Philip Sousa, and Rachmaninoff. The theater currently serves as a paint store, but the owner has taken care to protect the objects and decor of the theater, which have remained intact. By climbing the theater's main staircase, guests can view the theater's interior, including two balconies, a 50-foot high domed ceiling with a mural, and the box seats. By refurbishing the theater, it theater can be revived as a traditional performance space.

Kate Mullany House ***Troy, New York***

As the only surviving building associated with Kate Mullany, this modest brick house represents a strong tradition of women's union activity. Kate Mullany, a young Irish immigrant laundry worker, organized an all-female union in the 1860s. The Collar Laundry Union successfully negotiated higher wages for the female laundry workers, earning almost parity with men's wages. Kate Mullany represents one of the American labor movement's earliest women leaders. The house will receive its National Historic Landmark plaque.

Harriet Tubman Site ***Auburn, New York***

Harriet Tubman lived in this area for over thirty years after assisting 300 escaping slaves on the Underground Railroad. Tubman, a renowned leader of the Underground Railroad movement, was known as "the Moses of her people". Located on this 30-acre property are: the brick house where Tubman lived with her husband, the Home for the Aged which she established, and the Harriet Tubman Memorial Library, which houses historical documents and photos. These sites represent the very few documented, tangible links to Harriet Tubman that exist.

Ganondagan State Historic Site ***Victor, New York***

This site is the only state historic site in New York dedicated to New York's Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) heritage. The Site features a rebuilt longhouse and is the burial place of one of the important figures in Iroquois history, Jikohnsaseh, known as the Mother of Nations. Although the village on this site was twice destroyed by the French and Americans, the Iroquois consider it a place of peace and associate it with their ancient culture. With help, the educational center can be expanded to properly display Iroquois artifacts, house relevant historical documents, and provide an appropriate setting to instruct Native Americans and visitors about richness of the Iroquois traditions. If the destroyed buildings on this site can be re-built and protected, school children and adults can interpret for themselves the significance of this historical site.

Women's Rights National Historical Park (including the McClintock House, the Stanton House, and the Wesleyan Chapel)

Waterloo, New York

McClintock House - - The "Declaration of Sentiments", the now famous women's rights pronouncement penned in 1848 by such notable women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock, came to fruition at this house. The creation of this document was a critical step in the fight for legal, political and educational rights for women in America. Although the exterior of this historical house has been renovated, the interior needs restoration.

Stanton House - - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, co-founder of the National Women's Suffrage Association, lived in this house from 1847 - 1862. The house is currently open to the public, but two wings of the home need to be restored.

Wesleyan Chapel - - This chapel housed the first Women's Rights Convention 150 years ago. Only two walls and the roof remain of this chapel.

**Remarks to the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention,
*Seneca Falls, New York***

The First Lady will deliver remarks at the 150th anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention. In 1848, over one hundred women gathered to proclaim the equality of men and women in their treatise "The Declaration of Sentiments". That declaration has since reverberated across the globe, and is considered the foundation of a social revolution.

B

Draft 7/11/98

June Shih and Michael Waldman

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR STAR SPANGLED BANNER
NATIONAL TREASURES TOUR KICKOFF
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 13, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Spencer Crew, director of the National Museum of American History; Michael Heyman, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution; Rebecca Rimel, President, The Pew Charitable Trusts; Ralph Lauren, Polo Ralph Lauren Corp.

Nearly 200 years ago, in the midst of a fierce battle, a young man stood on the deck of a ship from behind enemy lines and peered vigilantly into the darkness, his eyes searching out the fate of a distant flag -- and the fate of his young nation.

Francis Scott Key told the story of that night and early dawn in August 1814 in the poem that would become our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." If we use Key's own familiar words as a guide, it's not too difficult to imagine the worn and faded flag we see today as the massive red, white and blue woolen banner he saw so many years ago. One can imagine the flag flying atop Fort McHenry, its broad stripes and bright stars "gallantly streaming" through "a perilous fight"... illuminated through the night by the "rockets' red glare"... waving, unconquered, in "the dawn's early light."

This Star-Spangled Banner -- and every other flag that has ever flown in America and around the world -- stand for the patriotism, commitment and restless striving that have shaped our American nation. Our flag has given courage to troops from Yorktown to Iwo Jima to Bosnia, inspired the quests of explorers to the West and to the Moon, nurtured the hopes of people all around the world who yearn for freedom and opportunity.

That is why we must work to preserve this Star Spangled Banner, along with America's great treasures -- the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights -- for generations to come. Each of these treasures embodies are our nation's deepest and most cherished ideals. For America is not simply a place or a race of people. More than anything else, we are bound into one nation by a revolutionary idea -- that we are all created equal, entitled to the same freedoms and the same justice, and that we pledge to one another our lives, fortunes and sacred honor as one national community. The story of America is the story of a constant striving to live up to these ideals, to make them real in each new era, to renew our most enduring values in changing times.

But even as we strengthen the threads of the Star Spangled Banner, we must strengthen the ties between our people and our disparate communities. Just as we preserve the ink of the Declaration of Independence, we must pledge to extend its promise to more Americans. And just as we protect the paper of our Constitution, we must recommit ourselves to honoring its principles in our daily lives.

When we look back at our history, we should be filled, not with the sense of reverence for great days gone by, but be charged with a new energy to seize and shape the future. When you walk down the cobblestone streets of Europe or climb the Great Wall of China -- as the First Lady and I did a few weeks ago -- you see a physical reminder of dynasties and kingdoms long past. But in our nation, buildings that are more than 50 years old are considered old. When we look back at the history of America, we are reminded that our forbearers built this nation with an instinctive trust in the future. They were always moving forward, refusing to give in to fear of the territory ahead or suspicion of innovation, always rising to the challenge set out by our founders to build a more perfect union.

That is why the First Lady and I have launched this Millennium Project -- to honor our past so that we can imagine the future. Restoring and preserving our nation's treasures is one of the most important gifts we can give to generations to come. The story of America's past -- Francis Scott Key and the Star Spangled Banner, Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Seneca Falls Convention -- this is the heritage of all Americans -- young and old; native born and newly naturalized. We must make sure that all Americans learn these stories at home, in our schools, in books and on the Internet. I want to thank the History Channel for doing its part to share the story of the Star Spangled Banner with as many Americans as possible -- not just by producing its own TV documentary, but by providing teachers with curriculum packets to help bring this story to life in classrooms across the country. For in the 21st Century, as America become even more diverse, our shared values and our shared appreciation of our common heritage will be even more crucial to binding our people together.

I thank all of you -- Ralph Lauren, the Pew Charitable Trusts, our veterans groups and Americans of all walks of life -- for answering the call I made in my State of the Union to save America's treasures. I thank you for recognizing the role each of you could play in this preservation effort. I call upon Congress to do its part to be good stewards of our heritage. And I call upon all Americans to think about what they can do in their own communities to save local landmarks and treasures.

Barely a year after America declared its independence, the Continental Congress said that the 13 stars on the new flag were nothing less than "a new constellation." Today, there are many more stars in that constellation; from a string of outposts on the eastern seaboard, we have spread across a great continent to islands and archipelagoes halfway around the world; the European aristocrats -- all men -- who sat in our first Congress would be surprised to see the Americans of today. Our nation has won global influence and prosperity, made scientific and artistic advances in ways unimagined by our forbearers.

And if we continue the quest our founders began, never resting, always pressing forward -
- the American spirit will still burn brightly -- a new constellation in a new century in a new
millennium.

C

MEET-AND-GREET LIST

'98 JUL 10 PM9:53

Smithsonian/Museum Officials:

I. Michael Heyman, Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Spencer Crew, Director, National Museum of American History

Members of Congress:

Senator Byron Dorgan of North Dakota

Rep. Norman Mineta of California

Rep. Jim Moran of Virginia

DC Officials:

Mayor Marion Berry

Charlene Drew Jarvis, Chairman Pro Tempore, DC Council

Donors:

Ralph Lauren, Polo Ralph Lauren Company

Ricky Lauren

David Lauren

Dylan Lauren

Andrew Lauren

Rebecca Rimel, CEO and President, The Pew Charitable Trusts

Steve Van Buskirk, Director, Veterans of Foreign Wars Foundation

Others:

Denyce Graves, soloist

David Perry, husband of Denyce Graves

William Guerri, composer of American Anthem

Frank Conlon, pianist

Save America's Treasures Committee Members (who will be traveling with the First Lady on the Treasures Tour):

Claudine Bacher, children's advocate

Inge-Lis L. Eckmann, chairman, Heritage Preservation

Bitsey Folger, Board Member, National Symphony and Arena Stage

Ronnie Ginott, grant writer, VP for Education Program Funding, W. M. Winston Band Instruments

Julie Holdren, CEO. Olympus Group

Alice Kandell, Chairman, International Vocal Arts Institute

Catherine Kangas, TV Host, Cosmetics Company Owner

Donna McLarty, wife of former Special Envoy for the Americas, Mack McLarty

Deborah Marrow, Director, Getty Grant Program, J. Paul Getty Trust

Daniel Thorne, Chairman, Daniel K. Thorne Foundation

Naomi Waletsky, daughter of Lucy Waletsky who is a psychiatrist, Stress Medicine Group

Susan Walter, Vice President, Corporate Relations, General Electric

Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 11 PM2:57

July 11, 1998

LUNCHEON WITH SENATOR DASCHLE AND REPRESENTATIVE GEPHARDT

DATE: Monday, July 13
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 12:45 p.m.
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the upcoming legislative activity in the remaining weeks of the 105th Congress.

II. BACKGROUND

Given the 25-35 days remaining before adjournment, a significant block of large bills will be compressed into a short, highly partisan, pre-election time frame. The major issues -- Patients' Bill of Rights, what is left of tobacco, appropriations and taxes -- will all ripen in September. Daschle and Gephardt will therefore come to the meeting with elections on their minds. Given the pre-determined outcome in the Senate, the governing question is who will control the House. Gephardt's refrain will be "keep the bar high." Following are topics that will definitely come up.

Patients' Bill of Rights

Senator Lott and Senator Daschle are apparently about to reach an agreement to bring up the Patients' Bill of Rights for a Senate floor vote immediately after the Senate completes activity on the Agriculture Appropriations bill. To start this debate, Lott will offer the legislation that is currently being drafted by the Senate Republican Health Task Force headed by Senator Nickles. This legislative approach apparently largely reflects the House Republican proposal, but could have less patient protections and may not include medical malpractice provisions. The fact that Senator Nickles has shifted from a 'no bill' strategy to a relatively substantive quality standards bill underscores how much the political ground has shifted. However, as you know, we have consistently stated that the Republican proposal has inadequate patient protections and contains many poison pills

(malpractice caps, multiple employer welfare associations, medical savings accounts).

