

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Thursday, January 14, 1999 [partial] (3 pages)	01/14/1999	b(7)(E)
002. memo	re: Photo Opportunity [partial] (1 page)	01/25/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Trip Books
OA/Box Number: 14589

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1999-February 1999 [binder] [2]

2019-0990-S

rs3512

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Thursday, January 14, 1999

10:50 AM	Crime Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
12:40 PM	State of the Union Preparation	No Paper
1:40 PM	Lunch with the Vice President	No Paper
5:00 PM	Social Security Meeting	Tab C
[travel]		

Thursday, January 14, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:

AL RUTHERFORD

STAFF OFFICE: 34-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9517

WHCA PAGER: 5041

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy and colder. Winds west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 21 to 26. High 26 to 31.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Cloudy with a mix of sleet and snow. Winds north to northeast at 15 to 20 knots. Low 21 to 26. High 27 to 32.

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Thursday, January 14, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, January 14, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:50	am-	MEETING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:25	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
10:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Alexandria Police Station [drive time: 20 minutes]
10:50	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Alexandria Police Station
		Greeters: Attorney General Janet Reno
		Senator Joseph Biden
		Senator Charles Robb
		Kerry Donley, Alexandria Mayor
		Charles E. Samarra, Alexandria Police Chief
		David Baker, Alexandria Deputy Police Chief

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Thursday, January 14, 1999

10:50 am-
11:00 am

**MEET AND GREET WITH NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
ORGANIZATIONS**
TRAINING CLASSROOM
Alexandria Police Station
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Approximately 20 guests in attendance.

11:05 am-
12:00 pm

CRIME EVENT
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM
Alexandria Police Station
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: Approximately 150 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Attorney General Janet Reno, Senator Charles Robb, Senator Joseph Biden, Chief Charles E. Samarra, and Corporal Irma Rivera.
- Alexandria Police Chief Charles E. Samarra makes brief remarks and introduces Attorney General Janet Reno.
- Attorney General Janet Reno makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Joseph Biden.
- Senator Joseph Biden makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Charles Robb.
- Senator Charles Robb makes brief remarks and introduces Corporal Irma Rivera.
- Corporal Irma Rivera, Alexandria Police Department, makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

12:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Alexandria Police Station via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Thursday, January 14, 1999

12:40	pm-	STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION
1:40	pm	MAP ROOM/FAMILY THEATRE
		Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Michael Waldman
1:40	pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
2:40	pm	OVAL OFFICE
2:40	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
5:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
5:00	pm-	SOCIAL SECURITY MEETING
6:00	pm	CABINET ROOM
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
6:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 15 minutes]
6:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport [flight time: 55 minutes]
7:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport
7:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone [flight time: 15 minutes]
8:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall Street Landing Zone
8:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route New York Stock Exchange [drive time: 5 minutes]

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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Thursday, January 14, 1999

8:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives New York Stock Exchange

Note: The following events are black tie.

Greeters: The Reverend Jesse Jackson
Richard Grasso, Chairman, New York Stock Stock Exchange



8:30 pm-
9:10 pm

MIX AND MINGLE
EXECUTIVE BOARDROOM - 6TH FLOOR
New York Stock Exchange
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 80 guests in attendance.
Note: The President will be presented with the Bull and Bear Award
and will sign the NYSE Guest Book upon departure.



9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Administrative Platform

Greeters: Sandy Weill, Co-Chairman, Citigroup
Maya Angelou

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Thursday, January 14, 1999

9:20 pm-
10:10 pm

WALL STREET PROJECT GALA RECEPTION
ADMINISTRATIVE PLATFORM
New York Stock Exchange
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
LARGE EXPANDED POOL PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by The Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sandy Weill, Richard Grasso and Maya Angelou.
- Richard Grasso, Chairman, New York Stock Exchange, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Sandy Weill.
- Sandy Weill makes brief remarks and introduces The Reverend Jesse Jackson.
- The Reverend Jesse Jackson makes brief remarks and introduces Maya Angelou.
- Maya Angelou makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, proceeds downstairs to work a ropeline, and departs.

(b)(7)(e)

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs New York Stock Exchange via motorcade en route Waldorf Astoria Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

Thursday, January 14, 1999

10:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Waldorf Astoria Hotel



DOWN FOR THE EVENING

BC RON

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 13, 1999 (7:22pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1999

**21st CENTURY POLICING
INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT**

DATE: January 14, 1999
LOCATION: Alexandria Police Department
BRIEFING TIME: 10:00am - 10:25am
EVENT TIME: 11:05am - 11:50am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To announce the inclusion in the FY 2000 budget of nearly \$1.3 billion for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative. The new 21st Century Policing Initiative builds on your successful COPS program by continuing to help communities hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; providing law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting technologies; and targeting funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime -- including community leaders, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, school officials, and faith-based organizations.

You will also release new crime statistics from the Justice Department showing that crime rates will continue to drop significantly in 1998.

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, your COPS Initiative has helped to fund over 92,000 community policing officers through awards of over \$5.3 billion to police and sheriff's departments across the nation. Over 11,300 state and local law enforcement agencies receive COPS funds -- more than half of the nation's policing agencies, serving nearly 90 percent of the American public. In addition, COPS has helped train over 21,000 law enforcement officers and community members, and funded programs to combat youth firearms violence, gangs, and domestic and school violence. Without new funds, however, the COPS program would be phased out this year, shortly after meeting its goal of helping communities put 100,000 more police on the street.

Your FY 2000 budget proposes nearly \$1.3 billion -- and \$6.375 billion over five years -- for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative to build on the successful COPS program. Specifically, the Initiative proposes:

- **\$600 million for more police on the street.** These funds would be used primarily to hire and redeploy between 30,000 and 50,000 more law enforcement officers over five years, with an effort to target new police officers to crime "hot spots." A portion of the funds would also be dedicated to help economically-distressed communities absorb the long-term costs of their new police hires, as well as for special programs to train, educate, and recruit police officers.

- **\$350 million for crime-fighting technologies.** These funds would be used to help state and local enforcement agencies tap into new technologies that will allow them to communicate more effectively, solve more crimes, and conduct comprehensive crime analysis. Examples include:

Improved police communications. The World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings dramatically illustrated the need for law enforcement officials from different agencies and jurisdictions to communicate effectively in joint operations. In Alexandria, the police department is piloting a number of different technologies (computers, wireless communications, videocams, software, and databases) that will enable police and other public safety officials to communicate and send data and images seamlessly across many jurisdictions. Your initiative allow other communities to do the same, as well as to improve their communications in other ways.

New crime-solving technologies. We can solve many more crimes by improving the nation's overburdened and underfunded crime labs. Your initiative proposes making high-end technologies -- such as DNA analysis, photo enhancement and voice recognition -- available to even the smallest police departments.

Bolstering Crime Analysis. As more police departments move toward community policing, many have found that their greatest tool is real-time crime and arrest data, which allows them to achieve a detailed understanding of their crime problem and determine how to best combat it. A notable example is New York's COMPSTAT project, which utilizes computerized statistics and mapping to analyze crime trends and allocate police resources. Your new initiative will help local police departments tap into crime mapping and other technologies that will improve the police's ability to quickly analyze, predict and respond to local crime problems.

- **\$200 million for Community Prosecutors and "Neighborhood DAs."** As police and community residents have joined forces to fight crime on a proactive basis, communities are also turning to local prosecutors to play a more active role in the crime-fighting effort. In Multnomah County, OR, "Neighborhood DAs" work closely with local police, spend time in neighborhoods, and help solve local crime problems. Your initiative will help communities throughout the country do the same by hiring more community-based prosecutors and developing community-based prosecution programs.

- **\$125 million for community-wide crime prevention.** Finally, your 21st Century Policing proposes specifically targeting funds to engage the entire community in

preventing and fighting crime. These funds could be used to: work with probation and parole officers in supervising released offenders; work with local school officials in adopting community-wide plans to prevent school violence; involve faith-based organizations in juvenile crime prevention; and establish citizens' police academies that teach neighborhood residents problem-solving skills.

New Mid-year data for 1998. You will also announce that the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) will release today mid-year data showing that crime rates will continue to decline in 1998. According to BJS, the total number of violent crimes -- including crimes not reported to police -- is expected to fall below 3 million in 1998 for the first time since the start of its National Crime Victimization Survey in 1973. Property crimes will also continue to decline to record lows. By the end of 1998, both violent and property crime rates will have fallen by well over 20 percent since 1993.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants

Bruce Reed
Doug Sosnik
Joe Lockhart
Jose Cerda
Jeff Shesol

Event Participants

The Attorney General
Senator Biden
Senator Robb
Chief Charles Samarra, Alexandria Police Department
Corporal Irma Rivera, Arlington Country Police Department

In Audience:

Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder
Associate Attorney General Ray Fisher
COPS Director Joe Brann
National law enforcement organizations:
- Gil Gallegos, President National Fraternal Order of Police; Sam Cabral, President of the International Union of Police Associations; and Chief Ronald Neubauer, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
Local departments:
- Chief Edward Flynn, Arlington, VA; Commissioner Thomas Frasier, Baltimore, MD; and Chief Charles Ramsey, Washington, D.C.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by event participants
- Chief Charles Samarra, Alexandria Police Department, will make opening remarks and introduce Attorney General Reno.
- Attorney General Reno will make brief remarks and introduce Senator Joseph Biden.
- Senator Joseph Biden will make brief remarks and introduce Senator Charles Robb.
- Senator Charles Robb will make brief remarks and introduce Corporal Irma Rivera.
- Corporal Irma Rivera, Arlington County Police, will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

B

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE NEXT GENERATION COPS INITIATIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
January 14, 1999

Acknowledgments: AG Reno; Dep. AG Eric Holder; Assoc. AG Ray Fisher; Alexandria Chief of Police Charles Samarra [sa-MERR-a]; Joe Brann, director of COPS program; Corporal Irma Rivera, Arlington Police Dept.; official TBD; and the representatives of law enforcement organizations who are here today.

For years, police, families, and the victims of violence waged the fight on their own for safe streets and safe homes. Washington sat on the sidelines. Six years ago, we moved to the frontlines -- joining the law enforcement officials we have here today in the fight against crime.

Today I want to talk about the progress we've made in our country's fight against crime and the steps we must take to build on that progress. When I became President, I committed my administration to recovering our nation's streets from crime and violence, to providing security for America's families. It required a new, comprehensive strategy of law enforcement, based simply on what works: on community policing, strong anti-gang efforts, and targeted deterrence; on tougher penalties and smarter prevention.

Our strategy -- from the Crime Bill to the Brady Bill to the assault weapons ban -- is showing remarkable results, as the Attorney General has noted. Since 1993, all across America, crime rates overall have dropped to a 25-year low. Property crime is down; and, as you can see [*point to chart*], the number of violent crimes has declined 20 percent in the last six years and continues to plummet. The murder rate, too, is down dramatically, to its lowest level in 30 years, mostly due to the dropping number of youths wielding guns. We can take pride and comfort in this steady progress. Neighborhoods are safer; families are more secure; Americans have a new feeling of freedom.

There are many reasons for the drop in crime in our country: Stricter penalties. . . Stronger efforts to get guns out of the hands of criminals. . . The burning out of the crack epidemic, as the terrible human toll of that destructive drug scares more and more young people away. And, perhaps most important to the peace of mind of our people, the substantial, visible increase in the presence of police on our streets. Across America, you are stepping out of squad cars, joining our communities, protecting our people. To those of you who are out there, putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude. And I'm pleased to report that ahead of schedule and under budget, we've helped fund more than 92,000 of 100,000 community police -- making us all partners in the fight against crime. I used to say that the number of police had not gone up as the number of crimes had gone up; but now, with more police on the streets and fewer violent crimes, we are turning that around.

America is pressing its advantage in the fight against crime. But no matter how low crime rates go, we can never stop and say they are low enough. There are still too many neighborhoods in America where crime has not fallen as far or as fast as it should. There are still too many officers in the line of fire, where 155 of your colleagues lost their lives in the past year. There is still more work to do, even though the funding for our community policing effort is set to expire after the year 2000.

We know what works in the fight against crime, and it is working in communities across America. But now, we have a chance to focus our efforts on any stubborn pockets of resistance where the criminal culture holds sway. Today, I am announcing that my balanced budget will include nearly \$1.3 billion -- an increase of more than \$6 billion over 5 years -- to renew and redouble our community police program. That will help hire and re-deploy an additional [50,000] community police officers over that same period. We should refocus our resources -- and the energies of our men and women in blue -- on the high-crime, high-need neighborhoods where we know they can make a difference.

But community policing is not just about putting more officers on the street. It is also about giving our police the 21st Century tools they need to do the job -- crime-fighting, crime-solving, crime-preventing tools. Today, drug dealers communicate by cell phones and pagers. . . Scam artists work the Internet. . . Gangs carry cutting-edge weaponry.

Criminals have the best technology. Police should, too. That is why, today, I am proposing that we devote \$350 million, paid for in my balanced budget, to put crime-fighting technology into the hands of our police officers. For too long, we have seen some criminals go free because the methods used to gather evidence were not up to date. But when police can report from their squad cars, rather than return to the station to fill out paperwork, they can spend more time on the beat. When officers can track crime as it happens, using innovative crime mapping technology, they can respond more quickly and effectively. Chief Samarra [sa-MERR-a] has told us what a difference these new tools make.

Police carry a heavy burden; but we know they cannot carry it alone. There is more we must do to engage the entire community in the fight against crime -- to help win the fight police have been waging so successfully. My balanced budget targets additional funds for community-based crime-fighting -- everything from neighborhood DAs who work closely with police and residents, to faith-based organizations that help prevent juvenile crime.

I have put these programs in our budget; now, I want to do what we did on the Crime Bill, which is to sit down with law enforcement officials and talk about the best ways to make this initiative work. Because together, we can and will make it work.

America is grateful for the hard work of our men and women in uniform. Every day, you make our streets and schools safer, our homes more secure, our people more free. Still, we know you cannot do it alone. By working together and giving you the tools to do your job, we will make this a better and a safer nation in the 21st Century.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1999

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC ADVISORS

DATE: January 14, 1999
TIME: 5:15-6:15pm
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To make final decisions about the Social Security package being announced in the State of the Union, including the Medicare and Universal Pension components.

II. BACKGROUND

We have had daily principals meetings over the past week to work out the details of a potential proposal. At this meeting, we will present the results of our work, so that you can make decisions about a package to use the surplus to address Social Security, Medicare, and pension security.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Vice President
John Podesta
Jack Lew
Secretary Rubin
Sylvia Mathews
Maria Echaveste
Steve Ricchetti
Ken Apfel
Gene Sperling
Janet Yellen
David Beier
Larry Stein
Paul Begala
Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan
Karen Tramontano
Sally Katzen
Michael Waldman
Doug Sosnik
Chris Jennings

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU will meet with your advisors in the Cabinet Room.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

NONE

VI. REMARKS

NONE

VII. ATTACHMENTS

NONE

Friday, January 15, 1999

9:10 AM	Remarks to a Global Forum on Reinventing Government	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
9:55 AM	Brief Pull-Aside Meeting with Prime Minister Jenny Shipley of New Zealand	Distributed Separately
[travel]		
7:40 PM	DNC Dinner/Concert	Tab C
	- Talking Points	Tab D To Be Forwarded

Friday, January 15, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

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HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

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EVENT COORDINATOR:

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CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:

AL RUTHERFORD

STAFF OFFICE: 34-220

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9517

WHCA PAGER: 5041

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with isolated rain showers ending by late morning. Winds east to northeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 34 to 39. High 44 to 49.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Cloudy with a mix of sleet and snow. Winds east to northeast at 12 to 18 knots. Low 26 to 31. High 38 to 43.

Friday, January 15, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, January 15, 1999
*Final Schedule***

8:30	am-	BRIEFING
8:45	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: John Podesta
8:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route State Department [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives State Department
		Greeter: Secretary Madeleine Albright
9:00	am-	BRIEFING
9:05	am	PRESIDENT'S HOLD (ROOM 10004)
		State Department
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

Note: The Vice President will join the President at this time.

9:10	am-	REMARKS TO A GLOBAL FORUM ON REINVENTING
9:50	am	GOVERNMENT
		DEAN ATCHESON AUDITORIUM
		State Department
		Remarks: Paul Glastris
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
		OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 350 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President** and the Vice President by Secretary Madeleine Albright.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and departs.

Note: The Vice President will return to the podium at this point.

January 14, 1999 (8:07pm)

Friday, January 15, 1999

9:55 am-
10:05 am **BRIEF PULL-ASIDE MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER JENNY SHIPLEY OF NEW ZEALAND**
PRESIDENT'S HOLD (ROOM 10004)
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
CLOSED PRESS

10:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs State Department via motorcade en route Andrews Air Force Base
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport
[flight time: 55 minutes]

11:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport

12:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone
[flight time: 15 minutes]

12:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone

12:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route World Trade Center
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives World Trade Center

12:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to 106th Floor

Greeters: The Reverend Jesse Jackson
Sandy Weill, Co-Chairman, Citigroup
Person TBD, Windows on the World Restaurant

1:00 pm-
1:30 pm **MEET AND GREET**
LOCATION TBD
World Trade Center
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

January 14, 1999 (8:07pm)

Friday, January 15, 1999

1:40 pm-
2:40 pm

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE WALL STREET PROJECT
CONFERENCE**

WINDOWS ON THE WORLD RESTAURANT

World Trade Center

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

LARGE EXPANDED POOL

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by The Reverend Jesse Jackson, Gene Sperling and Sandy Weill.
- The Reverend Jesse Jackson makes brief remarks and introduces Sandy Weill.
- Sandy Weill makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

2:45 pm-
2:50 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS

GARAGE LEVEL

World Trade Center

2:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs World Trade Center via motorcade en route Wall Street Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall Street Landing Zone

3:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport
[flight time: 15 minutes]

3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport

3:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

4:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

January 14, 1999 (8:07pm)

Friday, January 15, 1999

5:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 15 minutes]

5:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

5:30 pm-
7:20 pm **DOWN**

7:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart The White House via motorcade en route Corcoran Museum of Art
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Corcoran Museum of Art

Greeters: Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee
 Robert Altman
 Lynda Carter

7:40 pm-
8:10 pm **MIX AND MINGLE**
 FOYER (LEFT SIDE)
 Corcoran Museum of Art
 Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
 Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
 CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 130 guests in attendance.

-- Upon conclusion of the mix and mingle, the President and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, proceed to four separate head tables for dinner.

January 14, 1999 (8:07pm)

Friday, January 15, 1999

8:15 pm-
9:40 pm

DNC DINNER/CONCERT
FOYER (RIGHT SIDE)
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Corcoran Museum of Art
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

- Lynda Carter makes welcoming remarks and introduces Sheryl Crow.
- Sheryl Crow performs.
- **The President** and the First Lady, accompanied by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Steve Grossman and Robert Altman, are announced from their seats and proceed to the stage.
- Steven Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces Robert Altman.
- Robert Altman makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

9:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Corcoran Museum of Art via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 14, 1999 (8:07pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'99 JAN 14 PM8:17

January 14, 1999

REMARKS BEFORE VICE PRESIDENT'S
GLOBAL FORUM ON REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 15, 1999

LOCATION: Department of State

TIME: 9:10 - 9:50 a.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 

I. PURPOSE

To deliver remarks on the experience of Clinton Administration government reinvention initiatives and to encourage the reinvention efforts of other governments.

II. BACKGROUND

The Vice President is hosting the first-ever global conference on reinventing government. The conference is being cosponsored by Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Brookings Institution, the OECD, OMB and USIA.

Your remarks will state that the Administration's reinvention efforts play a major role in your overall economic strategy. You will also emphasize that the reinvention efforts of other nations will benefit the international community, given the increasingly interdependent nature of the global economy.

On Thursday, the Vice President chaired the first-day plenary session which examined the factors that have forced countries worldwide to confront the challenge of government efficiency and reform. In the afternoon session, participants met in workshops to discuss a variety of subjects to include service to the citizen, government regulation and transparency and measuring government performance. The second-day opening plenary will address strategies for improving service to the citizen and then lead into six workshops, each featuring a separate government innovation pioneered by federal, state and local governments from the United States as well as from different governments around the world.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Some 350 high-level representatives from nearly 40 countries, including New Zealand Prime Minister Jenny Shipley.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE

- Brief meeting with the Vice President in hold room.
- Vice President escorts President on-stage.
- Vice Presidential remarks.
- Presidential remarks.
- President departs.

