

Saturday, April 24, 1999

8:00 AM	Re-Tape Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
9:15 AM	North Atlantic Council Opening Session	See NATO Briefing Book
	- Remarks	See NATO Briefing Book
9:30 AM	North Atlantic Council Working Session	See NATO Briefing Book
12:00 PM	Address by President Javier Ruperez of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly	See NATO Briefing Book
12:30 PM	Working Lunch	See NATO Briefing Book
3:30 PM	Press Conference	
	- Opening Statement	See NATO Briefing Book
	- Briefing Materials	See Separate Notebook
4:05 PM	Photo Opportunity with President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland and President Leonid Kuchma of the Ukraine	
4:15 PM	NATO Ukraine Commission Meeting	See NATO Briefing Book
	- Remarks	See NATO Briefing Book
5:30 PM	Hold for Possible Pull-Aside Meeting	
7:00 PM	Reception	See NATO Briefing Book
7:30 PM	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit Dinner	See NATO Briefing Book
	- Toast	See NATO Briefing Book

Saturday, April 24, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1999

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

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ADVANCE LEAD:

PAIGE REFFE

CELL PHONE: 202-439-2503

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WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with isolated showers. Winds east to northeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 50 to 55. High 69 to 74.

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, April 24, 1999
*Revised Final Schedule***

8:00 am- **BRIEFING AND RE-TAPE RADIO ADDRESS**
8:15 am **MAP ROOM**
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney
CLOSED PRESS

Note: This taping is closed to staff and guests.

8:15 am- **BRIEFING**
8:45 am **MAP ROOM**
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger

Available Participants
Secretary Madeleine Albright
Secretary William Cohen
General Hugh Shelton
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Samuel Berger
Ambassador Alexander Vershbow

Note: Secretary General Javier Solana will arrive at Mellon Auditorium at 8:15 am.

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

8:55 am THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Mellon Auditorium
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Mellon Auditorium

Greeter: Ambassador Mary Mel French, Chief of Protocol

9:05 am THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the East Green Room for a brief hold

9:15 am- NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL OPENING SESSION
9:30 am MELLON AUDITORIUM

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

Translation: Simultaneous

EXPANDED POOL PRESS

U.S. Participants
<u>At the Table</u> The President Secretary Madeleine Albright
<u>Other Participants</u> Secretary William Cohen Chief of Staff seat Senator William Roth Senator Barbara Mikulski Samuel Berger Strobe Talbott General Hugh Shelton Walter Slocumbe Ambassador Alexander Vershbow Donald Bandler (notetaker)

- Secretary General Javier Solana convenes the Opening Session of the North Atlantic Council.
- Secretary General Javier Solana makes opening remarks.
- The President makes welcoming remarks.
- Secretary General Javier Solana concludes the Opening Session and the Working Session begins.

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

9:30 am-
12:00 pm

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL WORKING SESSION
MELLON AUDITORIUM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

-- Upon conclusion of the Working Session, the President and the Heads of State and Government remain seated for the address by President Javier Ruperez of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

12:00 pm-
12:10 pm

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JAVIER RUPEREZ OF THE NATO
PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
MELLON AUDITORIUM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and the Heads of State and Government, proceeds to the International Trade Center
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

12:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and the Heads of State and Government, arrives International Trade Center

12:30 pm-
2:30 pm

WORKING LUNCH
PAVILION
International Trade Center
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Translation: Simultaneous
CLOSED PRESS

U.S. Participants
The President

Note: The Ministers Lunch will be from 12:30 pm - 2:30 pm in the Green Room of the Ariel Rios Building.

The Senior Officials Lunch will be from 12:30 pm - 2:00 pm in the Woodrow Wilson Center of the International Trade Center.

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

2:35 pm-
3:20 pm

BRIEFING
PRESIDENTIAL HOLD, SECOND FLOOR
International Trade Center
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart

Available Participants
John Podesta Maria Echaveste Steve Ricchetti Doug Sosnik Samuel Berger Joe Lockhart Others TBD

Note: Secretary General Solana's press conference will begin at
2:45 pm in the International Trade Center Amphitheater.

3:30 pm-
4:00 pm

PRESS CONFERENCE
AMPHITHEATER
International Trade Center
Remarks: David Halperin
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

U.S. Participants
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Cohen John Podesta Maria Echaveste Steve Ricchetti Doug Sosnik Samuel Berger Joe Lockhart Others TBD

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to East Green Room

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

4:05 pm-
4:15 pm

**PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH PRESIDENT ALEKSANDER
KWASNIEWSKI OF POLAND AND PRESIDENT LEONID KUCHMA
OF THE UKRAINE**
EAST GREEN ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

4:15 pm-
5:25 pm

NATO UKRAINE COMMISSION MEETING
MELLON AUDITORIUM
Remarks: Tom Malinowski
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Translation: Simultaneous
EXPANDED POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

U.S. Participants
<u>At the Table</u> The President Secretary Madeleine Albright
<u>Other Participants</u> Secretary William Cohen Representative Douglas Bereuter Representative Tom Lantos General Hugh Shelton Ambassador Alexander Vershbow James Steinberg

- **The President, Secretary General Javier Solana and the Heads of State and Government pause for a family portrait.**
- Secretary General Javier Solana makes brief remarks and introduces the **President.**
- **The President makes brief remarks and introduces President Leonid Kuchma of the Ukraine.**
- President Leonid Kuchma makes brief remarks.
- The meeting begins.
- Upon conclusion of the meeting, the **President, Secretary General Javier Solana, and the Heads of State and Government depart.**

5:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the East Green Room

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

5:30 pm-
5:45 pm **HOLD FOR POSSIBLE PULL-ASIDE MEETING**
EAST GREEN ROOM
Mellon Auditorium

5:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Mellon Auditorium via motorcade en route
The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

5:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

6:00 pm-
7:00 pm **DOWN**

7:00 pm-
8:25 pm **RECEPTION**
YELLOW OVAL ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

-- The President and the First Lady pose for informal pictures with guests
outside the Yellow Oval Room.

8:30 pm-
11:00 pm **EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL SUMMIT DINNER**
PAVILION
Remarks: Tom Malinowski
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
Translation: Whisper
EXPANDED POOL PRESS (RECEIVING LINE /REMARKS ONLY)

Note: This event is business attire.

Note: There will be approximately 800 guests in attendance.

U.S. Participants
The President The First Lady Members of Congress Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Cohen John Podesta Samuel Berger Maria Echaveste Steve Ricchetti General Hugh Shelton Ambassador Alexander Vershbow

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

Saturday, April 24, 1999

- The President and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and Mrs. Solana, are announced down the Grand Staircase.
- The President and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and Mrs. Solana, receive the guests.
- Upon conclusion of the receiving line, the President and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and Mrs. Solana, proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room.
- The President and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and Mrs. Solana, are announced into the Pavilion.
- The President makes a toast.
- Secretary General Javier Solana makes a toast.
- 9:05 pm -- Dinner is served.
- 10:10 pm -- The entertainment begins.
- Upon conclusion of the entertainment, the President makes closing remarks.
- The President and the First Lady depart.

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

April 23, 1999 (5:21pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1999

TAPED RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: April 23, 1999
LOCATION: Map Room
TIME: TBD
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will discuss the school shooting incident in Littleton, Colorado.

II. BACKGROUND

In response to this incident, and previous attacks Springfield, Oregon, Jonesboro, Arkansas, Paducah, Kentucky and Pearl, Mississippi, you will discuss societal and cultural influences in America and their relationship with this series of incidents.

You delivered radio addresses reacting to the shootings in Springfield, Paducah and Jonesboro.

III. PARTICIPANTS

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

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC, Mutual, Westwood One, Metro, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban, Standard News and Armed Forces Radio networks will carry the address in its entirety broadcasting to their collective thousands of stations worldwide on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting

B

Revised 4/23/99 9:15pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON YOUTH VIOLENCE
THE WHITE HOUSE
April 24, 1999**

Good morning. Tomorrow in church services across America, we will be thinking of those who lost their lives in Littleton, Colorado. This is a time for all Americans to ask what we can do, as individuals and as a nation, to turn young people from the path of violence -- how we can take responsibility, as individuals and as a nation, for the future of our children.

We have seen too many tragedies like the one at Columbine High School. It is striking that these violent assaults on human life often illuminate the best of the human spirit. We can only wonder at the bravery of the fatally wounded teacher who led forty students to safety. We can only look with admiration at the medics and police officers who rushed toward the sound of gunfire to save lives ... the clergy, counselors, and local leaders who immediately began the painful process of helping people to heal ... the parents and students who, in the face of hatred, refused to return it.

At a moment of incomprehensible terror, these people didn't turn away. We can't either. Every one of us must take responsibility to counter the culture of violence.

Government must take responsibility. Next week, I will send Congress two new bills to keep our children safe. First, we must do more to keep guns out of the hands of violent juveniles. My bill will crack down on gun shows and illegal gun trafficking, ban violent juveniles from ever being able to buy a gun, and close the loophole that lets juveniles own assault rifles. Second, we must do more to prevent violence in our schools. My Safe Schools bill will help schools pay for more counselors, conflict resolution programs, and metal detectors, and it includes \$12 million for emergency teams to help communities respond when tragedy strikes.

And government can help parents take responsibility. It is harder than ever for parents to pass on their values in the face of a media culture that glorifies violence. As Hillary has pointed out, the more violence children see, the more numb they are to the deadly consequences of violence. And video games like "Mortal Kombat," "Killer Instinct," and "Doom" -- the very game played obsessively by the two young men who ended so many lives in Littleton -- make our children active participants in violence. A former Lieutenant Colonel said these games teach young people to kill with the all the precision of a military training program -- but none of the character training that goes along with it.

Vice President Gore has led the fight to give parents the tools to take responsibility -- from a television ratings system, to new ways of blocking inappropriate material on the Internet, to the V-chip. By this July, fully half of all new televisions will have the V-chip -- and so will every new television in American by the year 2000.

Years ago, Tipper Gore sounded the first alarm about the damaging effect on our children of excessive violence in movies, music, and video games. Today, she is drawing attention to mental illness. This June, she will host the first-ever White House Conference on Mental Health, where we will talk about how to recognize mental illness in young people before it is too late.

These are the steps the national government is taking to protect our children -- but it is not a job government can or should do alone. Parents should turn off the television, pay attention to what's on the computer screen, and refuse to buy products that glorify violence. Make sure your children know you care about what they are doing.

And to the media and entertainment industries, I say this: You have enormous power to educate and entertain our children. Make video games and movies as if your own children were watching them.

As the days pass, and we continue the process of healing, we must pledge ourselves to the task of putting an end to the culture of violence -- and building a culture of values we can be proud to pass on to our children.

Thanks for listening.

Sunday, April 25, 1999

9:00 AM	North Atlantic Council Meeting with Neighboring States	Distributed Separately/ NATO Briefing Book
	- Remarks	Tab A
10:35 AM	Hold for Possible Pull-Aside Meetings	No Paper
12:00 PM	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Opening Session	Distributed Separately/ NATO Briefing Book
	- Remarks	Tab B
12:15 PM	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Working Session	Distributed Separately/ NATO Briefing Book
1:50 PM	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Family Portrait	No Paper
2:30 PM	Working Lunch	No Paper
5:00 PM	Departure Statement	Tab C
5:35 PM	Third Way Discussion Of Globalization	Tab D
	- Sperling Memo/ Background	Tab E
	- Ideas for Impromptu Remarks from Blumenthal	Tab F

Sunday, April 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1999

'99 APR 24 PM 7:26

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

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WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

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WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:

PAIGE REFFE

CELL PHONE: 202-439-2503

WHCA PAGER: 5759

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with widely scattered showers.

Winds east to southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 70 to 75.

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, April 25, 1999
*Revised Final Schedule***

8:00	am-	BRIEFING
8:15	am	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: John Podesta, Maria Echaveste
8:15	am-	BRIEFING
8:40	am	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
8:45	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Mellon Auditorium [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:50	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Mellon Auditorium

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

9:00 am-
10:30 am

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL MEETING WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

MELLON AUDITORIUM

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

Translation: Simultaneous

EXPANDED POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

U.S. Participants
<u>At the Table</u> The President
<u>Other Participants</u> Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Cohen Representative Douglas Bereuter Representative Tom Lantos Samuel Berger General Hugh Shelton Ambassador Alexander Vershbow

- Secretary General Javier Solana convenes the Opening Session of the Meeting with Neighboring States.
- Secretary General Javier Solana makes opening remarks.
- **The President** makes opening remarks.
- Secretary General Javier Solana concludes the Opening Session, and the meeting begins.
- Upon conclusion of the meeting, **the President** proceeds to the East Green Room.

10:35 am-
11:55 am

HOLD FOR POSSIBLE PULL-ASIDE MEETINGS

EAST GREEN ROOM

Mellon Auditorium

Note: Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Meeting participants will begin arriving at Mellon Auditorium at 11:00 am.

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

12:00 pm-
12:15 pm

**EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL OPENING SESSION
MELLON AUDITORIUM**

Remarks: Ted Widmer
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Translation: Simultaneous
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

U.S. Participants
<u>At the Table</u> The President
<u>Other Participants</u> Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary William Cohen Senator William Roth Senator Barbara Mikulski Samuel Berger General Hugh Shelton Ambassador Alexander Vershbow

- Secretary General Javier Solana convenes the Opening Session of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council.
- Secretary General Javier Solana makes opening remarks.
- **The President** makes opening remarks.
- Secretary General Javier Solana concludes the Opening Session and the Working Session begins.

12:15 pm-
1:45 pm

**EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL WORKING SESSION
MELLON AUDITORIUM**

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Translation: Simultaneous
CLOSED PRESS

- Upon conclusion of the Working Session, **the President**, Secretary General Javier Solana, and the Heads of State and Government proceed to the Plaza.

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

1:50 pm **EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL FAMILY PORTRAIT**
2:00 pm **PLAZA**
International Trade Center
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Note: Secretary General Javier Solana will hold a press conference at
2:00 pm in the International Trade Center Amphitheater.

2:05 pm- **HOLD**
2:25 pm **OUTSIDE PAVILION**
International Trade Center

2:30 pm- **WORKING LUNCH**
4:30 pm **PAVILION**
International Trade Center
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Translation: Simultaneous
CLOSED PRESS

U.S. Participants
The President

Note: The Foreign Ministers Lunch will be from 2:30 pm - 4:30 pm in the Green Room of the Ariel Rios Building.

The Defense Ministers Lunch will be from 2:30 pm - 4:30 pm in the Woodrow Wilson Center of the International Trade Center.

The Senior Officials Lunch will be from 2:30 pm - 4:30 pm in the Grand Foyer of the Department of Commerce.

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

4:35 pm-
4:55 pm

BRIEFING FOR DEPARTURE STATEMENT
PRESIDENTIAL HOLD, SECOND FLOOR
International Trade Center
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart

Available Participants
John Podesta Maria Echaveste Steve Ricchetti Doug Sosnik Samuel Berger Joe Lockhart Others TBD

5:00 pm-
5:15 pm

DEPARTURE STATEMENT
AMPHITHEATHER
International Trade Center
Remarks: Tom Malinowski
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

5:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs International Trade Center via motorcade en route National Press Club
[drive time: 5 minutes]

Note: The First Lady will arrive at the National Press Club at approximately 5:15 pm.

5:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives National Press Club

Greeters: Al From, President, Democratic Leadership Council
Larry Lipman, President, National Press Club
John Bloom, General Manager, National Press Club

5:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Fourth Estate Dining Room

Greeters: Prime Minister Wim Kok
Prime Minister Tony Blair
Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema
Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

Sunday, April 25, 1999

5:30 pm-
7:30 pm

THE THIRD WAY PANEL DISCUSSION
BALLROOM
National Press Club
Remarks: Sidney Blumenthal
Staff Contact: Sidney Blumenthal
Translation: Simultaneous
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 250 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Prime Minister Wim Kok, Prime Minister Tony Blair, Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema, and Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder.
- **The President** takes his seat at the table.
- Al From, President, Democratic Leadership Council, makes welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes an opening statement.
- The discussion begins.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, **the President** departs.

7:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart National Press Club via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

April 24, 1999 (7:12pm)

A

4/24/99 5:15 pm
Halperin

99 APR 24 PM 7:16

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
WELCOMING REMARKS AT
NATO MEETING WITH NEIGHBORING STATES
WASHINGTON, DC
APRIL 25, 1999**

Thank you. Mr. Secretary General, fellow leaders: I am very glad that we could focus a special session at this Summit on the southeast Europe states most affected by the crisis in Kosovo. I want to welcome the leaders who are here from Albania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, and the foreign ministers from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The world has been profoundly moved by the plight of the Kosovar victims of Mr. Milosevic's brutality. Just as surely, the world admires the neighboring states for taking a courageous stand for humanity. We are all very grateful for what you have done.

The people of Albania and Macedonia have welcomed almost half a million refugees into their countries, often literally into their homes. You have shared what you have, though the strains on you are immense. NATO is working to relieve your burden, working with the United Nations, building camps, providing supplies, helping bring more refugees to other countries until the day they can return home to Kosovo. And we will do more, intensifying our relief operations, taking our share of refugees. Let there be no mistake: We are in this together.