Later this week, probably Thursday, the Congressional Budget Office will likely release the cost estimates on the Dingell-Kennedy-Ganske legislation. They will estimate increases of about 4 percent, or approximately \$7 per month in premiums, although the Democrats will point out that employers pay the majority of these costs and therefore individuals would only pay about \$2 per month. As you know, we are planning roll out strategy to say that the benefits of any such legislation are more than worth the modest costs. To that end, we are planning an event with the Democrats next Thursday. You are also tentatively scheduled to lead a round table with the American Medical Association on the Patients' Bill of Rights on Wednesday to increase your visibility on this issue.

The Democratic Leadership will be seeking assurances that we will send a consistent clear message that we insist on a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. We recommend that you address their concerns and explicitly outline your position that the current Republican protections are totally inadequate and their enforcement mechanism appears to be too weak. We would recommend that you not specifically address an alternative enforcement or remedies option. You should, however, highlight that you agree it will be extremely difficult to envision passing state-enforced remedies because of the opposition by labor, business, and insurers.

Taxes

The Republicans, under pressure from their conservative base, are determined to pass a big election year tax cut. The likely base tax cut would be marriage penalty relief. The difficulty they face is how to pay for such a tax cut. To the extent that gimmicks, such as dynamic scoring of capital gains taxes, fall short, they are likely to go after the surplus. Less likely, but possible, would be significant cuts in Medicaid and other entitlements. The Republicans will probably pass a bare bones budget resolution for the sole purpose of producing a reconciliation tax cut bill in September. The value of reconciliation is that it cannot be filibustered in the Senate.

We have indications that the Democratic Hill leadership would like our help putting together a possible Democratic alternative, which would be fully paid for. In your conversation, it would be good to recognize the political pressure they face, especially on the marriage penalty, and to express your willingness to help them come up with an alternative tax cut that they could support, while strengthening their resolve to continue to advance "Saving Social Security First."

We would envision marriage penalty relief being a key component of any alternative, along with other priorities, such as your school construction tax cuts and the extension of the research and experimentation tax credit. Additionally, such an alternative could provide an opportunity to advance a long-term care tax cut, which would be a big positive for us and for them.

The big issue, as it is for Republicans, is how an alternative would be paid for. Our budget includes a series of corporate tax changes that would raise about \$23 billion over five years. Reinstating a couple of Superfund taxes would bring this total up to about \$30 billion. The problem one inevitably runs into in using our offsets to pay for a Democratic alternative tax cut is that each individual revenue raiser ends up having a group of Members who oppose it. If the past is any guide, a quick vetting would likely shrink the potential list of offsets dramatically -- though there are some foreign tax raisers, which we oppose, that Democrats could include in an alternative. Yet you should recognize that even if the \$30 billion proves acceptable, it is unlikely to be enough for Democrats to feel they have a politically viable alternative.

For all of these reasons, the major issue that we and Congressional Democrats face is whether or not to use a tobacco tax increase to pay for new targeted tax cuts. Given the shifting dynamics, and with a possible state tobacco settlement moving forward, tobacco receipts are a promising option. It could provide the resources to support a significant Democratic alternative tax cut. For example, a 50 cent per pack increase would raise \$35-40 billion over five years to support a marriage penalty tax cut, while still including a new long-term care tax cut, your school construction tax cut and other priorities. Both parties would be for marriage penalty relief and other tax cuts. We would be raising tobacco prices to discourage smoking and they instead would be draining the surplus that should be reserved for Social Security -- a strong hand for us.

Agriculture:

Senator Daschle may raise in the meeting his concerns with the state of the agricultural economy, especially in the Upper Midwest. In particular, he is concerned about the combination of repeated natural disasters and lower crop prices that is now affecting the region. Wheat prices are down 25 percent from last year and declined 10 percent over the last two months, due largely to greater domestic supplies on top of high beginning stocks and lower exports of wheat than in 1997. The Dakotas have endured several consecutive years of bad weather as well as wheat scab disease that has reduced wheat yields. Senator Daschle has cited the sharply lower net farm income of Northern Plains farmers and the higher number of farmers leaving farming.

To address this situation, Senator Daschle is promoting a revision to the 1996 Farm Bill to lift the cap on commodity loan rates. Farmers take out nine-month commodity loans from USDA generally around harvest time, to allow them to avoid selling their crops when prices typically are lowest (at harvest time). The "loan rate" is a price per bushel of commodity farmers put up as collateral for the loan. If market prices are above the loan rate, farmers repay the loans at face value when they sell their commodities; if market prices are below the loan rate, farmers repay the loans at the lower market prices and the Federal government pays the difference.

An Administration team of White House offices and USDA is working through a number of options, including reviewing Senator Daschle's loan rate proposal. The team has serious concerns with lifting the cap on loan rates because of both its cost and policy implications. The proposal would increase the cost of commodity loans from an estimated \$150 million under current law to \$1.9 billion in FY 1999. On policy grounds, it would represent intervention in the free market's operations by directly affecting market prices and by ultimately inviting Federal production controls in order to temper budget costs. The proposal has the strong support of Democrats from the Upper Midwest, but many other Democrats and most Republicans would oppose it as too far-reaching a change to the 1996 Farm Bill for this localized a problem.

The Administration team is considering targeted solutions to address Senator Daschle's concerns. These options would build on existing farm risk mitigation and disaster programs, be responsive to the parts of the country experiencing the most difficulty, and would have a "disaster" orientation that could be designated as "emergency" actions not subject to the budget spending caps.

You will be meeting again with Senator Daschle and other Senators and House Members on agricultural issues on Wednesday. At that time, you will have the opportunity to explore these issues and proposals in more depth.

Appropriations:

We have raised serious objections to a number of House and Senate appropriations bills based on inadequate aggregate funding levels, specific cuts in important priority programs, and numerous legislative riders. The Interior, Labor/HHS/Education, and Commerce/Justice/State Appropriations bills are the most contentious -- both in terms of funding levels and riders. We anticipate that there will be substantial conflict over at least these bills until September or October. In addition, the House and Senate allocations for the Foreign Operations bill are \$300 million below 1998 and \$1 billion below your request

for these activities. While the public fight is likely to focus on domestic issues like education and the environment, we will also need to include Foreign Operations in a year-end negotiation.

Our appropriations strategy has been to defend the budget request fully, emphasizing education and environmental initiatives, while resisting offensive policy changes such as the effort to prohibit the use of sampling in the decennial census. We need support from the Democratic leadership for the strategy of hanging tough until the end of the session to apply maximum leverage for negotiations in September. To make these negotiations successful, we will need Congress to approve the emergency designations for the year 2000 computer conversion fund and Bosnia, and adopt a package of offsets to finance your priorities.

Tobacco:

Next week, the state attorneys general will meet to consider a possible new agreement between the states and the tobacco industry. The industry is interested in a new "state-only" deal that would give the states the \$200 billion over 25 years they negotiated last year in return for settling the state cases. No federal or state legislation would be required. The deal would produce a price increase of 30-35 cents per pack, but would not say anything about FDA authority, farmers, lookback surcharges, or federal investments in research, counteradvertising, cessation and so on (although states would have substantial funds to invest in counteradvertising, tobacco education and prevention, etc.). The industry would agree to the advertising restrictions from the Minnesota settlement (no billboards, no promotional products, no film placements). Apart from settling the state cases, the industry would receive none of the liability protections of the June 20th agreement.

If such a deal materializes, we believe we should 1) embrace it, and try to bring the attorneys general to the White House to announce it; and 2) challenge Congress to finish the job by passing a streamlined bill that includes a smaller (e.g. 50-cent) tax increase to pay for targeted tax cuts (marriage penalty, long-term care), along with FDA authority, counteradvertising, and lookback surcharges. We'll still need to figure out what to do about farmers (paid for by the industry) and whether we can persuade the states to use a portion of their settlement for tobacco control, children's health, and/or child care. The state-only deal may take some pressure off Hill Republicans on tobacco (although it's not clear they were feeling much pressure anyway). But they remain under intense pressure to find revenue for a tax cut, and they can hardly sustain the argument that it's better to use Social Security and the surplus than tax tobacco.

In the Senate, Senators Conrad and Kerry have developed a streamlined bill that would settle the state cases in return for a 75-cent price increase (with another 50-cent increase in five years if teen smoking is not cut in half), FDA authority, warning labels, and other public health provisions, but no new federal programs. Three-quarters of the money would go to the states, which would have to spend one-third on tobacco control and one-third on our menu, with one-third unrestricted. The rest of the money would go for a marriage penalty tax cut. The industry would be required to pay for Ford's tobacco farmer program over the next ten years. Conrad and Kerry have approached Domenici and Gorton: Domenici does not seem very interested in a comprehensive bill, even at 75 cents, and Gorton raised concerns about the FDA authority and the proposal's lack of attorneys' fees limitation (a state-only settlement would diminish Gorton's interest as well). On Monday, when the Agriculture Appropriations bill is brought to the Senate floor, Daschle will have the opportunity to modify the tobacco amendment he already has on the bill to embody either the Kerry/Conrad approach or else a stripped down McCain that doesn't spend money and therefore has no point of order against it.

In the House, we can expect Representative Pryce to unveil the Republican Leadership's tobacco legislation any time after the House returns from recess. Although we have not yet seen the legislative language, we are preparing to say that it will not save lives because it lacks a significant price increase and contains weak advertising restrictions (OMB and Treasury are preparing draft estimates based on likely scenarios). You have, of course, stated you would sign the Hansen-Meehan-Waxman bill if provisions were added to protect farmers, and have called upon the House Leadership to take up that bill.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President

Vice President

Erskine Bowles

John Podesta

Larry Stein

Rahm Emanuel

Gene Sperling

Jack Lew

Bruce Reed

Ron Klain

Luncheon

President
Vice President
Erskine Bowles
Senator Thomas A. Daschle (D-SD)
Representative Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Political Affairs will provide an additional memo on the Unity Events.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VIDEO TAPINGS

July 10, 1998

DATE: July 13, 1998

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 2:00 p.m. - 2:40 p.m.

FROM: Brenda Anders

I. PURPOSE

You will tape six video messages.

II. BACKGROUND

The first video is for the National Association of Counties 63rd Annual Conference. You addressed NACo by video at their 1998 Legislative Conference and their 1996 Annual Conference. You spoke in person at NACo's 1996 and 1995 Legislative Conferences. Over 5,000 county officials will attend this year's Annual Conference held in Portland, Oregon July 19-21.

The second video is a message for the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, 14th Biennial Convention. The American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, which has over 355,000 members in the United States, is the largest postal union in the world. The Vice President addressed their 1994 convention. Your message will be shown to 8,000 delegates and attendees on July 20, at the Cobo Center in Detroit, Michigan.

The third video is for the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs's 63rd Annual National Convention. The NANBPWC is a non-profit, community-based, service organization that promotes and protects the interest of African-American business and professional women; serves as a bridge for young people seeking to enter business and the professions; works to improve quality of life in communities; and fosters good fellowship among people. Secretary Herman has also taped a video focusing on youth initiatives. The video message will be seen July 22 by 1,000 African-American business women at the opening plenary session in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The fourth video is for the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's Quadrennial Convention. You addressed their last convention in 1994 by videotape. The convention will also honor retired RWDSU president Lenore Miller (1986-1998). Your message will be seen by 1,000 delegates in Chicago, July 23-25.