B

Final 01/14/99
Paul Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT INTERNATIONAL
REINVENTING GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE
THE STATE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Friday, January 15, 1999**

Acknowledgments: VP Gore; Sec. Albright; Harvard Kennedy School Dean Joseph Nye; VP Columbia Gustavo Bell Lemus; Sec. Gen OEOECD Don Johnson; Inter-Amer. Bank Pres. Enrique Iglesias; World Bank Pres James Wolfensohn; OMB Dir. Lew; USAID Adm. Joe Duffy

One of the first things I learned when I became governor of Arkansas 20 years ago was that my small state was not an island. It was part of a borderless national economy. The government I led had to compete with 49 other states to attract and keep businesses. We were under relentless competitive pressure to keep our fiscal house in order while still providing good roads, modern schools, secure prisons, and all the other amenities that businesses and citizens need.

By the time I became President 14 years later, the federal government was feeling the same kind of competitive pressure--in this case, from a fast-paced, technologically sophisticated, information-based global economy. Suddenly, our national government was in a position not unlike that of a state government--of competing with other national governments in a borderless global market. Suddenly the old bureaucratic ways of the federal government, developed during the heyday of industrialism, were becoming a hindrance to our economy, and a source of immense frustration to our people.

It was clear that the federal government needed to be reinvented. But it was also clear that this reinvention would be hard, unglamorous work that would seldom garner headlines. Fortunately, Vice President Al Gore understood the stakes. He saw that reinventing government would make possible nearly everything else he and I were committed to doing. He took on the assignment with a level of energy, intelligence, and determination that is unprecedented in the history of government reform.

In reinventing government, we did not try to reinvent the wheel. We borrowed good ideas wherever we could find them. From state and local governments. From corporations. From federal employees. From other nations, many of which are represented here today.

We took these good ideas and went to work. And while that work is not finished--indeed, in a constantly changing world, government reform can never stop--I can say today that we have created a new kind of federal government that is right for our age. A government that is not only smaller, but also stronger, smarter, quicker, more flexible. A government that lives to serve, but lives within its means. A government that neither seeks to dam the currents of change nor leaves citizens to sink or swim on their own.

A government that does not try to do for people what they can best do themselves but that equips people with the tools they need to make the most of their lives.

We now have the smallest federal workforce since John Glenn first orbited the earth, and we have saved the taxpayer upwards of \$138 billion. Our space agency, NASA, now conducts six launches per year rather than two per year as it used to, with a smaller staff and a smaller budget. Such cost savings helped us bring the federal deficit down, which led to lower long term interest rates, which led to more investment and the renewal of our economy. We are now enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history, an expansion directly tied to reinventing government.

But reinventing government is about more than dollars and the economy--important as they are. It is about democracy. Government is the arena in which a democracy considers and acts upon the great challenges it faces. By renovating that arena, we are slowly luring the public back into it. The American public's faith in government is still too low, but it is substantially higher than it was six years ago.

Americans will value government, but only when government gives them good value and reflects their good values. Today, we no longer ask Americans to accept the kind of endless deficit financing by the federal government that they could not get away with in their own family budget.

We no longer ask working Americans to tolerate a welfare system that pays other Americans not to work. Instead, we have transformed our welfare system into one that gives those who receive it the help they need to get off welfare and join the world of work.

These and other reinvention efforts underway in the U.S. increasingly affect, and are affected by, reform efforts in other nations. A decade ago other nations were seriously worried that America's inability to tame its deficits was destabilizing world markets and limiting growth. They were right to worry.

Today, the ability of other nations to streamline and strengthen their governments affects the U.S.-- and every other nation represented here today. It matters to all of us that the government in Russia is trying to put in place a fair and effective system of collecting taxes.

It matters to all of us that the financial regulatory agencies of Asian nations are working to bring greater openness to their banking and securities industries. It matters to all of us that many nations are working to professionalize their security forces and fight the corruption brought on by narcotics traffickers. It matters to all of us that European nations are trying to adapt social welfare systems created after WW II to the demands of the 21st Century. It matters to us because if 1998 has taught us anything, it is that in the new global economy, one nation cannot hope to profit from the distress of other nations. One nation cannot win if other nations are not

also winning.

That is why our ongoing efforts to strengthen and reinvent the world financial and trading systems are so vitally important to each and every one of us. And that is why each nation has a stake in the reinvention efforts of every other nation.

Only if all of our nations continue to boost the effectiveness of our governments, and win the public's confidence in our governments, can we face together the great challenges, and grasp the even greater opportunities, of the 21st Century.

###

C

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER

Date: Friday, January 15, 1999
Location: The Corcoran Gallery
17th and New York Avenues, NW
Washington, DC
Time: 7:30 pm

I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

This fundraiser is an event to engage new and renewing members of the Democratic National Committee (DNC). The event is being chaired by Washington attorney Robert Altman and his wife, actress Lynda Carter. The event begins with a half hour mix and mingle followed by a seated dinner. After dinner, there will be a performance by Sheryl Crow followed by remarks by all four principals. There are approximately 130 guests attending this evening.

This is the first event hosted by the DNC in the new year, and it is also one of the last events for Steve Grossman as National Chair, Len Barrack as National Finance Chair and Carol Pensky as Treasurer.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 7:30 pm and **YOU** are greeted by the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Event Hosts Robert Altman and his wife Lynda Carter; and DNC National Chair Steve Grossman, DNC Finance Chair Len Barrack, and DNC Treasurer Carol Pensky.
- **YOU** informally mix and mingle with approximately 130 guests.
- At 8:10 pm, **YOU** are seated for dinner. All four principals are seated at separate head tables.
- Dinner is served.
- At approximately 8:30 pm, Lynda Carter will open the program and introduce Sheryl Crow to the stage.

- Sheryl Crow will perform three songs.
- **YOU** will be announced to the stage with the First Lady, and Vice President and Mrs. Gore. **YOU** proceed to a seat on stage.
- Steve Grossman will make brief remarks and introduce Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore will make brief remarks and introduce the Vice President.
- The Vice President will make remarks and introduce the First Lady.
- The First Lady will make brief remarks and introduce Robert Altman.
- Event Host Robert Altman will make brief remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- **YOU** and the First Lady depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

D

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

Saturday, January 16, 1999

10:06 AM	Live Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
11:20 PM	Meeting	No Paper
4:00 PM	State of the Union Preparation (3 hours)	No Paper

'99 JAN 15 PM 7:33

Saturday, January 16, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds west to southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 28 to 33. High 47 to 52.

January 15, 1999 (7:28pm)

Saturday, January 16, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, January 16, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:40	am-	BRIEFING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
10:06	am-	LIVE RADIO ADDRESS
11:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Remarks: Lowell Weiss Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
11:15	am-	BRIEFING
11:20	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
11:20	am-	DROP-BY MEETING
11:30	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano CLOSED PRESS
11:30	am-	DOWN TIME
4:00	pm	
4:00	pm-	STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION (3 HOURS)
7:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE/FAMILY THEATER Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Michael Waldman

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 15, 1999 (7:28pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1999

LIVE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: January 16, 1999
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will discuss the upcoming Martin Luther King Day holiday, emphasizing the importance of service. As such, you will highlight the Americorps program. You will also announce the release of the race initiative's compendium of promising practices.

II. BACKGROUND

To celebrate Rev. King's birthday, Americorps will participate in the "A Day On, not a Day Off" initiative. Tens of thousands of Americans will join in this effort to serve their communities.

Pathways to One America in the 21st Century - Promising Practices for Racial Reconciliation is a listing of 123 programs working to improve race relations in communities around the country. The programs selected for the publication range from those that assist with mentoring and tutoring for people of color to those where people are joining together across all racial lines to enhance the economic standing for everyone in communities all over America. They illustrate what people at all levels, a private citizen to a large corporation, can and are doing to find common ground and bridge racial divides.

III. PARTICIPANTS

<u>Briefing</u>	Oval Office	9:45 - 10:00 AM
The President		
Doug Sosnik		
Ann Lewis		
Lowell Weiss		

Broadcast Oval Office 10:06 AM
The President
Megan Moloney
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Staff
White House Television (WHTV)
White House photographer
Approx. 90 guests (see attached for list)

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

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

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

Briefing
Tape Radio Address
Greet Guests

VI. **REMARKS**

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting.

B

Draft 1/15/99 8:00pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON RACE AND SERVICE
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 16, 1999**

Good morning. On Monday, America will celebrate the birth of one of our greatest heroes: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This morning, I'd like to talk to you about how we can honor his legacy on that day and throughout the year by rising to the call of citizen service.

I am joined this morning by Harris Wofford, the CEO of the Corporation for National Service, a former United States Senator, and long before that, a close friend and advisor to Dr. King. Five years ago, Senator Wofford and Congressman John Lewis cosponsored a bill to encourage Americans to devote Martin Luther King Day to serving in their communities, and I signed it into law. We believed that this national holiday should be a day on, not a day off. For as Dr. King once said, "life's most persistent and urgent question is: What are you doing for others?"

On Monday, more than a hundred thousand Americans -- including students, soldiers, ministers, seniors, and members of the AmeriCorps national service program -- will fan out across their communities to paint schools, clean neighborhoods, and read to children. And there's still time for you to sign up. You can do so at [www -- dot -- americorps -- dot -- org](http://www--dot--americorps--dot--org).

In 1993, we created AmeriCorps to give young people a chance to serve in their communities -- not just for a day but all year 'round. Already, 100,000 young people have taken the AmeriCorps pledge. They have done remarkable things. Since Dr. King's last birthday, they have rehabilitated thousands of homes, immunized tens of thousands of children, tutored hundreds of thousands of students ... by performing millions of hours of service. Just as important, our diverse AmeriCorps members are learning lessons that will last a lifetime. In the words of one member, "It's unity -- people working together. You don't see color... You see people who have come together with just one purpose." For all these reasons, I will ask Congress to increase support for AmeriCorps this year.

There are many other ways citizens can honor Dr. King. For one thing, you can give the gift of life... by donating blood. America's blood supplies are now critically low, because severe winter weather has hindered blood drives in several regions. I urge every American to find out where you can donate blood, by calling 1-800-GIVE-LIFE.

We can also honor Dr. King by working in our own neighborhoods to promote racial reconciliation. Today, I am proud to release *Pathways to One America in the 21st Century*, a guide to some of our communities' best ways of building that elusive One America... one neighborhood, one school system, one workplace at a time.

For example, thanks to a creative initiative in Greater Philadelphia, students from

different parts of town have formed teams to design and then conduct projects such as food drives or after-school programs for younger kids. In the beginning, suburban students and city students tended to stick to themselves. But gradually the students discovered the things they had in common, and by the end the barriers broke down. It has been a stunning success. To learn more about this promising practice and more than 100 others, please visit the White House web site. We want every community in America to get involved in projects such as these.

Until all children of all backgrounds have the chance to live up to their God-given potential, free from want, in a world at peace, Dr. King's work -- our work -- will not be complete. To honor what would have been Dr. King's 70th birthday, I urge all Americans to rise to the highest calling in our land -- the calling of active citizenship. For if we work together as true neighbors we can realize Dr. King's most enduring dream. Thanks for listening.

###

Monday, January 18, 1999

1:10 PM Martin Luther King
Day of Service Event

Tab A

- Remarks

Tab B
To Be Forwarded

TBD Briefing and Congressional
Meeting

Tab C
To Be Forwarded

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy. Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 34 to 39. High 53 to 58.

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, January 18, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am-
12:00 pm **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME OR POSSIBLE STATE OF THE UNION
PREPARATION**
LOCATION TBD

12:00 pm-
12:15 pm **MEETING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Podesta

12:15 pm-
12:30 pm **BRIEFING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Note: Events at the Regency House will be casual attire.

12:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
Regency House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Regency House

Greeters: Mayor Anthony Williams
Representative Eleanor Holmes-Norton
David Gilmore, Receiver, DC Housing Authority
Deb Jospin, Managing Director, Americorps
John Gomperts, Chief of Staff, Americorps

1:00 pm-
1:05 pm **HOLD/BRIEFING**
MANAGING COUNCIL'S OFFICE
Regency House
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Note: The President and the Vice President will change into
Americorps sweatshirts and protective eyewear at this time.

January 17, 1999 (6:50pm)

1:10 pm-
1:30 pm

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY OF SERVICE EVENT
MEDICAL UNIT
Regency House
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

-- **The President** and the Vice President will receive sledgehammers and assist in the removal of a wall.

Note: Mayor Williams, Representative Holmes-Norton, David Gilmore, Beth McCarthy, Americorps Volunteer, Melodie Scales, Americorps Volunteer, and Donald Stokes, Regency House resident, will be working on a separate project in the same room.

1:35 pm-
2:05 pm

REMARKS TO AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS AND REGENCY HOUSE RESIDENTS
LOUNGE
Regency House
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 35 volunteers and residents in attendance.

-- Mayor Anthony Williams makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Eleanor Holmes-Norton.

-- Representative Eleanor Holmes-Norton makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.

-- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

-- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Regency House via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

January 17, 1999 (6:50pm)

2:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

HOLD AFTERNOON FOR STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION - FAMILY THEATRE
--

TBD

BRIEFING AND CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
CLOSED PRESS

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 17, 1999 (6:50pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1999

MLK "DAY ON"

Volunteer and Remarks at Regency House

DATE: January 18, 1999
LOCATION: Regency House
TIME: 12:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Anne McGuire

I. PURPOSE

To volunteer and make informal remarks at Regency House. You will also announce the largest lending discrimination settlement - \$6.5 billion - in American history.

II. BACKGROUND

Five years ago, then Senator Wofford and Congressman John Lewis of Georgia cosponsored a bill to encourage Americans to devote Martin Luther King Day to serving in their communities. You signed the bill into law. The law says that this national holiday should be a day on, not a day off. You will serve at Regency House following in this tradition.

Regency House, located at 5201 Connecticut Avenue, is a 160 unit high rise apartment for low-income seniors (administered by D.C. Housing Authority). You will serve with 15 AmeriCorps members and tear down a wall to begin renovation of senior health center. This project marks beginning of full scale rehabilitation of Regency House by AmeriCorps members. For the next several months, AmeriCorps will be completing the clinic and rehabilitating many of the housing units in Regency House.

After serving you will make informal remarks to residents and AmeriCorps volunteers. You will also announce the largest lending discrimination settlement - \$6.5 billion - in American history. HUD negotiated the settlement that will be made by Columbia National Mortgage Corporation, based in Columbia, MD. The mortgage lender, which operates in 28 states, was accused of violating the Fair Housing Act by discrimination against minorities seeking home mortgages. Under the settlement Columbia agreed to make \$6 billion in home mortgage loans to minorities and low - and moderate income families over the next five years. The lender also agreed to spend \$529 million over five years on programs to increase homeownership by the groups.

You should also note that Congress passed the Fair Housing Act in 1968, just six days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, who spent years working for passage of the measure to outlaw housing discrimination. Many of those voting for the measure at

the time said it was a tribute to Dr. King.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief Participants:

Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Ann Lewis
Stacie Spector
Shirley Sagawa
Karen Tramontano
Anne McGuire

Event Participants:

The Vice President
Two AmeriCorps members, TBD
Mayor Anthony Williams
Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton
David Gilmore, Receiver, DC Housing Authority

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU, accompanied the Vice President; Mayor Anthony Williams; Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton; two AmeriCorps members TBD; David Gilmore; and senior citizen TBD enter and prepare to rehabilitate room that will become a health clinic.

YOU accompanied by the Vice President; Mayor Anthony Williams; Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton; David Gilmore; two AmeriCorps members TBD; and senior citizen begin service.

YOU proceed to Community room for informal remarks to volunteer and residents.

Mayor Anthony Williams makes welcoming remarks and introduces Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.

The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.

YOU work ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

B

**THE REMARKS TO
AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS AND
REGENCY HOUSE RESIDENTS
WILL BE FORWARDED**

C

**THE BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
WILL BE FORWARDED**

Thursday, January 21, 1999

10:45 AM	Meeting	No Paper
11:45 AM	Education Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
12:50 PM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
5:00 PM	Interview with <i>The New York Times</i>	Tab C
	- Talking Points	Tab D
	- Q's and A's	Tab E
	- Background	Tab F
5:30 PM	Ambassador Credentials Ceremony	Tab G
	- Talking Points	Tab H
	- Bios	Tab I
6:15 PM	Military Aide Departure Photograph	Tab J
6:30 PM	HOLD ONE HOUR	No Paper
OPTION: Between 1:00 PM- 4:00 PM	Drop-By Inaugural Meeting of the Council on Year 2000 Conversions Senior Advisors Group	Tab K

'99 JAN 20 PM 7:29

Thursday, January 21, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1999

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with patchy morning fog and widely isolated rain showers by late evening. Winds south to southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 35 to 40. High 51 to 56.

January 20, 1999 (7:24pm)

Thursday, January 21, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, January 21, 1999
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 10:00 AM

10:00 am-	MEETING
10:15 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
10:15 am-	BRIEFING
10:30 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:30 am-	BRIEFING
10:45 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:45 am-	MEETING
11:00 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
11:00 am-	MEETING
11:10 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
11:15 am-	BRIEFING
11:40 am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
11:40 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Hall, Old Executive Office Building

January 20, 1999 (7:24pm)

Thursday, January 21, 1999

11:45 am-
12:35 pm
EDUCATION EVENT
PRESIDENTIAL HALL
Old Executive Office Building
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the **President** and the First Lady, accompanied by Secretary Richard Riley and Arthur Moore.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley.
- Secretary Richard Riley makes remarks and introduces Arthur Moore.
- Arthur Moore, Retired Army Staff Sergeant and teacher, makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and departs.

12:50 pm-
1:50 pm
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

OPTION BETWEEN:

1:00 pm-
4:00 pm
**DROP-BY INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON YEAR
2000 CONVERSION'S SR. ADVISOR'S GROUP**
ROOSEVELT ROOM/VICE PRESIDENT'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Koskinen
CLOSED PRESS

Note: This meeting will begin in the Roosevelt Room and move to the Vice President's Ceremonial Office at 1:45 pm.

1:50 pm-
4:30 pm
PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

4:30 pm-
5:00 pm
BRIEFING FOR INTERVIEW
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger

January 20, 1999 (7:24pm)

Thursday, January 21, 1999

5:00 pm- INTERVIEW WITH *THE NEW YORK TIMES*
5:30 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart, Samuel Berger

5:30 pm- AMBASSADOR CREDENTIALS CEREMONY
6:15 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

6:15 pm- MILITARY AIDE DEPARTURE PHOTOGRAPH
6:20 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

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

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 20, 1999 (7:24pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1999

QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN EVERY CLASSROOM EVENT

DATE: January 21, 1999
LOCATION: Old Executive Office Building
Room 450
BRIEFING TIME: 11:15am - 11:40am
EVENT TIME: 11:45am - 12:35pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE:

To amplify the education themes in your State of the Union Address, you will announce several initiatives to attract talented, well prepared teachers into our classrooms. These initiatives include: (1) a second installment on your class size reduction initiative, which will increase funding by \$200 million and enable local schools to hire an additional 8,000 teachers; (2) \$35 million in funding -- up from \$7.5 million last year -- to provide scholarships to 7,000 outstanding students who commit to teaching in high-poverty public schools; (3) an \$18 million initiative to extend the Troops-to-Teachers program to train and place more than 3,000 retired military personnel as new teachers in public schools, especially in high-need subject areas like math and science and in high-poverty schools; and (4) a new \$10 million initiative to begin recruiting and training 1,000 Native American teachers who commit to teach in schools with high concentrations of Native American students.

II. BACKGROUND:

Hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. You will ask for \$1.4 billion in your FY 2000 budget, a \$200 million increase over FY 1999 funding, for your initiative to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a national average of 18. This increase will enable local schools to recruit, hire, and train an additional 8,000 teachers, while continuing to pay for the 30,000 teachers hired with FY 1999 funds. To ensure that this initiative supports high-quality teaching, school districts may spend up to 15 percent of these funds for teacher training and other related activities. Studies show that smaller classes enable teachers to give personal attention to students, which leads to their getting a stronger foundation in the basic skills. The studies also show that minority and disadvantaged students show the greatest achievement gains as a result of reducing class size in the early grades.

Recruiting Outstanding New Teachers for High-Poverty Schools. Poor and minority students often have the least access to well-prepared teachers: for example, students in schools with the highest minority enrollments have less than 50 percent chance of having a math or science teacher with a license and degree in the field. To address this challenge, you will propose \$35 million -- up from \$7.5 million last year -- to provide scholarships to 7,000 outstanding students who commit to teaching in high-poverty public schools. You first proposed these scholarships last year, and they were enacted by Congress as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

Preserving and Expanding the Troops to Teachers program. The successful Troops to Teachers program, which has helped 3,000 retiring military personnel become teachers in public schools since 1994, is scheduled to expire later this year. To preserve and build on this successful program, you will propose \$18 million to provide scholarships and other support for training and placing in public schools more than 3,000 retiring military personnel and other mid-career professionals. The initiative would focus on recruiting and training new teachers for high-poverty schools and for high-need subject areas like math, science, foreign languages, or special education. The Education Department.