The nations of the region have risked and even faced armed confrontation with Serbia by facilitating and supporting NATO's campaign to end the bloodshed in Kosovo. Yesterday, NATO made its position very clear: We said, unequivocally, that we will not tolerate threats by Belgrade to the security of its neighbors. We said if Belgrade challenges its neighbors as a result of the presence of NATO forces or NATO activities on their territories, we will respond.

The nations of the region have faced enormous economic dislocation and losses. We are committed to working with you and with multilateral institutions to ease your emergency needs and help with your debts.

You want a better future for your nations and your region. We are committed to help. Many of us have tried to lay out a vision for the region -- a positive alternative to the violence and ethnic hatred -- a vision of people working together, and nations working together, bridging old divides and forging a common future of peace, freedom and prosperity. Now, how do we get there?

First, with your support, NATO will persist and prevail in Kosovo, to obtain our goal: returning the Kosovar refugees home, to live with security and self-government. A just end to the conflict is essential to putting the entire region on the path to stability.

Second, we must strengthen our efforts to support economic development, deeper democracy, ethnic and religious tolerance, and regional integration in southeastern Europe. We will build on the many positive ways in which nations of the region, often with our support, already are bringing change at home and cooperation across borders. In that regard, I commend Slovenia's strong efforts in recent years to reach out to its neighbors. We will work toward the day when all

the people of the region -- including the Serbs now suffering under reckless tyranny -- enjoy freedom and live together.

This effort will require a commitment by nations of the region to continue political and economic reforms, and I particularly respect the efforts by Bulgaria and Romania to stick with difficult economic programs through difficult times. It will require that we sustain our engagement. I welcome the suggestion of the German EU Presidency to hold a conference in Bonn next month to advance these common efforts. I hope our finance ministers, when they meet here next week with international financial institutions, will also explore imaginative ways for us to help.

Finally, we will continue to strengthen the security bonds between your countries and NATO. Five of the nations here are NATO partners. Yesterday, NATO and its partners agreed to deepen our security engagement. We will continue to work with Bosnia and Croatia on implementation of the Dayton accords, looking toward eventual partnership. And yesterday NATO adopted a robust Membership Action Plan, to help aspiring nations strengthen their candidacies so that they can enter through NATO's open door. New members will bolster our alliance and Europe's security.

In your countries, citizens are working to realize a vision just the opposite of Mr. Milosevic's: reaching across the divisions of race and religion to pursue shared dreams of a better life. You are on the right road -- the only road that leads to opportunity, security and a true community of democratic nations. We want to travel that road together.

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B

4/23/99 6:00 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
WELCOMING REMARKS TO EAPC PLENARY
MELLON AUDITORIUM
WASHINGTON, DC
APRIL 25, 1999**

[Secretary General Solana, fellow leaders]

Welcome to one of the most important events of the Washington Summit. We've talked about NATO and its evolving mission for two days. Today, it's time to turn to a subject that is at the heart of Europe's future: NATO's partnership with a wider Europe.

NATO is not a static organization. This alliance has changed in fundamental ways since 1949, with new members, new partners, new missions. Europe has changed in fundamental ways, too. Western Europe is more integrated than at any point in its history. The old divide between west and east is becoming less and less meaningful. From Central Asia to North America, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic Sea, this Council and the Partnership for Peace have turned a region of shared values into a region of shared endeavors. Many nations in this room are accepting great risks and hardships to support peace in southeastern Europe.

But there are still challenges to our vision of a Europe undivided, democratic and at peace. The challenge of overcoming instability and economic hardship in the Balkans and of defeating those who employ ethnic hatred in the service of power. The challenge of integrating a democratic Russia into the European mainstream. The challenge of averting a gulf between Europe and the Islamic world, and resolving tensions in the Aegean.

We can't confine our vision to the stable or prosperous part of Europe today, any more than our predecessors did 50 years ago – when there was no stable or prosperous part of Europe. The main challenge facing the transatlantic community today is what it has been for the last half

century: Broadening it. Diminishing the area of Europe that is a source of conflict. Widening the area that is a source of stability and prosperity.

That is why we are in Kosovo and why, as we prevail in Kosovo, we will also work to support the economic and democratic development of southeastern Europe .

It is why we must continue to strengthen the Partnership for Peace, deepening the role that Partner countries play in the planning and execution of the missions we undertake together. It is why we must continue to build on our cooperation with Russia, Ukraine, and all of the members of this Council to advance the interests and ideals we share.

And it is why the enlargement of NATO will continue. Our approach to the future enlargement of our alliance will be the same as our approach to the admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. We will set high, objective standards for membership, and we will actively help aspiring countries to meet those standards. What I said after the 1994 NATO summit, I will say again today: The question is not whether NATO will add new members, but when and how. The first shall not be the last.

I thank you for your commitment to this partnership, and I look forward to our meeting.

###

C

President William Jefferson Clinton

Summit Departure Statement

April 25, 1999

Good afternoon. I want to say a few words about the summit that has just concluded. I am pleased with what we have accomplished here over the last three days and with where we are headed. When all is said and done, I believe this will be seen not just as the last NATO summit of the 20th century, but the defining summit of a 21st century NATO.

We came here to chart a future course for an alliance that has embraced new members, new partners, and new missions. That is exactly what we did. In the future, NATO will fulfill its enduring mission of collective defense. It will continue to unite Europe and North America in common cause. It will have the capability and flexibility to help us meet new threats to our security. It will remain open to new allies, regardless of their place on the map. It will seek stronger partnerships with nations across Europe, including Russia and Ukraine. It will do what its founders intended it to do, and what we need it to do: to diminish the area of Europe that is a source of strife, and widen the area of Europe that is a source of stability.

Over the past three days, we have not only reaffirmed our determination to stay the course in Kosovo – we have determined to intensify our actions. Every ally agreed that there can be no compromise in our objectives or conditions. Every ally agreed that words and empty promises are not enough; Mr. Milosevic must take concrete actions. Mr. Milosevic may have believed that he could divide this alliance over time. But these leaders are more united than when we began. We will continue to intensify our air campaign and economic pressure -- until he either cuts his losses or loses his grip on Kosovo.

In the meantime, we will stand by the neighboring countries that have accepted risks and hardships in support of our effort. If Mr. Milosevic threatens them for helping us, we will respond. And we will work to support democracy and development in their region, so that all its nations, including someday a democratic Serbia, can join the European mainstream. So that the forces pulling people together in the Balkans are stronger than the forces pulling them apart.

It takes only one nation to start a conflict. It takes many nations to end a conflict and build peace in its place. That is what NATO is doing in Kosovo.

Our unity is real because it is rooted in a shared conviction among 19 democratic nations: That we cannot allow a whole people to be driven from their home and country right on the doorstep of our alliance simply because of their ethnicity and religion. You heard it on Friday when leader after leader spoke out on Kosovo at the NATO commemoration. I heard it in meeting after meeting over the weekend. What NATO did here this weekend was to reaffirm not just our determination to prevail, but in so doing, to affirm our common humanity for the 21st century.

We will bring this conflict to a conclusion that vindicates our values. And we will build something better in place of the lifeless wasteland that Mr. Milosevic seems intent on leaving in his wake: A Europe where borders unite rather than divide. . . . a transatlantic community where every nation is free and every free nation is a partner. . . . a principled peace in our community, protected by an alliance of free nations that deters violence whenever that is possible, and marshals support against it whenever that is necessary.

That was the vision of NATO 50 years ago. We have come a long way in realizing it. And we are determined to finish the task.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1999

DLC THIRD WAY EVENT

DATE: 4/25/99

LOCATION: National Press Club

TIME: 6:00-8:00pm

FROM: Sidney Blumenthal *SB*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Third Way ideas with world leaders in a DLC forum at the National Press Club.

II. BACKGROUND

This is a continuation of a process which began at the NYU Conference and will be a way to focus your leadership in the Western world on progressive ideas of governing.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

Sidney Blumenthal, Bruce Reed and Gene Sperling

Event Participants:

Speakers include Tony Blair, Gerhard Schroeder, Wim Kok, Massimo D'Alema, and Al From. The audience will include contributors and supporters of the DLC and a congressional delegation.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press, but no press availability.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- ◆ You will be briefed in holding room
- ◆ You and the other world leaders will be introduced and you will walk on stage
- ◆ Al From will provide opening remarks and leave the stage
- ◆ You will make remarks lasting 5-7 minutes
- ◆ You will moderate a discussion with other world leaders
- ◆ After one hour, Al From will come back on stage and read questions from prominent members in the audience which you and other world leaders will discuss.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points attached.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
LAEL BRAINARD

SUBJECT: "Third Way" Discussion of Globalization

You may want to focus part of your discussion on the contentious issue of globalization -- an increasing preoccupation of commentators and policymakers alike. The Third Way is a useful paradigm to describe your international economic policies. In both your trade and international financial policies, you have embraced a dominant role for market forces -- and the technological advance and integration they bring in their wake -- while recognizing the need for policies and institutions to buffer the potential damage from these forces, safeguard social and environmental protections, and protect the most vulnerable. In fact, Tom Friedman's recent article on globalization portrays you as the archetypal Integrationist-Social-Safety Netter and contrasts you with Separatists (Representative Gephardt and Ross Perot) and Integrationist-Let-them-Eat-Caker Newt Gingrich. As Friedman points out, America is the country most associated around the world with the phenomenon of globalization and furthest along in mastering the challenge of globalization. Yet, paradoxically, support among the American public for America's global responsibilities and international integration is weak and ambivalent.

In your remarks, you may want to discuss a number of specific policy initiatives that illustrate concretely your State of the Union pledge to "put a human face on the global economy." This could be particularly helpful in the area of international labor and environmental initiatives related to trade, where we are having difficulty winning support from the governments of Blair and Schroeder, despite their center-left orientation.

Trade

As trade negotiations move beyond border trade barriers to encompass domestic practices and regulations -- so-called deep integration -- there is increasing concern among domestic constituencies that trade is eroding social compacts won through decades of hard effort. This concern often expresses itself in outright resistance to liberalization, especially among organized labor and environmental activists. In contrast, you have emphasized liberalization complemented by upward harmonization of labor and environmental and consumer safety standards -- as well as efforts to build public confidence in international organizations through enhanced accountability and transparency. Although the EU has effectively recognized this tension in its internal integration efforts through budgetary transfers and the "social clause," EU members (including the Blair and Schroeder governments) are resistant to our efforts to address these concerns in international negotiations.

- *ILO Initiative on Core Labor Standards:* Our efforts to harmonize upwards have focused on the ILO “core” labor principles that are universal and not dependent on the level of development. Developing countries are understandably suspicious of efforts that focus on sticks alone -- namely the withdrawal of trade concessions or preferences (eg GSP). This year, you announced a new program to provide support to countries making a demonstrable effort to lift their standards but lacking sufficient resources. The FY 2000 budget provides \$25 million to establish a new arm of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and \$10 million to the Department of Labor (DOL) to assist countries seeking to build the institutional capacity necessary to implement core labor standards. We are trying to persuade other G-7 members to join us in pledging support for this initiative by the Cologne Summit.
- *WTO Round Agenda on Labor and the Environment:* We are seeking a robust agenda for incorporating labor and environmental concerns into the WTO Round negotiations. This would include strengthening rules that preserve national sovereignty in choosing the level of environmental protection (e.g. shrimp turtle) and creating a committee to examine the interaction between trade and labor protections.
- *Steel:* Free trade credentials are tested much more severely by import surges than by new trade liberalization commitments because the associated dislocation is real not prospective. In response to the steel crisis, you have chosen a course that vigorously enforces internationally consistent trade remedies and provides assistance to workers and firms, but maintains full respect for the international trading rules even as you have insisted that other countries do the same.
- *WTO Transparency and Accountability:* Last May, you called for a number of reforms to increase public confidence in the WTO. Although we have made progress in some, we continue to meet resistance in our efforts to include NGO observers in panel proceedings and to permit the filing of amicus briefs in WTO dispute proceedings.
- *ILO Program to Eliminate Child Labor:* Last year you fought for and obtained a ten-fold increase in the U.S. contribution to IPEC -- a \$30 million contribution making the U.S. the world's leader in the fight to reduce the most intolerable forms of child labor. This year, we will insist on maintaining that level of IPEC funding while adding a new \$10 million program -- “School Works” - through U.S. AID to improve access to education to make it easier to get kids out of hazardous workplaces.

International Financial System

The financial crisis has posed a fundamental challenge to advocates of globalization, illustrating tangibly to millions around the world the enormous power of the global financial markets to affect their lives. Our policy response has focused on bolstering the soundness of market forces rather than suppressing the market through greater government controls -- creating incentives to discourage both bad lending and bad borrowing. As we have sought to strengthen the capacity of the international financial institutions to respond to the crisis, we have also recognized the importance of making these institutions more open and accountable and more supportive of social policy goals.

Importantly, the crisis has also taught the importance for emerging markets of focusing not only on sound economic policies but also sound social policy. During years of strong growth, many Asian governments had not focussed adequately on building strong social safety nets. As a result, the crisis has threatened and in some instances reversed the economic ascendancy of middle-income groups and worsened the hardships of the poor. Although in the early months of the crisis, there was inadequate attention from the international community on protecting the most vulnerable, this was later corrected by a three-fold increase in the World Bank social safety net spending and by IMF loosening of fiscal targets.

- Promoting Core Labor Standards at the IFIs: Despite strong resistance, we are beginning to make some headway in gaining acceptance for core labor standards at the IFIs. We have been working to create a screening mechanism within the World Bank to ensure that core labor standards issues are taken systematically into account in lending and policy advisory activities; increase IFI technical assistance to developing countries to help them develop effective domestic labor and environmental institutions; and encourage collaborative work between the IFIs and the ILO. In addition, the U.S. Executive Directors have been instructed to systematically raise concerns about inadequate labor protections during reviews of country loan applications.
- Strengthening Social Safety Nets: You have proposed the development of international principles of good practice in social policy as one of the tenets of financial architecture reform. This includes the provision of core social services, creation of social safety nets consistent with the level of development, and support for core labor standards. Moreover, last week, you called for the IMF and World Bank to pay more attention to social safety nets -- working with countries to lay strong foundations during good times, and to maintain adequate protections during bad times. In moments of crisis, budgets for core social programs should be preserved -- or, at least, should not bear the brunt of necessary cuts. And the IMF should take into account the need to maintain adequate social spending when it sets overall fiscal targets.
- Debt Relief: It is also critical that a large part of humanity is not simply bypassed by the globalization process and the opportunities it affords. You have stressed the importance of integrating the poorest countries, which private capital flows are simply bypassing due to unsustainable debt burdens. Last month, you called on the international community to forgive \$70 billion in global debt, noting that no nation committed to good governance and economic reform should be crushed by a debt burden that punishes ordinary citizens and prevents growth.

Attachment

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GDP Growth			Unemployment Rate			Inflation		
	Last Qtr.	Past Year		Latest	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Past Year
United States	6.1%	4.3%	Spain	18.2%	20.0%	Netherlands	6.1%	2.2%
Spain	3.0%	3.6%	France	11.5%	12.1%	Britain	-1.5%	2.1%
Sweden	5.7%	3.2%	Italy	12.0%	12.0%	Spain	2.0%	1.8%
Netherlands	4.8%	3.1%	Germany	10.5%	11.5%	United States	1.5%	1.7%
France	2.9%	2.8%	Euro-11	10.5%	11.4%	Italy	1.0%	1.2%
Germany	-1.8%	2.5%	Sweden	5.6%	6.7%	Euro-11	0.1%	0.8%
Euro-11	0.8%	2.3%	Britain	6.3%	6.5%	Germany	0.1%	0.4%
Britain	0.7%	1.3%	Netherlands	3.6%	4.8%	France	-0.3%	0.2%
Italy	-1.1%	0.9%	United States	4.2%	4.7%	Japan	-2.7%	-0.1%
Japan	-3.2%	-2.8%	Japan	4.6%	3.6%	Sweden	n.a.	n.a.

GDP Forecast			Industrial Production			Wages/Earnings		
	1999	2000		Last Qtr.	Past Year		Last Qtr.	Past Year
Spain	3.2%	3.4%	Japan	-1.5%	4.8%	Britain	4.1%	4.1%
France	2.2%	2.6%	Canada	5.5%	4.7%	United States	3.8%	2.3%
Netherlands	2.3%	2.6%	France	-0.9%	2.3%	Netherlands	1.2%	2.5%
Sweden	2.2%	2.6%	Spain	4.3%	2.3%	Sweden	6.3%	2.4%
Euro-11	2.1%	2.6%	United States	0.9%	1.9%	Euro-11	n.a.	2.1%
Canada	2.8%	2.5%	Euro-11	-1.2%	1.3%	France	1.8%	2.0%
Germany	1.5%	2.4%	Italy	-15.9%	0.7%	Germany	n.a.	1.9%
Italy	1.6%	2.4%	Britain	-4.1%	-0.1%	Spain	2.3%	1.9%
United States	3.6%	2.4%	Sweden	-4.5%	-1.2%	Italy	0.7%	1.8%
Britain	0.6%	2.0%	Germany	1.3%	-1.7%	Canada	0.5%	-0.2%
Japan	-1.1%	0.0%	Netherlands	-2.6%	-2.7%	Japan	n.a.	-3.5%

DEFICIT as % GDP

Many countries have recognized the importance of fiscal discipline to achieving growth. OECD figures show that the deficits as a share of GDP in many countries have been declining.