The fifth video is for the International Sister Cities Conference. At this year's Sister Cities Conference, held in Miami July 29-August 1, Little Rock, the host of the 1999 conference, will have an exhibit inviting delegates to next year's conference. As national chairman of Sister Cities International, you will personally invite the 1998 conferees to Little Rock through this message. Wayne and Frances Cranford are co-chairmen of the SCI 1999 Conference.

The sixth video is for Grand Opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Museum and Research Center. The museum and research center is a new \$135-million, state-of-the-art, tribally-owned-and-operated complex and will serve as a significant resource center. Over 200 tribal leaders will attend the ribbon-cutting ceremony held in Mashantucket, Connecticut on August 10.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

The President

Brenda Anders

Event participants:

The President

Brenda Anders

Technical Personnel (5)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Each video message will be played at open press events.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Make-up/Briefing
Videotape Messages

VI. REMARKS

A teleprompter will be provided.

F

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
JULY 19, 1998 PORTLAND, OR

It's my pleasure to welcome you to your 63rd annual conference, and thank you for the good work that you do. I'm pleased to be well represented in Portland by several members of my administration, including HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo and one of my White House deputies, Lynn Cutler. I'd like to thank Commissioner Randy Johnson for his exceptional service this past year and I congratulate Betty Lou Ward for accepting the challenge of preparing NACo for the 21st Century.

When I first took office, many people thought government couldn't create opportunity -- that in fact we were part of the problem. But with your help we created a new vision of government, as a partner with business, community groups, and individual citizens. Whether we're putting more police officers on the streets to fight crime, or offering incentives to bring businesses back to abandoned downtowns, our goal is to empower people with the tools to make the most of their own lives.

You and I know that our goal will only be realized with a combined effort by all levels of government. I am proud of the way we have worked hand in hand on so many issues: Together we are modernizing roads, bridges, and transit systems by passing a historic transportation bill this year. We're addressing the many challenges of moving people from welfare to work and will build upon the NACo welfare report issued at this conference. We are working to fulfill the promise of One America by recognizing organizations whose practices exemplify the goals of the race initiative. With the help of your Millennium committee, we will find ways to honor the history and heritage of our counties, while embracing the opportunities our future holds. And finally, we are tackling the Year 2000 computer problem by increasing awareness and finding solutions; and I thank you for producing one of the nation's best web pages on this issue.

There is one more critical issue I need your help with: Making sure that the 2000 census is as accurate as possible. Statistical sampling is the most reliable and most cost-effective way to get a full and fair count of our people in the year 2000. Everyone counts, and everyone should be counted and I ask for your cooperation in this effort.

NACo is not only the eyes and ears in the smallest towns and the largest cities, but the gateway to opportunity for millions of Americans. We can, and will, make sure the American dream thrives in our counties and across this land, well into the 21st Century. I am proud of our partnership and thank you for working with me.

'98 JUL 10 PM8:41

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
AMERICAN POSTAL WORKERS UNION CONVENTION IN DETROIT
July 20-24, 1998

I am glad to have this opportunity to speak to you and send my thanks to the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO for your continued support, and to salute your outstanding work. I would especially like to thank Moe Biller for his dynamic leadership and lifetime commitment. In his 61 years of service, Moe Biller has been a leader at every level of this organization and helped spearhead the merger that created the APWU we know today.

As a nation, we've certainly come a long way from the days of the carrier pigeon and the Pony Express. But you've kept that tradition of excellence at all costs while keeping this country connected with speed and reliability. Because of your diligence and determination, the American Postal Workers Union is one of the largest and most efficient postal unions in the world. You make America proud and grateful, each and every day.

Over the past five and a half years, we have turned this country around and strengthened the American family. Together, we have defeated attempts to repeal prevailing wage laws, to bring back company unions, and to weaken workplace health and safety laws. We've protected your pension funds and health benefits. And we finally convinced Congress to do the right thing and raise the minimum wage and now we are at it again, fighting for another increase. This administration is pro-family, pro-union, and pro-worker and I will continue to veto every piece of anti-worker legislation that crosses my desk. We must continue to fight for the values that make this country strong -- providing a quality education to all our children, and creating good, family wage jobs that keep our economy moving towards the 21st Century.

Your theme is "looking forward and fighting back." I like that! Let's look forward to the potential for equality and freedom that the new Millennium brings. And at the same time, we will continue to fight back for better jobs, stronger unions, higher wages and more justice. I thank you for your dedication to serving America. God bless you.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF NEGRO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
July 20-26 1998

It is a pleasure for me to speak to the 63rd annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. Your history is as nearly as long as your name -- and it's just as proud. [*they joke about their name*] It took true vision for Ollie Chinn Porter to celebrate progress in a time of Depression and justice in the days of Jim Crow. And with the leadership of your national president Julianne Malveaux [Mal-VOWE] and your local president Sarah Stevenson, I am confident you will bring that vision into the 21st century.

America is in a sunlit moment of peace and prosperity. Our economy is the strongest in a generation, due not only to our comprehensive economic strategy, but also to the hard work and creativity of our citizens. And as Secretary Alexis Herman reminds me, few have been as innovative or enterprising as African-American women. With your encouragement, the number of business owned by African-American women has more than doubled in the last ten years. You have helped create jobs in communities where jobs are most needed, made the most of every opportunity and set a powerful example of achievement for our nation's young people.

We are doing what we can to help disadvantaged and minority small businesses, with price credits, tax cuts, and over 9000 loans to African-American entrepreneurs. We're mending, but not ending, affirmative action. And we are working to save America's public schools and work a revolution in education, the key to opportunity -- working for higher standards, smaller classes, modernized schools. We have opened the doors of college wider than ever, making the largest investment in education in 30 years. And I'm proud our balanced budget included a \$250 million increase in the funding for historically black colleges.

Around the world, we are advancing our ideals and interests, strengthening trade and helping to fulfill the promise of a stable, prosperous and democratic Africa. I know your organization has an affiliate in Ghana, and I hope that many of you will have the chance to witness firsthand the progress and rejuvenation of Africa, as I did this year.

You have chosen wisely by honoring my friend Dr. Maya Angelou -- a woman whose words have guided my presidency from the very beginning, while stirring the soul of America. I thank you for making me a part of your celebration and for continuing your efforts to "rock the world." By doing so, you have solidified the foundations of our nation and helped all Americans live closer to their ideals.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS TO THE RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT
STORE UNION CONVENTION, JULY 23-25, 1998

It is my honor to have this opportunity to thank the men and women of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union for your support, and to salute you for the outstanding work you do. For sixty-one years you have worked to protect the rights of working families. I am proud to be your partner in that fight.

From day one the R-W-D-S-U has supported the agenda of this administration, and together we have turned our country around. Our economy is the envy of the world, with rising incomes and record low unemployment and inflation. Over the past five and half years, we have strengthened America's families by defeating attempts to repeal prevailing wage laws, to bring back company unions, and to weaken workplace health and safety. We fought to protect your pension funds, and to make them more portable. We finally convinced Congress to do the right thing and to raise the minimum wage; and now we are at it again fighting for another increase. This administration is pro-family, pro-union, and pro-worker and I will continue to veto every piece of anti-worker legislation that crosses my desk.

America couldn't have come so far without your strong leadership. Congratulations to my friend Stuart Appelbaum, an active leader who will skillfully guide this organization into the 21st Century. I would like to give a special thanks to Lenore Miller for serving my Administration invaluable on four Presidential committees. I've always admired Lenore for working hard to ensure that opportunity is extended everyone and that all voices are heard. Lenore, you may be departing for a much-deserved retirement --with plenty of time to perfect your golf grip -- but your 40 years of service and leadership is certain to have a lasting effect.

My administration is strengthening it's partnership with the R-W-D-S-U and will continue to fight for better jobs, stronger unions, higher wages and more justice. I wish you all the best. Thank you and God Bless.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
VIDEO MESSAGE TO DELEGATES OF
SISTER CITIES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
JULY 13, 1998**

As Honorary Chairman of Sister Cities International, it is my pleasure to welcome you to Miami for the 1998 Sister Cities Conference. I hope your visit is both enjoyable and productive.

Hillary and I would like to invite you to also attend next year's conference, to be held in our homestate of Arkansas beginning July 22, 1999.

Sister Cities International plays an important role in America's foreign policy. By encouraging educational exchanges, economic partnerships, and cultural appreciation, you are strengthening the ties that bind our cities - and our nation - with the rest of the world. We applaud your work, and hope you return for next year's conference in Little Rock.

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT TRIBAL MUSEUM AND RESEARCH CENTER
GRAND OPENING
August 10, 1998

I want to extend my greetings and congratulations to all of you, to Chairman Skip Hayward and the tribal leaders from across our country. The opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Museum and Research Center is an important milestone --not just for the Mashantucket Pequot people, but for all Native Americans and, indeed, for all Americans. As we move forward, as one nation, into the 21st Century, the Museum will help us understand the struggles of our past. And, as a hub for scholars and students, the Research Center will help ensure that Native American culture is a living, thriving part of America's future.

During my years in public life, I've been fortunate to travel widely and learn a great deal about the different tribes across America, about the contributions they have made to our shared history, and about the relationship between the federal government and the sovereign Native American nations. Just last week, I had the chance to address the conference on "Building Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities," and I am excited by the economic and cultural resurgence of so many proud Indian nations. The Museum you are opening today is a vital sign of both the richness of your past and the great promise of your future. Thank you for making me a part of your celebration today.

G

Event Memo for POTUS
New Democrat Network
1998 Presidential Dinner

98 JUL 10 PM 6:43

DATE: Monday, July 13, 1998
LOCATION: Sheraton Carlton Hotel
16th and K Streets, NW, Washington, DC
TIME: 7:15 POTUS Arrival
FROM: Vincent Frillici, Director of Development, New Democrat Network
(202) 544-9200

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to help raise funds for the New Democrat Network in order to provide campaign support and funding for a group of "New Democrat" Congressional candidates from across the country.

II. BACKGROUND

This is an event for the New Democrat Network, a political action committee formed by Senator Joe Lieberman, and Senator John Breaux in 1996. In their first full cycle in business the NDN has distributed \$600,000 to New Democrat candidates for Congress.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU will be greeted by Senator Joe Lieberman and Simon Rosenberg, Executive Director of the New Democrat Network. Approximately 75 guests are expected for a photo receiving line. See the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You arrive at 7:10pm.
- You are greeted by Senator Joe Lieberman and Simon Rosenberg, Executive Director of the New Democrat Network, in the State Salon.
- You proceed to the Chandelier Ballroom to greet approximately 75 guests in a photo receiving line.
- You proceed to the Crystal Ballroom and are seated at the head table.