The Troops to Teachers program enjoys bipartisan support in Congress. Several members of Congress, including Senators Robb, McCain, and Lieberman, are working to develop legislation to preserve and expand the Troops to Teachers program. While we are proposing funding under existing Education Department authority to ensure this program can be expanded even if legislation is not enacted this year, we will work with these offices to design our proposal and their legislation in the coming weeks.

Training and Recruiting New Native American Teachers. Only two-thirds of Native American students successfully complete high school -- far fewer than other students. To address this challenge, you are proposing \$10 million to begin training and recruiting of 1000 new teachers for areas with high concentrations of American Indian and Alaska Native students.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Briefing

The First Lady

Secretary Richard Riley

Melanne Verveer

Bruce Reed

Doug Sosnik

Joe Lockhart

Michael Cohen

Broderick Johnson

Event Participants

The First Lady

Secretary Richard Riley

Arthur Moore, Retired Army Staff Sergeant and Teacher, Harlem Park Community School, Baltimore, MD

Members of Congress Expected to Attend

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND)

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-HI)

Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD) **represents Arthur Moore

Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ)

Rep. Dale Kildee (D-MI)

Rep. Patsy Mink (D-HI)

Rep. Tim Roemer (D-IN)

Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-CA)

Rep. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

-**YOU** will be announced onto the stage in OEOB Room 450 accompanied by all stage participants.

-The First Lady will make welcoming remarks and introduce Secretary Riley.

-Secretary Riley will make brief remarks and introduce Arthur Moore.

-Arthur Moore, Teacher, will make brief remarks and introduce **YOU**.

-**YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS:

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

B

Final 01/20/99 10:15 p.m.

Paul Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON EDUCATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 21, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Riley; soldier-turned-teacher Arthur Moore; Sen. Byron Dorgan; Sen. Daniel Inouye; Rep. Elijah Cummings; Rep. Rush Holt; Rep. Dale Kildee; Rep. Patsy Mink; Rep. Tim Roemer; Rep. Loretta Sanchez; Rep. Debbie Stabenow; Kelsey Begaye, President Navajo Nation; Samuel N. Penney, Chairman Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched the Sputnik satellite, challenging America's technological lead in the Cold War. Three months later, in his State of the Union address, President Dwight Eisenhower called on Americans to "rise to the demands of our times" with a new federal program to help public school teachers improve their math and science instruction. President Eisenhower understood--and Congress agreed--that teaching our children is a matter of gravest national interest. I have no doubt that Ike would have seen Arthur Moore, the soldier-turned-teacher, as a patriot twice over.

Two days ago, in my State of the Union Address, I called on Congress to rise to the demands of our time--to help all of our children gain the skills they will need to succeed in the Information age. I announced a plan to improve learning in our public schools by offering more investments, and demanding more accountability. Today, I want to elaborate on one crucial part of that agenda--our plans to get more and better-trained teachers like Arthur Moore into America's classrooms.

Rarely has there been a better moment to act, for rarely has America been in a stronger position to act. We have created the longest peacetime economic expansion in our history, with 18 million new jobs and wages rising at twice the rate of inflation. We have budget surpluses projected for the next 25 years. We have the lowest violent crime rate in a quarter century and the cleanest environment in a quarter century. We can truly say that the promise of our future is limitless.

But as I said in my State of the Union address, we cannot realize that promise if we allow the hum of our prosperity to lull us into complacency. With our budget surplus growing, our economy expanding, our confidence rising, now is the moment for this generation to meet our historic responsibility to give our children 21st schools. Fifty-three million children--almost one-fifth of the population of the United States--spend their days inside public schools. That is more students than at any time in our nation's history. Yet even as our need for great teachers grows, the ranks of teachers is about to shrink, with 2 million teachers expected to retire in the next ten years. Clearly, our nation faces a drastic need, not just for more teachers, but for teachers who are better trained and better able to teach our children the skills they will need to succeed in the 21st Century.

Recent research confirms what most of us know from our own school experiences--that what most determines whether students learn is not their family backgrounds or the dollars spent per pupil, but the talents and abilities of their teachers. Every adult in this room can probably recall the names of teachers who deeply affected their own lives, by instilling a love of the written word or clarifying the murky waters of algebra. I often think of my old high school band leader, Virgil Spurlin, a great big man with a great big heart who taught me not only how to love and play music, but how to be focused, how to work in a team, and how to aim for high goals.

I know there are many, many such teachers in every school in America. Yet in too many schools, too many teachers are ill prepared for the classroom. A quarter of all secondary school teachers do not have college majors--or even minors--in the subjects they are teaching, and this deficit is worse where the need is greatest. Students in schools with the highest minority enrollment have less than a 50/50 chance of having a math or science teacher with a license or degree in the field.

We must do better, and we can. Every five years, the federal government revisits the terms of its \$15 billion annual commitment to the nation's public schools. 1999 is such a year, and that gives us a golden opportunity to change the way we invest that money, to support what works, and stop supporting what doesn't.

Later this year, I will send Congress a plan that for the first time holds states and school districts accountable for progress and rewards them for results. Under my Education Accountability Act, all states and school districts receiving federal funds must end social promotion; must adopt and enforce strict discipline codes; must give parents report cards on their children's schools; and must turn around their worst-performing schools-or shut them down.

Finally, all states and school districts will be held accountable for the quality of their teachers. That means that all new teachers must be required to pass performance exams, and all teachers should know the subjects they're teaching.

These are not Republican ideas or Democratic ideas. They are common sense ideas that have already been road-tested in states and school districts across the country. We know these changes will work, and we should put partisanship aside and put them to work. But if we are going to insist that every state and every school district make changes that work, we must offer them resources to do the job right. That means helping build or modernize 5000 schools. It means summer school and after school programs to keep students learning when parents are working and juvenile crime soars. And it means getting more and better-trained teachers into America's classrooms. Today, I am pleased to announce four specific proposals to do just that.

First, in the balanced budget I will submit to Congress early next month, I will call on Congress to invest \$1.4 billion to hire new, better-trained teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. This is a 17 percent increase over the budget I signed last fall, and it brings us another step closer to our goal of hiring 100,000 teachers over seven years. Smaller classes mean more attention, more discipline, more learning. Every child deserves it. Congress must deliver it.

Second, I will call on Congress to invest \$35 million to provide 7000 thousand college scholarships for our brightest young people who commit to teaching where they can do the most good: in our poorest inner city and rural schools. That is over five times the investment Congress made for these kinds of scholarships last year, and I think this is the best way we can spend additional dollars to get more well-prepared teachers into the classroom.

Third, I will call on Congress to invest \$10 million to train 1000 Native Americans to teach on Indian reservations and in other public schools with large Native American enrollments.

Fourth, I will call on Congress to invest \$18 million to recruit and train retired members of the U.S. military to become teachers. Since 1994, our Troops for Teachers program has helped 3000 active-duty soldiers who were planning to leave the military find rewarding second careers teaching in our public schools. That experience has shown that soldiers like Arthur Moore make wonderful teachers and excellent role models. They tend to have math and science backgrounds, experience training young people, and a willingness to work in inner city and rural schools. Now, we must apply this proven recruitment formula to a vast pool of potential teacher talent: our 25 million veterans. Let's make it easier for those who have been heros abroad to be heros here at home.

My balanced budget also continues support for our master teachers program to make sure our finest teachers get the recognition and rewards they deserve.

Teaching our children is patriotic work, and we must do more to recruit our best people and train them to excel as teachers. The four proposals I have laid out will move us towards that goal. But the best way to recruit committed new teachers is to show them that their efforts will make a difference, and to do that, we must make every school in America a center of excellence. That is the path we are now on, a path that will lead to a better, more prosperous, more secure America in the 21st Century.

Thank you and God Bless you.

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C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1999 JAN 20 PM 8:33

January 20, 1999

INTERVIEW WITH
JUDY MILLER AND WILLIAM BROAD, NEW YORK TIMES

DATE: Thursday, January 21, 1999

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: TBD

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER @
JOE LOCKHART JLI. PURPOSE

To promote the Administration's efforts to combat the emerging threats of biological/chemical and cyber terrorism and CBW proliferation. This interview will foreshadow your Friday announcement of new initiatives in your FY00 budget.

II. BACKGROUND

You have said frequently that the technological advances of globalization create many opportunities but also make us more vulnerable to unconventional terrorism. At the Naval Academy last May, you signaled the Administration's commitment to counter emerging threats when you announced two new PDDs on counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction preparedness and critical infrastructure protection. Shortly thereafter, you submitted a budget supplemental for biological and chemical weapons preparedness. Your FY00 budget will show a substantial increase in the amount to be spent on new programs to combat unconventional threats: over a two-year period you have nearly doubled funding for programs to prepare for chemical and biological terrorism, bringing it to \$1.33 billion for FY00. In addition, you are also proposing a one-year increase of \$400 million in critical infrastructure protection funding, including money to pay for new initiatives to defend against the cyber terrorist threat to critical sectors of our economy (i.e. power-generation, telecommunications, banking and finance, and emergency services), bringing total funding for critical infrastructure protection to \$1.46 billion.

	FY98	FY99 (inc. supp)	FY00 (proposed)
WMD preparedness	770m	1.310b	1.336b
Computer Security	954m	1.056b	1.464b

WMD Preparedness: This will be the major subject of the interview. Miller and Broad want to explore your views on this emerging threat to U.S. interests -- not just in terms of specific biological and chemical threats -- but in the context of the threat of terrorism as a whole. From Oklahoma City to the World Trade Center to Usama bin Ladin, terrorism has hit home to the American people in new and unconventional ways during your term in office. The Times will ask you about this, your experience in managing the threat and what you and the nation can do to prepare against future attacks.

Miller and Broad will likely base their questions on their belief, which underlies much of their reporting (Tab C), that the United States is not doing enough to counter the threat.

Your response should emphasize that as a result of your personal initiatives, we have greatly expanded and re-energized government efforts. You created the first program to give CBW equipment to cities, the first CBW medicine stockpile for civilians, a major increase in CBW defense R&D and the revitalization of the Public Health surveillance system.

At your Friday terrorism event, you will announce that the FY00 budget calls for nearly doubling the WMD budget as against the previous two years and includes money for the following programs, all of which you should preview in the interview:

- **Medical Research and Development:** Building on last year's budget supplemental, which began funding for the medical stockpile, your FY00 budget will fund research and development for vaccines and medicines for which there is currently little or no market but which are the most likely bioterrorism agents.

- **Public Health Surveillance:** A biological attack would be unlike any other and could go undetected for days. Your budget includes funds to upgrade the public health system (laboratories, training and databases) so doctors and other medical workers can recognize a biological attack, diagnose the agent, and respond rapidly. The public health system is long overdue for improvements, and this effort will inevitably also help us cope with emerging infectious diseases.
- **National Assets:** To assist local emergency responders, National Guard, Army, Marines and Coast Guard CBW units will be enhanced where they exist and established where they are lacking.
- **National Domestic Preparedness Office:** This office in DoJ was established in November and will help create a national contingency plan for 120 metropolitan areas and provide a single, integrated federal program to train and equip the "first responder" community across the country.

CBW Proliferation: Miller and Broad may also ask you about the threat of chemical and biological weapons proliferation. You should note that with the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the threat in Europe of a deliberate CBW attack from Moscow has been all but eliminated. In its place, however, is a new proliferation threat -- that weapons, technology or scientific expertise from former Soviet programs will be used to facilitate third world or terrorist CBW efforts. Miller and Broad wrote a lengthy article on Iranian efforts to acquire dual-use biological technology from Russia (Tab C).

Over the past few years, we have launched a number of programs to begin to deal with this problem. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars to design and construct Russia's first chemical weapons destruction facility and working to broaden international assistance to the Russian CW destruction effort. We are helping Russia and Kazakhstan dismantle former Soviet CW and BW facilities on their territory. And we are engaging scientists at former Soviet BW facilities in peaceful, cooperative research, thus reducing their financial incentive to work with countries of CBW proliferation concern. The enhanced Russian threat reduction program you are announcing in the State of the Union includes a substantial increase in funds for "redirecting" former BW scientists in Russia.

Although the CBW threat in Europe has all but disappeared, countries outside of Europe continue to pursue chemical and biological weapons programs. Most of these programs -- such as those of Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria -- emerged during the Cold War, but received little attention because of the more direct threat posed by Soviet chemical and biological weapons.

The United States is pursuing a number of military and nonmilitary programs to deal with this broader CBW proliferation problem. We are giving increased attention to CBW defense measures -- such as detectors -- that will enhance the ability of our troops to survive and operate in a CBW environment. We are using export controls and interdiction efforts to slow proliferators' access to CBW materials. (The Intelligence Community has publicly asserted that such efforts have, for example, set back the Libyan CW program by some 10 years.) We are looking to arms control treaties to help cap and roll back proliferation programs. To that end, we are pressing to complete substantive work this year on a protocol to strengthen compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention. We are also working to ensure effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, under which 121 countries already have renounced chemical weapons and at least two countries, South Korea and India, have declared previously secret programs. And we are preparing a WMD initiative as part of the upcoming NATO summit, which would enhance the Alliances ability to prevent or respond to a CBW attack against military forces and civilians.

Cyber Terrorism/Critical Infrastructure Protection: While biological terrorism will be the main subject of the interview, the interviewers may touch on what they call "cyber terrorism" -- what we tend to think of it as the defensive side of Information Warfare or, simply, computer security. We know foreign governments are developing offensive "information warfare" capabilities designed against the United States which presents us with an enormous challenge with respect to securing government and key private sector systems. We must increase public awareness.

Your May, 1998 PDD on this subject followed from the October 1997 report of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection. Your FY00 budget is the first to broadly address this issue and calls for \$1.46 billion for critical infrastructure defense, a \$400 million increase including money for several new government-wide initiatives. This spring you will unveil your National Plan for developing cyber-defenses and creating a public-private partnership to protect vital U.S. private sector infrastructures from cyber attack. New programs include:

- **Computer Security Applied Research Initiative:** Part of this coordinated R&D initiative will focus on developing new intrusion detection systems, and methods for detecting malicious code installed by unauthorized users. Over \$500 million of our critical infrastructure spending is on research and development programs. This unusually high percentage (nearly 40%) committed to R&D (vice procurement or program management) reflects the rapidly evolving nature of high technology and cyber defenses.
- **Computer Intrusion Detection Networks:** Beginning with DOD, we will create a network of linked Intrusion Detection Monitors so that an attack on one computer is an attack on all. The network will warn and defend all computers on the system. The budget includes design work to create a similar system for critical civilian departments (FEMA, FBI, NASA, State, etc.). We are urging the private sector to create similar structures.
- **Information Sharing and Analysis Centers:** We are encouraging groupings in the private sector to create joint computer security centers (telecommunications, electricity, banking, and transport). We will provide seed money to initiate private sector development of these centers and we would share technology, training programs, information and warnings with them. We will make certain that our partnership with these centers does not infringe on the civil liberties and proprietary rights of our citizens and corporations.
- **Cyber Corps:** There is an acute shortage of highly trained computer experts in the government. To address that shortage, your FY00 budget has a small line item to design an ROTC-like program that would trade college scholarships in computer science for a period of government service. Scholarships would begin in FY01.

The program would stimulate colleges to expand their offerings, draw additional students into the field, and begin to address our shortfall in information technology personnel.

Attachments

Talking Points for Opening Remarks

Questions and Answers

Recent Related Articles by Miller and Broad

D

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR INTERVIEW
WITH JUDY MILLER AND WILLIAM BROAD, NEW YORK TIMES

- Globalization can be a great force for good (encouraging economic growth, spreading technology, spreading ideas) but it also increases some risks -- criminals, terrorists and rogue status can spread their money, weapons, influence. U.S. has taken the greatest advantage of globalization; but our openness also brings with it the greatest vulnerability to new threats.
- While we will remain vigilant against conventional terrorist attack we, must also prepare for new types of threats like biological, chemical and cyber attack. I have placed a priority on serious, long-term planning to ensure that we are organized to deter and combat these new threats.
- Know that rogue states and terrorist organizations are trying to build capabilities. Nobody knows how long we have until the threat increases; we must begin our preparations now.
- This has been an important issue to me for years. At the Naval Academy last May, I announced two new Presidential Decision Directives on these new threats, and named the first ever National Coordinator to lead our initiatives. Shortly thereafter, I submitted a \$300 million budget supplemental for biological and chemical weapons preparedness, which put this issue on the map. For the first time, we are equipping cities for CBW, building a civilian protection medical stockpile, opening a National Office of Domestic Preparedness for weapons of mass destruction readiness.
- We've been working on these issues intensively for some time now. I'm pleased that much of the cabinet met for hours last summer to run through scenarios and procedures for just such a WMD event. This was extremely useful, and we will do it again.
- Also will be pressing hard internationally to complete substantive work this year on a protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention that will help prevent countries from using disease as a weapon of war or terror.
- Also hope to engage our NATO allies in common work to prevent or respond to CBW threats.

- On cyber terrorism, I created the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection three years ago. Their October 1997 report led directly to the PDD on cyber terrorism. In the PDD, I created the first-ever National Infrastructure Protection Center at the FBI and an office in Commerce that is developing a National Plan for the defense of our critical infrastructure and cyberspace.
- We have greatly increased research and development on ways to make our networks secure. We will be installing intrusion detection devices on military and federal computers. We want to help the private sector work together to defend the computers of the power grids, the phone companies, the banks.
- Tomorrow I will announce that the FY00 budget calls for roughly \$1.33 billion for programs that combat biological and chemical terror. Among other things this money will pay for vaccine research and development to defend against diseases that the market doesn't focus on but terrorists do; long overdue upgrades in the public health system so doctors and other medical workers can recognize a biological attack and respond rapidly; and standing up military teams to assist local emergency management. This is almost double the amount spent just two years ago.
- I will also announce \$1.46 billion in funding for critical infrastructure and cyberspace defense, including a more than \$500 million R&D program and the creation of defense networks, beginning with Department of Defense computers.

E

BIOTERRORISM Q&A

We've heard a great deal about this – Cohen has warned of the a five pound bag of anthrax, novelists spin tales of bio-engineered Ebola virus, bin Ladin is reported to be searching for biological weapons. What worries you most?

- One challenge is my responsibility to inform the American people about a threat to their interests without unduly alarming them or tipping off our enemies. Three part strategy: deterrence by ensuring that we have the capacity and will to take action against those who may attack us using CBW, preventive action against those irrational actors who might not be deterred, and preparedness to deal with an attack should one occur despite our best efforts.
- Rouge states and terrorists interested in CBW. If we knew about a specific immediate threat to use CBW, we would deal with it directly.
- That's why I directed a major new defensive program: building a civilian medical stockpile; researching new vaccines and medicines; upgrading our national public health surveillance and laboratory system to detect BW; having emergency response people trained and ready. Good start to a long-term project. This year I will ask for \$1.3 billion for this overall effort.
- Law enforcement is critical. Since the I came into office, I have raised the FBI's counter-terrorism budget by 283%, from \$78m in FY93 to \$301m in FY99. (As a percentage of the overall FBI budget, C/T has risen from 4% to 10%.) FBI agents assigned to C/T have risen from 550 to 1383 (from 5% of agents to 12% of agents).

But let's say that Secretary Cohen's bag of anthrax was sprayed over downtown Washington or a comparable amount of smallpox virus was released. What could we do?

- I don't think horror scenarios are going to help us. It won't do us any good for people to panic or for us to write a prescription for an enemy's attack.
- Better to focus on preparedness. One of the best strategies for deterring a BW attack is to ensure such an attack would cause little harm. That robs the terrorist of the shock value they are looking for. That's why we are increasing preparedness now.

Is Usama bin Ladin is developing chemical or biological weapons. What are we doing?

- He has a long-standing interest in developing WMD and he has spoken about his willingness to use such weapons against us. I won't go into intelligence matters, but I can assure you that we have not let up for a moment in our efforts to stop bin Ladin.

What if Iran got its hands on a genetic mutant agent, such as merging Ebola and smallpox? Couldn't we face a plague from something that we had not developed a medicine against?

- This is why we need to have an active research effort that could quickly analyze a new threat and move rapidly into production of a new medicine. That is why we are increasing R&D.