	1990	1993	1995	1998	1999*
Canada	-4.5	-7.5	-4.3	2	2.2
United States	-2.7	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	-0.8
Sweden	4.2	-12.3	-7	1.2	0.3
U.K.	-1.5	-8	-5.8	-0.4	-0.7
Netherlands	-5.1	-3.2	-3.7	-1.2	-1.3
Germany	-2.1	-3.2	-3.3	-2.4	-2.1
Italy	-11.1	-9.5	-7.7	-2.6	-2.2
France	-1.6	-5.7	-4.9	-2.9	-2.4

TARGETTED INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Country	Public spending on educational institutions as % GDP 1995
Sweden	6.6
France	5.8
United States	5.0
United Kingdom	4.6
Italy	4.5
Germany	4.5

Source: OECD

**FINANCIAL REFORM AGENDA:
U.S.-SPONSORED INITIATIVES COMPLETED TO DATE**

- **IMF Contingent Credit Line** to help reformers ward off contagion. IMF approval is expected this weekend.
- **New World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank Emergency Facilities** to provide higher-priced loans to countries with exceptionally large financing needs to address the structural causes of economic and financial crises. Completed. Under consideration at the Asian Development Bank.
- **World Bank and Asian Bank Guarantees to Catalyze Private Lending** to emerging markets. World Bank is finalizing and the Asian Development Bank has established complimentary capacity.
- **Fund U.S. Pledge to IMF:** The U.S. Congress has approved and President Clinton has signed legislation providing \$18 billion to IMF.
- **Double Social Safety Net Lending at MDBs.** The World Bank has tripled and the Asian Development Bank has doubled its lending commitments in Asian countries for social programs.
- **Asian Growth and Recovery Fund** to spur the recapitalization and restructuring of the financial sector and facilitate corporate debt workouts and restructuring in the crisis economies in Asia in collaboration with Japan and the MDBs. A program using this fund is currently under development for Thailand.
- **New OPIC Facility** to facilitate private equity investment in Asian countries has been established. OPIC has also raised profile of an innovative product to provide inconvertibility and political risk insurance for investors in sovereign bond issues.
- **Significant Expansion in U.S. ExIm Financing** of exports to emerging markets in Asia and Latin America. Completed.

FINANCIAL REFORM AGENDA FOR COLOGNE

Goal: Acting on the lessons from the last crisis, we must find a way to harness the benefits of an open global economy, while taming the global cycles of boom and bust -- just as we have found ways to moderate those swings in our own national economies.

- **Addressing Excesses in Leverage and Capital Flows:** Industrial countries should take steps to reduce the system's vulnerability to rapid capital flows and excessive leverage. Leading industrial countries should require highly leveraged institutions, such as hedge funds, to improve disclosure, and require the banks that lend to them to take account of the true risks.
- **Private Sector Role:** When a government's capacity to pay its debts on time and in full depends on official resources, the international community will need to consider whether there is a role for the private sector. In some cases, it may be appropriate to seek maintenance of exposure levels or a restructuring or refinancing of a country's private debt obligations. In truly exceptional cases, when it is not possible to avoid a temporary interruption in some debt payments and a country is nonetheless implementing strong reforms, the door to official finance should be kept open. And when both are material, claims of bondholders should not be viewed as necessarily senior to claims of banks.
- **Eliminating Short-term Bias in Borrowing:** We should discourage emerging markets from becoming too dependent upon short term capital, which can be the first to flee at signs of trouble. We will encourage developing countries to strengthen financial regulation and bank supervision and to develop sustainable debt management policies. We will seek to reinforce this through the international financial institutions. And while disincentives for short-term capital inflows might make sense in some circumstances, controls on capital outflows are never good policy.
- **Supporting Sustainable Exchange Rates:** As a matter of policy, the international community should not provide exceptional large scale official finance to countries intervening heavily to defend an exchange rate peg, except where the peg is judged sustainable and certain exceptional conditions have been met, such as when the necessary disciplines have been institutionalized or when an immediate shift away from a fixed exchange rate is judged to pose systemic risks.
- **Protecting the Most Vulnerable:** The IMF and World Bank must pay more attention to social safety nets -- working with countries to lay strong foundations during good times, and to maintain adequate protections during bad times. In moments of crisis, budgets for core social programs should be preserved -- or, at least, should not bear the brunt of necessary cuts. And the IMF should take into account the need to maintain adequate social spending when it sets overall fiscal targets.
- **Relieving the Debt Burdens of the Poorest:** No nation committed to good governance and economic reform should be crushed by a debt burden so heavy that it punishes ordinary citizens and prevents growth. The U.S. has proposed the international community take actions to forgive \$70 billion in global debt.
- **Broadening the Dialogue:** It is critical that we continue to bring key emerging markets into the dialogue on reform of the global financial architecture -- through mechanisms such as the G-22 and other similar fora. And we must make sure to hear the voices of working people on whose behalf, ultimately, we are acting.

GERMANY -- THIRD WAY

While Gerhard Schroeder has been seen from the start as the latest incarnation of the “third way” leader (by you and Prime Minister Blair), he was at least in the early stages somewhat limited by his political alliance with the Green Party (a more classically left-wing entity) and in particular by Oskar Lafontaine. Now that Lafontaine is out of the picture Schroeder may have more latitude to pursue third way (in Germany “die neue Mitte” – the New Middle) policies. In doing so, he will be confronted with what might be characterized as essential third way challenges. These include:

ADDRESSING FUNDAMENTAL STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE LABOR MARKETS

- Unemployment is a large problem. Germany’s unemployment rate is persistently high – currently around 10.8%. Unemployment is much higher in the former East Germany. The hourly cost per employee is the highest in the world. Annual hours worked lags most developed countries (U.S. is the highest, with average hours near 2,000 - Germany closer to 1,700). The unions are very strong. It is extremely difficult to lay off or fire workers. These problems are not atypical of economies and labor markets in transition to the “new economy”
- Schroeder has begun to address the problems, utilizing a classical third way approach. His “Alliance for Jobs” is an attempt to build coalitions among business, unions and the government. The process in its early phases included formation of working groups (including taxes, length of working life, working hours and social insurance) charged with finding ways to boost employment and improve conditions for investment. Early reactions, however, have been mixed at best, with unions and employers far apart on prescriptions for change, and many analysts downplaying the long-term chances for success of the project.
- Some questions to ask here may be: Is it really possible to painlessly adjust to the dislocations engendered by the new economy? If the Alliance for Progress is not able to achieve consensus on meaningful reform, what does the Government do? How do you impress on workers the imperative for change when those employed are paid very well, with lavish social benefits, job protection and generous sick leave?

TAX REFORM

- The third way in most incarnations heralds the end of the “old tax and spend” regimes. Schroeder too has proposed fairly broad tax cuts. His is a “socially just” program to assist middle-class households with cuts in basic income tax rates and higher allowances for children. Corporate rates to be cut over time. This will be financed by closing corporate loopholes.
- Despite seeming to offer something for everyone, the plan has met with resistance from business, which objects to the closing of loopholes which will cost them billions of dollars (at the same time business is pressing for an acceleration in the timetable for cutting corporate rates).

- This raises, albeit indirectly, a very interesting third way dilemma. The third way looks to government to provide resources in targeted and effective ways and to “create a level playing field.” It looks to individuals to assume greater responsibility for their own lives. But it can be criticized for not requiring enough from businesses, relying in many instances primarily on the good will and civic sense of business leaders to achieve third way ends. It can be claimed that this is not enough – that there are not in this scheme sufficient incentives for businesses “do their share,” and that this is exacerbated in an era of increasingly stateless, globalized business entities, whose most demanding stakeholders (its shareholders) look solely to financial returns, and which can relocate assets and operations to those countries that provide such returns with relative impunity.
- Question then as to effective ways for ensuring truly shared responsibility on the part of government, individuals and business?

OTHER POINTS/POLICIES/DILEMMAS

- On education, Schroeder’s government has announced intention to focus more resources on IT investments. Third way emphasis on training for the new economy
- Fiscal conservatism
- Schroeder has said that the third way is about how you manage to build a modern dynamic economy without letting social justice slip off the table

UNITED KINGDOM -- THIRD WAY

Prime Minister Blair is the avatar of the third way leader. It was in fact Blair who coined the "third way" term to describe his New Labor Party's mix of socially reformist yet business-oriented policies. It is worth noting the tremendous difference in starting points for Schroeder and Blair. Much of the painful work of labor market reform was "achieved" under Margaret Thatcher and John Major. While Helmut Kohl started this work during the last year of his Administration, as noted above, much more remains to be done. That said, Blair has advanced an ambitious third way agenda:

- Welfare to Work: The Prime Minister is working to shift Labor Party thinking away from entitlement to his belief that "the best form of welfare is a job." Much of that effort will be implemented through the "New Deal," which includes subsidies for employers who hire the unemployed as well as job counseling and training. The program now is focused on 18-24 year olds, but will soon be expanded with a special focus on the long-term unemployed. As in the U.S., certain categories of unemployed will be compelled to come off the unemployment dole. Notably exempt from these are single mothers ("lone parents"). Question here of course is what happens at the intersection of eviction from welfare roles and higher unemployment? Does government adjust "New Deal" to accommodate? Make fiscal or monetary adjustments accordingly (e.g., monetary policy focused on employment).
- Minimum Wage: For the first time in British history, a minimum wage was implemented on April 1.
- Working Family Tax Credits: Tax credits intended to provide a living wage for families of four or larger in which at least one member is working. The living wage would put such families above the poverty level (and thus might supplement the minimum wage)
- Education: Blair has called education his number one priority, and his government has promised smaller class sizes, committed substantial additional funds to school modernization, established pilot programs for the equivalent of charter schools, and very controversially has proposed pay-for-performance for teachers. The government has also rejected new-age teaching methods in favor of the fundamentals, including a dedicated "literacy hour" in the schools.
- Devolution: among those tenets often ascribed to the third way is devolution, and Blair has been a devolutionary. His government convincingly won a referendum in Scotland to create a Scottish parliament. A similar referendum to create an assembly with more limited authority passed in Wales. Blair has, moreover, moved forward in establishing "executive mayors" in several larger cities in an effort to locate more control at the local level.
- Private Financing Initiative (PFI): The PFI proposes to allow private entities to issue bonds to finance state infrastructure projects. For example, if the National Health Service determines that a new clinic is required in Shropshire, a private contractor under the PFI could bid for the business, issue a bond to finance the construction, and then lease the facility to the government. The PFI is very controversial within Labor party at the moment, described by Old Labor as "back door privatization."

- Fiscal Conservatism – Away from “Tax and Spend”: Government has kept a cap on spending and Chancellor Brown has pledged to adhere to a “Code for Fiscal Stability” aimed at balancing current receipts and expenditures in any one fiscal year. The government deficit has declined from 8% of GDP in 1993 to a surplus in 1998, one of the sharpest adjustments in the world. Tax rates are slated to begin to decline in 2000
- “Redistribution by Stealth”: welfare to work programs, a working families tax credit, and substantial increases in spending on health and education are being financed by a redistribution of wealth, but one largely from the upper middle-class without children to the working poor with children

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR’S SIX KEY THIRD WAY PRINCIPLES:

1. That human capital, people and their skills now matter more than money or equipment to economic success
2. That markets work best, but are fallible and need regulation. They cannot provide health, education or welfare
3. That how a government spends taxes, and what services it funds, is as important as how much it spends
4. That the foundation of a modern welfare state is work for those who can and security for those who can't
5. That strong civic society rests on responsibilities as well as rights
6. That political power should be devolved to the lowest possible level, but pooled at the international level to tackle shared problems.

NETHERLANDS -- THIRD WAY

Netherlands in a very quiet way could be dubbed the third way poster child of the last two decades. During that time, a consensus politics has transformed the country from a bloated, overtaxed welfare state into a competitive, job-creating economy, by many measures Europe's healthiest. Prime Minister Kok has led his center left coalition since 1994 and in that time has overseen continuing deregulation and a revamping of a burdensome tax system

BUSINESS-LABOR PARTNERSHIP

- Dutch economic model is based on a "truce" between labor unions and employers – wage freezes (labor unions ended indexation of wages in 1982) for job creation – that is holding after seventeen years. The result is Europe's lowest unemployment rate (approx. 5%) and one of its highest growth rates (GDP growth in 1998 of almost 4%). In the past five years, more than 500,000 new jobs have been created (Netherlands population of 15 million)
 - Kok himself was one of the labor leaders who in the early 80s agreed to wage cuts and other concessions to business. As Prime Minister, he explains: "Workers have said 'OK, we will abstain from wage increases, but in return we get jobs.' My job has been explaining and bringing people together and organizing this tradeoff."
 - The 1982 pact also included a shorter working week, and those limits are still in effect. The French and Germans have both pointed to the "success" of this provision is seeking to enact similar measures
 - Flexible workforce: Well over one-third of the workforce – the highest proportion in the industrialized world – is on part-time, temporary or otherwise flexible contracts.

SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THIRD WAY MEASURE

- Kok has cut unemployment and disability benefits so that it no longer pays more to stay on government support than to go to work. But the government still supplies free public health care and pays students to attend university

OTHER POINTS/POLICIES/DILEMMAS

- While Dutch experience is compelling, it is difficult to know if it can be an example for other countries. Netherlands is much smaller, with relatively homogenous, highly educated and mobile workforce, than the likes of France, Germany or the U.K. May be worth exploring what real lessons the Dutch can teach other third way aspirants.

WTO MINISTERIAL AND ROUND AGENDA

STATE OF THE UNION THEMES

- 1) Place a “human face” on the global economy
- 2) Make the WTO institution more accountable and transparent to civil society
- 3) Launch a comprehensive new round of negotiations, including on agriculture and services

GOALS FOR THE MINISTERIAL

- **Conclude Agreements/Decisions on Greater Institutional Transparency** (particularly important for environmental and labor community)
 - Quicker derestriction of documents so civil society can have ready access to work of WTO
 - Open dispute settlement panel hearings to civil society
 - Allow civil society to file amicus briefs in WTO disputes
 - Observership status for International Labor Organization and possible establishment of WTO working group on trade and labor to further study these issues.
- **Conclude Agreements/Decisions on Trade Liberalization** (to show forward momentum to business community)
 - Extending prohibition on duties on e-commerce
 - Procurement transparency agreement allowing business access to information on procurement laws and opportunities in all WTO countries
 - Information Technology Agreement Expansion (expanding the number of information technology products that will face lower tariffs)
 - Accelerated Tariff Liberalization Agreement transferred to the WTO from the prior APEC negotiations
- **Take stock of implementation of existing Uruguay Round commitments**, particularly by developing countries in the following areas:
 - Intellectual Property Protection
 - Trade-related Investment Measures (e.g. requirement to import a certain amount of goods in order to invest)
 - Customs Valuation (improper methods of valuing goods have the effect of raising tariffs).
- **Launch a Comprehensive New Round of Negotiations**, that would be concluded in roughly 3 years time, on the following issues:
 - Agriculture
 - Services
 - Industrial tariffs
 - Forward work program (possibly including trade and labor)

ILO CORE LABOR STANDARDS INITIATIVE IN FY 2000 BUDGET PROPOSAL

In June 1998, the ILO adopted the Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work, creating a new mechanism to hold member states accountable for providing basic labor rights:

- freedom of association.
- effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor.
- effective abolition of child labor.
- elimination of discrimination in the workplace.

In addition, the recent international financial crisis has highlighted the importance of establishing adequate social safety nets in emerging markets. In Asia alone, over 20 million workers have been estimated to have lost their jobs during the crisis, largely without any unemployment insurance.

Countries in Central America, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and Africa are increasingly looking to the United States and other developed countries for assistance in implementing core labor standards and effective social safety net programs, including unemployment insurance systems. For this reason, President Clinton's FY 2000 budget for the first time would provide \$25 million to establish a new arm of the International Labor Organization (ILO) to assist countries seeking to build the institutional capacity necessary to implement core labor standards, \$10 million to the Department of Labor (DOL) to support our involvement in the ILO initiative as well as to provide direct technical assistance to our trading partners on core labor standards and safety net programs, and \$5 million to the Department of State to encourage cooperative efforts to eliminate international sweatshops.

THE NEW ILO PROGRAM WOULD:

- Help governments, businesses and workers implement core labor standards in the workplace;
- Increase international adherence to core labor standards by supporting countries seeking to implement the new ILO Declaration; and
- Provide rapid response policy and implementation guidance to countries seeking to build adequate social safety nets.

The program will support countries making a demonstrable effort to lift their standards but lacking sufficient resources and technical expertise to do so. Its activities will include funding of broad partnerships among governments, the private sector, and workers' representatives as well as supplying technical assistance in the areas of social safety net program design and implementation, industrial relations, and the establishment of effective, accountable, and impartial adjudicatory procedures and institutions.

FACTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOBS

ECONOMIC GROWTH

- ***GDP Growth in the Fourth Quarter Remains a Strong 6 Percent (at an annual rate).*** Since you took office, growth has averaged 3.4 percent a year — relative to 1.3 percent under President Bush and 2.4 percent during the Reagan-Bush years.
- ***The Private Sector Has Driven Much of This Growth.*** In the fourth quarter, private-sector GDP grew 6.6 percent. Since you took office, the private sector of the economy has grown an average of 4.0 percent a year - compared to 3.0 percent under President Reagan and 1.3 percent under President Bush.
- ***Private Investment Has Fueled Long Term Growth.*** In the fourth quarter, productive business investment grew a healthy 17.8 percent. Last year, productive business investment grew at a double digit pace (16.6 percent) — that's six consecutive years of double digit business investment growth for the first time on record. And since you took office, business investment has been faster - 12.4 percent per year - than under any President since Kennedy.
- ***Inflation - Lowest Since 1959.*** In the fourth quarter, the GDP price index rose 0.8 percent at an annual rate. Last year, inflation rose just 1.0 percent - the smallest increase in 40 years.

JOBS GROWTH

- ***Unemployment at 4.2 Percent in March — a 41-Year Peacetime Low.*** In 1992, the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. In March, the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent. The unemployment rate has been below 5 percent for 21 months in a row — the lowest sustained unemployment rate during peacetime in 41 years.
- ***Highest Share of New Jobs in Private Sector in 50 Years.*** Since January 1993, the private sector of the economy has added 16.8 million new jobs — with 2.4 million jobs added in the past year. Ninety-two percent of the 18.2 million new jobs have been in the private sector — the highest percentage in 50 years.
- ***Fastest and Longest Real Wage Growth in Two Decades.*** Since January 1993, real wages have risen 6.2 percent — they *declined* 4.3 percent during the Reagan and Bush years. After adjusting for inflation, wages have increased almost 2.7 percent in 1998 — that's the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades and the third year in a row and the longest sustained growth since the early 1970s.

STRONG GROWTH IS CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR MORE AMERICANS

- ***The Third Way Is a Pro-Growth, Pro-Equity Strategy.*** We've shown that fiscal discipline, targeted investments and improving economic growth does create opportunities for more Americans. The old view perceived increasing economic efficiency and fiscal discipline as sacrificing equity.
- ***Narrowing the Gender Wage Gap.*** Women's weekly earnings closed from about 72 percent of men's in 1990 to 76 percent in 1998 — the lowest gap between men and women's wages ever.
- ***Unemployment Remains Historically Low for African Americans and Hispanics.*** Hispanic unemployment has dropped from 11.3 percent in January 1993 to 5.8 percent in March 1999 (data first collected in 1973). And the African-American unemployment rate has fallen from 14.1 percent in January 1993 to 8.1 percent in March 1999 — one of its lowest levels on record (data first collected in 1972).
- ***Median Income for African American Households Is Up \$3,354.*** Since 1993, the median income for African American households has increased from \$21,696 to \$25,050, a 15 percent increase after adjusting for inflation.
- ***Income of Median Hispanic Households Up \$2,553 in Past Two Years.*** The income of the median Hispanic household, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$25,477 in 1996 to \$26,628 in 1997 — an increase of \$1,151 or 4.5 percent. Over the past two years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$2,553 — or nearly 11 percent — the largest two-year increase in Hispanic income on record.
- ***Welfare Caseloads Have Dropped Dramatically Due to Welfare Reform and a Strong Economy.*** Welfare caseloads dropped 37 percent between August 1996 and December 1998. Since 1993, welfare caseloads dropped a full 78 percent from 4.9 million to 2.7 million.

INTERNATIONAL JOBS COMPARISONS

- ***The United Kingdom*** created 1.4 million new jobs between 1993 and 1998, an increase of 6 percent. Most these new jobs recovered jobs that were lost during the early 1990s when employment dropped from 27 million in 1990, when it hit a record high, to 25.6 million in 1993. (Source: OECD)
- ***Germany*** lost 1.3 million jobs between 1993 and 1998, a decline of 4 percent. Germany hit a record high in 1991 at 36.5 million. Since then they have lost 2.6 million jobs. (Source: OECD)
- ***The United States*** created 11 million new jobs between 1993 and 1998, an increase of 9 percent — hitting a new record at 131 million people employed. (These figures, using comparable data to these international figures, are useful for comparison, but are not the same as the Bureau of Labor Statistics data we normally use.)

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON JOB CREATION

TALKING POINTS

- Many in Europe have discussed what impact technology has had and will continue to have on job creation.
- U.S. experience has certainly been positive. There are over 7 million Americans that are employed in the information technology (IT) industry or in IT-using occupations. These are high-paying jobs that *pay more than 60 percent above the average private sector wage*. Indeed, many companies are reporting that the shortage of skilled workers is their number one constraint on growth.
- Information technology has also been a driver of economic growth in the U.S. Over the last couple of years, information technology has accounted for one-third of our economic growth. Whole new industries have been created that didn't even exist 5 or 10 years ago.
- All companies — even companies that we would not think of as being high tech — are using IT and the Internet to compete and win in global markets. Because 150 million people and millions of businesses are now connected to the Internet, even the smallest business can have access to global markets that would have taken years to develop in the past.
- Government can play a number of important roles to ensure that we sustain the Information Revolution, and to create opportunity for all in the Information Age.
- *First, we need to promote life-long learning.* Inevitably, technology will destroy as well as create jobs. The people who lose their jobs as a result of technological change need to have the skills to compete for the high-tech jobs that our economy is creating in record numbers. That's why I fought for initiatives like the life-long learning tax credit, and the Workforce Investment Act.
- *Second, we need to ensure that all of our children are technologically literate.* The Vice President and I believe that we need to connect every classroom to the Internet, train teachers to be as comfortable with a computer as they are with a chalkboard, and ensure that every child has access to computers and high-quality software. We need to close the "digital divide" that exists between rich and poor schools so that all of our children will have access to the same universe of knowledge. [*Please note that: Prime Minister Blair has launched a similar initiative in the U.K. called the National Grid for Learning that will: 1) connect every school to the internet by 2002 by providing tax subsidies for high speed internet lines; 2) £1 billion for hardware and software for schools; 3) teacher training vouchers to improve the use of information technology in the classroom.*]
- *Finally, we need to sustain the Information Revolution by investing in long-term research and by creating the right legal environment for electronic commerce.* In the U.S., electronic commerce is expected to grow to over \$1 trillion by 2003 and we need to ensure that government policy allows it to continue to flourish.

JOB TRAINING AND EMPLOYABILITY

TALKING POINTS

- In global economy, a nation's ability to educate and train its workforce is more important than ever. Nations face a choice: they can compete either with high skills or with low wages. Investing in a highly skilled workforce is the path to prosperity.
- Job training can't be just for the sake of training, it must be focused on need. Training dollars must be directed to programs that provide workers with marketable skills, and lead to lifelong employability.
- The full participation of employers is essential to any successful job training system. Employers know where jobs are being created and they know the skills necessary to get those jobs.
- A comprehensive system is necessary to promote employability throughout a worker's lifetime — from the transition from school to employment, to additional skills upgrading programs for adult workers who have jobs or are between jobs.
- Introducing young people to the importance of higher education is also essential in promoting employability. GEAR UP is a program that will enable more young Americans to stay in school, study hard and take the right courses to go to college and have a successful career.
- Increased funding for college grants and loans and Hope Scholarships will give more the opportunity to obtain the education and skills that will lead to lifelong success.
- All Adults need the skills to function effectively at work, home and in their communities. We are committed to improving and expanding adult and family literacy programs to millions of adults and family members who need to improve their basic skills.

BACKGROUND

This Administration has implemented numerous initiatives to address the issue of job training and employability. Some examples:

- *The recently passed Workforce Investment Act (WIA)* consolidates over 60 federal programs into a streamlined system.
 - The WIA system led by the business community and provides flexibility at the State and local levels.

- WIA is market-driven, providing individuals with vouchers to choose the training that best meets their needs.
- *The School-to-Work Opportunities Act* is another example of a program that will help the employment future of millions of Americans.
 - The School-to-Work Opportunities Act emphasizes work-based training and practical training. Many people learn better when they see the practical results of their education.
- *Increased funding for student grants and loans, Hope Scholarships, GEARUP, and an increased commitment to Adult Education and Literacy programs* are other examples of policies designed to build a quality employability system ready for the challenges of the 21st Century.
 - Between 1993 and 1999, you have increased resources for education, training, employment and social services by \$12.5 billion (24 percent). (You are currently proposing to add an additional \$2.2 billion in FY 2000.) This assistance includes such critical programs as Head Start, Pell Grants, Title I, and services for dislocated workers. Two examples:
 - Increased the maximum Pell Grant award to \$3,125, up 36 percent from \$2,300 when you took office. In FY 2000, you propose to raise the maximum award to \$3,250, to help nearly four million low-income undergraduates afford college.
 - Provided \$120 million for the new GEAR UP program in 1999, based on your High Hopes for College proposal, which helps low-income students prepare for and enroll in college. The FY 2000 Budget proposes to double funding for GEAR UP to \$240 million, and would provide services to 381,000 students.

NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE

TALKING POINTS

- The New Markets Initiative is a “Third Way” approach to economic and community development in the United States. It is based on the lessons we have learned from traditional approaches to revitalizing distressed communities. It builds on the strengths of our empowerment zone initiative. And it attempts to replicate in distressed areas the ways that small businesses have generated new jobs in growth areas of the country.
- The new initiative will challenge major financial institutions and corporations that are leading America’s current economic growth to take the lead in investing in America’s own “New Markets” — inner-city areas, in cities big and small, and distressed rural areas like parts of Appalachia.
- Some of the overarching policy goals of the New Markets Initiative include the following:
 - *Steering Private Investment:* Government incentives to steer private investment into underserved communities. Successful revitalization is led by private sector.

Old way: Deep government subsidies and government planned redevelopment of distressed areas.
 - *Nurturing Small Business Growth:* Jobs created by nurturing home grown small and mid-sized businesses that also will create wealth for owners in the community and remain loyal to the area. Recognize the untapped buying power of lower income communities. Across the country, one-third of consumer expenditures are made by households with income less than \$30,000.

Old way: Jobs created by attracting companies to relocate plants and corporate headquarters.
- *Access to Expanding Credit and Capital:* Expand access to credit **and capital** through programs that encourage lending **and investment** in underserved areas. “Equity” — the “first dollar in” — is often the hardest financing to find for businesses in distressed communities.

Old way: Expanding access to credit through lending programs.

BACKGROUND

Your plan for New Markets includes the following specific initiatives:

- Creation of a New Markets Tax Credit and loan guarantee incentives to stimulate billions of private capital investment in targeted areas;

- Formation of America's Private Investment Companies (APICs) to promote growth and private equity investments in merging markets;
 - Just as the United States has the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to spur investment in emerging markets overseas, we can help to stimulate private investment in distressed areas here in America.
- Promotion of targeted Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs), based on the existing Small Business Administration programs, to provide equity and debt financing for small business in low and moderate income areas; and
- Development of New Markets Venture Capital Firms to provide long-term, patient growth equity capital and technical assistance for small firms that require both in order to take advantage of market opportunities

F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 APR 24 PM5:19

April 23, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL 
SUBJECT: DLC Third Way Conference Remarks

Acknowledge Al From, the DLC, prominent congressional Democrats present, and the other world leaders, etc.

We have just finished a NATO conference in which the Western nations have unified around the key security alliance for the 21st century. We resolved that we would prevail in Kosovo. ***Now I want to talk about the kind of societies we are fighting for.*** Just as we are fighting against the forces of hatred and violence in Kosovo, we are struggling in each of our countries for an affirmative vision in a new era. We all face the common challenges of globalization. We must all deal with the revolutions in technology, economics, information, and culture. And we face a common set of false choices. We can bring the world together or we can pull it apart by our actions. So we must master these forces and make them work for us. The starkest alternative is vividly on display in the Balkans, but it is not confined there. We must deal not only with old hatreds, but new ones. We must harness the dynamism of the new global economy to the values of social justice, tolerance and mutual respect.

In fact, around the world, we have been building a new progressivism. We have been working on the methods of governing for the new century in which governments and markets are complementary and in which we can advance progress for all.

This new progressivism is called different names in different countries. In some places it is referred to as the Third Way. In others it is called the new middle. ***Whatever the name, the values of this new progressive movement are the same. They can be captured in these words: opportunity, responsibility and community.*** In each of our respective countries, we have been working to achieve those ends.

I began work in this movement in America on a national level almost a decade ago. I first spoke of finding a Third Way to the future beyond the false choices of the past in 1991. Now we have a growing international movement because people are seeking solutions to the problems posed by new realities--not old ideologies and old myths to try to revive nostalgia for the past, but vital ideas for a new age.

I'd like to highlight the themes of opportunity, responsibility and community by asking the leaders assembled here to discuss a number of issues.

First, over the last century, governments created programs for security and opportunity to deal with the challenges of the industrial age. In the United States, the New Deal and the Great Society made possible the emergence of a great middle class and lifted tens of millions out of poverty. Now, in the information age, we have been creating a whole new set of progressive programs. *What can governments do to help everybody make the most of the new global economy so that we leave no one behind?*

Second, what is the new social contract between governments and citizens? There can be no rights without responsibilities. Democracy cannot thrive on dependency. It requires productive, active citizens. What responsibilities must citizens assume at this time and how can governments help?

Third, how can we create in each of our countries one nation in which there is social inclusion, public safety, and a sense of promise and possibility for young people? It is not a paradox that we must all make our countries into communities, civil societies, in order to achieve a new internationalism. We must make tolerance and diversity into strengths if we are to work together. Unless we foster community and optimism, we cannot shape new progress that conquers the forces of hate and division.

Monday, April 26, 1999

9:05 PM	Address the Tribute to Rabbi David Saperstein	Tab A
	- Background	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C

Monday, April 26, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1999

'99 APR 24 PM 7:26

Revised 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:

JULIE EDDY

HOME: 202-546-3838

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4560

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with scattered showers. Winds south at 8 to 12 knots. Low 48 to 53. High 70 to 75.

April 24, 1999 (7:08pm)

Monday, April 26, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, April 26, 1999
*Revised Final Schedule***

DAY OFF

OPTION:

11:00 am- 11:30 am	BRIEFING AND STATEMENT ON SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS LOCATION TBD Remarks: Michael Waldman Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy PRESS TBD
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8:30 pm- **BRIEFING**
8:40 pm **MAP ROOM**
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

8:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
Capitol Hilton Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Capitol Hilton Hotel

Greeters: Frank Otero, General Manager, Capitol Hilton Hotel
(Outside) Chris Naylor, Resident Manager, Capitol Hilton Hotel

Greeters: Rabbi David Saperstein
(Inside) Eric Yoffie, President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Ellen Weiss
Ari Saperstein
Daniel Saperstein
Rabbi Harold Saperstein
Marcia Saperstein
Rabbi Marc Saperstein
Roberta Saperstein

April 24, 1999 (7:08pm)

Monday, April 26, 1999

9:05 pm-
9:40 pm

**ADDRESS THE TRIBUTE TO RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN DINNER
PRESIDENTIAL BALLROOM**

Capitol Hilton Hotel

Remarks: Paul Glastris

Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

Note: This event is business attire.

Note: There will be approximately 700 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Rabbi David Saperstein and Eric Yoffie.

-- Eric Yoffie makes brief remarks and introduces Rabbi David Saperstein.

-- Rabbi David Saperstein makes remarks.

-- Eric Yoffie introduces the President.

-- The President makes remarks and departs.

9:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Capitol Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route
The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

April 24, 1999 (7:08pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

APRIL 25, 1999

ADDRESS TO THE TRIBUTE TO RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN

DATE:	MONDAY, APRIL 26
LOCATION:	PRESIDENTIAL BALLROOM, CAPITAL HILTON HOTEL WASHINGTON, DC
TIME:	9:00-9:45 PM
FROM:	MARY BETH CAHILL DEBORAH MOHILE

I. PURPOSE

You will address the tribute to Rabbi David Saperstein to celebrate his 25 years as the Director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, to note his many accomplishments and to express gratitude for the work of the Reform movement on many issues of concern to the Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

The Religious Action Center (RAC) is the Washington office of the Union of American Hebrew Congregation (UAHC) and the Central Conference of American Rabbis (CCAR), representing 1.5 million Reform Jews and 1,800 Reform rabbis in 870 congregations throughout North America. The Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism (RAC) has been the hub of Jewish social justice and legislative activity in the nation's capital for over 35 years. It has educated and mobilized the American Jewish community on legislative and social concerns in Congress on issues ranging from Israel and Soviet Jewry to economic justice and civil rights, to international peace and religious liberty.

The Reform movement has worked hard on many of your legislative priorities including Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA), the Brady Bill and Assault Weapons Ban, minimum wage increase, Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE), Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Head Start expansion, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Goals 2000, to name a few. The RAC offices hosted the drafting of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and some of the organizers of the March on Washington. Under David's leadership, the Reform movement has been in the forefront of progressive social action legislative advocacy. Earlier in the day on Monday, the participants in the Consultation on Conscience will hold a rally at the Capitol supporting US and NATO action in Kosovo.