PROGRAM

- Simon Rosenberg makes opening remarks and introduces Senator Lieberman
- Senator Lieberman introduces the leaders of the New Democrat Coalition individually, other members of Congress and congressional candidates, makes remarks and introduces YOU.
- You proceed to podium and make remarks.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

GREETERS

Senator Joe Lieberman (CT)

Simon Rosenberg, Executive Director of the New Democrat Network.

STAGE PARTICIPANTS

Senator Joe Lieberman

Simon Rosenberg

President Clinton

VIP'S

Senator Joe Lieberman (CT)

Congressman Cal Dooley (CA)

Congressman Jim Moran (VA)

Congresswoman Ellen Tauscher (CA)

Senator Mary Landrieu (LA)

Congressman Marion Berry (AR)

Congressman Vic Fazio (CA)

Congressman Harold Ford, Jr. (TN)

Congresswoman Darlene Hooley (OR)

Congressman Chris John (LA)

Congressman Nick Lampson (TX)

Congresswoman Karen McCarthy (MO)

Congressman David Minge (MN)

Congressman Steve Rothman (NJ)

Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez (CA)

Congressman Vic Snyder (AR)

Congressman John Spratt (SC)

Congresswoman Debbie Stabenow (MI)

Congressman Burt Stupak (MI)

Congressman Jim Turner (TX)

Congressman Robert Wexler (FL)

Congressman Ron Kind (WI)

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE LIST

to be attached

H

THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE NEW DEMOCRAT NETWORK DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

Maloney

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

9:45 AM	Meeting with Ambassador James Laney	Distributed Separately
10:40 AM	Year 2000 Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Council on Year 2000 Conversion Report	Distributed Separately
	- Bios of Selected Participants	Tab C
12:30 PM	Social Security Meeting	Tab D

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Partly cloudy and more humid. Winds south at 5 to 10 knots. Low 67 to 72. High 85 to 90.

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, July 14, 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- **BRIEFING**
9:55 am .. **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

9:55 am- **BRIEFING**
10:25 am **OVAl OFFICE**
Staff Contact: John Koskinen

10:30 am THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route
National Academy of Sciences
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:35 am THE PRESIDENT arrives National Academy of Sciences

Greeters: Dr. Bruce Alberts, President, National Academy of Sciences
Dr. Kenneth Shine, President, Institute of Medicine
Dr. E. William Colglazier, Executive Director, National Academy
of Sciences
Dr. Suzanne Woolsey, Chief Executive Officer, National
Academy of Sciences

10:40	am-	MEET AND GREET WITH STAGE PARTICIPANTS
10:50	am	BACKSTAGE
		Staff Contact: John Koskinen
		Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
		CLOSED PRESS

July 13, 1998 (6:14pm)

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

10:50 am-	YEAR 2000 EVENT
11:50 am	NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
	Remarks: Michael Waldman
	Staff Contact: John Koskinen
	Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
	OPEN PRESS
	- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by the Vice President and Dr. Bruce Alberts, President, National Academy of Sciences.
	-- Dr. Bruce Alberts makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
	- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces the President.
	- The President makes remarks and departs.
11:55 am	THE PRESIDENT departs National Academy of Sciences via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
12:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
12:25 pm-	MEETING
12:30 pm	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:30 pm-	SOCIAL SECURITY MEETING
1:30 pm	CABINET ROOM
	Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
	CLOSED PRESS
1:30 pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
2:30 pm	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
2:30 pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30 pm	OVAL OFFICE
7:00 pm-	HOLD EVENING
TBD	Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Capricia Marshall
BC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE
	WASHINGTON, DC

July 13, 1998 (6:14pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1998

SPEECH ON YEAR 2000 COMPUTER PROBLEM

Date: Tuesday, July 14, 1998
Site: National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.
Time: 10:35 - 11:45 a.m.
From: John Koskinen

I. PURPOSE

You will deliver a speech on the year 2000 computer problem (Y2K) in which you will highlight the Administration's extensive efforts to assure readiness of Federal systems and challenge business leaders to address the problem in their own organizations and to share information about their progress with the public.

II. BACKGROUND

The year 2000 problem is perhaps the single-greatest common management challenge that has ever faced corporations and governments worldwide. With only 535 days remaining, massive amounts of work must still be done to prepare critical systems to deal with dates that read 1/1/00 and beyond.

All Federal agencies are devoting significant resources to ensure that important services to the public continue without interruption as we cross into the next millennium. Outside the Federal Government, most large corporations are investing considerable financial and management resources to prepare their systems. However, overall national readiness is threatened by several factors, including: procrastination by managers of small and medium-sized organizations (or disbelief that the problem applies to them); unwillingness of corporations to share information about Y2K solutions with other businesses and the public because of liability fears; failure to realize that the problem applies to embedded microchips as well as computer software; and lack of attention to contingency planning to assure continued operations if system failures do occur.

In your remarks Tuesday, you issue three challenges to business leaders:

1) you will call upon them to take responsibility for making sure their organizations are ready for the year 2000,

2) you will urge them to exchange and pool Y2K information among themselves so that they can benefit from each others' experiences in dealing with the problem, and

3) you will call upon them to take responsibility for accurately and fully telling their customers about the status of their year 2000 efforts.

You will also announce ways in which the Administration will support their year 2000 efforts. These include: expansion by the Labor Department of its Internet job bank to include a separate section for those with skills applicable to helping solve the year 2000 problem, with special focus on retirees (the AARP is joining us in this effort); introduction of legislation to encourage companies to share information about their work in this area by protecting them from increased liability based solely on that exchange of information; and the Council's "National Campaign for Year 2000 Solutions" to promote partnerships between major industry groups and government agencies.

Internationally, the picture is bleak. Except for a handful of countries, attention to Y2K has been extremely limited. On Tuesday, you will emphasize the global nature of the problem, and you will announce that the United States is joining Great Britain in providing financial resources to support the World Bank's efforts to increase awareness of the problem in developing countries.

Your speech follows upon several important actions you've taken on Y2K this year. In January, you told the Cabinet that they were personally responsible for ensuring that critical systems in their agencies were ready for the year 2000. In February, you established the Council on Year 2000 Conversion. This spring, at both the Summit of the Americas and the Birmingham G-8 summit, you urged world leaders to address Y2K. You also highlighted the importance of Y2K in your MIT Commencement Address.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

- **The Vice President**
- **John Koskinen**, Chair, President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion
- **Jack Lew**, OMB Director
- **Morley Winograd**, Director, National Partnership for Reinventing Government
- **Janet Abrams**, Executive Director, President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion

Event participants:

- **The Vice President**
- **Dr. Bruce Alberts**, President, National Academy of Sciences

- **John Koskinen**, Y2K Council Chair
- **Erle Nye**, Chairman, North American Electric Reliability Council and CEO, Texas Utilities Corp.
- **Stephen Wolf**, Chairman and CEO, US Airways Group
- **John Pasqua**, Vice President for Y2K, AT&T
- **Peter Turner**, COO, Torrington Research Company, Torrington, CT
- **Sandra Wells**, Manager of Information Systems, Torrington Research Company
- **Edgar Brown**, Senior Vice President for Internet Services, First Union Bank

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You and the Vice President will arrive at the National Academy of Sciences and go to a holding room (NAS Rm. 150), where the businesspeople who will be sitting on the stage during your speech will be gathered. With them will be John Koskinen and other Y2K Council officials.
- You will spend ten minutes chatting with the group.
- You and the Vice President will leave the holding room and will be announced out onto the stage.
- Dr. Bruce Alberts, President, National Academy of Sciences, will open the program and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks.
- After your speech, you will depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriters.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Second Quarterly Report on Y2K from John Koskinen and Jack Lew
- Bios on Selected Participants

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE "YEAR 2000 PROBLEM"
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
July 14, 1998**

Acknowledgments: VP, John Koskinen, *more TK*

535 days from now, at the stroke of midnight, we will usher in a new year and launch a new century and a new millennium. It will be an age of possibility, of rapid and remarkable advances in science and technology, a time when information will widen the circle of opportunity and technology will help shrink the world. It is fitting, and more than a little ironic, that this same stroke of midnight will pose a sharp and signal test of whether we have prepared our nation for the challenges of the Information Age and the new century to come.

As every one of you knows, and our fellow citizens are becoming increasingly aware, a tiny design flaw in millions of the world's computers will mean that, unless fixed, they will be unable to correctly recognize the Year 2000. And we know how the computers will respond: by shutting down, spewing inaccurate data, making faulty calculations.

This difficulty is new and unsettling -- not susceptible to a government program or an easy fix, but as far-flung as the billions of microchips that run everything from farm equipment to VCRs. It is a test as complex as any we have faced. But we can meet it. We can make sure the Year 2000 bug is merely a challenge, not a crisis, if every government agency around the world, every university, every hospital, and above all, every business, large and small, takes responsibility. I am here today to stress the urgency of the challenge, to discuss what the national government is doing, to talk about the special responsibility of business, and to talk about what all of us must do to meet this challenge together.

Make no mistake: there is a pressing need for action. Recently I joked that we had better begin building a bridge to the 20th Century. But it really isn't that funny. The consequences of the "Millennium Bug" could be a rash of annoyances, like being unable to use a credit card at the supermarket or the video store losing track of the tape you already returned. Or it could affect electric power, phone service, air travel and major government services. This could affect not only computer networks, but the billions of "embedded" chips built into everyday products. After all, the typical family home today has more computer power in it than the entire MIT campus did 20 years ago. And an oil drilling rig may include 10,000 separate chips.

We know the challenge, its scope, its implications. And we also know the solution: a massive, painstaking and labor-intensive effort to rewrite lines of computer code in existing systems, buy new ones, or put in place backup plans so that essential business and government

services are not disrupted. With millions of person-hours needed to rewrite billions lines of code in hundreds of thousands of interdependent organizations, this is the most complex management challenge in human history. It will make the Manhattan Project look small by comparison.

Consider just one major bank, Chase Manhattan. It must work through 200 million lines of code, check 70,000 desktop computers, and check 1000 software packages from 600 separate software vendors. The government's Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA, which runs Medicare, processes almost one billion transactions a year, and its computer vendors must painstakingly renovate 42 million lines of computer code. All told, the worldwide cost is likely to be in the hundreds of billions of dollars -- and that's the cost of fixing the problem, not the cost if things go wrong.

Already, extraordinary efforts are underway. But more must be done. And everyone must take responsibility for meeting this challenge.

The government's first responsibility is to put its own house in order, to make certain that it will continue to be able to protect our borders, guide air traffic, send out Social Security and Medicare checks, and fulfill all its other duties to the public. We have worked hard to make certain that we are ready. I have set a government-wide goal of full compliance by March 1999. I have appointed John Koskinen to head our Council on the Year 2000 Conversion. I have met with the Cabinet to discuss this and charged them personally to produce results, and to report quarterly to OMB on how they are doing. We are working with state and local governments to alert them to their responsibilities. All told, I believe the government has made real progress in preparing for the Year 2000 conversion.