What are you doing about all these anthrax hoaxes we've heard about recently?

- Strengthening law enforcement. Two people in California have already been arrested.

The Department of Defense has begun a vaccination campaign for all active-duty military. Why are we separating the military from the civilian population?

- The military is being vaccinated for anthrax because there is a possibility that it could be used by the enemy in a military operation or at times of war. This is in distinction to the civilian population, which would only be at risk of exposure to anthrax by a terrorist attack – an exceedingly unlikely event for any single community in the United States.

Do you think that the first responder community should be vaccinated against anthrax or smallpox?

- First responder and public health communities are engaged at all levels to discuss this serious matter. I will look to their recommendation on whether it is in the best interests to vaccinate certain groups of the first responder community.

Have you been vaccinated against anthrax? Has anyone on your staff been vaccinated?

- The Secret Service prefers that I do not discuss this matter.

Critics have said we need a Homeland Defense Command or a Cyberspace Command, a real Czar. Why not?

- Sometimes rapid evolutionary change in government produces better results than disruptive revolutionary change. We will be making changes in the military structure later this year to better address Homeland Defense and Cyberspace Defense.
- Many changes in the bureaucracy already: National Coordinator in the White House with real clout, an interagency National Domestic Preparedness Office, an interagency National Infrastructure Protection Center, a DOD Joint Task Force for Cyber Defense.

Why have the health consequences of terrorism not been emphasized until recently?

- Actually we've been systematically emphasizing the health consequences of biological or chemical terrorism since we first began preparing for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. Congress has agreed with my emphasis on strengthening the public health infrastructure, particularly at the community level.

Where does the stockpile project stand now and what should be in it? What do you mean by a “stockpile”? What will be in the stockpile?

- Funds just became available from the Congress in October, so we’re in the beginning phase. This year we will buy medicines currently in production. Also investing \$30 million more in R&D this year to develop the new vaccines and medicines we will need.
- Assuring rapid access to enough drugs and vaccines after an attack. That means helping ensure drug companies have sufficient inventories, helping communities purchase these antidotes, and making sure drugs can be rapidly taken where they are needed and distributed.
- Initial focus on treating anthrax, plague, and tularemia. We will enhance the usefulness of our current supply of smallpox vaccine and will develop a cache of drugs and equipment for countering chemical attacks. R&D will work on antiviral drugs for anthrax and smallpox.

The World Health Assembly has called for the destruction in June of the last remaining stores of smallpox now being held in Russia and the United States. United States opposes. Why are you worried about treatments and diagnosis if all the virus is destroyed?

- In 1996, the United States and other countries called for the final destruction of smallpox, but agreed to delay pending further science about new diagnostic tests and treatments for the disease. In 1998, with bioterrorism on my mind, I instituted an interagency process to review all of the issues to see if there was any reason to change our position. The next step is a Spring report from the Institute of Medicine at the National Academy of Sciences.
- We can never know whether destroying the two known stocks in Russia and the United States will eliminate the virus from the planet; there is a chance that some terrorist group or state may still hold clandestine smallpox virus and possibly even use it as a weapon in the future.

Is the current U.S. stockpile of smallpox vaccine adequate? Should we be thinking about routine vaccination of the American people against such threats as anthrax and smallpox?

- The United States has enough good vaccine to protect millions of people, should we have to immunize persons exposed to smallpox from whatever source. Because that vaccine is old and slowly degrading, however, I have made the development and production adequate amounts of a newer vaccine a high priority.
- Mass civilian vaccination must involve a careful consideration of the risks and benefits. Bioterrorism is still low-probability. Also raises questions about some people who react adversely to such vaccines; the limited availability of the vaccines, and the high costs.

Isn't public health a local problem? What is the appropriate federal role?

- Public health is most often the responsibility of states and locals. But bioterrorism is a national security issue. The existing state and local structures will be used, but they will be helped by federal government expertise and funding.
- We will use local capacities to respond to a terrorist act, the Metropolitan Medical Response Systems. For chemical attacks, we need to provide immediate care at the scene. For biological attack, we need the local ability to detect a release, the ability to use our stockpiles, and the ability to treat those who become ill.
- Through the CDC in Atlanta, we will intensify our efforts to upgrade national public health capability to counter bioterrorism.

What role does biomedical research have to play in countering bioterrorism? What are some longer-term R&D needs?

- Near-term needs are techniques for detection of organisms used in a bioterrorist attack, new and improved vaccines, and new and improved drugs to treat anthrax, plague, tularemia, and smallpox. Long term: generation of genetic information on potential bioterrorism agents.

The military is already heavily involved in BW research and response. How does its activities differ from those you are doing in the civilian sector?

- Civilian population is significantly more diverse in terms of age and health. List of agents that might be used in the civilian population is larger than that of military biologic weapons. Excellent collaboration between the military and civilian sectors on this problem.

GENERAL TERRORISM Q&A

In retrospect, wasn't it a mistake to blow up that pharmaceutical plant in Sudan?

- What should any President do when he learns: a terrorist group has killed Americans. It announces it will kill more Americans. It announces an interest in chemical weapons. You know Iraqi Army chemical specialists are in Sudan. You know a plant capable of making CW in Sudan has a past history of association with the terrorist group. You know that the government of Sudan has a past history of association with the terrorist group. You then learn that a good scientific test has indicated the presence of a chemical compound only found in Iraqi nerve gas. Those were the facts.

Why can't you get this one man, bin Ladin, before he kills more Americans?

- We have a pretty good record of getting indicted terrorists. In jail now are the people who attacked the World Trade Center, those who tried to attack the Holland tunnel, the man who killed people at the CIA Gatehouse, those who plotted to blow up an aircraft in the Philippines. Last year we arrested a terrorist overseas who attacked us seven years ago.
- I can't tell you everything we are doing to deal with the threat from the bin Ladin network, but it is a very major effort.

Can you ever win the war against terrorists? Won't they always be there?

- Historically, there have always been such groups. At the beginning of this century there were Anarchists. There may be some correlation between levels of activity by such groups and periods of social, cultural, or technological change. The Post Cold War period, the opening of the Information Age, may be one such period in some countries.
- I do not agree, however, that we have to accept some level of terrorism. As new terrorist groups or new methods of attack emerge, we need to adjust to suppress the violence and increase safety. We did this, for example, with airplane hijackings. We are trying now to be ahead of the threat in chem-bio and cyber attack.

Even your supposed allies do not support you when there is a terrorist attack, like the Saudis who have not cooperated in the investigation of the Khobar Towers bombing. Is that case ever going to be solved?

- The Saudis have cooperated well on the Khobar case. Admittedly, there were some initial problems between two very different criminal investigative systems, but we worked that out. It is an active investigation, an open case with high priority. I can't say more than that.

After ten years, aren't you now giving in to Libya on Pan Am 103?

- No. We have always sought a real trial under American or Scottish law. If it makes Libya feel better to have it in The Hague, fine. But it must be a real trial, under Scottish law.

Isn't terrorism just the symptom of the cultural war between us and Islam?

- No. We do not have a culture war between America and Islam. But let us be clear: there are those who attempt to steal religions, distort and wrap themselves in religion, and portray their enemies as enemies of their religion. Such men are frauds and blasphemers.

Why not change the executive order and allow assassination?

- We do not want to encourage assassinations. We have all the authorities we need to take appropriate action against threats.

CBW PROLIFERATION Q&A

What is the United States doing to help prevent former Soviet BW scientists from assisting the Iranian BW program?

- U.S. Government has provided some \$30 million over the last five years to prevent proliferation of technology and expertise from former Soviet BW program.
- Seeking more than \$150 million in additional funds over next five years to continue and expand these efforts as part of the enhanced threat reduction program announced in State of the Union.
- U.S. programs creating greater openness at former Soviet BW facilities.
- For example, we're engaging former BW scientists at more than dozen Russian institutes in cooperative research in areas such as public health and vaccine development.
- Assisting Russian institutes explore commercialization opportunities with U.S. companies.
- Also helping to upgrade physical security at Russian biological institutes and eliminate BW infrastructure in Kazakhstan.
- U.S. programs involve range of agencies: State, DOD, DOE, HHS and even Dept Agriculture. All activities designed to reduce risk that former Soviet BW facilities contribute directly or indirectly to BW program of Iran or other countries of proliferation concern.

Has the CBW threat grown?

- With breakup of Soviet Union, threat of deliberate CBW attack from Moscow has all but been eliminated. Number of others outside Europe, such as Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria, continue to threaten U.S. interests with their CBW programs.
- Most of these programs emerged during Cold War, but received little attention because of more direct Soviet CBW threat.

Is it really possible to prevent countries from acquiring CBW?

- U.S. export control and interdiction efforts making it much more difficult for proliferators to acquire CBW-related materials. For example, the Intelligence Community has publicly acknowledged that these efforts have set back the Libyan CW program by some 10 years.

Aren't arms control treaties incapable of stopping proliferation programs?

- No. Arms control can help cap and roll back proliferation programs. That's why pressing to complete substantive work this year on compliance protocol to strengthen 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. Want to put in place effective system of declarations and on-site activities to help deter countries from developing/producing BW.
- Chemical Weapons Convention in force less than 2 years, but 121 countries already renounced CW and at least 2 (South Korea and India) declared previously secret programs. Need to ensure CWC's implemented effectively.

CYBER TERRORISM Q&A

Where is the threat? Are countries like Iraq and terrorist organizations preparing to use information warfare against the United States?

- I won't go into any specific details on countries, organizations or their capabilities. Let me just say that we have intelligence that makes us think that it is essential that we start defending our critical computer systems.

Where is our offensive capability in this?

- I won't comment on any of intelligence capabilities.

Russia has called for an agreement to ban information warfare. Why is the United States objecting?

- We are working with Russia and the G-8 on cooperative arrangements to thwart terrorism and international crime, including computer crime.

As I understand you, Americans will be vulnerable for at least five years. How is that OK?

- We are much better off today than we were just last February when the so-called Solar Sunrise attack occurred on Pentagon systems. We are ramping up our efforts to thwart the threat that may develop over the next five years.

If you do this right, won't you have to intrude on civil liberties?

- No. My instructions are clear: defend America's cyber-space without diminishing our privacy rights, civil liberties, or proprietary rights. I am confident we can do that.

If the private sector gives the federal government info, won't they open themselves up to leaks about their business operations?

- We recognize that some companies may not want proprietary information given to the government. That is why we proposed a "cut out" that would strip out the names of companies and such information and share with the government experts just the nature of the cyber problems, so that we can help with the any special knowledge we may have.

But you're asking private businesses to work with the FBI, perhaps the last place they want to go. Isn't the National Infrastructure Protection Center just the FBI in sheep's clothing?

- The National Infrastructure Protection Center is an inter-agency organization housed at the FBI. It is represented by government employees reflecting numerous agencies throughout the federal government. It is one part of part of our effort. The National Plan to defend cyber space is being prepared by an interagency team housed in Commerce. This is not just a law enforcement issue. It is about insuring that our economy can continue to work.

So much of the critical infrastructure is privately owned. Won't excessive government regulation to impose security standards on the private sector hinder economic growth and innovation?

- We have no plans for imposing security standards on the private sector. The innovation is really in the public-private partnership envisaged in the PDD whereby a cooperative effort on the part of industry and the federal government would ensure the security of our critical infrastructure systems.

Big companies like Microsoft are having real problems recruiting enough people with computer skills. How can the federal government compete?

- This is a real problem. Also problem that our colleges aren't producing enough computer experts. To help solve both problems I am creating Cyber Corps, a ROTC-like program to exchange college scholarships for commitments to government service. The Cyber Corps administration will start in FY00, the first scholarships will be given out in FY01.

Isn't your encryption policy related to our national defense against cyber terrorism?

- We need to solve the encryption issue in a way that addresses both the law enforcement and the commercial requirements. I think we can. But, threats to information systems exist outside of the encryption debate. The vulnerabilities to disruption of critical services, corruption of data and the degrading of defense systems go beyond encryption technology.

How does all this relate to Y2K? Do you expect a disaster?

- Y2K has taught us all the extent to which we are now dependent upon computers to make virtually everything work. Just as Y2K, left unaddressed, could have brought things to a halt so too perhaps could a cyber attack someday unless we address that threat.

- I am confident there will not be a disaster in the United States. There may be unanticipated problems, but we will be ready to deal with them. My concern is that some other countries are realizing too late that this is no joke.

Your own Marsh commission called for increased R&D but there has been little support for increased funding. Your PDD called for the government to be a model for the private sector and yet early last year the Department of Defense was caught completely off guard against an information system attack. Why is the federal government so behind the curve?

- In fact we have increased federal funding for research and development totaling \$500 million for FY00. We are at the beginning of a concerted effort to bring the federal government up to the technological edge of information security and are proactively addressing an emerging threat before it has arrived. The DoD experience taught us valuable lessons about the need for better defenses and is the principle reason we are funding these efforts.

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Germ Weapons: In Soviet Past Or in the New Russia's Future?

Recent Findings About Old Programs Spur Doubts in the U.S.

By JUDITH MILLER
and WILLIAM J. BROAD

Just as the Soviet Union was ending its confrontation with the West in the late 1980's, the military officers who ran Moscow's secretive germ warfare program ordered up new, much deadlier arms.

At a remote laboratory complex in Kazakhstan, Russian scientists began animal testing of the Marburg virus, a highly contagious germ that kills by attacking every organ and tissue in the body.

This secret testing, described recently by several veterans of the Soviet program, went undetected at the time by Western intelligence agencies, which knew few specifics about the plant's operations.

Kazakhstan gave up nuclear, biological and chemical weapons soon after it became independent, and permitted American experts and a handful of reporters to visit the plant. From their observations, and from Soviet defectors, the West has finally learned what was unfolding there in the final years of the cold war.

The belated discovery of this exotic arms research is one of the elements of a fierce dispute in Washington over whether the Russian military is heeding President Boris N. Yeltsin's 1992 order to abandon germ warfare.

Similar uncertainties loom about Iraq. With the apparent end of United Nations inspections, the West is now trying to track Baghdad's germ work with satellites and, perhaps, spies — the same methods that failed to unmask the Soviet program.

Clinton Administration officials contend that Russia no longer poses a major threat. Western experts have visited most of its key civilian laboratories, and officials disclosed that Russia had recently moved closer to allowing Western experts to visit its closed military installations, a crucial step that could dispel many of the lingering doubts about Moscow's activities.

Administration officials assert that much of what they now understand about the Soviet Union's germ weapons has been gleaned through Western aid programs intended to foster peaceful research projects. Those projects also pay salaries to former germ scientists, fending off

what officials say is the gravest danger from the Soviet program — recruitment of scientists by rogue states or terrorists.

But some Administration officials and Republicans in Congress assert that Russia is still secretly researching germ weapons, just as it did in the cold war.

Congress recently cut spending on the cooperative exchanges with Russian germ scientists from \$14 million to \$7 million, both because of persistent doubts about Russian intentions and to punish Moscow for selling nuclear and missile technology to Iran.

The debate turns partly on history. After developing germ weapons for several decades, the United States and Russia signed an international treaty in 1972 banning such arms. Almost immediately, Soviet defectors say, Moscow secretly redoubled its germ research and production.

Officials and lawmakers acknowledge that there is scant hard evidence to support their suspicions that Russia is cheating again, but point to Moscow's reluctance to open up its military bases as an ominous sign.

That may be changing. Two weeks ago, the officials said, a small group of Pentagon experts and senior defense scientists met their Russian counterparts for the first time at the Military Academy of Radiological, Chemical and Biological Defense, a once-closed military training institute in Tambov, some 300 miles southeast of Moscow.

High on the agenda were possible scientific exchanges that may provide direct Western access to Russia's biological "holy of holies," as one official put it, four military installations at the heart of the Russian germ empire — Sergiyev Posad, Kirov, Yekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk), and Strizhi, none of which has been visited by the West.

Officials said the military teams had agreed in principle to a series of military exchanges, starting in the United States sometime next year.

"This is the beginning of a long process," said an official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But the ice has finally been broken, and it's now clear that both of us want to do business."

THE BREAKTHROUGH IS POTENTIALLY significant. Iraq's entire germ arsenal contained enough deadly poison at its peak to kill all the people on earth many times over, according to United Nations weapons inspectors. Yet, the Iraqi program was dwarfed by the amount and variety of weapons the Soviet Union had secretly amassed.

The Soviets, as suggested by their research on the lethality of the Marburg virus, were racing ahead in their final days to develop entirely new classes of weapons.

With more than 60,000 scientists and experts at work, they were also developing compounds that could control human moods, hear rhythms and sleep patterns and that could be used to destroy an enemy

army. Among the many unanswered questions, American officials say, is where such work stands today.

Kazakhstan's Past

City of Death Tries to Stay Alive

Stepnogorsk, in Kazakhstan, was the only major Soviet germ installation outside the Russian heartland. Called the Scientific Experimental and Production Base, it was known only by its post office box, No. 2076.

While Western intelligence analysts had deduced from the configuration of the buildings that it was designed to produce anthrax or other bacteriological agents, they never figured out precisely what the kind of research was being done, what weapons the factory was making or what threat it posed.

Built on a huge scale on a desolate, wind-blown steppe of Central Asia, it is an eerie place to visit. The security fences are no longer electrified. Air locks hang open. Plastic floor covers installed to ease decontamination are torn and buckling from neglect and the cold.

Six stories high and two football fields long, the central factory there is filled with 10 giant fermentation vats, each meant to brew 5,000 gallons of anthrax microbes — enough to kill every man, woman and child in America many times over. Iraq's entire germ production could have just about fit into one of those vats. And Stepnogorsk was only one of six such Soviet plants.

"As you can see, we haven't made that in some time," Gennadi L. Le-

pyoshkin, the base's director, told Pentagon experts and a reporter who recently walked through the anthrax plant, which is being dismantled with Pentagon aid. "And we will never do it again."

Russian workers began building the complex in 1982. Former Soviet officials say it was a replacement for Sverdlosk (now Yekaterinburg), the Russian military installation where, in 1979, an accidental release of anthrax microbes killed about 70 people as well as livestock up to 30 miles away.

Its role in the confrontation between the superpowers remains unclear. Kanatjan Alibekov, or Ken Alibek, as he is now known, Stepnogorsk's former director who defected to the United States in 1992, says the plant was to produce up to 330 tons of final "product" in a 200-day period if the order came to mobilize for war.

To this day, however, Moscow says Stepnogorsk made only vaccines and other defensive germ products. But Russian scientists who worked there in Soviet days and now run the place say otherwise. "This plant was an integral part of the Soviet germ weapons program," said Dr. Le-pyoshkin, the former Soviet colonel who now heads the National Center on Biotechnology in Kazakhstan.

Moreover, the remaining physical evidence of its real purpose is impossible to hide. Next to a concrete bunker is a machine that Dr. Alibek said was for filling and sealing bomblets. Such equipment — what a Pentagon official called "a smoking gun" in that it proves the factory produced weapons, not vaccines — had never previously been discovered at a Russian germ installation.

Since 1996, Washington has been trying to help Kazakhstan convert the installation to peaceful work through a low-key, \$5 million program. But the effort has moved slowly. Financial aid was tied up until last spring when Kazakh officials finally stopped demanding that Washington fork up \$12 million for unpaid utility bills and pay taxes on its assistance.

Commercial success will not be easy, experts say. Stepnogorsk is extremely isolated and, as of last month, had food shortages and little or no heat. The city's airport is moth-balled, as are the only hotel and movie theater.

Last March, a well-equipped toxicology lab there opened after an infusion of more than \$750,000 in American aid. The lab employs about 60 former germ scientists who have begun producing, among other things, vials of burn ointment.

Other former employees are struggling to make a living in the impoverished town of 70,000. "Hope dies last," said Sergei Antonovitch, a former germ plant scientist who now owns a poorly stocked pharmacy in town.

Russia's Future

U.S. Tries to Plumb Moscow's Intentions

While Kazakhstan has dismantled its germ program, doubts persist about Russia.

Moscow's lies about the issue during the cold war, skeptics in Washington argue, make trust and cooperation impossible. Supporters of the Western programs say they do not blindly trust Russia, but feel that partnership is the best chance for

verifying Moscow's claim to have renounced germ weapons.

Skeptics note that Mr. Yeltsin has banned Russian experts from discussing any aspect of their country's germ history and has retained several generals instrumental in the Soviet program.

They worry, particularly, that research may be quietly proceeding on some of the least known of the Soviet advances: "bio-regulators." This work was aimed at creating germ agents that could take control of human functions like moods, heart rhythms and sleep patterns.