You are speaking to a dinner with over 600 participants that is specifically honoring (and roasting) Rabbi David Saperstein for his 25 years of service at the Religious Action Center. In addition to being a tireless activist and advocate for a variety of progressive domestic and foreign policy concerns, David is also the author of two books, *Tough Choices: Jewish Perspectives on Social Justice* and, just out this year, *Jewish Dimensions of Social Justice: Tough Moral Choices of our Time*. David comes from a family of rabbis, being just one of seven in three generations. His wife, Ellen, is the executive producer of National Public Radio's, "All Things Considered."

About half of the dinner guests are also in town to attend the 'Consultation on Conscience,' a biennial conference designed to train local clergy and lay people from across the country in legislative and issue advocacy on a variety of public policy priorities. The VP spoke to the Consultation on Conscience in 1995 and the UAHC biennial convention in 1995 in Atlanta. The First Lady spoke to the UAHC biennial convention in 1993 in San Francisco. You have never addressed any organizational bodies of the Reform movement.

Many are hoping that Rabbi Lynne Landsberg will be at the dinner. Lynne is David's former Associate Director and currently the Mid-Atlantic Region director for the UAHC, who was critically injured in a well-publicized car accident in DC involving a frozen puddle from a water main break. Her recovery has been slow but she very much wanted to come to David's dinner to honor him. Also in the audience is a lay cantor from Littleton, CO, Ted Ruskin.

The dinner chairs for this event are Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Marian Wright Edelman, John Sweeney (not in attendance), Richard Ben-Veniste, Al Arent (not in attendance) and Rabbi Alexander Schindler. Numerous White House and Administration officials are expected to attend.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event participants:

The President

Rabbi David Saperstein, honoree

Rabbi Eric Yoffie, President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations (UAHC)

Pre-brief participants:

Mary Beth Cahill

Michael Waldman

Deborah Mohile

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

8:30 PM- **BRIEFING**

8:40 PM LOCATION TBD

Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

8:45 PM **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route the Capital Hilton Hotel [drive time 10 minutes]

8:55 PM **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Capital Hilton Hotel

Greeters (outside): Frank Otero, General Manager, Capital Hilton Hotel
Chris Naylor, Resident Manager, Capital Hilton Hotel

Greeters (inside): Rabbi David Saperstein & Ellen Weiss (wife)
Ari & Daniel Saperstein (children)
Rabbi Harold & Marcia Saperstein (parents)
Rabbi Marc & Roberta Saperstein (brother & sister-in-law)
Rabbi Eric Yoffie (UAHC President)

9:05 PM- **ADDRESS THE TRIBUTE TO RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN**

9:40 PM PRESIDENTIAL BALLROOM

Capital Hilton Hotel

Remarks: Paul Glastris

Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

Event Coordinator: Julie Eddy

OPEN PRESS

Note: This event is business attire.

Note: There will be approximately 700 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Rabbi David Saperstein and Rabbi Eric Yoffie.

-- Rabbi Eric Yoffie makes brief remarks and introduces David Saperstein.

-- Rabbi David Saperstein makes brief remarks.

-- Rabbi Eric Yoffie introduces **the President**.

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

9:45 PM The **President** departs Capital Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route The White House. [drive time: 10 minutes]

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriters.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

List of meet and greet participants.
Recent profile of Rabbi Saperstein.

B

The Jewish Week (New York)
April 23, 1999 / 30 Nisan 5759

A Study In Action

By: James D. Besser , Washington Correspondent

*For 25 years, Rabbi David Saperstein has mixed Torah and social justice.
He may be the last liberal, but he's not slowing down.*

It was a Sunday afternoon, and the offices of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism in Washington, D.C., usually a madhouse of ringing phones and scurrying legislative assistants, were strangely silent. Rabbi David Saperstein was stretching and eating his lunch during an interview, cooling down after a six-mile run from his home. All that activity had no appreciable effect on the rapid-fire flow of words.

To Rabbi Saperstein, a lawyer whose real interest is navigating the intersection between Jewish religious tradition and social action, the greatest sin seems to be wasting time. That frenetic quality — routinely lampooned by other Jewish leaders, but which yields results most envy — has turned the Reform political outpost into the second largest Jewish lobby in the capital.

Next week Rabbi Saperstein will be honored at a gala dinner for his 25 years as director of the RAC. President Bill Clinton is expected to attend; the media will comment on a tenure that is all the more remarkable in a city where a long-term job commitment means more than two years.

But Rabbi Saperstein's true achievement isn't sheer endurance — it's the persistence of his particular vision of Jewish social and political action.

"Torah study, worship and spirituality and social justice — the three historic pillars of Jewish life — are not separate," he said. "They are different strands of the tapestry of Jewish life. Two thousand years ago the rabbis debated: what is more important, study or action? They concluded that the essential thing is study that leads to action."

Since its creation in 1959, the RAC has been an icon of Jewish progressivism. It has been at the center of every major civil-rights battle since opening its doors. It was fighting attacks on the First Amendment by the Christian right even before it was called the Christian right.

Critics say it's one of the last outposts of liberal political correctness. Conservatives, claiming the RAC is out of step with today's Jews, mock the RAC's redefinition of everything from the Minimum Wage to the Endangered Species Act as Jewish issues. But Rabbi Saperstein insists most Jews see the RAC's core issues the way he does.

"The Jewish community is where it has been for 70 years," he said. "It remains one of the most liberal groups in America in its attitudes on issues and the most liberal in its voting patterns. In the last four presidential elections, the Jewish community voted from 72 to 85 percent Democratic. They've averaged over 70 percent for Democratic congressional candidates."

At the same time, social-action programs at the congregational level — programs to feed the hungry, house the homeless, help the elderly — are burgeoning, he said. "By any measure, social justice in our congregations today dwarfs what it was in the 1960s," he said.

He comes by that diehard Jewish progressivism honestly. His father was the longtime rabbi of a congregation in Malverne, L.I.; his parents were both prominent civil-rights activists in the 1950s and 1960s. After college he decided on a dual career as a rabbi and a lawyer “because I decided those were the institutions most capable of helping people in need and transforming society for the better.”

He served several years as a rabbi in a Reform congregation in Manhattan, but social action was what grabbed him. “I loved being a congregational rabbi. But the social-justice work was the passion of my heart even then. We did some groundbreaking work; we set up a hot lunch program that fed 370 elderly poor on the Upper West Side every day, and I was in a synagogue that created the first Reform Jewish day school in America.”

He also organized a hunger strike among Manhattan rabbis to protest the bombing of Cambodia. In 1974 — with Washington in an uproar over President Gerald Ford’s pardon of the disgraced Richard Nixon — Rabbi Saperstein took over the reins of the RAC, and there was no turning back.

“The satisfactions here are different. You work on an issue for months — stopping a bad piece of legislation or passing a good one. Or you work for years, and when you finally get something done, you realize: you’ve just touched the lives of millions of people who will never know who you are, who probably never heard of the Religious Action Center. That’s something extraordinary.”

Over the years issues have come and gone, although the RAC’s core issues — church-state separation, health and welfare programs, civil rights, Israel — have changed only in the details.

But the Reform movement itself has changed, becoming more focused on spirituality and ritual. The old jokes about civil rights demonstrations being more important than Shabbat services now sound dated. Rabbi Saperstein said that shift does not necessarily detract from the movement’s political focus. “But it has that potential if people see it as an ‘either-or,’ division,” he said. “It would be a catastrophic mistake if our efforts at Jewish continuity segregated the different parts of Jewish identity.”

Asked about his greatest successes as RAC director, he pointed to “our continuing efforts to defeat changes to the First Amendment” and to the RAC’s lobbying for the international treaty banning genocide.

He attributes much of the RAC’s success to the ever-changing team of legislative assistants — young Jews who take a year off between college and graduate school to work for Rabbi Saperstein — and to the active backing of rabbis and congregants in 900 Reform congregations, who often respond overwhelmingly to RAC action alerts.

“One of my most satisfying moments was when then-Sen. Pete Wilson’s chief of staff called just before a school prayer vote and pleaded: ‘Stop the phone calls. Your people in California are clogging our switchboard.’ That’s the kind of thing that tells you you’ve really made a difference.”

Even activists from the other side of the Jewish political spectrum praise the hyperactive but effective machine Rabbi Saperstein has created at RAC headquarters.

“The Orthodox community is a later entrant to political activity in Washington,” said Nathan Diament, Washington representative for the Orthodox Union. “In many cases I have looked at the way David and the RAC have implemented programs and strategies as a model. His energy and his drive are infectious, and he’s intellectually honest. That’s something else that sets him apart.”

Saperstein's intelligence can be overwhelming. "David thinks faster than anybody I've ever seen — physically thinks faster," said Reva Price, Washington representative for the Jewish Council for Public Affairs. Price worked for Rabbi Saperstein more than a dozen years ago. "I used to say he thinks in a kind of time warp. It's amazing and a little scary."

Colleagues in other Jewish organizations say his strength is his consistency and his focus. He is intense to the point of driving some people crazy, they say, but when the noisy coalition meetings are over, his words are the ones people remember.

"The organizational culture at the RAC seems to involve lurching from crisis to crisis," said a longtime associate. "It all works because David seems to know exactly where he's going all the time. Everybody else just sort of hangs on."

C

Final 4/25/99 3:30 p.m.

Paul Glastris

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J CLINTON
REMARKS AT UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
DINNER HONORING RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
WASHINGTON, DC
April 26, 1999

Acknowledgments: Rep. Barney Frank (event MC); Sec. Glickman; President of Union of American Hebrew Congregations Rabbi Eric Yoffe; UAHC Chairman Jerry Somers; UHAC President emeritus Rabbi Alexander Schindler; Central Conference of American Rabbis Exec. VP Rabbi Paul Menitoff; Israeli Ambassador Zalman Shoval

I first met Rabbi Saperstein in 1987, at a retreat on childrens' issues in Cape Cod, and later that year in Arkansas at the 30th anniversary of the Little Rock Nine. David stayed with Hillary and me at the Governor's Mansion, and we had a remarkable evening with Ernie Green, Benjamin Hooks, and many others. Now, I have met few people who have quite my taste for extended discussions, but David is one of them. That night, long after everyone else went to bed, David and I were still up, talking about race relations, Israel, religion, life. Since that night, for a dozen years, we have kept that conversation going.

David and I have much in common. We are the same age. We both married well. And though I'm a Baptist, I have often thought, when listening to David give invocations, that he'd make a pretty good Baptist preacher. The big difference is the **speed** with which we deliver our words. David's rapid-fire style can be rather perplexing to those of us accustomed to the more leisurely verbal pace of the South. I remember watching David debate Rev. Jerry Falwell once on "Crossfire" and thinking: David is dominating this debate in terms of logic and substance. Too bad nobody born South of the Mason-Dixon line can understand a word he's saying.

Another special feature of David's words is that they lead to action. For 25 years, David has led the Religious Action Center, building coalitions and pushing progressive causes, from civil rights to the environment. In my years as President, I have often sought his wise counsel and tapped his abundant energy. With his help we passed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in 1993. With his suggestions we issued guidelines in 1995 that help protect the right of students to express their religious convictions, without the need to amend the Constitution. With his input we invited the nation to join together for an historic dialogue on race.

At the center of all these efforts, at the core of our many discussions, is a concept that David and I--and I think most Americans--passionately believe in. It is the idea that we are all created in God's image, that we all have the divine within us; and that each of us is equally precious in the eyes of God. David would argue that this idea is the central organizing principle of Jewish theology. It is also of course central to the Christian tradition. And it has a special resonance to those of us who grew up in the segregated South, when the culture was still dominated by people who thought they only counted if they had somebody to look down on.

Equality of all of God's children is not merely a belief. It carries with it a responsibility to act. As it says in the Talmud, "Whoever is able to protest against the transgressions of the world and does not, is liable for the transgressions of the entire world." To me, Rabbi David Saperstein and the Religious Action Center are the very embodiment of this ancient ethic.

When I became President six and a half years ago, I said that one of my primary goals was to bridge the divides that were separating the American people, to reaffirm our oldest values of opportunity, responsibility, and community. The American people responded to these ideas, and the progress we have made has been nothing short of spectacular. We are now enjoying the longest peacetime economic expansion in our history, with over 18 million new jobs, with incomes rising for all races, with the lowest black and Hispanic poverty rates since statistics have been kept. We have made real headway against problems that once seemed destined only to get worse, from crime to drug abuse to teen pregnancy. And we have embraced a global economy that has allowed us to build prosperity here at home even as we make new connections with others around the world. We Americans are moving towards the new millennium with a confident step, and as we look ahead, we can glimpse a future of even greater progress, prosperity, and peace.

But that beneficent future is far from guaranteed. For the same explosion of technology that is fueling prosperity and transforming human relations all over the world has also unleashed one of the oldest demons of human society: our vulnerability to hatred of the other. Twenty-four-hour-a-day television news can help knit the world together by bringing into our living rooms real-time images of unknown people and places. Yet in recent weeks those images have been of refugees fleeing ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. Their plight has been caused by a tyrant in Belgrade who uses the same television technologies to callously manipulate ethnic grievances. The Internet offers scientists new ways to exchange information and fight disease. It offers entrepreneurs new opportunities to create jobs and build wealth. Yet it also harbors Web sites that glorify death, lionize Hitler, and instruct teenagers on how to build pipe bombs.

The terrible tragedy that occurred in Littleton last week should steel our resolve to do more to prevent such violence--from cracking down on the illegal gun markets to helping schools bring in more community police officers. But we must also understand that government alone cannot solve this problem. What's also needed is cultural and spiritual repair. Though we don't know all the facts about what happened, the young men who were involved in this horrible act felt they were subject to ridicule and ostracism--a not uncommon experience that people react to in one of two ways. They either develop sympathy for others who have been discriminated against, or they find someone else to look down on, and perhaps victimize. These young men chose the latter path. Persuading more people with grievances to follow the former path is, I think, one of the greatest challenges we will face in the 21st Century.

I know such progress is possible, because I saw it happen in the South. And I see progress happening now, in the worldwide expressions of outrage towards the atrocities being committed in Kosovo. I see progress in the ecumenical array of faith-based organizations lending humanitarian aid to the Kosovars; from Catholic, Lutheran, and Orthodox Christian groups to Muslim and Jewish organizations--and including, I might add, groups represented here

tonight. And I see progress in NATO's determined response to Kosovo. As Elie Wiesel said at a Millennium Lecture at the White House two weeks ago: "this time, the world was not silent."

If we want the 21st Century to fulfill its greatest possibilities, we cannot be silent. This past weekend at the NATO summit, the leaders united to send a clear message: We **will** intensify our air campaign. We **will** respond if Mr. Milosevic threatens the security of neighboring states that are helping NATO try to end the bloodshed. And we **will** prevail in the struggle against ethnic cleansing.

We cannot erase ethnic suspicions, in the Balkans and elsewhere, but we can bridge them through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. In the Middle East, thanks to the courage and foresight of leaders like Yitzak Rabin and King Hussein, we have a historic opportunity to do precisely that, to widen the circle of peace, isolate the extremists, and address the growing threat of weapons of mass destruction.

But each day that the peace process stagnates, that opportunity slips away a little bit more. If things do not change, if each side retreats into isolation, we may lose the ability to pursue peace. If that happens, the children of the Middle East will face a much more dangerous future. Of course, lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians will not come easily -- there is too much history, too many wounds, for it to be otherwise. But what is difficult will become impossible if momentum and trust are not restored. A zero-sum mentality -- the view that Israelis and Palestinians cannot increase security except at the expense of the other -- will not bring security to either side. From Madrid to Oslo to Wye, Israelis and Palestinians showed that there was another way. Today, they must rededicate themselves to that task. As I said at the White House last month, across the Middle East, *Tzarich chaverim li-shalom* [tsah-REECCH chhah-vay-REEM leh-shah-LOME]: We need friends of peace.

For more than a quarter century, David Saperstein has been an extraordinary friend of peace, around the world and here at home. In summing up his ideals, we could hardly do better than repeat passages from last week's Torah reading, in which God commands to the Jewish people to be a Holy People:

"Thou shalt not wholly reap the corner of thy field...thou shalt leave them for the poor and for the stranger.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"

"Thou shalt not oppress thy neighbor, nor rob him...thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumbling block before the blind...neither shalt thou stand idly by the blood of thy neighbor."

David, you have never in your life stood idly by, and with God's help, you never will.

Thank you and God bless you.

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

11:30 AM	HOLD	No Paper
12:40 PM	Remarks on Gun Control Legislation	Tab A To Be Forwarded
	- Remarks	Tab B
1:50 PM	Bill Signing for H.R. 911, "Sanford Federal Building"	Tab C
2:30 PM	1998 Medals of Science and Technology Awards Ceremony	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E To Be Forwarded
	- Medal of Science Recipients	Tab F
	- Medal of Technology Recipients	Tab G
4:35 PM	Seaport Security Memorandum Signing and Photo Opportunity with Senator Bob Graham	Tab H
	- Talking Points	Tab I
4:45 PM	Bill Signing for S. 388, "Disaster Mitigation Pilot Program," with Senator Max Cleland	Tab J
4:55 PM	Photo Opportunity with WTO Director General Ruggiero	Tab K
7:35 PM	DNC Dinner	Tab L
	- Talking Points	Tab M To Be Forwarded

99 APR 26 PM9:48

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD
HOME: 703-243-3656
OFFICE: 202-456-7193
WHCA PAGER: 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM
HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

EVENT COORDINATOR:

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

EVENT COORDINATOR:

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

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Winds northeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low 42 to 47. High 64 to 69.