At the Social Security Administration, more than 90% of the critical systems are ready; and other agencies, like EPA, FEMA, and the VA are well on their way to meeting our goals. But not every agency is as far along as it should be. I will say to you what I have said to every member of my Cabinet: the American people have a right to expect uninterrupted service from their government, and they have a right to hold us accountable if we fail to deliver.

I want to thank the thousands of individuals who are working to prepare the government and make certain we stay open for business. I'm appreciative that the Vice President, with his work on reinventing government and technology, is working closely with Mr. Koskinen and OMB to make sure that our federal systems and our federal government is ready to deal with this. And I appreciate the bipartisan support that Members of Congress have given to this effort.

Now we must continue the painstaking work of making the federal government ready for "Y2K."

In my proposed balanced budget for 1999, I asked the Congress to fund this one time, vital initiative. I urge the Congress to fully fund these important efforts, and to provide contingency funding so that we will have the flexibility to respond to unforeseen requirements

that are sure to arise as we near January 1, 2000. We have worked closely with Senator Bennett and others in the Congress in forging this approach, and I urge the Congress to make certain that we continue to make bipartisan progress, and don't allow partisanship to intrude on the national interest. With only 17 months to go, time is of the essence.

We also have a role to play in helping to meet this challenge around the world. We cannot be responsible for the preparedness of other countries. But our prosperity is increasingly affected by the prosperity of our trading partners, and trouble abroad could have consequences at home. And some countries are barely aware of the problem, and unprepared to meet it. Today I am pleased to announce that the United States will provide \$15 million to support the work of the World Bank's Year 2000 Fund for developing countries, which is engaged in efforts around the world to increase awareness and share information on the problem.

As we work to meet our responsibility, preparing the American government as best we can and working with other nations around the world, we must all recognize this fact: The Year 2000 bug is not a problem government can solve. By far the most significant possible risks fall in the private sector. Large firms have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to make sure their systems are ready, and many of you here have spearheaded remarkable efforts to prepare your firms and alert your industry. We are encouraged that dozens of firms and thousands of people on Wall Street last night began staging a simulation to test whether they are ready. And the telecommunications, banking, electric power and airline industries all deserve praise for the seriousness with which they are taking this challenge.

But, unless they begin to act, far too many businesses, especially small and medium-sized firms, will not be ready. A recent Wells Fargo Bank survey shows that of the small businesses that even know about this problem, roughly half intend to do nothing about it. Well, this isn't a summer movie where you can close your eyes during the scary parts. Every business of every size must open their eyes, face the future, and prepare for it.

Today I want to issue three challenges to America's businesses.

First, every business must take responsibility for making sure it is ready for the Year 2000 problem. Any business that approaches that New Year armed with nothing more than a bottle of champagne and a noisemaker will reap the consequences. Every business should assess its exposure. And that means asking vendors and suppliers whether they are ready, too. Every business must also develop contingency plans in case its critical systems, or those of others the business depends on, do not function as we move into the year 2000. I want to thank the Small Business Administration and its supporters in Congress for working to spread this message. And I want to salute one firm that is represented here today -- the Torrington Research Company, which makes fans for cars and computers -- not because they are special, but because they have simply done the right thing. With 55 employees, they have taken the time to check their systems, and by the end of this year, they will be ready. And I want every small business in America to be ready as well.

We can help mobilize the army of programmers and information technology experts needed to finish this task. Many of the computers affected are decades old, and some of them use programming language that is no longer used or even taught. There is a wealth of knowledge in America's 50,000 retirees who once worked in the computer industry or the government, as programmers or information technology managers. So I am pleased to announce that the Department of Labor will expand its Job Bank and Talent Bank to meet this challenge. The American Association of Retired Persons has agreed to help out. And we are reaching out to civilian and military retirees who did this work for the government. I ask all these older Americans to set aside their well-earned rest, and help our nation meet this challenge.

Second, businesses should exchange and pool information among themselves. It makes no sense for each firm to have to reinvent the digital wheel. Businesses should have the ability to benefit from the experience of other firms, in the same situation, that have found solutions or identified new obstacles. All of us will lose out if the economy slows because too many firms were not ready.

But today, too many businesses are reluctant to share information about this shared problem, fearing legal complications. We must take prudent steps to clear away the legal barriers to effective action. Already, earlier this month, the Justice Department stated that competitors who merely share information on how to solve the problem are not violating the nation's anti-trust laws. But there is more we can do. Today, I am proposing "Good Samaritan" legislation to guarantee that businesses that share information about their readiness with the public or each other, and do it honestly and carefully, cannot be sued for the exchange of that information if that information turns out to be inaccurate. Here, too, time is of the essence.

Our third challenge to business is this: You should take responsibility to accurately and fully tell your customers what you are doing and how well you are doing it. By letting customers know they are on top of the problem, businesses can help maintain confidence and avoid overreaction. Our proposed "Good Samaritan" law will give companies confidence that they can keep their customers informed. If ordinary citizens believe they are being told the full story, they will be less likely to act in ways that could themselves hurt the economy.

We can all do more to help businesses reach these goals. Later this month, my Council on Year 2000 Conversion will launch a "National Campaign for Year 2000 Solutions," to promote partnerships between major industry groups and government agencies with the goal of sharing information about what works, and to prod organizations at every level to get ready. We need the help of leaders like Earle Nye, the CEO of Texas Utilities and chair of the North American Electric Reliability Council, who is here with us today, and who is working overtime to make certain that electric power is uninterrupted. I thank him for his service.

Making certain that government services are not interrupted. Minimizing disruption to commerce. Encouraging businesses to share methods with each other, and report honestly to customers. And above all, every business in America taking responsibility to prepare for the Year

2000 conversion. These are the ways the world's most resilient people can prepare to meet this challenge. No one will ever find every embedded microchip, every line of code that needs to be rewritten. But if companies, agencies and organizations are ready, if they understand the threat and have backup plans ready to put in place if needed, then we will be able to meet this challenge -- and win the confidence of the broad public that there is no need to act rashly and no need for alarm.

The "Millennium Bug" is a vivid and powerful reminder of the ways we are growing ever-more interdependent. The powerful forces of change that have helped create unimagined abundance also bear within them the possibilities of new and unexpected consequences. This is the way of the new era. No government acting alone can meet this new challenge of the Information Age. No company, or even industry, can act alone. If we act, together, then we can not the last unsuccessful challenge of the 20th Century, but the first successful challenge of the 21st Century.

#

**Brief Bios
Y2K Speech
July 14, 1998**

Peter Turner and Sandra Wells

Peter Turner is the COO of the Torrington Research Company, located in Torrington, CT, which designs and manufactures custom blowers and air moving systems for use in automobile engines, air filtration systems, and ovens. Torrington Research supplies components to major companies like Ford, GE, and Amway. The firm was established in 1993 and currently has 55 employees and \$12 million in annual sales. Sandra Wells is the Manager of Information Systems for Torrington Research Company, and heads up the company's year 2000 effort.

Turner believes that with small and medium-sized businesses, the biggest hurdle to Y2K readiness is the basic human tendency to procrastinate. As Torrington's Y2K coordinator, Wells has been proactive and innovative in addressing the company's Y2K needs. She has utilized vendor Internet sites and other sources of information to identify and fix software and hardware problems. Wells has had to address: more than 40 personal computers networked together; the company's primary software which integrates all business functions that control customer orders, inventory, purchasing, invoicing, etc.; manufacturing equipment with embedded microchips; and the test instruments and software which Torrington Research sells to assure quality control of its air-moving devices.

Peter Turner is Chairman of his local board of education, Connecticut Regional School District #10. He earned his B.A. in economics from the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School and his MBA from Harvard Business School.

Sandra Wells belongs to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and the National Society of Professional Engineers. She earned her M.A. in engineering from the University of Florida and B.S. in aeronautical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Erle Nye

Erle Nye is Chairman of the North American Electric Reliability Council, the major umbrella group for the electric power industry, which is working closely with the Y2K Council to ensure that utilities are taking all necessary action for the year 2000. Nye is also Chairman and Chief Executive of Texas Utilities (TU) Company. Nye serves as a member of the Department of Energy's Electric Reliability Task Force, the Governor's [Texas] Business Council, and the Board of Directors of the Association of Electric Companies of Texas, Inc. He is a registered

professional engineer and a member of local, state, and national bar associations. Nye holds a B.S. in electrical engineering from Texas A&M University and a J.D. from Southern Methodist University.

Stephen Wolf

Stephen Wolf is the Chairman and CEO of US Airways Group, Inc. US Airways has addressed the year 2000 problem by replacing many of its systems with new state-of-the-art airline technology provided by The SABRE Group. US Airways will spend over \$100 million in 1998 and 1999 on this transition. US Airways is an active member of the Air Transport Association, which is working closely with the FAA and the President's Year 2000 Council on Y2K.

Prior to joining US Airways, Wolf served as senior adviser at Lazard Freres & Co. From 1987 to 1994, Wolf was CEO of United Airlines. Wolf is a trustee of the Brookings Institution, and serves on the board of directors of Georgetown University and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association. Wolf earned a B.A. in sociology from San Francisco State University.

Edgar Brown

Edgar Brown is Senior Vice President for Relationship Access Products at First Union Bank in Charlotte, NC. Brown is responsible for development, marketing, delivery of remote banking services via personal computer, Internet, and card-based services at First Union. First Union began its Y2K program in early 1996 and plans to spend over \$55 million on the problem. This year, First Union chairs the Banking Industry Technology Secretariat of the Bankers Roundtable, and the Secretariat is focusing intensely on Y2K. Brown has spent 20 years in the banking industry. He earned an B.A. in international relations and economics from the University of Southern California.

John Pasqua

John Pasqua is Program Management Vice President of AT&T's year 2000 initiative. AT&T has invested roughly \$500 million to date in this effort. He has been with AT&T for more than 25 years, and has extensive experience in managing global corporate communications projects. Pasqua earned a B.S. in computer science from St. John's College and an M.S. in mathematics from Stevens Institute of Technology.

On behalf of AT&T, Pasqua is chairing the Y2K initiative of the National Reliability and Interoperability Council (NRIC), a consortium of major telecommunications companies. The NRIC is the industry umbrella group working with the President's Year 2000 Council to assure reliable communications services in the United States and around the world.

'98 JUL 13 PM 7:08

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1998

SOCIAL SECURITY MEETING WITH SENIOR ADVISORS

DATE: July 14, 1998
TIME: 12:30pm-1:30pm
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

Your economic advisors want to use this meeting to update you on the full range of Social Security reform proposals that are currently being discussed inside and outside the administration. The discussion will focus on issues that are likely to arise at the next AARP/Concord Coalition Social Security Forum in Albuquerque on July 27 including ways of using equity investments (either in personal retirement accounts or in the Social Security trust fund) as part of reform packages.