Dr. Igor V. Domaradskikh, a pioneer of the Soviet program, said in a recent interview that his scientists were searching for compounds that could "sharply change a person's behavior or emotions, such as causing fear or an ultra-rapid heartbeat."

As far as is known, they did not succeed. But Dr. Domaradskikh said biological science had now progressed to the point where "it can be done."

Dr. Alibek, the former germ scientist who once ran the plant in Kazakhstan, is critical of part of the West's approach. The Soviet germ program was hidden in a myriad of civilian and military institutes. Even Soviet intelligence, the K.G.B., he disclosed, had its own germ centers, which developed agents for assassination under the code name Flayta, or Flute.

Some of Moscow's former germ scientists, he said, have recently published papers that could conceivably aid weapons research, including several about cultivating the deadly Marburg virus.

Russia, Dr. Alibek insisted, will never entirely abandon a program in which it had military superiority, no matter how many treaties it signs or cooperative programs it joins. "I say, 'Guys, don't be so gullible. They're lying to you,'" he said.

Representative Floyd D. Spence, the South Carolina Republican who heads the House Committee on National Security, contended that even civilian biology partnerships might be dangerous if they helped sustain Russia's germ establishment.

Administration officials say those exchange programs are already showing beneficial results. Those

who follow the program most closely say that there is no evidence of large-scale activity even at the military institutes. And one American expert, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said Russia's economic turmoil made large-scale germ work unlikely.

"Maybe there is a well-lit, well-heated, well-funded military lab out there that is just humming along, totally insulated from the cutbacks that have slashed funding for military salaries and other critical Russian defense needs," he said. "But I don't believe it."

Top Russian scientists deny that Russia still has a germ weapons program. "Everything has been destroyed, on our side and yours," said Nikolai N. Urakov, a former Soviet general who heads a converted germ center at Obolensk that now does research for peaceful purposes.

Former Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who helped sponsor legislation authorizing the scientific exchanges and recently toured Obolensk, said the ambiguity about Russia's germ program would persist because much basic biological research has both civilian and military applications.

"This is not something you see with a satellite," he said. "It all turns on intent. That's why this is such a hard intelligence problem."

But the gamble, he said, is worth the risk.

"We still don't know, and won't know for many years to come, whether or not we succeeded," Mr. Nunn said recently in Moscow. "But we do know that while we can argue about whether the glass is half full or half empty, we know that the trend is right. A decade ago, the glass was all empty."

The Threat of Germ Weapons Is Rising. Fear, Too.

Sunday, December 27, 1992

By WILLIAM J. BROAD
and JUDITH MILLER

AERICAN troops in the Persian Gulf are vaccinated against deadly germs. So are Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who are probing a growing number of biological incidents. So are some White House officials.

Protections against living weapons are new to the military and security of the United States, and they raise troubling questions.

Is this prudence or paranoia? Should everyone be vaccinated? How real is the threat? Aren't deadly germs nearly impossible for attackers to use without hurting themselves? Isn't this threat just another bogeyman, like so many before?

Germ weapons, though around for centuries, have played no significant role in modern warfare and terrorism. Skeptics point to this history and say that biological strikes of any consequence are unlikely.

But officials in Washington from President Clinton on down are taking the issue very seriously, with thousands of people and billions of dollars in motion to address the germ threat.

"Eventually, this is going to hurt us," said Robert M. Blitzer, who recently left the Federal Bureau of Investigation after directing its section on domestic terrorism. "There's no question in my mind."

Moreover, a yearlong inquiry by The New York Times revealed trends that suggest the era of germ tranquility may indeed be ending:

- Uprooted weapon scientists from Iraq, Russia and South Africa are hunting for new jobs and spreading germ secrets.

- Radical states with reputations for supporting terror, such as Iran and Libya, are seeking germ weapons.

- Terrorists, including Osama bin Laden, are increasingly interested in pestilential germs. Some boast openly of being able to kill foes with deadly plagues.

Today, officials in Washington stress that they know of no imminent danger, even while acknowledging the limitations of intelligence. Most agree that the threat, while low, is growing.

The defenses that Washington is quietly erecting, officials say, are akin to the insurance that homeowners take out against floods and earthquakes. The odds may be small, this argument goes, but precautions are warranted since conditions are changing and damage could be great.

R. James Woolsey, Director of Central Intelligence from 1993 to 1995, is among the former officials who are worried. Germ terrorism, he said in an interview, is "the single most dangerous threat to our national security in the foreseeable future."

The Munitions

Germ weapons can be hard to make and use, contrary to myth and claim. It took the United States decades to master the art before renouncing such arms in 1969. In the early 1990's, Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese cult, launched at least nine germ attacks in Tokyo that were meant to kill millions. But the strikes produced no known injuries or deaths.

Dangerous to the attacker as well as the attacked if successful, germ weapons are considered most practical when used far from the aggressor's homeland; intervening land and sea establish what amounts to a

quarantine.

The main appeal of such weapons is that they are incredibly cheap compared to chemical and atomic arms. Yet pound for pound, germ weapons rival nuclear ones for maiming and killing, and some biological agents are considered superior in that regard; in theory they can annihilate many millions of people.

Clearly, they surpass their nuclear kin as an instrument of fright and disruption: Once sown, infections can spread unpredictably, since they are alive. Experts especially worry about smallpox, which is highly contagious and seen as particularly dangerous since few people are now immunized against its ravages.

"To say the threat is low is not to minimize its potential," said Neil J. Gallagher, assistant director for national security at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Supply

Today, the secrets of germ warfare are increasingly up for grabs as weapon scientists from countries that made biological arsenals hunt for new jobs. The nomads are from Iraq (starting in 1991 after Persian Gulf war), Russia (starting in 1992 after the Soviet collapse) and South Africa (starting in 1994 as apartheid fell apart). Russia alone has many thousands of former germ warriors increasingly cold, poor and hungry.

Legitimate science also heightens the risk. The global war against infectious disease has produced more than 1,500 germ banks that tend to trade freely in deadly microbes.

Future strides could make matters even worse. Experts agree that research into the genetic foundations of life, an approach that promises to cure many diseases, might, in evil hands, one day produce weapons that work against only certain races or ethnic groups.

"It's difficult but not impossible," said Dr. Joshua Lederberg, a Nobel laureate in biology who advises Washington on germ warfare. More unsettling, he added, is that traditional killers seem to be a growing danger right now; he called them "a monster in the back yard."

The Demand

Today, at least 17 nations are suspected of having or trying to acquire germ weapons. Perhaps they want to deter foes. The wild card is that some (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria) are also considered architects of terrorism.

Libya worked hard to join the germ club. In 1994, it sought to hire scientists fleeing South Africa's crumbling program, including its head, Dr. Wouter Basson. That move, officials say, was foiled by diplomatic pressure from Washington and London.

However, Libya may have succeeded in hiring (or perhaps hiding and employing for Baghdad) Dr. Amir Medidi, a top scientist of Iraq's germ effort, United Nations inspectors revealed.

Terrorists themselves seem increasingly drawn to germ weapons.

Osama bin Laden, the renegade Saudi millionaire known for his bitter hatred of America, is investigating them, American officials say. Whether his work has resulted in secret laboratories or usable arms, no one in Washington seems to know or is willing to say.

Nasser Asad Al-Tamimi, an Islamic radical, has

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been vocal. Early this year Al-Balad, a Jordanian newspaper, quoted him as saying that "jihad" had at last discovered how to win the holy war — lethal germs.

Disturbingly, growing interest abroad is shared by domestic radicals and militia groups at home. Catalogues catering to them carry ads for such books as "Guide to Germ Warfare."

Larry Wayne Harris, an Ohioan with a history of hate-group affiliations, was arrested in 1995 for having bought plague bacteria from a germ bank under false pretenses. A registered microbiologist, he now says the microbes were strictly for defensive purposes.

"There are groups all over the world after this kind of stuff," Mr. Harris said, his blue eyes icy. "You're not going to stop germ warfare. The only thing to do is defend yourself."

The Assessment

Intelligence experts say knowing the truth is hard. Spies and satellites are only marginally helpful for ferreting out biological gear as small as kitchen cookware that is easy to hide and whose purpose can be peaceful (unlike the nuclear arms, bombers, ships, missiles and factories that dominated the cold war). Even hundreds of arms inspectors in Iraq, who probed that nation for seven years, ended up with as many questions as answers.

Moreover, the attention focused on germ warfare has already helped give rise to germ hoaxes, and experts worry that serious concern might give way to complacency. This year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is fighting a wave of false anthrax threats in letters mailed to abortion clinics.

Federal officials note that Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, mastermind of the 1993

World Trade Center blast, which killed six people and injured more than 1,000, claimed that his goal was to have one tower fall into the other and kill a quarter million people — more than died in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

A top former official disclosed that Mr. Yousef, when arrested in 1995, was found to have been studying not only chemical but biological weapons.

John C. Gannon, chairman of the National Intelligence Council of the Central Intelligence Agency, last month told a Stanford University meeting that the danger of germ and chemical devastation is rising.

He warned that terrorists and foes with such weapons are growing in number and that the increasingly lethal agents they are developing "have the potential to cause massive casualties."

The Response

Federal officials are struggling to tighten commerce in germs both at home and abroad. President Clinton himself recently raised the issue at Camp David with Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the President of Brazil, who has begun a program to restrict germ sales.

In Russia, Washington is expanding cooperative programs meant to keep former germ warriors in place doing peaceful research.

In NATO, Washington is arguing that the Atlantic alliance should take the lead in a global fight to stop terrorists from getting or using germ weaponry.

Meanwhile, the American military is vaccinating all troops against anthrax, which causes high fevers and death, and has begun a \$322 million program to build stockpiles of 18 other vaccines, including one against smallpox. Recently, Congress approved \$51 million to start building domestic stockpiles of medicines and antibiotics, especially for police, fire and health workers.

Physical security at key Federal buildings is being enhanced to foil terrorists who might try to spread deadly germs and chemicals through the air. The steps include ventilation improvements so a gentle breeze blows outward whenever a door or window is opened. In theory, this so-called positive pressure will automatically sweep away dangerous agents.

Across the country, Federal officials are holding seminars in the nation's top 120 cities to train emergency personnel.

More broadly, intelligence agencies are struggling to monitor terrorists more closely. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's nightmare is talented loners, who are difficult to track.

The Pentagon is weighing whether to ask the President to authorize appointment of a military commander who could plan and direct operations to defend the continental United States in the event of germ chaos, a step beyond the civil defenses of the early cold war. No such commander's post now exists.

"Within minutes of an event, people

are going to turn to us," John J. Hamre, the deputy Secretary of Defense, told a meeting of military officials in explaining the need for homeland defense. "It could get crazy very fast."

To date, there has been little public debate over the risks and benefits of such actions, partly because the many responses to the germ threat have been both quiet, to avoid frightening Americans, and piecemeal.

But that may change as echoes of bomb shelters start to reverberate and as Washington scans the horizon to better judge the danger in the years and decades ahead.

Tension is sure to rise between the need for protection and "rights to privacy, something that we hold very dear," Defense Secretary William S. Cohen recently told the Council on Foreign Relations. That kind of friction, he added, will force "unpleasant choices" in the near future. "We haven't really faced up to it yet."

Germes, Atoms and Poison Gas: The Iraqi Shell Game

By WILLIAM J. BROAD and JUDITH MILLER

SOMETIMES past is prologue. As Iraqi officials in 1995 led United Nations arms inspectors to a large cache of documents hidden on a chicken farm near Baghdad, a red photograph album stood out. At first glance, the album, like the half million pages of other papers in the shed, seemed to cast light on Iraq's secret drive to obtain germ, chemical and nuclear arms and missiles.

But closer scrutiny revealed huge gaps. The album's dozens of pages, for instance, offered some insights into Iraq's germ efforts. Photo after captioned photo showed not only flasks of deadly agents like anthrax but animal test subjects small and large, including sheep.

Yet the inspectors found that the album covered germ work only through 1989 — before Baghdad embarked on a crash program to turn experimentation into weapons for the 1991 gulf war, in which it deployed germ bombs and warheads at four sites, but did not use them.

Moreover, something else was missing. The numbered pages were interrupted where photos had been removed from the three-ring binder.

"We don't know what was taken," one inspector said. "My guess? Pictures showing people central to

building the arsenal.

Today, seven years after President Saddam Hussein promised to come clean about his weapons of mass destruction, the book on Iraqi arms is still full of holes.

Military experts in Washington and at the United Nations say the unanswered questions are serious and legion. Still unaccounted for are hundreds of chemical arms, tons of nerve gas, more than 100 germ weapons and parts for up to four nuclear warheads, which are said to lack only the uranium to fuel them.

"There are vast areas of activity that are still unknown to us," said Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control in Washington and an expert on Iraq's arsenal. "The uncertainties are so great that, as far as we know, Saddam Hussein today could have both chemical and germ warfare agents in warheads, ready to go."

Mr. Milhollin and his staff have prepared a list of some of the main riddles about Iraq's unconventional weapons. Their chart, below, is lengthy. Yet Mr. Milhollin and United Nations experts note that no such list can be exhaustive. Given Iraq's evasiveness and defiance, its stonewalling and lies, such listings can only suggest the depth of the remaining questions.

"This is not definitive," one inspector said of the chart, adding that the goal was out of reach even of the

United Nations and Federal intelligence agencies.

Prospects for greater illumination are bleak, analysts say, because of both the unknown consequences of the bombing that began Wednesday and Baghdad's obstinacy. What evidence might have been destroyed in the bombing was unknowable, but the inspection process, most analysts agree, had all but collapsed.

RICHARD BUTLER, chairman of the United Nations Special Commission in charge of arms inspectors in Iraq, is more diplomatic. "It must regrettably be recorded again," he told the Security Council on Tuesday, "that the commission is not able to conduct the substantive disarmament work mandated to it."

The stakes are potentially huge. Iraq has already confessed to having made enough deadly microbes to kill all the people on Earth several times over. And Saddam Hussein has used weapons of mass destruction before.

After losing the 1991 gulf war, Mr. Hussein, as a condition of surrender, agreed to declare within 15 days all his nuclear, chemical and biological arms and the missiles for delivering them, and then to destroy them.

The United Nations set up a group to insure that he kept his word. Until it verified destruction of the weap-

ons, Iraq was barred from selling oil. Later, the United Nations relented a bit and allowed some oil exports to pay for food, medicine and war reparations.

To date, those sanctions have cost Iraq more than \$120 billion. Eager to escape them, Baghdad over the years has offered at least five different "full, final and complete" disclosures, but the United Nations officials have dismissed these as woefully incomplete.

An example of Iraq's pale cooperation is demonstrated in the 1995 chicken-farm haul, which was one of the special commission's greatest finds. While the documents were valuable, they had been carefully culled and included nothing from the headquarters of the Military Industrialization Corporation or the relevant archives of the Ministry of Defense.

Among the ugliest outstanding questions is whether Iraq tested its germ weapons on people. Rumors and even some suggestive photographs have come to light. But so far, there is neither proof nor admissions.

Recently, the battle for truth about Iraq's armaments has been crippled by diminishing returns.

The latest round of inspections aimed at testing Iraq's compliance with United Nations resolutions was an abject failure. In interviews, inspectors told of astonishing Iraqi feints and what one non-American inspector called a saga of "lies and deception."

Bio-Weapons in Mind, Iranians Lure Needy Ex-Soviet Scientists

By JUDITH MILLER
with WILLIAM J. BROAD

MOSCOW — Iran is scouring the former Soviet Union to hire scientists who once worked in laboratories tied to Moscow's vast germ warfare program and has succeeded in recruiting some of them to take jobs in Teheran, according to Russian scientists and American officials.

Iranian officials who report to their leadership have approached dozens of scientists who once made germ weapons, offering as much as \$5,000 a month to people who make far less than that a year in the increasingly chaotic Russian economy.

Russian scientists say most of these entreaties have been rebuffed. But they acknowledge that at least five of their colleagues have gone to work in Iran in recent years. Others have accepted contracts that allow them to continue living in Russia while conducting research for Teheran, the scientists said.

In interviews in Russia and neighboring Kazakhstan, more than a dozen Russian former germ scientists reported contacts with Iran, and two said they had been asked specifically to help Teheran make biological weapons. American officials say many more Russian scientists have disclosed such contacts and believe that Iran is developing a germ arsenal.

Iran has powerful reasons to want such weapons and even ex-

THE GERM WARRIORS *A special report.*

pressed interest in acquiring them a decade ago. Most Iranians believe that Iraq used biological as well as chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980's, and many countries in the region, including Israel, Syria and Iraq, are suspected of having germ arsenals.

Gholamhossein Dehghani, counselor to Iran's mission to the United Nations, said many foreign scientists worked in his country, but were doing only peaceful research. He also stressed that Iran had ratified a 1972 international treaty banning germ warfare. He said he "categorically rejected" the claim that Iran is hiring Russian biologists to work on germ warfare. "We do not believe that having such weapons increases our security," he added.

Other Iranian officials have also said Iran's research is not offensive. But veterans of the Soviet and American germ programs dismiss such claims.

"It's often hard to distinguish between a drug and a weapon, or between offensive or defensive research," said Lev S. Sandakchiev, director of Vector laboratory, which made deadly viruses for weapons in Soviet times. "What counts is intent. And that compli-

Continued on Page A12

The business card of a major Iranian recruiter of Russian scientists specifies his link to the office of the Iranian President.

Tehran Medical Sciences University
M. Rezaei, Ph.D.
Director Of Pharmacology Department
Scientific Adviser
Office Of Scientific & Industrial Studies Of Presidency
23, West Arash Blvd.
Dorland St.,
P.O. Box 14185-4871
Tehran 16108
Tel: 88-21-8000015-8402558
Fax: 88-21-8000018
Telex: 216637 OMB IR

cates trust."

American officials say Teheran's successes are troubling because they suggest that knowledgeable scientists — the key to Russia's once-secret germ arsenal, which at its height employed some 70,000 scientists and technicians — could be recruited by anyone with enough influence or cash, including rogue states and even terrorists.

An important figure in Iran's buyer network, Russian scientists and Western officials say, is Mehdi Rezaei, an English-speaking pharmacologist in Teheran whose business card, provided by a Russian scientist, says he works for President Mohammad Khatami as a "scientific adviser."

Russians approached by Dr. Rezaei and other Iranians say their recruitment style alone raises suspicions. Visiting delegations, they said, are sometimes led by Iranian clerics, who wield ultimate power in Iran's theocracy, and other nonscientists who are studiously ambiguous about precisely what they want the Russians scientists to do.

Moreover, the Iranians on other occasions have shown particular interest in learning about microbes that can be used in war to destroy or protect crops, as well as genetic engineering techniques key to both legitimate research and the making of deadly germs for which there may be no antidotes.

American officials assert that Teheran's biowarfare program may already have turned some germs and toxins into weapons, but they have scant information on Iran's progress. There is direct evidence, the officials said, that Russia has significantly improved Iran's missile and nuclear capacities, but the value of Russian biological aid is less clear.

"Outside assistance is both important and difficult to prevent, given the dual-use nature of the materials and equipment being sought," the Central Intelligence Agency said recently in a report on Iran and its effort to make germ weapons.

To counter Iranian and other recruiting, the United States has quietly begun an effort to become the largest and best-funded competitor for the allegiance of Russia's former germ scientists. Washington is sponsoring search projects, and programs to convert to civilian use laboratories and institutes once associated with the Soviet germ program.

From a base of less than \$10 million, it expects to spend at least double that sum next year, trying to keep Russian scientists gainfully and peaceably employed at home, and to stymie efforts not only of Iran, but also of North Korea, Syria and China, to lure biological talent and technology.

"This is a high-stakes game to win the hearts and minds of Russia's best scientists, who are dangerous simply because of what they know," said Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who recently visited former Russian weapons sites now engaged in peaceful research.

The Buyers

Iranians Shop Far and Wide

Russian scientists courted by Iran describe what amounts to a fairly predictable recruiting pattern. First, they say, there is a call, sometimes from a Russian colleague, or a faxed letter from an Iranian scientist proposing a visit. Then there are initial discussions of vague scientific cooperation and hints of large sums of money.

At later sessions or in follow-up calls, letters and faxes, invitations to visit Iran are issued, and the Iranians begin discussing their needs more bluntly. Often, they said, the weapons question is raised through hints and implication.

Shortly after the Persian Gulf war, Russian scientists said, Iran tried to recruit Russian biological talent from leading germ laboratories. The effort largely failed, the scientists said, and Dr. Rezayat and other Iranian agents turned their attention to smaller institutes.