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, April 27, 1999
Final Schedule**

DOWN UNTIL 11:30 AM

11:30 am-	HOLD
12:00 am	
12:00 pm-	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
12:15 pm	
12:15 pm-	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
12:35 pm	
12:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Old Executive Office Building
12:40 pm-	REMARKS ON GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION PRESIDENTIAL HALL Old Executive Office Building Remarks: Lowell Weiss Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Laura Graham OPEN PRESS
1:35 pm	

Note: There will be approximately 130 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, and Secretary Richard Riley.
- The First Lady makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Dianne Feinstein.
- Senator Dianne Feinstein makes brief remarks and introduces Senator John Chafee.
- Senator John Chafee makes brief remarks and introduces Representative John Conyers, Jr.

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

- Senator John Conyers, Jr. makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Carolyn McCarthy.
- Representative Carolyn McCarthy makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:35 pm THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Oval Office

1:45 pm-
1:50 pm BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein

1:50 pm-
2:00 pm BILL SIGNING FOR H.R. 911 "SANFORD FEDERAL BUILDING"
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Rachel Redington
STILLS ONLY

2:00 pm-
2:25 pm BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Neal Lane

2:30 pm-
2:40 pm MEET AND GREET
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Neal Lane
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 36 guests in attendance.

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

2:45 pm-
3:30 pm

**1998 MEDALS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AWARDS CEREMONY**
EAST ROOM
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Dr. Neal Lane
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 180 guests in attendance.

- Award Winners are announced and escorted to their seats.
- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary William Daley and Dr. Neal lane, is announced into the East Room.
- Dr. Neal Lane makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary William Daley.
- Secretary William Daley makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and presents each awardee with a Medal.
- **The President** makes concluding remarks and invites guests to proceed to reception.
- **The President** departs.

3:45 pm-
3:55 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

4:00 pm-
4:15 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

4:15 pm-
4:30 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

4:30 pm-
4:35 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

4:35	pm-	SEAPORT SECURITY MEMORANDUM SIGNING AND PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SENATOR BOB GRAHAM OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein Event Coordinator: Chip Payson STILLS ONLY
4:45	pm	
4:45	pm-	BILL SIGNING FOR S388 "DISASTER MITIGATION PILOT PROGRAM" WITH SENATOR MAX CLELAND OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
4:50	pm	
4:55	pm-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WTO DIRECTOR GENERAL RUGGIERO OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Event Coordinator: Chip Payson WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
5:00	pm	
5:00	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME OVAL OFFICE
7:15	pm	
7:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Private Residence [drive time: 15 minutes]
7:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence Greeters: Tom Boggs Barbara Boggs
7:35	pm-	MIX AND MINGLE FIRST FLOOR Private Residence Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS
8:05	pm	

Note: There will be approximately 80 guests in attendance.

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

Tuesday, April 27, 1999

8:05 pm-
9:00 pm

DNC DINNER
TENT
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 80 guests in attendance.

- The President proceeds to seat at head table.
- Dinner is served.
- Joe Andrew makes remarks and introduces Tom Boggs.
- Tom Boggs makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

9:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

April 26, 1999 (9:17pm)

A

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

B

Draft 4/25/99 7:50pm
Lowell Weiss

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON GUN ENFORCEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT
THE WHITE HOUSE
April 27, 1999

Acknowledge: the First Lady; Sec. Rubin; Gen. Reno; Sec. Riley; Dpty. A.G. Eric Holder; Undersec. of the Treasury for Enforcement Jim Johnson; Sens. Feinstein, Chafee; Reps. Conyers, McCarthy; Miami-Dade Mayor Alex Penelas; Bob Walker, Pres. of Handgun Control, Inc.; representatives of national law-enforcement and victims-rights organizations. [*waiting for list of other Members*]

During the past week, the entire nation has been united in grief and united in prayer. Now it is time to unite for action.

In the aftermath of the brutal shootings in Littleton, we are all searching for answers. How could such tragedy have descended upon this fine community? Of course, we may never have all the answers. But one thing that should be clear to all of us is that this tragedy, like those before, had many catalysts. Dark and profound alienation. Parents unaware, unconcerned, or unable to control their sons' violent rage. The glorification of violence and hate through video games, Internet sites, movies, and music lyrics. And, indisputably, the ease with which young people can gain access to guns.

In America, law-abiding adults have a right to own firearms, and a right to use them. We have a big hunting culture, which I grew up in, participated in, and enjoyed very much. But it shouldn't have to take tragedies like the ones in Littleton, Springfield, Fayetteville, Edinboro, Jonesboro, West Paducah, and Pearl to convince us that our gun laws are dangerously out of balance. The fact is, firearms are appallingly easy for young people to get and to misuse. I wouldn't be surprised if it's harder for young people to get their hands on some high-demand video games than on a whole range of high-powered guns.

Defending Americans' legitimate right to own firearms should not demand defending the indefensible. It should not require arguing that TEC-9 military-style assault weapons and cop-killer bullets have a proper place in our communities. It should not mean threatening lawmakers who push for simple precautions like child-safety locks and background checks. It should not call for thwarting every common-sense effort to protect our children from shooting sprees in the schoolyard.

If we really want to defend the right of law-abiding citizens to own firearms, there's a far better way. People of good will, people of both parties, must work together to do far more to keep guns out of the wrong hands without infringing on anyone's legitimate rights. We must work together to restore reason to America's gun laws.

Today, surrounded by Members of Congress of both political parties who demand action now, I am proud to announce my new Gun Enforcement and Accountability Act, the most comprehensive measure ever proposed for reducing the intolerable toll of gun violence in America.

First, the act would strengthen the Brady Law. Since the original Brady Law took effect, 250,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers who have tried to buy handguns have been turned away empty-handed. That's enough guns to overflow this room. Unfortunately, the Brady waiting period has now expired in favor of an instant-check system. But an instant check does not go far enough; it provides no cooling-off period to discourage violent acts committed in a fit of rage. So my Gun Enforcement and Accountability Act would make a waiting period the law of the land once again. It would also prevent all juveniles who commit violent crimes from ever buying a gun. It would require Brady background checks on anyone who wants to buy explosives. And it would abolish, at long last, the dangerous loophole that allows people to buy weapons at gun shows without any background check at all. I say: No background check, no guns, no exceptions.

Second, the act would strengthen our assault-weapons ban. In 1994, we stopped dealers from importing or selling many semi-automatic weapons. Now we must close the loophole that allows dealers to sell older high-capacity ammunition magazines manufactured abroad. These magazines allow shooters -- including those in Jonesboro and Littleton -- to spray bullets across a wide killing zone in a matter of seconds. Let's ban the import of all high-capacity magazines no matter when they were made.

Third, the act would greatly restrict youth access to guns. It would prevent juveniles from possessing -- not just buying -- assault weapons. It would hold adults criminally responsible when they recklessly fail to keep firearms out of the reach of children. It would mandate a steep increase in penalties for adults who transfer guns to juveniles. And it would require child-safety locks to be sold with all new guns. I will never forget the words of Suzann Wilson of Jonesboro, who lost her daughter that day at Westside Middle School: "Please, please, for the sake of your children, lock up your gun."

Finally, it would crack down on illegal gun trafficking. It would double the number of cities that are now working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to trace every gun seized by police. It would require that dealers submit information not only on new guns they sell, but also on used guns, which are often very hard for law-enforcement agents to trace. And it would significantly increase penalties for gunrunners caught trafficking large numbers of firearms.

Far too many times in just the past two years children have kissed their parents goodbye, boarded a school bus, gone to class, and have been gunned down in cold blood. Far too many times our entire nation has been shocked. It is time for us to translate the shock into action. It is time for all of us to work together to change the culture of violence in America. It is time for us to do a better job of reaching out to alienated, angry teens. It is time for parents to take greater responsibility for their children's actions and be more responsive to their needs.

And it is time for us to take guns out of the volatile mix that constitutes our children's daily lives. How many towns do we have to add to the gristly list of those forever scarred by school shootings ... how many young children have to be scared to death of going to school ... how many funerals of students and teachers do we have to watch before we summon the will to pass these logical, sensible gun measures? We must be united in action. We must give our children back their childhood. We must do everything in our power to give them a future not of tragedy and fear but of promise and hope. Thank you and God bless you. # # #

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1999

Bill Signing Ceremony for H.R. 911, Terry Sanford Commemoration Act of 1999

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1999
Location: Oval Office
Time: 1:40 pm
From: Larry Stein *LSS*

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law H.R. 911, a bill designating the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building".

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, Terry Sanford (1917 – 1998) served as Governor of the State of North Carolina (4 years), as a United States Senator (6 years), and as President of Duke University (16 years). In 1998, Sanford passed away at the age of 80 after being diagnosed with cancer.

HR 911, the Terry Sanford Commemoration Act of 1999, designates a federal building in Raleigh, North Carolina as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building". In the House, the bill passed overwhelmingly (394-0) on April 12, 1999. The Senate passed the bill (unanimous consent) on April 15, 1999.

Rep. Bob Etheridge (D-NC) sponsored H.R. 911 and has requested this bill signing ceremony. Erskine Bowles announced on Saturday at the North Carolina Jefferson-Jackson dinner that this signing would take place.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
The President
John Podesta
Steve Ricchetti
Doug Sosnik
Larry Stein

The Ceremony

The President

John Podesta

Steve Ricchetti

Doug Sosnik

Larry Stein

Senator John Edwards (D-NC)

Rep Eva Clayton (D-NC)

Rep Bob Etheridge (D-NC)

Rep David Price (D-NC)

Rep Robin Hayes (R-NC)

Rep Melvin Watt (D-NC)

Margaret Sanford (Sanford's widow)

Elizabeth Sanford (Sanford's daughter)

J. Terry Sanford (Sanford's son)

Lauren K. Sanford (Sanford's grandson)

Virginia K. Sanford (Sanford's granddaughter)

Thomas Drew (Sanford's Senate Spokesperson)

Samuel H. Poole (Sanford's Senate Chief of Staff)

Members of Congress Pending:

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC)

Rep Walter Jones (R-NC)

Rep Richard Burr (R-NC)

Rep Mike McIntyre (D-NC)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photo only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- The President greets guests and Members of Congress.

-- The President signs the bill.

-- Members of Congress and guests depart.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE 1999 NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE &
NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY MEDALS PRESENTATION

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1999
Location: East Room
Time: 2:30
From: Neal Lane 

I. PURPOSE

To present the National Medals of Science and National Medals of Technology -- the Nation's highest scientific honors -- to this year's Laureates, and to reaffirm the Administration's enduring commitment to government's fundamental role in supporting scientific and technical research that results in substantial public benefit.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Medal of Science, established by Congress in 1959, is administered by the National Science Foundation. The Medal honors the contributions made by outstanding individuals who have significantly advanced knowledge in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, engineering, and sociology and other behavioral sciences. Including this year's recipients, the Medal has been awarded to 362 distinguished scientists and engineers.

The U.S. Department of Commerce administers the National Medal of Technology, established by Congress in 1980. To date, 112 individuals and teams of individuals and eight companies have been awarded this medal for technological innovation and the advancement of U.S. global competitiveness. The medal also recognizes ground-breaking contributions that commercialize a technology, create jobs, improve productivity, or stimulate the nation's growth and development in other ways.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see attached list of medal winners.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Will be provided by the Office of the Social Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT

WHAT: NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AWARDS CEREMONY

WHEN: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1999

WHERE: EAST ROOM

NOTES: APPROX. 180 GUESTS/OPEN PRESS/BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA PENA VIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

2:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT receives briefing in the Oval Office.
Contact: Neal Lane

2:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room for meet and greet with award recipients and families.

2:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT begins meet and greet in the Blue Room.

Blue Room Participants

Secretary Daley
Director Lane

*Susan Fannoney - NSF to introduce:
Science Awardees: 9*

Dr. Don L. Anderson and Spouse
Dr. Bruce N. Ames and Spouse
Dr. John N. Bahcall and Spouse
Dr. John W. Cahn and Spouse
Dr. Cathleen Synge Morawetz and Spouse
Dr. Janet D. Rowley and Spouse
Dr. Eli Ruckenstein and Spouse
Dr. George M. Whitesides and Spouse
Dr. William Julius Wilson and Guest

*Allison Rosebnberg, Dept. of Commerce to introduce:
Technology Awardees: 11*

Mr. Denton A. Cooley and Spouse
Mr. Kenneth L. Thompson and Spouse
Mr. Dennis Ritchie
Mr. Robert T. Fraley and Spouse
Mr. Robert B. Horsch and Spouse
Mr. Ernest G. Jaworski and Spouse
Mr. Stephen G. Rogers and Guest
Mr. James L. Vincent and James C. Mullen (Biogen, Inc.)
Mr. Charles A. Heimbold, Jr. and Mr. Kenneth Weg (Bristol-Meyers Squibb Co.)

2:40 p.m.

The one guest of each award recipients are escorted to the their seats in the East Room.

THE PRESIDENT takes group photo with:

--1998 National Medal of Science winners

--1998 Medal of Technology winners

2:45 p.m.

PROGRAM BEGINS

Note: The program will be fed live via satellite to Downlink Sites around the Country.

Award Winners are announced as two groups and are escorted to their seats in the front row of the East Room by a Social Aide.

THE PRESIDENT is announced by Honors accompanied by Secretary Daley and Director Lane into the East Room and proceeds to the podium.

Director Lane makes remarks and introduces Secretary Daley.

Secretary Daley makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks

Upon conclusion of **THE PRESIDENT'S** remarks, the award presentation begins.

Award presentation

One at a time, **THE PRESIDENT'S** social aide reads citation, while another Social Aide presents the medal to **THE PRESIDENT** who then presents it to the recipient.

*NOTE: Recipient wears medal; case is given to spouse or guest after event. Upon accepting medal, each recipient poses for photo with **THE PRESIDENT**.*

After the last award, **THE PRESIDENT** congratulates the awardees and invites everyone into the State Dining Room for a reception.

3:30 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT departs.

E

THE REMARKS
FOR THE MEDALS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AWARDS
WILL BE FORWARDED

F

Recipients of the 1998 National Medal of Science

Don L. Anderson

For his leading contributions to understanding the composition, structure, and dynamics of the Earth and Earth-like planets, and for his influence on the advancement of Earth sciences over the past three decades nationally and internationally.

Bruce N. Ames

For changing the direction of basic and applied research on mutation, cancer and aging by devising a simple, inexpensive test for environmental and natural mutagens, by identifying causes and effects of oxidative DNA damage, and by translating these findings into intelligible public policy recommendations on diet and cancer risk for the American people.

John N. Bahcall

For his fundamental contributions to areas of modern astrophysics ranging from solar neutrino physics to the structure of the Milky Way Galaxy to cosmology, and for his leadership of the astronomy community, especially his tireless advocacy of the Hubble Space Telescope.

John W. Cahn

For his pioneering work on thermodynamics and kinetics of phase transitions and diffusion, on interfacial phenomena, and for his contributions to the understanding of periodic and quasi-periodic structures.

Cathleen Synge Morawetz

For her many pioneering contributions to the theory of partial differential equations and wave propagation, that resulted in applications in aerodynamics, acoustics, and optics, and for her leadership and inspiration, judgment and vision, and knowledge and generosity to colleagues and collaborators.

Janet D. Rowley

For revolutionizing cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment through her discovery of chromosomal translocations in cancer and her pioneering work on the relationship of prior treatment to recurring chromosome abnormalities, for epitomizing the "bench to bedside"

philosophy in her application of basic discoveries to clinical medicine, and for her leadership nationally and internationally in the oncology and biomedical communities.

Eli Ruckenstein

For his pioneering theories of the thermodynamics of microemulsions, hydrodynamics of thin films, interfacial phenomena, nucleation, scaling of transport phenomena, and for imaginative technological and experimental achievements in the areas of catalysis, polymer composites, metal-support interactions, and protein separation.

George M. Whitesides

For innovative and far-ranging research in chemistry, biology, biochemistry and material science, and for his pioneering technological work and his extensive involvement with teaching, government and industry.

William Julius Wilson

For his innovative approach to studying urban poverty, his dedication to the proposition that rigorous social science will improve his fellow American's lives, and for his advocacy of policies that reflect more accurately what we have learned from research and that take a broader point of view with respect to the interactions of race, class, and location.

G

**RECIPIENTS OF THE
1998 NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY**

Denton A. Cooley

*President and Surgeon-in-Chief
Texas Heart Institute*

For inspirational skill, leadership, and technical accomplishments during six decades of practicing cardiovascular surgery, including having performed the first successful human heart transplant in the United States and the world's first implantation of an artificial heart in man as a bridge to heart transplantation, and for founding the Texas Heart Institute, which has served more heart patients than any other institution in the world.

The Team of

Kenneth L. Thompson

*Staff Member, Computing Sciences Research Center
Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies*

and

Dennis M. Ritchie

*Director, Systems Software Research Department
Bell Laboratories, Lucent Technologies*

For coinventing the UnixTM operating system and the C programming language, which together have led to enormous advances in computer hardware, software, and networking systems, and have stimulated the growth of an entire industry, thereby enhancing American leadership in the Information Age.