II. BACKGROUND

Social Security Reform Plans. Since your State of the Union Address, a large number of proposals have been put forth by members of Congress and scholars at think tanks for addressing Social Security's long run actuarial deficit. Many of these plans have two characteristics that differ from Social Security reforms of the past. First, they take advantage of the Unified Budget surplus. Second, they attempt to obtain a higher rate of return on Social Security contributions either by setting up individual accounts or by investing the Social Security Trust Fund in equities. The discussion will aim to illustrate the fundamental elements of each approach and the key issues that would arise in implementing each type of plan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Janet Yellen
Ron Klain

Sylvia Mathews
Larry Stein
Larry Summers
Ken Apfel
Rahm Emanuel
Paul Begala
Sally Katzen
Elena Kagan
Barbara Chow
Jeff Liebman
David Wilcox
Steve Goss (?)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will meet with your advisors in the Cabinet Room.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

None

VI. REMARKS

None

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

2:10 AM	Patients Bill of Rights Roundtable Discussion	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
4:45 PM	Congressional Meeting (Agricultural Issues)	Tab C
	- Talking Points	Tab D
	- Recent Actions Taken by the Administration	Tab E
6:25 PM	Photo Opportunity with Mayor Corradini	Tab F To Be Forwarded
6:30 PM	White House Empowerment Zone Conference Reception	Tab G To Be Forwarded
	- Talking Points	Tab H

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 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:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy becoming mostly cloudy by evening.

Winds southeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 67 to 72.

High 85 to 90.

July 14, 1998 (7:33pm)

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, July 15, 1998
Final Schedule

8:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
Army/Navy Arlington Golf Course
[drive time: 15-20 minutes]

8:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Army/Navy Arlington Golf Course

8:30 am-
TBD **GOLF**
ARMY/NAVY ARLINGTON GOLF COURSE

Note: Tee Time is at 8:30am.

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs Army/Navy Arlington Golf Course via
motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: tbd]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

1:00 pm-
1:15 pm **MEETING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

1:15 pm-
1:45 pm **BRIEFING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

1:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
American Medical Association
[drive time: 5 minutes]

July 14, 1998 (7:33pm)

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

1:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives American Medical Association

Greeters: Dr. Nancy W. Dickey, President, American Medical Association
 Dr. Randolph D. Smoak, Chairman of the Board, American
 Medical Association
 Beverly Malone, National President, American Nurses
 Association, Roundtable Participant
 Mary Kuhl, Roundtable Participant
 David Garvey, Roundtable Participant
 Mick Flemming, Roundtable Participant
 Carol Anderson, Roundtable Participant

2:10 pm- **PATIENTS BILL OF RIGHTS ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**
3:10 pm **BOARD ROOM**
 American Medical Association
 Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
 Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
 Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
 POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 25 people observing the discussion.

-- **The President**, accompanied by the roundtable participants, proceeds to
 the table and takes his seat.

-- Dr. Nancy W. Dickey makes welcoming remarks and introduces the
 President.

-- **The President** makes opening remarks and discussion begins.

-- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **the President** departs.

3:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs American Medical Association via motorcade
 en route The White House
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

3:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

3:30 pm- **BRIEFING**
3:45 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

3:45 pm- **BRIEFING**
4:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

July 14, 1998 (7:33pm)

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

4:05 pm-
4:10 pm
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

4:15 pm-
4:45 pm
BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein

4:45 pm-
5:45 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (AGRICUTURAL ISSUES)
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
STILLS ONLY

5:55 pm
THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Map Room

6:00 pm-
6:20 pm
BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Capricia Marshall

6:25 pm-
6:30 pm
PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH MAYOR CORRADINI
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Capricia Marshall

Note: Mayor Corradini is the incoming President of the US Conference of Mayors.

6:30 pm-
7:05 pm
RECEIVING LINE
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

Note: 100 guests in attendance.

7:05 pm
THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn

July 14, 1998 (7:33pm)

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

7:10 pm-
7:40 pm

WHITE HOUSE EMPOWERMENT ZONE CONFERENCE
RECEPTION
SOUTH LAWN
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

- The President, accompanied by the Vice President, is announced onto the South Lawn and proceeds to the stage.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President departs.

8:00 pm-
TBD

HOLD EVENING
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall, Craig Smith

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

July 14, 1998 (7:33pm)

'98 JUL 14 PM 9:12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1998

PATIENT'S BILL OF RIGHTS ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

DATE: July 15, 1998
LOCATION: American Medical Association
BRIEFING TIME: 1:15 pm - 1:45 pm
EVENT TIME: 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your commitment to pass a strong, enforceable Patient's Bill of Rights and to hear first hand accounts on the need for federal legislation. You will also announce that the Veteran's Administration is taking new steps to implement an external appeals process for the 3 million veterans they serve.

II. BACKGROUND

You will chair a round table discussion with doctors, nurses, and family members of patients around the nation who highlight the critical need for Congress to pass a strong enforceable patients' bill of rights this year.

This event will be hosted by the American Medical Association, which strongly supports pass an enforceable patients' bill of rights and has endorsed the Dingell/Ganske/Kennedy legislation.

You will announce that the Federal government is continuing to lead the way in implementing the patients' bill of rights for the 85 million Americans in Federal health plans. You will announce that today the Department of Veteran Affairs is sending a letter to all veteran's health facilities stating that they are implementing an external appeals process for the 3 million veterans served by the VA. This new external appeals process builds on the other protections already in place at VA, including one of the most extensive internal appeals processes in the country. In February, you signed an Executive Memorandum to bring all Federal health plans, which serve 85 million Americans, in compliance with the patients' bill of rights. The Administration is working to implement this directive in short order so that Americans in Federal health plans get the protections they need and deserve. However, Federal legislation is needed to assure all patients get these protections.

There has been more activity on the patients' bill of rights in the last three days than in the last seven months. The House Republican Leadership is planning to release statutory language on their bill no later than Thursday. Senators Graham and Chafee intend to release their proposal soon after the Senate Republican Leadership introduce their bill, which we just heard will occur tomorrow. The Hill is also holding two patients' bill of rights events in the next two days: tomorrow, they are holding a mock hearing in the morning with patients; and Thursday the Democratic Leadership and Congressman Ganske are participating in an event with you on the Hill to highlight the differences between the bipartisan legislation (Ganske/Dingell/Kennedy) and the Republican proposals.

Because the Senate Leadership will be unveiling their legislation tomorrow, you may be asked to comment on this proposal. Currently, we do not have the details of their legislation, except that we expect that it will have more patient protections than the House Republicans and a stronger enforcement mechanism. We will brief you on the substance of their proposal tomorrow. Although you will likely have to comment on the new Senate proposal, we would recommend you use tomorrow's event to emphasize the problems of managed care that the patients' bill of rights addresses, rather than the differences in various legislative proposals.

As you know, the legislation you have been calling for would include the following patient protections: guaranteed access to needed health care specialists; access to emergency room services when and where the need arises; continuity of care protections to assure patient care will not abruptly change if their provider is dropped; access to a timely internal and independent external appeals process for consumers to resolve their differences with their health plans; a limit on financial incentives to doctors; assuring that doctors and patients can openly discuss treatment options; assuring that women have direct access to an OB-GYN

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Secretary Shalala
Bruce Reed
Chris Jennings

Event Participants:

Mary Kuhl, her husband died at age 45 after being delayed necessary heart surgery because the hospital that could perform the surgery was out of his network, even though doctor after doctor said no doctor in the health plan was prepared to do this surgery. By the time the surgery was finally approved, his heart had deteriorated too much to withstand surgery and his only option was a heart transplant. He died three months later while waiting for a heart transplant. The patients' bill of rights would have assured this man access to the specialist he needed in time to save his life.

David Garvey, his wife was in Hawaii on vacation when she was diagnosed with 'aplastic anemia'. Her HMO in Chicago would not allow her to receive the treatment she needed unless she returned to Chicago, despite the fact that the doctor caring for her in Hawaii said she should not be moved in this emergency situation. She flew back commercially to Chicago, and due to pressure changes had a stroke on the plane. As a result, she then developed a fungal disease which ultimately killed her 7 days later because she did not have the immune system to protect herself from contaminants in the airplane. It was later uncovered that the physician assigned to the case from the HMO also recommended the Ms. Garvey not be moved. However, 40 minutes after that recommendation was filed, that physician was transferred off the case and the new physician assigned recommended that she return to Chicago. This case highlights the need for a protection that assures that patients can be treated for an emergency when and where the need arises. Ms. Garvey was clearly in an emergency condition where she should have been moved to an in-network hospital.

Mick Flemming, his sister, Rhonda Bast, was diagnosed with breast cancer, and then lung cancer. Her doctors prescribed a bone marrow treatment in conjunction with chemotherapy, which, after 3 months of review, the HMO denied. Mr. Flemming is a lawyer and became involved in his sister's review. After discovering that the HMO had been required to provide this coverage as part of its standard medical policy, Mr. Flemming sent a letter to the HMO requesting immediate review. Two weeks later, the HMO agreed that the treatment Ms. Bast was seeking was, in fact, covered under her policy and that discovered that the hospital allegedly contracted with the HMO received was not allowed to notify that the HMO covered this treatment. However, at this point 6 months had passed and her cancer had spread to her brain, and she was no longer eligible for the life-saving treatment.

Carol Anderson, Billing Manager for Oncology practice. Carol interacts with HMOs on behalf of patients nearly every day. She regularly submits requests for treatment recommended by the doctors in her office, and sees many of these treatments denied without any recourse. She will discuss specific instances where denials have lead to unnecessary suffering, including delays and denials that ended up costing a 12-year-old cancer patient his leg.

Nancy Dickey, President of the American Medical Association. Dr. Dickey is a family physician and is the first women elected President of the AMA. She will discuss the AMA's support for a strong, enforceable Patient's Bill of Rights, as well as her personal experiences with patient's insured by managed care

Beverly Malone, President of the American Nurses Association. She will discuss the impact she has seen on individuals denied the protections in the patient's bill of rights proposal. The ANA has endorsed the bipartisan Ganske-Dingell-Kennedy Patient's Bill of Rights legislation. Beverly served as a member of your Advisory Commission on Quality and Consumer Protection.

Seated at table without speaking role:

Secretary Shalala
Secretary Herman

Seated in Audience

Dr. Ken Kizer, Director of Veteran's Health Agency at the Veteran's Administration
Members of victims families
Counsel for victims
Members of the Board of the AMA

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced into room accompanied by round table participants.
- AMA President Nancy Dickey will make welcoming remarks.
- **YOU** will deliver an opening statement.
- **YOU** will then call on participants to speak individually. You will have the opportunity to ask follow up questions for each participant.
- At the conclusion of the discussion, you will make informal closing remarks and thank Dr. Dickey, AMA President, for hosting the event.
- **YOU** will then briefly greet members of the audience and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

Draft 7/14/98 2:45pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR HEALTH CARE ROUNDTABLE
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, DC
JULY 15, 1998**

I'm joined here today by patients and their families, doctors, nurses, and other health care providers. These people have widely different experiences and perspectives, but they all agree on one thing: to ensure quality health care for all Americans, we need a Patients' Bill of Rights.