In an interview, Gennadi N. Lepyoshkin, former director of what was a sprawling germ weapons plant in Stepanovsk, Kazakhstan, said Iranian middlemen had approached him in 1991, presenting themselves as entrepreneurs interested in establishing commercial contacts. "But their proposals were such that we immediately declined and ceased contact with them," said Dr. Lepyoshkin, whose plant once specialized in developing and producing anthrax weapons.

Scientists say the Iranians' 1997 visit to the All-Russian Institute of Phytopathology in Golitsino, just west of Moscow, was typical of approaches to smaller groups involved in the Soviet germ program.

Under Communism, the institute made pathogens for killing crops to starve enemies. But since the Soviet collapse it has struggled to do purely peaceful research. In the last seven years, its staff has dropped to 276 from 1,200, and it pays employees intermittently.

Despite the hard times, the institute has become a leader in pesticides research and in transgenic plants, whose genes are manipulated to resist certain herbicides, insects and diseases.

About a year ago, one of its scientists bumped into an Iranian while visiting a Moscow-based laboratory. It was Dr. Rezayat, whose business card described him as director of Tehran Medical Sciences University's pharmacology department and also as an adviser to the "Office of Scientific and Industrial Studies of Presidency."

"Rezayat seemed to have visited most labs and institutes in the area," recalled the Russian scientist, who invited him to Golitsino to meet his colleagues. Eventually a five-man Iranian delegation made the trip and met, among others, Yuri Spiridonov, a crop expert who is now head of the herbicide department.

The Iranians expressed great interest in scientific exchanges, Dr. Spiridonov said.

He told the Iranians he had no objection in principle to such collaboration. But the delegation made him nervous, he said. For one thing, only half of the Iranians were scientists. "The others just sat their with their hands folded and said nothing," he said.

In addition, he said, they asked "troubling" questions about substances related to biological warfare. Dr. Spiridonov declined to elaborate.

"These were not scientific questions," he recounted 18 months later in an interview in that same office, now cold and poorly heated against the bitter Russian winter.

Wary of his guests' intentions and fearful of endangering his growing ties to Western scientists and companies, Dr. Spiridonov said, he declined invitations to visit Tehran or to discuss his research in any detail. But three of the institute's other scientists did travel to Tehran, and invitations keep coming — including another last week.

[Dr. Rezayat was reached by phone in Moscow on Dec. 6 and asked about allegations that he was helping recruit Russian scientists for germ warfare. He said he could say nothing without Tehran's approval, but added that such claims were both common and false. He promised to seek permission to comment. A day later, his assistant said that Dr. Rezayat was no longer in Russia.]

Western officials identify Dr. Rezayat as a key official in the biology branch of an Iranian intelligence office that covertly shops for talent and technology involving nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. It also has responsibilities for public health.

That office, said Ahmad S. Hashim, a Middle East expert who consults for the American Government, is well known for its relentless pursuit of expertise and technology in deadly weaponry, and not just in Russia. An American official agreed, saying, "They are definitely hunters."

The Experts

Scientists Describe Recruiting Techniques

One of the scientists Dr. Rezayat courted last year was Valery M. Lipkin, a biochemist and deputy head of the Shemyakin and Ovchinnikov Institute.

This center, built with Soviet Ministry of Defense funds, used to do research on vaccines and biological toxins. Though struggling financially, it still has valuable assets, including a laboratory for conducting advanced vaccine and other nonmilitary tests on animals.

In the summer of 1997, in the institute's branch in Pushchino, about an hour outside Moscow, Dr. Lipkin met with a six-man Iranian delegation that included Dr. Rezayat.

The Iranians seemed to defer to a senior cleric in a black turban and flowing robe, the Russians said.

His name was Mahmoud Hosseini, and his business card identified him in Russian as general secretary of the "Iranian Society's Office of Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the Russian Federation," based in Tehran. The Iranian Embassy in Moscow said Mr. Hosseini was a diplomat who held the

title First Secretary for Economic Affairs.

The meeting went well, Dr. Lipkin said in an interview at his sprawling Moscow headquarters, though some things struck him as odd.

He said the cleric, though well educated, was not a scientist. And though the Iranians spoke of possible exchanges of students and technology and seemed willing to pay handsomely for them, the delegation was vague about what it wanted.

"One thing they repeatedly asked about," said Sergei Feofanov, Dr. Lipkin's deputy, "was human genetic engineering."

In germ weaponry, the possibility of attacking human genes is the most chilling of all, military experts agree. In theory genetic engineering could produce weapons that kill or cripple selectively by race and nationality. Such developments, if possible, are years away.

During the next 18 months, the Iranians made three visits to the Shemyakin Institute, Dr. Lipkin said. But they never responded to his offer to train Iranian students in Russia. Instead they bombarded the institute with invitations to younger researchers, asking them to teach genetic engineering and other advanced techniques in Tehran for a year or longer.

There was also a personal invitation faxed to Dr. Lipkin from Abbas Keshavarz, deputy chief of a research organization in Iran's Agriculture Ministry. It invited him to visit Iran to discuss possible "future collaboration." A copy was sent to Dr. Rezayat's office.

"I didn't want to discuss weapons," Dr. Lipkin said. "So I kept pressing them, 'What will I do in Tehran? What is my program?' But they would not tell me. And that made me nervous. For while they were cautious here, had I gone there, I think they would have raised weapons and other inappropriate topics."

Dr. Lipkin said that before saying no, he had sought advice from a friend at the Russian Ministry of Science, who warned him that an Iranian visa in Dr. Lipkin's Russian passport would not enhance his prospects for cooperation with American scientists. Especially a trip sponsored by Dr. Rezayat, the friend warned.

Iran has succeeded in attracting several Russian biologists to Tehran, said colleagues who identified them in recent interviews. One is said to be Dr. Valery Bakayev,

a senior biologist at the Institute of Medical Biotechnology in Moscow who accepted a teaching post in Iran more than seven years ago, a colleague said. A spokeswoman for the Moscow institute, which was once part of the germ empire, said she had no idea where Dr. Bakayev had gone after leaving his post.

Another scientist said Dr. Vladimir Rishinski, an expert at the Institute of Molecular Biology, recently took a leave of absence to go to Iran for two months of teaching, his second leave for that purpose. According to his institute, which Ken Alibek, a former senior Soviet official, said researched agents for germ weapons, he is "on leave" for an "extended vacation" that does not involve Iran. But his mother, reached by phone, said her son was in fact there.

Another Russian scientist said that during a visit to Teheran last year he had encountered three former colleagues from the Institute of Biological Protection in Moldova who had already been in Teheran for about six months.

"They told me their institute had neither heat nor electricity, never mind money for salaries or research," the scientist recalled. "Russian scientists may not trust people like Iranians," he added. "But these are not love matches. They are marriages of convenience, and often of necessity."

The Prize

Deadly Appeal Of an Ex-Arsenal

It is now known that the Soviet Union built the most pestilential germ arsenal of all time. At the peak of Soviet activity, Russian and Western experts say, germ scientists at scores of sites studied some 50 agents and prepared a dozen or so for war. Bombers and intercontinental missiles were ready to disseminate hundreds of tons of smallpox, plague and anthrax, enough to wipe out entire nations.

Many of these biological agents were developed and tested at several sites: the State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, known as Vector, which made deadly viruses in Siberia; the State Research Center for Applied Microbiology, at Obolensk,

near Moscow, where *Salmonella* bacteria were perfected, and Stepnogorsk, the germ factory in Kazakhstan, which specialized in deadly anthrax.

This proud elite was part of a culture with a history of deeply distrusting Islamic regimes, which threatened to undermine the Soviet empire. Thus, any current Iranian successes are all the more striking.

Since the collapse of Soviet Communism, these scientific centers, as well as far smaller ones, have seen their operating budgets slashed and research money disappear. But institute directors say they have fought to keep their top talent intact, dismissing junior scientists and technical workers instead.

Yet even high-level scientists have been tempted to sell their expertise.

Igor Domaradskij, a founder of the main Soviet program to make germ weapons, lives in a spacious apartment in a fashionable part of Moscow, a reminder of the privileges and status he once enjoyed as director of the antiplague institutes in Irkutsk and Rostov-on-Don and later as a key figure at Obolensk.

His doorbell now consists of two wires that must be twisted together to create a ring, and his preoccupation with making a living is a theme of "The Troublemaker," his memoir of his years as a germ scientist.

Dr. Domaradskij, 73, says he lives off his pension and his savings. And he is fortunate in having a computer and E-mail that connect him to scientists outside Russia. But he disclosed in his book that he was so desperate for work in 1992 that he offered his services to China, Russia's longtime rival, as well as to the Kalmyk Republic inside Russia. Neither responded, he said.

Russia's economic chaos, which worsened in August with the collapse of the ruble, has taken a huge toll on nearly all of the scientific organizations once lavishly funded by the germ bureaucracy.

Obolensk, once one of the top centers, lost 54 percent of its staff between 1990 and 1996 but only 28 percent of its top scientists, according to the institute's figures.

That exodus is understandable given the stark working conditions. At institute after institute, there are empty rooms; for months on end there has been no pay and scant heat for scientists trying to work wrapped in layers of sweaters. Prospects thus seem better almost anywhere else.

"Like everyone else, we're just trying to survive," said Yevgeny A. Nepoklonov, 42, director of Narvac, an animal vaccine company that employs some 50 scientists, many from the former weapons program.

Narvac, with \$3 million in total sales, is testing a vaccine against hog cholera that would be Russia's first genetically engineered animal vaccine. The laboratory has great hopes for the product, if it can survive Russia's economic turmoil.

The Russian Government has sent mixed signals about the Iranian overtures.

In May of 1997, Moscow went so far as to sponsor a biotechnology trade fair in Teheran. Participants included more than 100 leading biologists from Russian laboratories once part of the germ warfare program, including Vector and Obolensk, the two most prominent sites.

And President Boris Yeltsin has kept in senior civilian biotechnology posts several key military figures from the old Soviet germ program, some of whom are openly hostile to the growing cooperation between American and Russian scientists.

Moscow has embraced the Clinton Administration's programs to forge closer scientific ties even as it allows some institutes to strike commercial deals with Iran.

Vector, for example, has been permitted to sell Iran diagnostic kits for hepatitis. But the institute has refused Iranian requests for broader technological cooperation or the exchange of dangerous strains, according to American officials and Dr. Sandakhchiev, Vector's chief.

"There is a very fine line between good and bad dealings," he said, "which is why I am concerned about the challenge of bioterrorism."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1998

Dollars Are Weapon of Choice in the War on Bacteria Peril

By JUDITH MILLER
with WILLIAM J. BROAD

MOSCOW — In Russia's scientific despair, the United States has sensed great danger and opportunity.

American officials have been worried about Russia's weapons programs from the moment the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Initially, the focus was on improving security for nuclear weapons and scientists. The germ warfare program was hardly considered.

That changed after several top Soviet germ warriors defected to the West and told intelligence officials that Moscow's germ program was far more lethal and ambitious than had been suspected during the cold war.

At the Pentagon's request and with its money, the National Academy of Sciences began a program in 1995 to expand cooperation between Russian and American biologists. Eager to stem the brain drain, discover more about the Soviet germ arsenal, and learn from the Russian strides in germ defenses, the Clinton Administration has now greatly intensified the effort.

In addition, Washington is paying \$1.5 million now and plans to spend up to \$8 million to upgrade security at Vector, which is Russia's germ bank for all strains of smallpox, which has been eradicated from humans.

While fewer than 120 of the more than 15,000 strains in Vector's virus collection are highly lethal, scientists say any theft or diversion of the most dangerous ones could be catastrophic.

Washington has also persuaded Europe and Japan to join the United States in financing the International Sci-

U.S. is said to be spending millions in making 'a better offer' to Russian scientists.

ence and Technology Center, based in Moscow, which tries to find peaceful work for former weapons scientists.

Randall L. Beatty, the center's deputy director, said about 1,055 of the 17,800 scientists receiving payments of \$300 to \$500 a month for joint research are biologists. That proportion has grown sharply from less than 1 percent of the center's payments to about 15 percent this year, and Mr. Beatty said it "will inevitably grow further."

While less than what the Iranians are said to be offering, American officials say the stipends are attractive because they allow Russian scientists, who earn an average of less than \$100 a month, to stay in Russia with friends and family and to collaborate with respected Western researchers on peaceful work.

American officials said such contacts and exchanges are providing valuable information about both the Soviet Union's germ activities and the current situation in Russia. "There has been a quantum leap in their openness in the past 18 months," Mr. Beatty said.

The Clinton Administration is spending millions of dollars on more than a dozen programs essentially intend-

ed to make former Soviet scientists and research institutes "a better offer" than Iran or other rogue nations, official say.

"It's up to them to choose," said Anne M. Harrington, the State Department's coordinator for threat reduction programs, "and many of them are deciding they want to work with us."

American officials say the rudimentary programs have already achieved some successes.

The scientific institute at Obolensk, the heart of the program to produce deadly germs, has had no contact with Teheran since last year when the United States greatly expanded its financial support.

In the last 10 months close to a hundred Russian scientists from the former Soviet germ warfare program have visited American labs and institutes, and more than a hundred American scientists and officials have visited, many of them regularly, once-closed Russian germ institutes.

The Department of Agriculture, at the Pentagon's request, succeeded in buying samples of Uzbekistan's entire collection of plant germs, helping to track strains and create antidotes.

American officials say that the threat remains significant, and that they are learning every day about new efforts by rogue states to capitalize on Russia's economic crisis and scientific brain drain.

"I'm like the little Dutch boy running around with my fingers in the dike," said a Pentagon official during a recent field trip. "Every time we visit a new Russian institute, we find another Iranian business card."

G

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1999

88 JAN 20 14:04

PRESENTATION OF
DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

DATE: January 21, 1999

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 5:30-6:15 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER *S.R.B.*I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

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

Ambassador Yvonne A-Baki, The Republic of Ecuador

Ambassador Anton Buteiko, Ukraine

Ambassador Hassaballah Abdelhadi Ahmat Soubiane, The Republic of Chad

Ambassador Ceslav Ciobanu, The Republic of Moldova

Ambassador Thomas Ndikumana, The Republic of Burundi

Ambassador Zina Andrianarivelo-Razafy, The Republic of Madagascar

Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio of the Holy See

Ambassador Yuriy Viktorovich Ushakov, The Russian Federation

III. PARTICIPANTS

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

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photos only.

V. SEQUENCE

Sequence of events is attached.

Attachments

Brief Points and Participants
Brief Biographical Data

DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 21, 1999

4:50 p.m.

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

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

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

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

5:28 p.m.

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

5:30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

5:34 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting with the President, the NSC and Department of State representatives escort the Ambassador and his family to the Diplomatic Reception Room where they depart.

5:35 p.m. The second Ambassador (Ukraine) and family, accompanied by the NSC and Department of State representatives, are escorted to the Oval Office and introduced to the President.

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

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

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

5:39 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting with the President, the NSC and Department of State representatives escort the Ambassador and his family to the Diplomatic Reception Room where they depart.

5:40 p.m. Remaining Ambassadors and their families follow the same scenario at four-minute intervals.

LIST OF AMBASSADORS, IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL:

Ambassador of The Republic of Ecuador
Ambassador of Ukraine
Ambassador of The Republic of Chad
Ambassador of The Republic of Moldova
Ambassador of The Republic of Burundi
Ambassador of The Republic of Madagascar
Apostolic Pro-Nuncio of the Holy See
Ambassador of The Russian Federation

H

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR IVONNE A-BAKI (AH-BAH-key)

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

FAMILY:

DAUGHTER: TARIANA (24)

- WHEN WE MET IN OCTOBER, PRESIDENTS MAHUAD AND FUJIMORI WERE WORKING HARD TO GAIN PEACE.
- GLAD THAT WORKED OUT; PRESIDENT MAHUAD DESERVES MUCH CREDIT.
- WE WILL BE WITH YOU AS YOU IMPLEMENT THE PEACE.
- IF RAISED: I UNDERSTAND THAT PRESIDENTS MAHUAD AND FUJIMORI WOULD LIKE TO SEE ME WHEN HERE IN EARLY FEBRUARY. HOPE WE CAN FIND A TIME.

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR ANTON BUTEIKO (BU-TAY-KO)

UKRAINE

FAMILY: REMAINING IN UKRAINE TEMPORARILY

- YOUR HARD WORK AS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN BUILDING THE U.S.-UKRAINE "STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP" HAS LAID GROUNDWORK FOR STRONG RELATIONSHIP.
- PLEASE CONVEY TO PRESIDENT KUCHMA MY DEEP INTEREST IN UKRAINE AND MY HOPE THAT HIS REFORM EFFORTS WILL CONTINUE AND WILL BEAR FRUIT.
- HOPE YOUR FAMILY WILL BE ABLE TO JOIN YOU SOON.

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR HASSABALLAH ABDELHADI AHMAT SOUBIANE (SOO-
BEE-AHN) THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD

FAMILY:

WIFE: ZARGA CHERIF

DAUGHTERS: SOUBINE AMIRA (AGE 6)
IZZA & IMANE (TWINS,
AGE 5)

[NOTE - AMBASSADOR DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH]

- PLEASED TO WELCOME YOU TO WASHINGTON.
- UNDERSTAND YOU LIKE TO GO JOGGING. WASHINGTON IS A GOOD PLACE TO DO THAT AND RAISE A FAMILY. YOUR TWINS SHOULD ALSO ENJOY IT.

- IMPORTANT TO TRY TO MOVE FORWARD ON STRENGTHENING BILATERAL RELATIONS. DIFFICULT TO DO IF LIBYA IS ALLOWED TO CONTINUALLY VIOLATE UN SANCTIONS.
- UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE TROOPS IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. BELIEVE NEGOTIATED POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IS KEY TO RESOLVING THE CONFLICT.
- APPRECIATE YOUR GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUED SUPPORT IN PROVIDING SECURITY TO OUR EMBASSY.

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR H. E. CESLAV CIOBANU (Cha-BAH-nu)
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
FAMILY:

SONS: RADU
CRISTIAN

- WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU TO MAINTAIN OUR EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH MOLDOVA.
- MOLDOVA HAS CONSISTENTLY PLAYED A LEADERSHIP ROLE AND PROVIDED A STRONG EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRACY AND MARKET REFORM. THANK YOU FOR THAT.

- I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE A NEW DAUGHTER AS WELL AS THESE TWO FINE SONS. CONGRATULATIONS. WHEN WILL YOUR WIFE AND BABY BE ABLE TO JOIN US HERE IN WASHINGTON?

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR THOMAS NDIKUMANA (N-DEE-COO-MAN-A)
THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI
FAMILY:

WIFE: CASSILDE

DAUGHTERS: LINDA (AGE 13)

DORINE (AGE 12)

MICHAEL (AGE 10)

JEAN-LUC (AGE 7)

[NOTE - AMBASSADOR'S ENGLISH IS FAIR, WIFE DOES NOT
SPEAK ANY ENGLISH]

- APPRECIATE ALL YOUR HARD WORK AS CHARGE SINCE
DECEMBER 1997 TO STRENGTHEN U.S.-BURUNDIAN
RELATIONS.

- REMARKABLE PROGRESS ON BURUNDIAN PEACE PROCESS AND
EFFORTS TO FOSTER NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.
- USG CONTINUES TO SUPPORT ARUSHA PEACE PROCESS AND
LOOKS FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU TO BRING LASTING
PEACE TO BURUNDI.
- UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE TWO DAUGHTERS WHO WILL
CELEBRATE THEIR BIRTHDAYS IN FEBRUARY.

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR ZINA ANDRIANARIVELO-RAZAFY (AN-DRI-AN-A-
RI-VEL-O RAH-ZAF)

REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

FAMILY:

WIFE: ELISE

TWO SONS: ROLLAND (7)

ALEXANDRE (5)

- UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE DONE A LOT OF LEGAL WORK BACK IN MADAGASCAR. THAT SHOULD HELP YOU HERE IN WASHINGTON!
- I'VE HEARD YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER REPRESENTED MADAGASCAR IN SIGNING A FRIENDSHIP AND TRADE TREATY WITH THE U.S. A CENTURY AGO.

- GRATEFUL FOR THE ENHANCED SECURITY YOU HAVE PROVIDED TO OUR EMBASSY IN MADAGASCAR. WE HOPE THAT WE CAN WORK WITH YOU TO INCREASE SECURITY FURTHER AROUND THE EMBASSY PERIMETER, PARTICULARLY THE STREET IN FRONT OF THE CHANCERY.