The Team of

Robert T. Fraley

*Co-President, Agriculture Sector
Monsanto*

Robert B. Horsch

*Director of Technology and
General Manager, Agracetus Research Campus
Monsanto*

Ernest G. Jaworski

*Director (ret.), Biological Sciences Program
Monsanto*

Stephen G. Rogers

Director, Plant Biotechnology Projects in Europe and

European Crop Research Center
Monsanto

For pioneering achievements in plant biology and agricultural biotechnology, and for global leadership in the development and commercialization of genetically modified crops to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Biogen, Inc.

For leadership in applying breakthroughs in biology to the development of life-saving and life-enhancing pharmaceutical products designed to treat large, previously underserved patient populations throughout the world, including development of hepatitis B vaccines, the first vaccines using recombinant DNA technology.

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

For extending and enhancing human life through innovative pharmaceutical research and development, and for redefining the science of clinical study through groundbreaking and hugely complex clinical trials that are recognized as models in the industry.

H

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 APR 26 PM 7:57

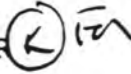
April 26, 1999

MEETING WITH
SENATOR BOB GRAHAM

DATE: April 27, 1999

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:35 - 4:45 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER 
LARRY STEIN 

I. PURPOSE

Sign the memorandum establishing the "Interagency Commission on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports" in response to a proposal from Senator Graham.

II. BACKGROUND

After an initial May 1998 letter to you, Graham wrote the Chief of Staff in August 1998 to recommend the establishment of a "White House Commission on Marine Transportation" with a broad security, safety and commerce facilitation focus. Following both staff review and consultations with Graham, the original proposal was scaled back to address the Senator's core priorities of seaport crime and security.

The memorandum you will sign directs the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation to establish an interagency commission to review seaport crime and security, including but not limited to drug trafficking, cargo theft, and the smuggling of contraband and aliens. The commission will produce a final report within one year, after which the three Principals will forward the report, together with their recommendations, to the Chief of Staff.

Graham may raise litigation arising out of the Brothers to the Rescue (BTTR) shutdown in 1996. The pilots' families are trying to collect on a \$187 million judgment against the Cuban government by attaching blocked Cuban assets and

garnishing payments to the Cuban telephone company under a provision of the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Act (amending the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act). Last month, a district court in southern Florida invalidated your waiver of that section of the law. We have joined an appeal of that decision owing to the important foreign policy equities at stake -- including our ability to: administer sanctions programs; meet obligations to protect diplomatic properties; provide fair treatment to other claimants to Cuban assets; and continue our policy of support to the Cuban people under the Cuban Democracy Act. Justice believes it has a very good case for upholding the waiver on appeal.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
 The Attorney General
 The Secretary of Transportation
 Donald L. Kerrick, Deputy Assistant to the President for
 National Security Affairs
 Larry Stein, Assistant to the President for Legislative
 Affairs
 Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Deputy
 Chief of Staff
 Jim Johnson, Under Secretary of the Treasury for
 Enforcement
 Ray Kelly, Commissioner of the Customs
 Fred Rosa, Director for Transnational Threats, National
 Security Council

Senator Bob Graham
 Dr. Bob Filippone, Senior Advisor to Senator Graham

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE

After welcoming and talking briefly with Graham and other participants [5 minutes], you will proceed to your desk to sign the memorandum with Graham and others at your side.

Attachment

Points to be Made

POINTS TO BE MADE WITH SENATOR GRAHAM IN MEETING ON
INTERAGENCY COMMISSION ON CRIME AND SECURITY IN U.S. SEAPORTS

- Thanks for joining us in launching this important initiative.
- We first talked about the significance of seaport crime and security when you proposed a study last year.
- Agree government needs to do better job of addressing problem, and clearer understanding of problem is required.
- Due in large measure to your advice, we've organized a comprehensive review by an interagency commission.
- Primary focus will be drug trafficking, cargo theft, and smuggling of contraband and aliens.
- Commission's recommendations, together with those of Secretary Rubin, Attorney General Reno and Secretary Slater, will form the basis for improving the response of government at all levels to this problem.
- Again, appreciate your being here on this occasion -- certainly fitting given your initial proposal and your efforts since then in helping us shape the interagency commission.

BROTHERS TO THE RESCUE SHOOTDOWN (if raised)

- My heart goes out to shootdown victims' families and I understand desire for compensation. We have repeatedly condemned Cuban government and demanded accountability.
- Waived section 117 of Omnibus Appropriations Act because of important national security interests and obligations.
- Need to protect sanctions programs; meet international obligations; be fair to the thousands of other legitimate claimants; and continue important telecommunications links with Cuban people as enshrined in Cuban Democracy Act.
- Given these interests, Justice has intervened for purposes of appeal and believes case for upholding the waiver is good.
- At same time, I am continuing to look at this case and whether there is anything else we should be doing.

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 26, 1999

Bill Signing Ceremony for S. 388, A bill to authorize the establishment of a disaster mitigation pilot program in the Small Business Administration

Date: Tuesday, April 27, 1999
Location: Oval Office
Time: 4:45 pm – 4:50 pm (T)
From: Larry Stein ~~LS~~

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law S. 388, a bill which authorizes the establishment of a disaster mitigation pilot program in the Small Business Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

S. 388 amends the Small Business Act to authorize the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, during FY 2000 through 2004, to establish a pre-disaster mitigation program. This program would allow for making loans to enable small businesses to use mitigation techniques in support of a formal program established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the exception that no such loan may be extended to a small business unless it is otherwise unable to obtain credit for such purposes. Additionally, S. 388 authorizes appropriations and requires the Administrator to report to the congressional small business committees evaluating such a program.

Sen. Max Cleland (D-GA) sponsored S. 388, which passed by voice vote in the House and passed by unanimous consent in the Senate. This legislation is of critical importance to Sen. Cleland's constituency in middle Georgia, a region which has been repeatedly battered over the past five years by natural disasters, ranging from floods to tornadoes. During the Senator's recent trip to Georgia over the Easter recess, Chamber of Commerce representatives from several counties emphasized to the Senator the tremendous boon such legislation would be to the health of small business in central and south Georgia. Sen. Cleland believes that the revival of the state Democratic party in Georgia in the past two years is primarily due to the party's close affiliation with Georgia's business community, and particularly its support for the state's small business owners.

The bill was co-sponsored by Senators Kerry (D-MA), Conrad (D-ND), Daschle (D-SD), Hollings (D-SC), Boxer (D-CA) and Harkin (D-IA). This signing ceremony has been arranged at the request of Sen. Max Cleland.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ceremony

The President
Sen. Max Cleland

IV. PRESS PLAN

Stills only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- The President greets Sen. Cleland.

-- The President signs the bill.

-- Sen. Cleland departs.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1999

MEETING WITH RENATO RUGGIERO

DATE: April 27, 1999
TIME: 4:55 pm
LOCATION: Oval Office
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To thank WTO Director-General Ruggiero for his years of service, and, in particular, for his efforts to improve transparency and accountability within the WTO as called for by the President last May in Geneva. Ruggiero might also be encouraged to emphasize transparency initiatives (such as quicker distribution of documents, opening dispute settlement panel hearings to civil society, and ILO observership status) in his transitional meetings with his successor (once chosen).

II. BACKGROUND

The Director-General is due to step down from his post April 30 as planned. Last month, Ruggiero held a very successful high-level meeting on trade and the environment that the President had proposed. Non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting and Ruggiero has previously sponsored WTO symposia involving non-governmental organizations. Ruggiero may also have some influence over what emphasis the next WTO Director-General places on these issues in the run-up to the Ministerial meeting the U.S. will host in Seattle this November.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Gene Sperling
Charlene Barshefsky
Lael Brainard
Renato Ruggiero
Alan Frank
Richard Eglin

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Gene Sperling will escort Director-General Ruggiero down to the Oval Office for a brief

handshake and photo.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

NONE

VI. REMARKS

NONE

VII. ATTACHMENTS

NONE

L

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

DATE: Tuesday, April 27, 1999
LOCATION: Residence of Tom and Barbara Boggs
TIME: 7:30 pm

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser to engage new and renewing members of the Major Supporters Program and the Democratic Business Council of the Democratic National Committee from the Washington, D.C. area.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is hosted by Tom Boggs, who is a member of the DNC Major Supporters Program. Members of the Major Supporters Program represent business and community leaders from throughout the country to whom the DNC looks for national leadership within the Party. Members of the program are among the DNC's strongest supporters.

This is a two-tiered event featuring a small mix and mingle reception, followed by a seated dinner with remarks. Approximately 80 guests are expected.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Father William George
Phoebe Snow, Singer
Joe Andrew, DNC National Chair
Tom Boggs, Event Host
YOU

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to one print reporter for remarks only and will be audio fed to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by the Tom and Barbara Boggs.
- **YOU** informally mix and mingle with eight guests.
- **YOU** are seated at the head table.
- Dinner is served.

Note: Father William George will say grace before the meal.

Singer Phoebe Snow will perform during dinner.

- The program begins at approximately 8:25 pm.
- Joe Andrew makes remarks and introduces Tom Boggs.
- Tom Boggs makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks and the program ends.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Guest list with brief biographical information
- Head table diagram
- Biographies of Tom Boggs, Phoebe Snow, and Father William George

M

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DNC DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REMARKS ON COMPREHENSIVE GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

DATE: Tuesday, April 27, 1999
LOCATION: Presidential Hall
BRIEFING TIME: 12:15pm - 12:35pm
EVENT TIME: 12:40pm - 1:35pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To announce new legislation to strengthen federal firearms laws and make it more difficult for kids and criminals to have access to guns and explosives; and to display congressional support for such legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

Your proposed bill will include new proposals to: (1) raise the age of the youth handgun ban from 18 to 21 years of age; (2) ban the juvenile possession of semi-automatic assault rifles; (3) halt the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; (4) require Brady background checks for the purchase of explosives; (5) help law enforcement trace more crime guns to their source; and (6) authorize repeat inspections to crack down on gun dealers involved in illegal gun trafficking. Your package represents the most comprehensive gun legislation any Administration has put forward in 30 years. This legislation will also include proposals that you have previously supported, including closing the gun show loophole on Brady background checks and creating a mandatory Brady waiting period.

BUILDING ON THE SUCCESS OF THE BRADY LAW. Since taking effect in 1994, the Brady Law has prevented over a quarter of a million felons, fugitives, stalkers, and other prohibited purchasers from buying handguns. In November 1998, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) took effect, allowing access to a fuller set of records that law enforcement officials can use to conduct checks of all prospective gun purchases -- not just for handguns. To date, NICS has conducted over 3.4 million background checks on gun purchasers, and the FBI has stopped over 36,000 illegal gun sales. Your legislation will propose strengthening the Brady Law by:

- **Extending the Brady Law's requirements to purchases of explosives.** Under current law, no Brady background check is required to buy explosives. Your bill will help cut off easy access to explosives by requiring Brady background checks before the sale of explosives, and by extending the same prohibitions in our gun laws to prospective purchasers of explosives. The bill will also prohibit convicted

felons from purchasing any quantity of black powder, which is used to make most pipe bombs, and require all explosives dealers to keep records of their sales of black powder.

- **Closing the gun show loophole on Brady background checks.** In 1998, there were more than 4,000 gun shows held in states across the country as well as flea markets and other events at which guns can be traded anonymously. An estimated 25-50 percent of the sellers at these gun shows are unlicensed and the guns sold by the unlicensed sellers are not subject to background checks. As a result, gun shows can provide a forum for illegal firearms sales and gun trafficking. In fact, a recent review by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) of 314 gun show investigations found that 46 percent of these investigations involved the purchase or sale of firearms by felons, and 34 percent involved the sale of firearms later used in serious crimes, including homicides. To end this policy of firearms being sold at gun shows on a “no questions asked” basis, your bill will require : (1) Brady background checks on all firearms transferred at gun shows, with the assistance of federally-licensed dealers; (2) vendors to report information on firearms sold at gun shows to the ATF, so that they can be traced by law enforcement if they are later used in crimes; and (3) gun show promoters to register with the ATF and notify it of all gun shows.
- **Creating a mandatory Brady waiting period.** Although the NICS has generally improved law enforcement’s ability to conduct background checks, a mandatory waiting period will provide a cooling-off period for handgun purchases and allow local law enforcement officers to check additional, non-computerized records. Accordingly, your legislation will: (1) require a minimum 3-day waiting period for all handgun purchases; (2) add up to an additional two days to the waiting period if law enforcement officers need more time to clarify arrest records; and (3) provide authority for dealers to notify local law enforcement officials of all proposed handgun purchases.
- **Extending the Brady Law to violent juveniles.** Although violent youth convicted in adult courts are barred from owning firearms as adults, the same is not true for youth convicted of serious violent crimes in juvenile court. Violent juveniles should be treated as adults for their adult crimes, and stopped from getting weapons to hurt again. Your legislation will permanently ban all violent juveniles from buying guns, so that they cannot purchase a gun on their 21st birthday.

RESTRICTING YOUTH ACCESS TO GUNS. Keeping guns out of the hands of juveniles has been one of your top priorities. You fought for and signed legislation prohibiting the juvenile possession of handguns, requiring “zero tolerance” for guns in schools, and establishing the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) to help identify and arrest adults who traffic guns to children. Your bill will do even more to restrict unauthorized youth access to guns by:

- **Raising the age of the youth handgun ban to 21 years of age.** In 1994, you signed into law the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which generally banned the possession of handguns by juveniles under the age of 18, and prohibited adults from transferring handguns to juveniles -- except in limited circumstances and with written parental consent. A separate provision of the 1968 Gun Control Act also prohibits federally-licensed gun dealers from selling handguns to any one under 21 years of age. However, it is perfectly legal for 18-20 year-olds to possess handguns -- and even to buy them from unlicensed sellers, such as a from a neighbor who is a private collector. Additionally, ATF gun trace data show that the more crime guns are traced to 18 and 19 year-olds than all other age groups. Your legislation will extend the provisions of the youth handgun ban to youth between 18 and 21 years of age.
- **Banning juvenile possession of semiautomatic assault rifles.** Although the Youth Handgun Safety Act generally banned the possession of assault pistols, it did not include assault rifles and large capacity magazines manufactured before the Assault Weapons Ban went into effect. Thus, it remains legal for juveniles under the age of 18 to possess these deadly weapons and ammunition. Your bill will prohibit their possession by juveniles in any instance.
- **Holding adults responsible for child access to guns.** Child Access Prevention (CAP) laws promote gun safety and responsibility by holding adults responsible if they allow children easy access to loaded firearms. According to a study published by the Journal of the American Medical Association, CAP laws help reduce fatal unintentional shootings by an average of 23%. Your legislation will impose felony penalties on adults who knowingly or recklessly allow a child to have unlawful access to a gun that is later used to cause death or injury. Individuals sentenced under this provision could be imprisoned for up to three years, fined a maximum of \$250,000, or both.
- **Requiring child safety locks for guns.** Child safety locks and other devices can reduce the unauthorized use of handguns, by a child at play or a teen looking to commit a crime. Many youth have to look no further than their own home to get their hands on a gun: it is estimated that one third of all privately-owned handguns are left both loaded and unlocked. To address this problem, your bill will require federally-licensed firearms dealers, manufacturers, and importers to provide a child safety lock or device with every gun they sell.
- **Increasing penalties for transferring guns to juveniles.** Your bill will increase penalties for adults who transfer handguns to juveniles knowing that they will be used in a violent crime -- establishing a new mandatory minimum sentence of at least 3 years and up to 10 years.

CRACKING DOWN ON ILLEGAL GUN TRAFFICKERS. In 1996, you launched the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) in 17 cities to help trace crime guns to their source, as well as identify and arrest the adults who traffic firearms to our children. Since that time, YCGII has been expanded to 20 more cities and conducted more than 200,000 traces for local law enforcement. Additionally, over the last two years you have proposed hiring more than 280 new ATF agents and more than 40 new federal prosecutors to arrest gun traffickers and violent criminals, and crack down on illegal gun sales.

- **Allowing law enforcement to trace all firearms used in crimes.** Under current law it is much more difficult for law enforcement to trace used firearms that are later used in crimes. To improve law enforcement's ability to trace crime guns, your legislation will require that federal gun dealers also report the manufacturer, model, and serial number of all used guns sold to ATF's National Tracing Center. No information on the purchaser would be provided to ATF unless the gun later became the subject of a crime gun trace.
- **Doubling the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII).** Over the past 2 years, you have expanded the YCGII initiative to 37 cities -- helping them to trace all crime guns to their source, to identify illegal gun markets, and to crack down on gun traffickers. Last year, ATF initiated over 300 investigations in these cities, which involved over 3,300 illegally trafficked firearms. Your bill will increase the number of cities participating in YCGII over the next 4 years to a total of 75.
- **Increasing penalties on gun kingpins.** To send a strong message to gun runners that their illegal gun trafficking will not be tolerated, your bill will double the maximum penalty for illegally selling firearms without a license (from 5 to 10 years of imprisonment), and instruct the U.S. Sentencing Commission to enhance the current penalty for offenses where over 50 firearms have been illegally trafficked.
- **Cracking down on gun dealers involved in illegal gun trafficking.** While most gun dealers are not associated with unlawful activities, some are involved in the illegal gun trade. Your legislation will allow for more inspections of federal firearms licensees (from 1 to 3 per year), tougher penalties for serious violations that interfere with trafficking investigations, and suspension of a gun dealer's license for willful violations of the Gun Control Act.