Today, more than 160 million Americans are in managed care. At its best, this new system can drive costs down and make quality health care more affordable and accessible for more Americans -- and we should all be encouraged that this week, a coalition of 25 progressive HMOs endorsed a Patients Bill of Rights. But as we will hear in a few minutes, at its worst, managed care can also dehumanize health care -- hamstringing doctors' decisions, alienating patients, and even endangering lives.

In an increasingly complicated health care system, we need a simple standard: traditional care or managed care, every American deserves quality care. That is why in my State of the Union address, I called on the Congress to put progress ahead of partisanship, and pass a Patients' Bill of Rights. To lead by example, I signed an Executive Order in February that extends the protections of the Patients' Bill of Rights to 85 million Americans in federal health plans.

Today, we are taking further action. I am pleased to announce that the Veterans Administration, which provides health care services to more than 3 million veterans, will guarantee the right to appeal health care decisions -- one of the most important protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights. I want to thank Acting Secretary Togo West for his support.

But to ensure that every American is protected by a Patients' Bill of Rights, Congress must act. In the [35] remaining days left in this legislative session, I call on the Congress once again to pass a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights ... a bill that guarantees access to specialists, so patients can get the care they need ... a bill that gives women direct access to OB-GYN care ... a bill that ensures continuity of care, so pregnant women can have the same doctor throughout their pregnancy ... a bill that lets families appeal health care decisions they disagree. That is the kind of comprehensive Patients' Bill of Rights America needs and deserves.

And now, I'd like to hear from all of you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

198 JUL 16 248:57

July 14, 1998

MEETING WITH SECRETARY GLICKMAN AND DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO
DISCUSS AGRICULTURE ISSUES

DATE: Wednesday, July 15, 1998
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 4:45 PM
FROM: Larry Stein
Gene Sperling/Sally Katzen
Jack Lew/T.J. Glauthier

I. PURPOSE

Meeting with Democratic Senators and Representatives from rural states to discuss our rural agenda, specifically a series of amendments to S. 2159, the Agriculture Appropriations Bill, sponsored by Senators Harkin and Daschle, intending to provide a stronger safety net to farmers.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be meeting on Wednesday with a group of Democratic Members of Congress to discuss agricultural issues (a list of attendees is attached as Appendix A). The meeting was requested initially by Senators Dorgan and Conrad and Congressman Pomeroy, to solicit your support for several amendments that are presently being debated on the Agriculture appropriations bill.

The Members will talk about their concern with the state of the agriculture economy generally, due to: 1) an expected bumper crop -- with resulting lower prices for the producers; 2) lower international demand caused by good harvests throughout the world this year on top of last year, as well as the Asian financial crisis; and, 3) the fact that the primary subsidy payments were fixed in the 1996 Freedom to Farm bill -- and thus will not rise this year in response to below-average crop prices, the way they would have under prior law. They may also cite recent polling that associates you with the adverse effects of the 1996 Farm bill. The most forceful arguments, however, will come from the Senators from the Northern Plains, and particularly the Dakotas, that have been especially hard hit, not only this year but for the last several years. The problem here is not a large crop and resulting low prices, but poor yields per acre as a result of repeated floods and disease.

We can offer support for most of the amendments that the Senators will be

promoting. The centerpiece of the package, the uncapping of the marketing loan rates, is both controversial policy and very expensive; however, it will already have been proposed and voted down in the Senate before the meeting. There is an NEC process to develop a package of initiatives that builds on existing farm risk mitigation and disaster programs, is targeted to the problem areas and provides real relief, and also has a better chance of passing in this Congress.

A fuller discussion of the issues and talking points follows:

State of the Farm Economy

Nationwide:

Nationwide there is not a crisis at this time, but a weakening of the farm economy after peak performance since 1996 (which resulted from a coincidence of poor crops worldwide, strong export demand, and larger payments under the 1996 Freedom to Farm bill than would have occurred under the previous law). This year, crop prospects generally are excellent in the United States and around the world, leading to declines in export demand, commodity prices, and farm income in the United States. Most crop prices have fallen under the average for the 1990's. Wheat prices, however, are lower: the lowest since 1991, and about 20 percent below the recent (high) five-year average, although nowhere near record lows. Corn and soybean prices are also low. It should be noted, though, that many sectors of the farm economy continue to prosper or exhibit improvements -- milk prices have strengthened in recent weeks and USDA projects some mid-to-long term strengthening of livestock markets, helped by lower grain prices.

Overall, net cash farm income will likely decline in 1998 by 7 percent to the five-year average level from the 1997 record of \$60.5 billion, mainly from softer prices. Farm debt is rising, but so are asset values. The 1998 debt-to asset ratio is likely to be 15 percent, well below the 23 percent prevailing in the 1980's. Significantly, the Administration has enabled farm costs (interest, energy, inflation) to remain low and thus protect farm income. In short, the farm sector remains healthy, and better able to weather a significant economic downturn than in the 1980's and early '90's.

Regional Problems:

At the same time, the economic stress is clearly worse in certain regions. Several consecutive years of poor weather and crop disease along with the decline in wheat prices hit the Northern Plains States particularly hard. The combination of low production and prices is projected to reduce net farm income in this region to

about \$5,000 per producer this year, compared with \$14,500 in 1997 and \$37,500 in 1996. The percentage of farms with repayment difficulty is projected to increase from less than one-fifth 2 years ago to over one-third in 1998. In addition, farmers in this region are among the most export-dependent in the country, deriving 45% to 60% of their income from exports, and thus they are exposed to serious losses as exports fall.

Producers in Western Texas are also suffering from low prices and poor production prospects. After a devastating drought in 1996, Texas cattle and dairy producers are again suffering from dry forage and pasture conditions. Higher feed costs are causing many of the producers to liquidate their herds at a time when beef prices have been falling. Because of dry conditions, Texas cotton producers have abandoned an estimated 25 percent of their acreage this year, and production prospects could be reduced further if weather conditions do not improve.

Unlike producers in many other parts of the country, climatic conditions prevent many of these producers from switching to alternative crops or enterprises when prices and returns fall sharply.

Recent Administration Actions

The North Dakota Congressional delegation has met with the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of Agriculture on two recent occasions to request action responsive to their concerns. As a result of their first meeting, the Administration took a series of actions to protest a European Union subsidized sale of barley to California (which farm interests were very upset about), including using our own subsidized program to export barley to European Union markets. The second meeting resulted in a package of USDA program changes directed to the Dakotas, which Secretary Glickman announced in North Dakota in early June, including improvements in federal crop insurance, with a pilot program for the Northern Plains; releasing the \$12 million remaining from the sale of disaster reserve commodities to compensate livestock producers who have suffered losses due to long term flooding; funding research for wheat disease; and an additional \$100 million in USDA export loan guarantees to finance sales of wheat to Turkey.

The Administration has taken an unusual number of steps to help farm exports generally. These are set forth in Attachment II.

Senators' Concerns and Proposals

The concerns are focused on low crop prices and repeated regional disasters discussed above. On 7/14 the Senate passed by 99-0 a Sense of the Senate

statement that the Congress and Administration need to work together to address the farm problems. We understand that there are four amendments to the Agriculture Appropriation bill that the Senators will likely propose and receive consideration prior to the meeting.

1. Provide payments to producers experiencing multiple year disasters.
2. Require price reporting for livestock.
3. Require labeling of imported meat.
4. Raise USDA's crop marketing loan rates, and extend the loan term.

Administration Recommendations

In general, we recommend proposing legislation immediately that would provide assistance to farmers in real need, while highlighting the gaps in the farm safety net left by the 1996 Farm Bill--as you noted in your 1996 signing statement--and our plan to address these in your FY 2000 Budget.

Payments for Multiple-Year Disasters

There is clearly a real need for assistance in the Northern Plains, and a targeted program would address your pledge at the signing of the 1996 Farm bill for more of a safety net in bad times. There is an NEC-process that is focusing on changes to the federal crop insurance program, rather than the ad hoc disaster payments that were so criticized during the Farm bill debate. We are fairly confident that supplemental crop insurance benefits that would provide genuine assistance can be made for \$200 to \$350 million this year, for 20,000 to 30,000 farmers. We are also working on a proposal involving the crop and pasture flood compensation program, which would provide assistance to those who are unable to plant because their land is under water. We have estimates of \$200-300 million over five years for such an initiative. In short, we can be supportive of the intent of the Senators' proposal, and offer to work with them on the most effective vehicles. The total value of this package would be more than \$500 million over 5 years, and it would be proposed as emergency funding.

The NEC-process is also considering a replenishment of the Emergency Livestock Disaster Reserve, which while not targeted to the Dakotas, will nevertheless be beneficial for them. The plan is for USDA to purchase additional commodities for distribution to financially stressed livestock producers. We are also in the very earliest stages of exploring purchases of commodities for world hunger needs.

We are preparing a letter for your signature designating the above listed programs as budgetary "emergencies." The letter will be ready for release at tomorrow's

meeting.

Mandatory Price Reporting

Mandatory price reporting for livestock is reportedly very popular among cattlemen concerned about concentration in the meat packing industry. Currently, there is a voluntary reporting system, and USDA estimates that it has a 70% response rate. The proposed amendment would authorize a three-year pilot program, which would enable USDA to determine if voluntarily reported prices accurately reflect true market conditions (including non-cash contract transactions.) While we have not vetted through an interagency process, and some might have problems with mandatory price reporting, Secretary Glickman has endorsed such an approach.

Meat Labeling

The livestock labeling proposal is another perennial proposal to discretely discourage consumption of foreign beef. The main difficulties, articulated by USDA, are: 1) that retaliatory labeling by our trade partners threaten to hurt our meat exports more than their imports to us; and 2) the costs to U.S. industry of complying with such a requirement, particularly in the case of ground beef (which comprises a large portion of the imported beef) and other processed foods, would be prohibitive.

Marketing Loan Rates

Uncapping marketing loan rates, likely to be defeated in the Senate before the meeting, is the most important proposal for Senator Daschle and the most difficult for us. Secretary Glickman and your advisors unanimously believe that this is a controversial policy and it is very expensive (CBO would score this at \$1.9 Billion in FY 1999 and about \$4 billion over 5 years; the actual cost to the Treasury could be as high as \$7 billion in FY 1999 alone). Farmers take out nine-month commodity loans from USDA generally around harvest time, to allow them to avoid selling their crops when prices typically are lowest (at harvest time). If market prices are above the loan rate, farmers repay the loans at face value when they sell the commodities; if market prices are below the loan rate, farmers repay the loans at the lower market price and the federal government pays the difference.