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
ARCHBISHOP GABRIEL MONTALVO (mohn-TALV-oh)
HOLY SEE

- PLEASURE TO WELCOME DISTINGUISHED VATICAN DIPLOMAT; I'VE SEEN PASTRANA TWICE, BUT ALWAYS NICE TO SEE COLOMBIANS EVEN WHEN NOT REPRESENTING COUNTRY.
 - DELIGHTED WE COULD ARRANGE THIS CEREMONY BEFORE HIS HOLINESS'S VISIT NEXT WEEK. CONGRATULATIONS ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PONTIFICATE -- I HOPE HE IS WELL AND WILL ENJOY MEXICO TOMORROW.
 - HE HONORS US WITH HIS PRESENCE AND I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO OUR FOURTH MEETING, DISCUSSION ON COOPERATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL ISSUES.
-

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS
AMBASSADOR YURIY USHAKOV (OOH-SHUH-KOFF)
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FAMILY: N/A

- SINCE BEGINNING OF ADMINISTRATION WE HAVE ADHERED TO ONE GUIDING PRINCIPLE - STRONG SUPPORT FOR RUSSIA'S INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.
- KNOW THAT WE HAVE DIFFICULT ISSUES AHEAD OF US. PLEASE TELL YELTSIN AND PRIMAKOV THAT WE'RE LOOKING TO TACKLE THEM IN SAME COOPERATIVE SPIRIT THAT WE'VE USED IN THE PAST.

- MADELEINE TAKING IMPORTANT TRIP TO MOSCOW AT END OF MONTH. VICE PRESIDENT LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING PRIMAKOV IN DAVOS AS WELL AS PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON IN MARCH.
- WANT TO SUPPORT CREDIBLE ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAM AND RESUMED COOPERATION WITH IMF. ALSO, NEED TO GET ON TOP OF PROLIFERATION PROBLEM. HOPE WE CAN WORK CLOSELY.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON
AMBASSADORS PRESENTING CREDENTIALS
January 21, 1999

Ambassador A-Baki (Ecuador), earned her master's degree in public administration from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in 1993, where she became acquainted with current President of Ecuador Jamil Mahuad, who was also studying at Harvard. Ambassador A-Baki then became an advisor and confidant of Mahuad, and assisted in his campaign. She has held honorary consular positions at Ecuador's missions in Lebanon and Boston.

Ambassador Buteiko (Ukraine), a career diplomat, began working in the Foreign Ministry of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the mid-1970s. From 1980-86, he was posted to the UN Secretariat in New York. He was elected a Member of the Ukrainian Parliament and served from 1994-98. Most recently, he served three years as First Deputy Foreign Minister.

Ambassador Soubiane (Chad), studied Russian in Kiev and attended the University of Science in Reims, France. A founding member of Chad's ruling party, the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS), he has held several party and government posts, serving as Minister of Interior and Security in 1992. Prior to this ambassadorial assignment, Ambassador Soubiane was Prefet (equivalent of Governor) of Logone Occidental, holding the rank of colonel.

Ambassador Ciobanu (Moldova), earned a PhD in Economics from Moscow State University and has taught the subject at various universities for most of the last 18 years. Prior to his present appointment, he also worked in the Moldovan government, first as an economic advisor and speechwriter to former President Snegur and later (1994-97) as Minister of Privatization. Most recently, he served as one of his country's two deputy foreign ministers, covering relations with Western Europe and the United States.

Ambassador Ndikumana (Burundi), began his government service in 1983 as cabinet director with the Ministry of Education. From 1986-87, he studied public administration on a Pearson Fellowship to Canada's Carleton and Ottawa University. In 1997, he was named Ambassador for the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation. In 1997, he was appointed Charge d'Affaires to the United States, and granted agreement in 1998.

Ambassador Andrianarivelo-Razafy (Madagascar), is very proud of his connections in the United States where he received an MBA from Ball State at Muncie, Indiana, as a U.S. Agency for International Development Scholar. A prominent businessman, he is well known in Madagascar to the U.S. Embassy, other diplomats, international organizations, economic, financial and political decision-makers in the presidency, prime ministry, cabinet and National Assembly.

Archbishop Montalvo (Apostolic Pro-Nuncio of the Holy See), Head of the Papal Diplomatic School since 1993, can be expected to take an active interest in diplomatic affairs. He is an experienced and senior diplomat who has served as a Vatican diplomat since 1974 in Latin America, North Africa and the Balkans. He is also the son of a former Colombian diplomat and foreign minister.

Ambassador Ushakov (Russia), a career diplomat who studied at Moscow State University for International Relations, has just completed a short tenure as his country's Deputy Foreign Minister with responsibility for cooperation with international organizations. Prior to that assignment, he led the Russian permanent delegation to OSCE in Vienna. Ambassador Ushakov served for an extended period in Denmark.

BI012199

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 JAN 20 PM 2:40

January 20, 1999

MEETING WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL (LTC) PITTARD, USA,
AND HIS FAMILY

DATE: Thursday, January 21, 1999
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 6:05 p.m.
FROM: *Sev* Jake Simmons 

I. PURPOSE

To bid farewell to LTC Pittard, Army Aide to the President.

II. BACKGROUND

LTC Pittard has served since November 1996.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President
Military Aides
Dana Pittard
Lucille Pittard (Wife)
Taylor Pittard (Son)
Jordan Pittard (Son)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and White House Communications Agency camera crew.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- (1) LTC Pittard and family will hold outside Oval Office.
- (2) Military Aides will escort LTC Pittard and family into Oval Office.
- (3) LTC Pittard will introduce his family to the POTUS, who is positioned in front of the Resolute Desk, and a group photo will be taken.
- (4) The Military Aide will read the award citation. Once finished, the POTUS will present LTC Pittard the Defense Superior Service Medal and a photo will be taken.
- (5) LTC Pittard and family will depart.

IV. REMARKS

None required

K

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1999

DROP BY -- Y2K SENIOR ADVISORS GROUP MEETING

Date: Thursday, January 21, 1999

Site: Roosevelt Room (1- 1:45 p.m.)

Vice President's OEOP Ceremonial Office (2 - 4 p.m.)

Time: 1 - 4 p.m.

From: John Koskinen **I. PURPOSE**

You will drop by the inaugural meeting of your Year 2000 Council's Senior Advisors Group, made up of more than 20 *Fortune 500* company CEOs (e.g., United Airlines, Kelloggs, Burlington Northern Santa Fe) and heads of major national public sector organizations representing critical sectors of the economy and governmental organizations.

II. BACKGROUND

The Year 2000 problem is perhaps the single-greatest common management challenge that has ever faced corporations and governments worldwide. With less than a year remaining, much work must still be done to prepare critical systems to deal with dates that read 1/1/00 and beyond.

The Senior Advisors Group will help the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion deal with Y2K issues that cross economic sector lines and will offer additional feedback on the status of public and private Y2K efforts and challenges. Group members will recommend how industries can best work together in critical areas such as mitigating public overreaction to potential Y2K failures, establishing industry-wide emergency response plans, and dealing with international Y2K challenges.

The Group will meet with the Council on a bi-monthly basis.

III. PARTICIPANTSMeeting participants:

- **John Koskinen**, Chair, President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion
- **Janet Abrams**, Executive Director, President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion

- Senior Advisors Group Members (*list attached*)
- Selected Y2K Council Members

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will proceed to the Roosevelt Room/Vice President's OEOP Ceremonial Office.
- You will make remarks to welcome group members and emphasize the importance of their work and their contribution to the Council's efforts to prepare the Nation for the 21st century.

VI. REMARKS

None

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- List of Senior Advisors Group members

**SENIOR ADVISORS GROUP
TO THE
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YEAR 2000 CONVERSION**

Sector	Name	Title/Organization	National Association
Airlines	Gerald (Jerry) Greenwald	Chairman, United Airlines	Chairman-elect, Air Transport Association
Airports	James A. (Jim) Brough	Chairman of the Board, Birmingham Airport Authority	Chairman of the Board, Airports Council International
Banking	A. Scott Anderson	CEO, Zion National Bank	American Bankers Association
Electric Power	Erle Nye	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Texas Utilities Company	Chairman, North American Electric Reliability Council
Emergency Services	Ellen Gordon	Administrator, Iowa Emergency Management Division	President, National Emergency Management Association
Food Supply	Arnold Langbo	Chairman, Kellogg Company	Chairman, Grocery Manufacturers Association
Hospitals	Frederick (Fred) Lee Brown	Vice Chairman, BJC Health Systems	Chairman-elect, American Hospital Association
Information Technology	John Keane	Chairman/CEO, Keane Inc.	Former Chairman of the Board, Information Technology Association of America
Insurance	Bernard Hengesbaugh	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, CNA Insurance	American Insurance Association
Manufacturing	Calvin A. "Tink" Campbell, Jr.	CEO, Goodman Equipment Manufacturers	Chairman, National Association of Manufacturers
Maritime/Shipping	Richard du Moulin	Chairman/CEO, Marine Transport Corporation	Intertanko

Pharmaceuticals	Robert C. (Bob) Black	President, Zeneca Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America
Police	Chief Ronald Neubauer	Chief, St. Peters Police Department, St. Peters, MO	Chairman, International Association of Chiefs of Police
Port Authorities	H. Thomas (Tom) Kornegay	Executive Director, Port of Houston Authority	Chairman of the Board, American Association of Port Authorities
Postal Service	Postmaster General William J. Henderson	Postmaster General, United States Postal Service	
Railroads	Robert (Rob) D. Krebs	Chairman, Burlington Northern Santa Fe	Chairman of the Board, American Association of Railroads
Securities	Roy Zuckerberg	Limited Partner, Goldman Sachs	Chairman-elect, Securities Industry Association
State/Local Governments	The Honorable Dan Blue	State Representative, North Carolina	Chairman, National Conference of State Legislatures
Telecommunications	Sol Trujillo	CEO, USWest	National Reliability and Interoperability Council
Surface Transportation	The Honorable Wayne Shackelford	Commissioner, Georgia Department of Transportation	Chairman of the Board, Intelligent Transportation Society of America
Urban Mass Transit	Shirley A. DeLibero	President/CEO, Metropolitan Transit Authority, Harris County, TX	Chairperson of the Board, American Public Transit Association
Water Utilities	Randall J. (Randy) Goss	Director, Waste and Wastewater, City of Austin, TX	American Water Works Association

Friday, January 22, 1999

10:10 AM	Remarks on "Keeping America Secure for the 21st Century"	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
11:45 AM	Lunch with Vice President	No Paper
1:00 PM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
2:00 PM	Meeting	No Paper
2:30 PM	Tape Radio Address	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D

Friday, January 22, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1999

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:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy with isolated rain showers. Winds south to southeast at 6 to 12 knots. Low 39 to 44. High 52 to 57.

Friday, January 22, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, January 22, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:55	am	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route National Academy of Sciences [drive time: 5 minutes]
10:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives National Academy of Sciences
		Greeters:
		Attorney General Janet Reno
		Secretary Donna Shalala
		Secretary Bill Richardson
		Director James Lee Witt
		Dr. Bruce Alberts, President, National Academy of Sciences
		Dr. William Wulf, President, National Academy of Engineering
		Dr. Kenneth Shine, President, National Institute of Medicine
		Dr. William Colglazier, Executive Director, National Academy of Sciences
		Dr. Suzanne Woolsey, CEO, National Academy of Sciences
		Jamie Gorelick, Fannie Mae Foundation
		Dr. Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Laureate and Sacklar Foundation scholar

January 21, 1999 (7:05pm)

Friday, January 22, 1999

10:10 am-
11:10 am

REMARKS ON "KEEPING AMERICA SECURE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY"

AUDITORIUM

National Academy of Sciences

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 600 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary Donna Shalala, Secretary Bill Richardson, and Director James Lee Witt.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Samuel Berger, Dr. Joshua Lederberg and Jamie Gorelick.
- Samuel Berger, National Security Advisor, makes opening remarks and introduces Dr. Joshua Lederberg.
- Dr. Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Laureate and Sacklar Foundation scholar, makes brief remarks and introduces Jamie Gorelick.
- Jamie Gorelick makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

11:15 am

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

11:20 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

11:25 am-
11:35 am

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:45 am-
12:45 pm

LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT

OVAL OFFICE

12:45 pm-
12:55 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Map Room

January 21, 1999 (7:05pm)

Friday, January 22, 1999

1:00	pm-	MEETING
2:00	pm	MAP ROOM
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
2:00	pm-	MEETING
2:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
2:15	pm-	BRIEFING
2:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
2:30	pm-	TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
3:00	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
		Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
		CLOSED PRESS
3:00	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

January 21, 1999 (7:05pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 JAN 21 PM3:26

January 21, 1999

SPEECH ON
BIOLOGICAL/CHEMICAL AND CYBER TERRORISM

DATE: January 22, 1999

LOCATION: National Academy of Sciences

TIME: 10:10 - 11:00 a.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER I. PURPOSE

Promote the Administration's efforts to combat the emerging threats of biological/chemical and cyber terrorism.

II. BACKGROUND

This event follows your Thursday interview with the *New York Times* on the same subject. Your remarks will highlight new 21st century threats and announce your FY00 initiatives to combat them.

You have a strong record on these issues. Last May you announced two new PDDs on counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction preparedness and critical infrastructure protection, and named the first-ever National Coordinator, Richard Clarke. Shortly thereafter, you submitted the budget supplemental for biological and chemical weapons preparedness. Your FY00 budget shows a substantial increase in spending on new programs to combat unconventional threats: over a two-year period, you will have nearly doubled funding for programs to prepare for this type of terrorism, raising it to \$1.33 billion. You are also proposing a one-year increase of \$400 million for critical infrastructure protection, raising it to \$1.46 billion.

In your remarks at the National Academy of Sciences, you will announce that this money will help defend against biological or chemical terrorism, and you will announce four initiatives. A new medical R&D effort will focus on developing vaccines and medicines for likely bioterrorism agents. Upgrades to the public health system will help doctors and other medical workers recognize a biological

attack, diagnose the agent, and respond rapidly. National assets including National Guard, Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard units will be improved to assist local emergency responders if necessary. And the National Domestic Preparedness Office in the Justice Department will help create a national contingency plan for 120 metropolitan areas. This office will also provide a single, integrated federal program to train and equip the "first responder" community across the country.

You will also announce four initiatives on cyber terrorism. A Computer Security Applied Research Initiative will focus on developing new systems for detecting unauthorized computer intrusions and methods for detecting malicious code. Beginning with the Defense Department, we will build a government-wide system of Computer Intrusion Detection Networks to warn and defend all computers against cyber attack. Seed money will be available to stand up Information Sharing and Analysis Centers to facilitate genuine public-private partnerships on critical infrastructure protection. And finally, we will set up the administrative structures for Cyber Corps, a program to address the acute shortage of highly trained computer experts in the government. (One possible model would be a ROTC-like program to trade computer science scholarships for a commitment to government service.)

III. PARTICIPANTS

Speakers: The President, Sandy Berger, Josh Lederberg and Jamie Gorelick. Lederberg, a Nobel Laureate at Rockefeller University, will make remarks on the threat of bioterrorism (he was also a member of your roundtable on biological weapons last year). Gorelick is co-chair (with Sam Nunn) of the Advisory Council to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection and will make remarks about the threat of cyber terrorism. We expect some cabinet members to attend: Reno, Shalala, Richardson and Daley.

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be a press briefing prior to the event by Reno, Shalala, Daley and National Coordinator Richard Clarke. Open press at the event. After the event, press moves to nearby room filled with static displays of equipment.

Press then views decontamination truck outside. Selected press will be scheduled interviews with validators.

V. SEQUENCE

I will make brief introductory remarks (3 minutes). Josh Lederberg speaks on the bioterrorism threat (5 minutes). Jamie Gorelick speaks on the cyber terrorism threat (5 minutes). Your speech (12 minutes). Work the room briefly, then depart. No questions from the press.

B

1/21/99 8:30 pm
Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON KEEPING AMERICA SECURE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
WASHINGTON, DC
JANUARY 22, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Jamie Gorelick [gore-EL-ick]; Dr. Lederberg [LEH-der-berg]; Sandy Berger. Attorney General Reno; Secretary Shalala; Secretary Richardson; FEMA Director Witt; National Coordinator Clarke; distinguished guests.

Before I turn to the subject at hand, let me say something about the situation in Kosovo.

A week ago, Serbian security forces massacred 45 civilians in the village of Racak in Kosovo. They did so deliberately, openly, and in clear violation of the commitments their leaders have made to the UN, the OSCE and NATO. In response, the United States and our allies called on President Milosevic to withdraw his security forces and cooperate with an international investigation of this crime. We made clear that both sides in Kosovo have a responsibility to avoid violence and seek a peaceful settlement.

Thus far, President Milosevic has responded to reasoned diplomacy with relentless denial. Instead of stopping his repression, he has sought to expel the American diplomat who has led the effort to expose it. Yesterday, he seemed to back away from this unacceptable action, but this is not sufficient, for it does not address the fundamental crisis his actions have already caused.

We are consulting closely with our NATO allies on the way ahead. There is a strong consensus among them that the Serbian authorities must meet their obligations, now. And we are prepared to bring every means of persuasion to bear on President Milosevic, including, if necessary, the use of force, to prevent this tragedy from escalating further.

Now, let me address this morning's topic. America has always met the challenge of defending against those who would do us harm. At the heart of our national defense is the power of our nation's values: democracy, freedom, equal opportunity. Today, we are working hard at home to fulfill these ideals. And in places around the world, from Guatemala to Bosnia, people are freeing themselves of old hatreds and embracing tolerance and liberty. We can see before us a new era, where nations work together, not only for peace and security, but also for stronger schools, better health care, broader prosperity, a cleaner environment, and greater involvement by citizens in shaping their futures.

In the struggle to defend our people and our values -- to make this better world possible -- we confront threats, both old and new. Open borders and revolutions in technology have spread the message and the gifts of freedom, but they also give new opportunities to freedom's enemies -- terrorists and outlaw nations who want to undermine the world's progress.

Last August, at Andrews Air Force base, I grieved with the families of the brave Americans who lost their lives at our embassy in Kenya. They were in Africa to promote the values America shares with the friends of freedom everywhere. For that, they were murdered by terrorists. So,

too, were men and women in Oklahoma City, at the World Trade Center, Khobar Towers, on Pan Am 103.

The United States has mounted an aggressive response to terrorism: tightening security for our diplomats, troops, and air travelers ... improving our ability to track terrorist activity ... enhancing cooperation with other countries ... strengthening sanctions on nations that support terrorists. Since 1993, we have tripled funding for FBI anti-terrorism efforts. Our agents and prosecutors have done extraordinary work, together with our intelligence agencies, tracking down perpetrators of terrorist acts and bringing them to justice. And, as our strikes last summer against camps in Afghanistan showed, we are prepared to use military force against terrorists who seek to harm our citizens.

But the fight against terrorism is hardly over. And now terrorists are seeking new tools of destruction. At the Naval Academy commencement last May, I said that terrorists and outlaw states are extending the world's fields of battle -- from physical space to cyberspace, from our earth's vast bodies of water to the complex workings of our own human bodies. These enemies of peace realize they cannot defeat us by traditional military means. So they are working on two new forms of assault: cyber attacks on our critical computer systems, and attacks with weapons of mass destruction -- chemical, biological, potentially even nuclear weapons.

We must be ready -- ready if adversaries try to use computers to disable power grids; banking, communications, and transportation networks; police, fire, and health services; or our military assets. More and more, these critical systems are driven by and linked together with computers -- making them more vulnerable to disruption.

Last spring, we saw the enormous impact of a single failed electronic link when a satellite malfunction disabled pagers, ATMs, credit card systems, and television networks around the world. And we already see the first wave of deliberate cyber attacks. Hackers break into government and business computers, stealing and destroying information, raiding bank accounts, running up credit card charges, extorting money by threats to unleash computer viruses.

The potential for harm is very clear. Earlier this month, an ice storm in this area crippled power systems, plunging whole communities into darkness and disrupting daily lives; we have to be ready for efforts by our adversaries to launch attacks that could paralyze utilities and services across entire regions.

We must be ready if adversaries seek to attack with weapons of mass destruction. Armed with these weapons, which can be compact and inexpensive, a small band of terrorists could inflict tremendous harm. Four years ago, the world received a wake-up call, when a group unleashed a deadly chemical weapon -- nerve gas -- in the Tokyo subway. We have to be ready for the possibility that such a group will obtain biological weapons. We have to be ready to detect and address a biological attack promptly, before the disease spreads.

If we prepare to defend against these emerging threats, we will show terrorists that assaults on America will accomplish nothing but their own downfall. Let me tell you what we've done so far to meet this challenge.