STRENGTHENING THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN. In 1994, you fought for and signed into law legislation to ban the manufacture and importation of the 19 deadliest assault weapons, their copies, and large capacity ammunition clips. Last year, you also took action to ban the importation of over 50 models of modified assault weapons. Your bill strengthens the assault weapons law by:

- **Banning the importation of all large capacity ammunition magazines.**
Although the 1994 assault weapons law banned the future domestic manufacture and importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition, those manufactured before the law's enactment were grandfathered. Because of the difficulty in determining when large capacity ammunition magazines manufactured by foreign companies were made, it has become relatively easy for foreign gun manufacturers to circumvent the ban. As a result, your bill will close this loophole by banning the importation of all large capacity magazines -- regardless of when they were manufactured.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda
Neera Tanden
Caroline Frederickson
Broderick Johnson
Lowell Weiss

Event Participants:

The First Lady
Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
Senator John Chafee (R-RI)
Representative John Conyers (D-MI)
Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY)

On-Stage

Secretary Robert Rubin
Attorney General Janet Reno
Secretary Richard Riley
Members of Congress (approximately 40)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will be announced into Presidential Hall, accompanied by the First Lady, Secretary Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, and Secretary Richard Riley.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce Senator Dianne Feinstein.
- Senator Dianne Feinstein will make remarks and introduce Senator John Chafee.
- Senator John Chafee will make remarks and introduce Representative John Conyers.
- Representative John Conyers will make remarks and introduce Representative Carolyn

McCarthy.

- Representative Carolyn McCarthy will make remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

9:00 AM	Photo Opportunity with 1999 Spring Semester White House Interns	Tab A
9:20 AM	Meeting	No Paper
10:30 AM	Congressional Meeting	Distributed Separately
12:30 PM (T)	Statement	Tab B To Be Forwarded
1:05 PM	Photo Opportunity	No Paper

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER: 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with isolated thunderstorms by mid-afternoon. Winds east to northeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low 40 to 45. High 63 to 68.

April 27, 1999 (7:43pm)

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, April 28, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am-
9:15 am

**PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH 1999 SPRING SEMESTER
WHITE HOUSE INTERNS
SOUTH PORTICO
Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**

- Alison Kolwaite, Director, White House Intern Program, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes brief remarks.
- The **President** poses for a photograph with White House Interns.
- The **President** departs.

9:20 am-
9:25 am

**MEETING
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich**

9:30 am-
9:45 am

**MEETING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: John Podesta**

9:45 am-
10:30 am

**BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein**

10:30 am-
12:30 pm

**CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
YELLOW OVAL ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein
CLOSED PRESS**

April 27, 1999 (7:43pm)

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

12:30	pm-	(T)	STATEMENT
1:00	pm		ROSE GARDEN
			Remarks: Tom Malinowski
			Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart
			Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
			OPEN PRESS
1:05	pm-		PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
1:10	pm		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
			WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
1:15	pm-		MEETING
1:25	pm		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
1:30	pm-		PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30	pm		OVAL OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

April 27, 1999 (7:43pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 APR 27 PM 3:29

APRIL 28, 1999
PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SPRING 1999 SESSION EOP INTERNS

DATE: April 28, 1999
LOCATION: South Portico
FROM: Alison M. Kolwaite
Director of the White House Internship Program

I. PURPOSE

The President will be greeting the Spring 1999 Session interns. This event is designed for the President to express his thanks for their hard work over the course of their internships.

II. BACKGROUND

The current White House Internship Program was launched on June 1, 1993. The program consists of semester programs in the fall and spring and one session during the summer. The current session ends on Friday May 7, 1999. Over 200 participants have served the EOP over the course of the spring 1999 session. Approximately 60% of the current interns are participating on a part-time basis. Thirty-two states, as well as the District of Columbia, have students participating in the program this session. 23% of the participants are persons of color or persons with disabilities. In addition, 55% of the participants are women. The states most represented by this group of interns are California, New Jersey, and New York. Those interns most likely to run into a classmate from college attend George Washington University, Georgetown University, the University of Maryland, and American University.

III. PARTICIPANTS

190 White House Interns, as well as approximately 25 interns from OMB, OA, CEQ, CEA, USTR, OSTP, and ONDCP.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only. Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Alison Kolwaite, Director of the White House Internship Program, will greet interns and introduce John Dankowski, Special Assistant to the President and Director of White House Operations.
- John Dankowski will greet interns and introduce the President.
- President will address interns.
- Photo will be taken.
- President will depart.

VI. REMARKS None required.

B

THE STATEMENT
FOLLOWING THE CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
WILL BE FORWARDED

Thursday, April 29, 1999

9:00 AM	Meeting	No Paper
10:05 AM	Photo Opportunity with Crown Prince Sheikh Kahlid	Tab A
10:15 AM	Meeting	No Paper
10:50 AM	Economic Meeting	Tab B
	- Background	Distributed Separately
12:00 PM	HOLD	No Paper
2:20 PM	Bill Signing for H.R. 800, Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Attendees List	Tab E
3:30 PM (T)	HOLD for Possible Briefing and Taped Interview	Distributed Separately
6:30 PM	HOLD ONE HOUR	No Paper

99 APR 28 PM7:49

Thursday, April 29, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1999

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.

*Mostly cloudy with a chance for a light rain
shower. Winds east at 8 to 12 knots. Low 43 to 48.
High 56 to 61.*

April 28, 1999 (7:42pm)

Thursday, April 29, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, April 29, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:30	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
9:45	am-	MEETING
10:00	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: John Podesta
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:05	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:05	am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CROWN PRINCE SHEIKH KAHLID
10:10	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:15	am-	MEETING
10:45	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:50	am-	ECONOMIC MEETING
11:50	am	CABINET ROOM
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
11:55	am-	MEETING
12:00	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:00	pm-	HOLD
2:00	pm	RESIDENCE
		Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
2:00	pm-	BRIEFING
2:20	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Larry Stein

April 28, 1999 (7:42pm)

Thursday, April 29, 1999

2:20 pm-
2:30 pm

MEET AND GREET
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

2:30 pm-
3:20 pm

EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1999
SIGNING EVENT
ROSE GARDEN
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Ron Wyden, Senator William Frist, Representative Tim Roemer, Representative Michael Castle and Dr. Iris Metts, is announced into the Rose Garden.
- Secretary Richard Riley makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Ron Wyden.
- Senator Ron Wyden makes brief remarks and introduces Senator William Frist.
- Senator William Frist makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Tim Roemer.
- Representative Tim Roemer makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Michael Castle.
- Representative Michael Castle makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Iris Metts.
- Dr. Iris Metts, Delaware Secretary of Education, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** proceeds to the signing table and signs the bill.
- **The President** departs.

3:30 pm- (T)
4:30 pm

HOLD FOR POSSIBLE BRIEFING AND TAPED INTERVIEW
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart

April 28, 1999 (7:42pm)

Thursday, April 29, 1999

4:30 pm- PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30 pm OVAL OFFICE

6:30 pm- HOLD 1 HOUR
7:30 pm

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

99 APR 28 PM8:37

April 28, 1999

PHOTO-OP WITHTHE CROWN PRINCE, SHEIKH KHALID BIN SAQR AL QASIMI OF THE UAE

DATE: Thursday, April 29, 1999

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 10:05 - 10:10 a.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

Reaffirm close U.S.-UAE ties.

II. BACKGROUND

The UAE is one of the world's most important energy producers. Sheikh Khalid is responsible for day-to-day operations of the government of Ras Al Khaimah, one of the seven emirates that form the UAE.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President, Sheikh Khalid, Samuel Berger.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE

Briefing, then Photo-Op.

Attachments

Talking Points

Biographic Profile

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PHOTO-OP WITH
THE CROWN PRINCE, SHEIKH KHALID BIN SAQR AL QASIMI OF UAE

- We deeply appreciate the UAE's strong role in Kosovo. Your assistance in addressing the humanitarian crisis has made a real difference to the refugees.
- Your willingness to participate in a multinational force in Kosovo, when appropriate, will contribute greatly to the success of the mission.
- I am also grateful for our successful cooperation on Iraq in the fall, and for your generous pledge at the donor's conference. The ultimate success of the Peace Process will rest in large part on your willingness to support it.

H.H. SHEIKH KHALID BIN SAQR AL QASIMI

H.H. Sheikh Khalid Bin Saqr Al Qasimi is the elder son of H.H. Sheikh Saqr Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi and is the Crown Prince of Ras Al Khaimah, one of the seven Emirates which form the United Arab Emirates.

All Government Departments report directly to H.H. Sheikh Khalid and therefore, he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Government. He has also been Ras Al Khaimah's principal contact with U.S. Ambassadors. In addition to these duties, he is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Ras Al Khaimah, The Ras Al Khaimah National Oil Company, the Ras Al Khaimah Gas Commission, and The Ras Al Khaimah Cement Company.

Born on 8 October 1943, H.H. Sheikh Khalid completed his elementary schooling in Ras Al Khaimah, his secondary education in Cairo and his higher education in the United Kingdom at Loughborough College. In 1962, Sheikh Khalid returned to Ras Al Khaimah where he was appointed Crown Prince and Deputy Ruler by H.H. Sheikh Saqr Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi. At that time, Ras Al Khaimah was an independent sovereign Arab Emirate with treaty agreements with Great Britain.

In 1967, he was awarded a fellowship by the Eisenhower Foundation and successfully completed a year-long study course in Political Science and Public Administration which required his residence in several locations in the United States, including Washington, D.C. This experience gave H.H. Sheikh Khalid a solid understanding and respect for the United States and its political system and culture.

In 1968, he returned to Ras Al Khaimah to assist the Ruler in the administration of the Emirate. He was appointed to the committee entrusted with intensive, high level negotiations between Great Britain and the nine Arab Emirates of the lower Gulf. These discussions ultimately led to the formation of the United Arab Emirates. The original structure as proposed by Britain was to include Bahrain and Qatar but they ultimately decided not to become part of the U.A.E. Sheikh Khalid's involvement in these efforts provided him, at a very young age, with a special knowledge of the history, culture and governance of his country.

During this period H.H. Sheikh Khalid was also actively involved in defending the rights of Ras Al Khaimah's Tanb Islands. These islands, which were of interest to Iran, are of important strategic value because of their location at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz. All oil tankers departing from the Persian Gulf pass by the islands, and in fact, historically, a lighthouse on Greater Tanb guided the way to the Strait. The potential conflict with Iran led H.H. Sheikh Khalid to visit the United States and seek American support. In 1970, he met in Washington, D.C. with Undersecretary of State Joseph Cisco, Department of Defense officials and with several members of Congress regarding the status of the islands. Shortly thereafter, Iran acted unilaterally and forcibly seized the Tanb Islands. H.H. Sheikh Khalid has continued to spearhead a campaign to recover the Islands through peaceful and diplomatic means.

H.H. Sheikh Khalid again visited the U.S. during the Reagan administration and met with the then Chief of Staff James Baker and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on issues of mutual interest.

H.H. Sheikh Khalid has been at the forefront of oil exploration and the development of the Emirate's economy and industry, and has been fully responsible for overseeing all petroleum exploration and development. Due to his foresight, Ras Al Khaimah constructed the gas separation facilities, which are presently used to process an oil well stream from Oman, its direct neighboring country, to Ras Al Khaimah. H.H. Sheikh Khalid arranged a unique sharing agreement with H.M. Sultan Qaboos of Oman.

With the major development boom that occurred in the U.A.E. in the 1970's, Sheikh Khalid initiated the development of the Emirate's quarrying and cement industries. Today, Ras Al Khaimah is the major limestone producing area in the Gulf. The cement industry has also developed under his guidance and Ras Al Khaimah is the premier cement producer in the U.A.E.

H.H. Sheikh Khalid also plays a very active role in the education and social life of the Emirates. He has four sons: Sheikh Walid, Sheikh Muntasir, Sheikh Mayed and Sheikh Hamed.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1999

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC ADVISORS

DATE: April 29, 1999
TIME: 10:50-11:50am
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To meet with your economic to discuss options for moving ahead on Social Security reform.

II. BACKGROUND

We want to use this meeting to walk through possible substantive and strategic options for moving forward on your Social Security plan, as well as discuss the details of the Archer-Shaw plan. Attached is a draft of the paper that we will use as the basis for our discussion with you tomorrow.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

John Podesta
Jack Lew
Secretary Rubin
Deputy Secretary Summers
Sylvia Mathews
Maria Echaveste
Steve Ricchetti
Ken Apfel
Gene Sperling
Jaret Yellen
Ron Klain
Larry Stein
Doug Sosnik
Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan
Karen Tramontano
Bill Dauster
Jeff Liebman

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will meet with your economic policy advisors in the Cabinet Room.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Closed.

VI. REMARKS

NA.

VII. ATTACHMENT

Social Security Options packet

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1999

**BILL SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 800, THE EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY
PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1999**

DATE: Thursday, April 29, 1999
LOCATION: Rose Garden
BRIEFING TIME: 2:00pm - 2:20pm
EVENT TIME: 2:20pm - 3:20pm
FROM: Larry Stein, Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law H.R. 800, a bill authorizing the Secretary of Education to allow all states to participate in the Education Flexibility Partnership (Ed-Flex Partnership) program

II. BACKGROUND

Today you will sign H.R. 800, the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999. The Conference Report to H.R. 800, sponsored by Rep. Mike Castle (R-DE) passed overwhelmingly in the House (368-57) and passed the Senate (98-1). You will hail this legislation as an example of the kind of bipartisan effort that will be necessary to move forward on even more important items on the nation's education agenda.

The Conferees agreed to drop the controversial Lott Amendment, which would have allowed States to divert FY99 federal class size reduction dollars to fund IDEA. Secretary Riley had advised you to veto the bill if it included the Lott Amendment. Instead, the Conferees agreed to a provision sought by Sen. Murray (D-WA) that will make the class size program more attractive to small states and small school districts.

Ed-Flex Bill Will Support Local Education Reform Efforts. You will sign into law this legislation to expand the Ed-Flex demonstration program and enable all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories to form Ed-Flex partnerships. As states and communities implement reforms to enable all children to meet challenging academic standards, they should have the ability to use federal resources in the ways that best complement local efforts and innovation. Under Ed-Flex, states can waive many of the requirements of federal education programs to advance school improvement efforts. In exchange, participating states must have a comprehensive school improvement plan, agree to waive comparable state requirements, and hold districts and schools affected by the waivers accountable for results. You first called for this expansion of the Ed-Flex pilot program in a speech last year to the National Governors' Association.

Flexibility Accompanied By Strong Accountability For Results. As Congress considered Ed-Flex legislation, you repeatedly demanded that the expanded flexibility conferred by the bill be accompanied by strong accountability provisions. In particular, you called for, and Congress eventually enacted, provisions to ensure that waivers are tracked to make sure they produce results -- and that waivers are revoked when they fail to do so. The new legislation authorizes the Secretary of Education to deny Ed-Flex status to states that have failed to develop challenging education standards and assessments for measuring student and district progress. It also requires states to measure the impact of their waivers on student performance, and requires the Secretary to terminate a state's Ed-Flex status if he determines that education performance in the state has not been adequate.

Calling on Congress to Move Forward On The Nation's Education Agenda. You will cite the Ed-Flex legislation as a good example of how bipartisanship can produce legislation to improve America's public schools. You will urge Congress to move forward in a similar bipartisan manner on even more important aspects of the Nation's education agenda -- most notably, finishing the job of hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers to reduce class size, building and modernizing 6,000 public schools across the country, and reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in a way that holds states and school districts accountable for results.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants

The President

John Podesta

Doug Sosnik

Larry Stein

Bruce Reed

Broderick Johnson

Paul Glastri

Event Participants

The President

Secretary Richard Riley

Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR)

Senator Bill Frist (R-TN)

Representative Tim Roemer (D-IN)

Representative Michael Castle (R-DE)

Dr. Iris Metts, Delaware Secretary of Education

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will greet the Members of Congress and Dr. Iris Metts, Delaware Secretary of Education, in the Oval Office.
- You will be announced into the Rose Garden, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley, Senator Ron Wyden, Senator Bill Frist, Rep. Tim Roemer, Rep. Michael Castle, and Dr. Iris Metts.
- Secretary Richard Riley will make remarks and introduce Senator Ron Wyden.
- Senator Ron Wyden will make remarks and introduce Senator Bill Frist.
- Senator Bill Frist will make remarks and introduce Rep. Tim Roemer.
- Rep. Tim Roemer will make remarks and introduce Rep. Michael Castle.
- Rep. Michael Castle will make remarks and introduce Dr. Iris Metts.
- Dr. Iris Metts will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks and invite Members of Congress to join you on stage for the bill signing.
- You will take your seat at the signing table, sign the bill, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- I. Members of Congress attending.

D

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE BILL SIGNING
WILL BE FORWARDED**

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