Senator Daschle might point out that the proposal was partly tactical, for the Senate was not expected to pass it and House leaders would have insisted on an offset even if we called it an emergency. We believe supporting such an

expensive proposal would either undercut our don't spend the surplus strategy; or, if it is required to be offset, would require the use of offsets designated for other Administration initiatives. If it is done as emergency spending, it also would undercut our position on what constitutes an emergency (in that it would make payments to farmers nationwide rather than target assistance to the regions and individuals in need). In addition, it would be controversial with other Democratic Members who will see it as an attempt to rewrite the Farm Bill. You should not be cast as a defender of the 1996 bill (although it is well regarded in large parts of the country); rather, we recommend that you refer back to your 1996 signing statement and its critique of the Freedom to Farm bill's elimination of the farm safety net.

Apart from the raising of the cap, the proposal to extend the marketing loan term is a good measure. Currently USDA's nonrecourse loans mature nine months after harvest time. Ordinarily this would be after the post-harvest price lows, but if not, USDA would have the authority to extend the term by six months. Because most interest and principal would be repaid within the same fiscal year as without an extension, there would be little additional cost for the provision. The Administration proposed this in the 1998 budget, but it was not enacted, and it can be supported again.

IMF

The Democrats recognize that strong trade policy is critical for agriculture. For this reason, they continue to support an exemption from sanctions for agricultural commodities, and urge the Republicans to help pass IMF replenishment.

The Administration is very supportive of these trade issues; this may be included as part of a Sense of Senate issue coming up.

Sanctions

The agriculture community is highly mobilized to oppose additional sanctions on food. The Administration agrees that our sanctions policy should further our foreign policy goals without imposing undue burdens on our farmers. You have supported the Biden-McConnell (passed 98-0) legislation that exempted agricultural exports from the Glenn amendment which you will sign into law tomorrow. We are examining options to broaden this exemption, to ensure the U.S. crops will not be the unintended victims of non-proliferation or other sanctions, and to impose discipline on the sanctions process. Our policy has been and will continue to be that the threat of malnutrition or starvation should not be used as weapon. In addition, we would like to develop a policy that commercial

food exports and financing should not be subject to sanctions except under compelling circumstances (to be determined.) We do impose embargoes or commercial grain sales to a number of countries (e.g. Iran, Cuba), and we would not propose altering current regimes. Our challenge is to rationalize this process to ensure minimum disruption to U. S. Agriculture.

III.

PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Secretary Glickman
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Rahm Emanuel
Larry Stein
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Kay Casstevens

Meeting

President
Vice President
Secretary Glickman
Erskine Bowles
Jack Lew
Larry Stein
Gene Sperling
Kay Casstevens

Sen. Tom Daschle (D-SD)
Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT)
Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-AR)
Sen. Kent Conrad (D-ND)
Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND)
Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA)
Sen. Tim Johnson (D-SD)
Sen. Robert Kerrey (D-NE)
Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA)
Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-MN)
Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)

Rep. Dick Gephardt (D-MO)

Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
Rep. Leonard Boswell (D-IA)
Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)
Rep. David Minge (D-MN)
Rep. David Obey (D-WI)
Rep. Collin Peterson (D-MN)
Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-ND)
Rep. Charles Stenholm (TX)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press with White House stills, after meeting proceed to stakeout in the Rose Garden.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Glickman makes opening remarks and introduces the Vice President.

Vice President will make remarks and introduces you.

You make remarks.

Discussion.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- I. Talking points.
- II. Recent actions taken by the Administration.

ATTACHMENT I

TALKING POINTS

* I'm very sensitive to what's going on right now in the wheat belt and to a lesser degree in corn and soy bean areas across the country. We have low and falling prices out there. In some places like North Dakota, it's compounded by several years of natural disaster. Dan Glickman's telling me that the situation in the Dakotas and in other parts of the midwest borders on catastrophic, and he's been working hard at finding remedies.

* This was entirely predictable two years ago when the '96 farm bill undermined the safety net. A lot of people here can legitimately say it was predictable because you predicted it.

* I remember hearing Tom Daschle and Tom Harkin argue during the Freedom to Farm debate that the bill would give a windfall to farmers when prices were high--even to farmers who weren't producing. And then in the same stroke, it would remove the safety net so that producing farmers would have no protection when prices dropped. That critique has turned out to be prophetic. Just two years later, here we are: prices dropping, export markets shrinking, and farmers going under.

* Now, in 1996, I signed the Freedom to Farm bill because it did contain some very positive things like the Fund for Rural America, flexible rural development funding, programs in conservation, environmental protection and other areas. I still support much of what was in Freedom to Farm. But I said at the time that we were leaving farmers helpless against unpredictable price fluctuations and that we were going to have to act to restore the farm safety net.

* I know you've been fighting to make that case in the Senate, and I know everyone here feels we have to act decisively now, and to make sure this crisis doesn't recur. Let me propose four things we can do along those lines:

* First, we need to communicate to people in distressed areas that we understand what they're going through. That's especially important when the rest of the country's economy is so strong. We simply can't let people feel they're suffering in anonymity and I can tell you that I intend to take every opportunity to educate the American people about what's going on in the wheat belt.

* Second, we need to get some help to struggling farm families right now. Tonight, I'm releasing a letter announcing our intention to give Presidential budgetary emergency status to program funding in three important areas: supplemental crop insurance benefits, the crop and pasture flood compensation program, and the Emergency Livestock Disaster Reserve. If we can get Congress to acknowledge these emergencies, we can get some needed money in people's pockets immediately.

* Third, we should redouble our efforts to get the IMF funding passed. That funding is crucial if we're going to shore up the eastern rim economies that have become so important to our farm

exports. The Republicans have been grossly irresponsible on this score, playing politics with this and we need to drive that home. The legislation pending in the House provides for only 3.5 of the \$18 billion requested. The IMF is already being forced to dig into its reserve fund for the first time in history. The potential for economic crisis in Asia is still very real, and what happens in Asia affects us. You couldn't have a more vivid demonstration than that than what's going on in the farm belt right now.

* Finally, we need to begin the process of restoring the safety net. Senate Democrats put the issue on the map today with their effort to lift the caps on Marketing Loan Rates and extend the loan periods by 6 months. We should also be looking for other ways to provide farmers with some fundamental sense of security.

* I'm certainly open to other suggestions, and I want you to know that I stand ready to work on this matter with you in any way that will help farm communities to remain strong and prosperous.

ATTACHMENT II

RECENT ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Wheat gluten safeguard relief - The President decided 5/30 to protect the beleaguered US wheat gluten industry from unreasonably low-price EU imports by imposing an import quota for three years under Section 201 authority.

Innovative use of EEP - On 5/6, the Administration decided to subsidize targeted sales of US commodities in response to specific foreign trade injuries. Poultry sales to EU markets were approved in light of the unsatisfactory result of negotiations with the EU over veterinary equivalency. USDA's Export Enhancement Program (EEP) would be used also to offset transport costs to markets presenting "risk" to US exporters through unfair trade barriers.

Dairy exports - On 5/6, in response to EU intentions, the Administration decided to authorize sales of 30,000 additional tons under the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) that had been announced in previous years but not actually used.

WTO speech - The President's 5/18 speech in Geneva to the World Trade Organization gave prominence to agriculture as he emphasized the urgency of continued worldwide reductions in trade barriers and subsidies, and the need to accept biotechnology's help in feeding the world's population.

EU labeling - The President helped to avert a potentially huge impediment to US crop exports on 3/17 by urging Irish Prime Minister Ahern to cast the deciding vote in favor of the EU's decision to not allow product labels to discriminate against US grain crops developed with biotechnology.

Protecting US corn markets - In the face of France's resistance to European imports of US corn produced with biotechnology, Ambassador Barshefsky warned the EU in April, and sent a formal demarche and protest on 6/4 and 6/8. **The President and Gene Sperling spoke with Prime Minister Jospin.** Actions are continuing.

Sugar - USTR initiated a WTO challenge on 5/8 against Mexico for its impediments to US high fructose corn syrup exports. On 5/18, USTR initiated an investigation of these unfair trade practices by Mexico under Section 301.

Asia crisis - USDA is actively protecting Asian markets for US agricultural products since the currency crisis appeared, mainly through its export financing programs. The latest initiatives are 1) guaranteeing the cost of freight for shipments made to Indonesia, thus speeding the completion of such deals (6/8); and 2) an additional \$60 million of financing for exports to South Korea (5/5) joined the \$440 million announced 4/24, and brought the level of USDA export financing to its highest level in six years.

Hormone barrier - Following the EU's 1996 ban on US meat exports produced with growth

hormones, despite scientific approval, and repeated US challenges in the WTO, the US filed arguments on 5/6 for the EU to promptly adjust its livestock regime to permit imports from the US. and on 5/27 the WTO arbitrator agreed with the US position, clearing the way for increased US meat exports in 1999.

Price Boosting Actions - USDA has increased its agricultural export credit program by over thirty percent over last year's level; purchased commodities to send abroad for food aid; utilized fully the Dairy Export Incentive Program; and bought surplus commodities for school lunch and other feeding programs.

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE PHOTO OP WITH MAYOR CORRADINI
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE WHITE HOUSE EMPOWERMENT ZONE
CONFERENCE RECEPTION
WILL BE FORWARDED

Final 07/14/98 5:30pm
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR THE
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT CONFERENCE RECEPTION
THE SOUTH LAWN
July 15, 1998**

Acknowledgments: VP; Mickey Ibarra; Lynn Cutler; more than 90 elected officials from communities across America. [Thanks to all present for help in defeating takings bill.] I am especially pleased to see Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini, the newly elected President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. I look forward to working with all of you during the next year.

This my fourth opportunity to welcome the annual Community Empowerment Conference to the White House. I know the Vice President has been with you most of the day - and he's so enthusiastic about these empowerment zones, he's talking about starting one here on the South Lawn! We're going to look into that.

As you have shown us, every year our communities are getting stronger, more prosperous, more secure. 16 M jobs... Unemployment, inflation lowest in a generation. Record high homeownership. Welfare rolls smallest in 29 years.

We have made this remarkable progress by working together. Government works best as a catalyst, a vital partner to communities, businesses, and citizens across America. This new vision has meant new solutions -- not given to you by government, but created in your communities themselves. Our goal to empower you to write your own success stories. And there are more and more such stories: in fact, more than 95 percent of empowerment zones and empowerment communities are showing progress.

This Am. economic renaissance gives us opportunities as well as an obligation -- to transform the hardest-pressed urban and rural areas in the way so many of your communities are being transformed. Your success should not be a cause for complacency, but a source of confidence as we move forward. In our 1999 budget, we have proposed a second round of emp. zones and 180,000 more units of affordable housing. We are working to rebuild schools, and to move people off welfare and closer to their new jobs with 50,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers. And if we want to know where our changing communities are headed in the 21st century, we will need a full and fair count of our people in the 2000 census. There is much work to be done.

You have put progress above partisanship, and I urge Congress to do the same. At stake is more than jobs and tax incentives. At stake is the kind of communities we want to live in, and the kind we want our children to live in. Again, I congratulate you and your communities for your continued success, and I welcome you to the White House.