We have been working to create and strengthen agreements to keep nations from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, because this can help keep these weapons away from terrorists, too. We are working to ensure effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention ... to obtain an accord that will strengthen compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention ... to end production of nuclear weapons material. And we must ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to end nuclear tests once and for all. As I proposed Tuesday in the State of the Union, we should substantially increase our efforts to help Russia and other former Soviet nations prevent weapons materials and knowledge from falling into the hands of terrorists and outlaw states.

But we cannot rely solely on efforts to keep these weapons from spreading. We have to be ready to act if they do spread. Last year I obtained from Congress a substantial budget increase for chemical and biological weapons preparedness. This is helping accelerate our ongoing effort to train and equip fire, police and public health personnel across the country to deal with chemical and biological emergencies. It is helping us to ready armed forces and National Guard units in every region to meet this challenge ... to improve our capacity to detect an outbreak of disease and save lives ... to create the first-ever civilian stockpile of medicines to treat people exposed to biological and chemical hazards ... to increase research and development on new medicines and vaccines to deal with these threats.

Our commitment to give local communities the necessary tools already goes far beyond paper and plans. For example, parked outside this building is a newly-designed truck we have provided to the Arlington, Virginia, Fire Department. It can rapidly assist and prevent harm to people exposed to chemical and biological dangers.

Our commitment on the cyber front has been just as strong. Already, we have created special offices within the FBI and the Commerce Department to protect our critical systems against cyber attack. We are building partnerships with the private sector -- to find and reduce vulnerabilities ... to improve warning systems ... to rapidly recover if attacks occur.

I announced many of these initiatives at the Naval Academy last year. I also named Richard Clarke to coordinate all these efforts across the government. Today I want to announce new initiatives that will take us to the next level in preparing for these emerging threats.

In my budget, I will ask Congress for \$10 billion to address terrorism and terror's emerging tools. This will include nearly \$1.4 billion to protect citizens against chemical and biological terror -- more than double what we spent on such programs only two years before. We will speed and broaden our efforts -- creating new local emergency medical teams ... deploying in the field portable detection units, the size of a shoebox, to rapidly identify hazards ... tying regional laboratories together for prompt analysis of biological threats. And we will greatly accelerate research and development -- centered in our Department of Health and Human Services -- for new vaccines, medicines, and diagnostic tools. These cutting-edge efforts will address not only the threat of mass destruction weapons but also the equally serious danger of emerging infectious diseases.

This budget proposal will include \$1.46 billion to protect critical systems from cyber and other attacks -- 40 % more than we spent two years before. Among other things, this will help fund four new initiatives. First, we will launch an intensive research effort to detect intruders trying to

break in to critical computer systems. Second, we will create detection networks, first for our Defense Department and later for other key agencies -- so when one critical computer system is invaded, others will be alerted instantly. And we will urge the private sector to create similar structures. Third, we will support the creation of information centers in the private sector, so our industries can work together, and with government, to address cyber threats.

Finally, we will ask for funding to bolster the government's ranks of highly-skilled computer experts -- people capable of preventing or responding to a computer crisis. To implement this proposal -- the Cyber Corps program -- we will encourage federal agencies to train and retain computer specialists. And we will look at creating new scholarship opportunities for Americans who want to rise to this challenge.

In all our efforts to battle terrorism, cyber-attacks, and weapons of mass destruction, we will be aggressive. But let me be very clear: We must and we will continue to uphold privacy rights and other constitutional protections, as well as the proprietary rights of our industries. It is essential that we do not undermine liberty in the name of liberty.

In my State of the Union, I described what can be a great future for our nation over the next hundred years. There are limitless possibilities ahead. But we must look ahead also for threats that will undermine our progress. We will meet the emerging security challenges, as we have met such challenges in the past, by remaining confident not only in our ideals, but also in our people. We can prevail over terrorism by drawing on the very best of our free society: the skill and courage of our troops, the genius of our scientists and engineers, the strength of our factory workers, the determination and talents of our public servants, the vision of leaders in every vital sector. With strength and clear purpose, we will rise to meet all those who would intimidate us. Let us come together to protect the peace and build the better world we seek.

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C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1999

TAPED RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: January 22, 1999
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 2:20 PM
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. PURPOSE

You will reemphasize your commitment to saving Social Security first.

II. BACKGROUND

After Social Security reform is secured you have proposed to strengthen Medicare for the 21st Century, create new USA accounts, and reserve 11 percent of the projected surpluses for military readiness, education, and research.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing (2:05-2:20 PM)

The President
Gene Sperling
Ann Lewis
Karen Tramontano
Jordan Tamagni

Taping (2:20-2:50 PM)

The President
Julianne Corbett
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer
Approx. 25 guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC/ Mutual/Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA,

American Urban Radio Network, Armed Forces Radio Network and Standard News radio networks will carry the address in its entirety broadcasting to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Radio Address
Meet and Greet

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting

D

Draft 1/21/99 8:30pm
Waldman/Tamagni

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 23, 1999

Good morning. On Tuesday night, I was honored to report to the American people that the state of our union is strong. By almost every measure, our families, communities, and country are stronger, healthier, and more prosperous. But we must not let the hum of our prosperity lull us into complacency. Instead, we must use this moment of prosperity and promise to meet the long term challenges we face as a nation -- and meet our historic responsibility to the 21st Century.

Our hard won fiscal discipline over six years gives us a remarkable new opportunity to do just that. Six years ago, our budget deficit was \$290 billion. For the first time in three decades, the budget is balanced. Last year, we had a surplus of \$70 billion last year. And we are on course for budget surpluses for the next 25 years.

For thirty years, our economy was hobbled by a growing deficit -- and economic policy revolved around what we had to do to balance the budget. Now, we have entered a new era of surpluses. And our nation faces a choice. What will we do with the surplus? Very simply, I believe that we should use America's surplus to meet America's challenges. And above all that means saving Social Security now and then strengthening Medicare.

That is why I propose to keep Social Security sound for 55 years by committing 60% of the budget surplus for the next 15 years to Social Security, investing a small portion in the private sector just as any private or state pension would do. But we must aim higher. We should make the tough choices to put Social Security on a sound footing for the next 75 years. Once we have accomplished this, I propose that we use one of every six dollars of the surplus over the next 15 years, and double the life of the Medicare Trust Fund.

I have also proposed that we use \$500 billion of the surplus for new Universal Savings Accounts -- USA Accounts -- to give all Americans the chance to build a nest egg for their retirement from the moment they enter the workforce. Let me explain how this will work. Working families will receive a flat sum in their USA account, and an additional amount for each dollar they save -- with more help for those who have the hardest time saving.

And we can use the remainder of the surplus for other vital national needs, giving our children the best education in the world, and making sure our military has the resources it needs to protect and defend our nation.

But let's not lose sight of the great opportunity offered to us by our new surplus. We

have a chance to do something few generations get to do: build for the future at a time of prosperity and hope.

I look forward to this debate -- and I am eager to reach out to people of both parties for good ideas. We will need them. But make no mistake: To truly prepare for the 21st Century, we should save Social Security for 75 years, and double the life of the Medicare Trust Fund. We should cut taxes for middle class families -- for savings, for education, for child care and long term care, and a cleaner environment. But if we waste the surplus, we will waste a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to build a stronger nation for our children and grandchildren.

Saving Social Security first -- saving Medicare -- helping more Americans save for their retirement in new USA accounts -- investing in defense and education: that's the right way to use America's surplus. That's the right way to prepare our nation to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

Thanks for listening.

Monday, January 25, 1999

10:15 AM	Welfare-to-Work Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
11:45 AM	Military/Presidential Protective Division Departure Photographs	Tab C
7:30 PM	Millennium Lecture Series Evening	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E To Be Forwarded
	- Bios	Tab F

Monday, January 25, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1999

99 JAN 23 PM 11:46

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Partly cloudy and cooler. Winds west-northwest
at 10 to 20 knots. Low 28 to 33. High 40 to 45.*

January 23, 1999 (10:41pm)

Monday, January 25, 1999

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, January 25, 1999
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45	am-	BRIEFING
10:10	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
10:10	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Hall, Old Executive Office Building
10:15	am-	WELFARE TO WORK EVENT
11:15	am	PRESIDENTIAL HALL Old Executive Office Building Remarks: Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams OPEN PRESS
		-- Off-stage announcement of the President , accompanied by Governor Mel Carnahan, Robert Higgins, President and COO, Fleet Bank, and Carlos Rosas.
		-- Robert Higgins, President and COO, Fleet Bank, makes remarks and introduces Governor Mel Carnahan.
		-- Governor Mel Carnahan makes remarks and introduces Carlos Rosas.
		-- Carlos Rosas makes remarks and introduces the President .
		-- The President makes remarks and departs.

January 23, 1999 (10:41pm)

Monday, January 25, 1999

11:25	am-	MEETING
11:35	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
11:45	am-	MILITARY/ PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION
12:30	pm	DEPARTURE PHOTOGRAPHS
		OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo, Colonel Timothy Milbrath
		WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
12:30	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
7:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
7:00	pm-	BRIEFING
7:15	pm	RED ROOM
		Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
7:15	pm-	MEET AND GREET
7:20	pm	BLUE ROOM
		Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell
		CLOSED PRESS

January 23, 1999 (10:41pm)

Monday, January 25, 1999

7:30 pm-
9:00 pm

MILLENNIUM LECTURE SERIES EVENING

EAST ROOM

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

POOL PRESS

- Ellen Lovell is announced into the East Room and briefs audience.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the First Lady, accompanied by Martin E. Marty and Natalie Zemon-Davis.
- The First Lady makes introductory remarks and introduces Natalie-Zemon Davis.
- Natalie Zemon-Davis, Professor, makes remarks.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces Martin E. Marty.
- Martin E. Marty makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the floor is opened for discussion.
- **The President** concludes discussion and invites guests to proceed to State Dining Room for reception.
- **The President** and the First Lady have the option of mixing and mingling with guests in the State Dining Room.

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

January 23, 1999 (10:41pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 JAN 23 PM 7:17

January 23, 1999

WELFARE TO WORK EVENT

DATE: January 25, 1999
LOCATION: Presidential Hall
Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
BRIEFING TIME: 9:45am - 10:10am
EVENT TIME: 10:15am - 11:15am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the successes of welfare reform and call upon Congress to pass a new set of welfare-to-work initiatives in your budget.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce today a new package of budget initiatives to ensure that those remaining on welfare make a successful transition to work. This package includes: a \$1 billion extension of the Welfare-to-Work Program, with a new focus on increasing employment of low-income fathers; a 50 percent increase in welfare-to-work housing vouchers; and a 100 percent increase in welfare-to-work transportation funding. You will also announce that welfare rolls have declined by 44 percent since you took office and that the Welfare to Work Partnership now has 10,000 members.

Welfare-to-Work Funds with a Focus on Fathers

Your \$1 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative will help 200,000 long-term welfare recipients in high-poverty areas move into lasting unsubsidized employment. It is an extension of the two-year \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program you secured in the Balanced Budget Act. The initiative, as reauthorized, will provide at least \$150 million to ensure that every state helps fathers fulfill their responsibilities by working, paying child support, and playing a responsible part in their children's lives. Under this proposal, states and communities will use a minimum of 20 percent of their formula funds to provide job placement and job retention assistance to low-income fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to work and pay child support. This effort will further increase child support collections, which have risen 80 percent since you took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to \$14.4 billion in 1998. Remaining funds will go toward assisting long-term welfare recipients with the greatest barriers to employment to move into lasting jobs. The reauthorized program also will double the welfare-to-work funding

available for tribes.

The Department of Labor will announce today the availability of \$240 million in competitive grants from the current \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work program. These funds will support innovative local welfare-to-work strategies for individuals with limited English proficiency, disabilities, substance abuse problems, or a history of domestic violence.

Transportation and Housing for Families Moving From Welfare to Work

You also will announce today that your budget will contain \$580 million for welfare to work housing vouchers and transportation assistance to help those on welfare get to work and stay employed. Your budget will provide \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers. This is a 50 percent increase over the 50,000 vouchers you secured last year. The vouchers will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing so they can perform better on the job. Your budget will also increase Access to Jobs transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million, doubling the number of individuals and communities that can receive transportation assistance. This competitive grant program supports innovative state and local transportation solutions such as shuttles, van pools, new bus routes, and connector services to mass transit to help welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.

Private Sector Hiring from the Welfare Rolls

You will announce that your budget will include \$530 million to extend for one year the Welfare to Work and Work Opportunity Tax Credits to encourage more employers to hire welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals. Already, in response to your challenge two years ago in the State of the Union, 10,000 companies have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership and hired, retained, and promoted hundreds of thousands of former welfare recipients. Forty-two percent of these companies are very small businesses (25 or fewer employees), while four percent are very large businesses (3,000 or more employees).

Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work

You will release state-by-state data showing that welfare caseloads are at their lowest level in 30 years and that the welfare rolls have fallen by nearly half since you took office. Since January 1993, 36 states have had caseload declines of more than 40 percent and nationwide the rolls have fallen by 44 percent, from 14.1 million to just below 8 million. Recent information released by the Department of Health and Human Services also shows that the percentage of welfare recipients working has tripled since 1992, that an estimated 1.5 million people who were on welfare in 1997 were working in 1998, and that all states met the first overall work participation rates required under the welfare reform law.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Cynthia Rice
Doug Sosnik
Paul Begala
Joe Lockhart
Broderick Johnson
Jeff Shesol

Event Participants:

Governor Mel Carnahan (D-MO)

Robert J. Higgins, President and Chief Operating Officer, Fleet Financial Group, Inc.

Carlos Rosas, a 32 year old father from St. Paul, Minnesota, who enrolled in a fathers' program employment program in October 1996 when he was not making enough money to keep up with his child support obligation for his son, Ricardo, who is now 12 years old. At that time, Ricardo's mother was receiving welfare. Since joining the program operated by the Ramsey County Child Support office, Carlos has worked hard to earn a GED, pay full child support for his son, increase his earning power so he will be able to save money to send Ricardo to college, and improve his own future. Carlos is currently balancing a full time job as a head maintenance worker, where he make \$8.50 an hour, with finishing his second year at a two-year Electronics Technology/Computer Sciences program.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will be announced into the room accompanied by Governor Mel Carnahan, Robert J. Higgins, and Carlos Rosas.
- Robert J. Higgins, President and COO, Fleet Bank, will make remarks and introduce Governor Mel Carnahan.
- Governor Mel Carnahan will make remarks and introduce Carlos Rosas, father.
- Carlos Rosas will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

B

Final 01/22/99 7:30pm
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON WELFARE-TO-WORK INITIATIVES
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 25, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Secs. Herman, Shalala, Slater, Cuomo TBD; Reps. Ben Cardin & Ruben Hinojosa; Janice LaChance, Dir. of OPM; Aida Alvarez, Administrator of SBA; Gov. Mel Carnahan; Robert Higgins, Fleet Bank President and Chief Operating Officer; Carlos Rosas

In 1992, when I ran for President, I told Americans that there were few things more important than reforming our welfare system. A lot of people agreed that we should change welfare, but not everybody believed that we could do it. After all, this was a system that had trapped generations in a culture of dependency; there were neighborhoods where, quite simply, no one worked. The government's compact with the people seemed, somehow, to have broken down. The wrong values were being rewarded; and the right ones, it appeared, were being punished.

In the past six years we have done much to change all that. When I became President, I worked with 43 states, freeing them from federal strictures, enabling them to create new, innovative programs that move Americans from welfare to work; and, in 1996, I signed the landmark bipartisan welfare reform law, ending the old system as we knew it. I said then that "our nation's answer to the problems of poverty will no longer be a never-ending cycle of welfare; it will be the dignity, the power, and the ethic of work." Today, if we stay on the new path we have forged, I believe we will break that cycle of dependence for good, and it will be one of our greatest accomplishments as a nation.

Already, even our greatest hopes are being surpassed. Welfare rolls are the smallest in 30 years, down by 44 percent since I took office. In the same period, the number of welfare recipients who are working -- taking that first step toward responsibility -- has tripled. And every state is meeting the work participation standards required under welfare reform. Simply put, America is working again -- proving that something as basic as a full-time job can transform a life or a whole family.

The welfare system is no longer holding people back; it is helping them move ahead. Welfare reform alone could not achieve that. That is why we have continued to support health care and child care for low-income families. And we have doubled the Earned Income Tax Credit, a targeted tax cut that is especially generous to low-income working families. For a family of four with an annual income of less than \$30,000, that tax cut is worth about \$1,000.

I have said that if we are going to require able-bodied people to take jobs, we have to make sure as a nation that there are jobs for them to take. In our strong and growing economy, the true engine of job growth is the private sector. Two years ago, I asked five companies to lead

a national effort to hire people off welfare. Today, our Welfare to Work Partnership includes 10,000 companies who have hired, retained, and promoted hundreds of thousands of people. It's not a charity; it's good for families and good for the bottom line. We've heard some of those success stories this morning; and I know, between Eli Segal and companies like Fleet, we will be hearing many more in the years to come.

Smaller caseloads and bigger paychecks are important signs of progress. But they are not the only ones. The sense of pride, the sense of security of newly working Americans -- these are the best measures of our success. As more Americans gain the confidence that a full-time job can bring, we gain more confidence that our new strategy is working -- and strengthen our determination to do more.

We know what works. We know how to turn long-term welfare recipients into full-time workers. Now, as we move into the 21st Century, we must ensure that even more Americans move from welfare to work. In my State of the Union Address last week, I said we can help another 200,000 Americans make that transition. To achieve that goal, I propose that we renew the successful Welfare-to-Work program, which is set to expire in the year 2000. My balanced budget includes \$1 billion to help states and communities build upon their record of success.

My budget dedicates \$150 million of those funds to low-income fathers who fulfill their duty to work, to pay child support, and to become part of their children's lives again. Every father has that responsibility to his children and the mother of his children. But, as Carlos Rosas just told us, some fathers have difficulty getting or keeping a job, and that is why many states are using some of their welfare-to-work funds to help committed fathers of children on welfare -- fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts -- to get jobs. My balanced budget will help ensure every state can support fathers who support their families.

But there is more we must do. America has achieved the longest peacetime expansion in our history. And as our economy continues to grow, businesses reach farther and wider to hire new talent, bringing more welfare recipients into the workplace. We can -- and must -- use this moment to make permanent our gains on welfare. Our prosperity gives us this opportunity, and makes it an obligation.

We must, therefore, do more to help welfare recipients who remain on the rolls. In many cases, they are the ones who face the greatest challenges to entering the workforce. We know that if you can't get to work, you can't go to work. Two-thirds of new jobs are in the suburbs, but three-quarters of welfare recipients live in cities or rural areas. That is why my balanced budget will double the funding to get workers to the workplace. I am also announcing a 50 percent increase in housing vouchers -- to help families find affordable homes, avoid those difficult commutes, and to get them closer to a new job and a better, brighter future.

Thanks to the efforts of companies like Fleet, officials like Governor Carnahan, and

working Americans like Carlos Rosas, more families are enjoying that kind of future. Across our nation, governors and mayors and county officials are joining with the private sector to develop new ways to move people from welfare to work. I urge the Congress to renew an investment that is expanding opportunity and rewarding responsibility for millions of Americans. In that way, we can continue to make good on what I called, two years ago, "a historic chance to make welfare what it was meant to be: a second chance, not a way of life." We can go farther toward fulfilling our nation's basic bargain -- to reward the hard work of our citizens, and to give them the tools to succeed in changing and exciting times. Thank you.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

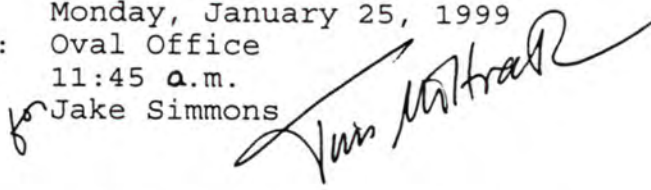
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1999

FAREWELL PHOTOS WITH MEMBERS OF
THE WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE STAFF

99 JAN 22 PM 2:31

DATE: Monday, January 25, 1999
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:45 a.m.
FROM: Jake Simmons



I. PURPOSE

To thank members of the Military Office staff for their services while assigned to the White House.

II. BACKGROUND

These servicemen and women will either be departing for new assignments or retiring from active duty within the next few weeks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mr. Joseph J. Simmons IV
Lieutenant Commander Graham Stowe, USCG Duty Military Aide
Departing Military Office personnel (see attached list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer and White House Communications Agency Camera Crew

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Service members are held outside the Oval Office
- Each service member will introduce himself/herself to the POTUS who is positioned in front of the Resolute Desk, and a photo will be taken
- Service members will leave the Oval Office as the next member introduces himself/herself

VI. REMARKS

None Required

Attachment

PARTICIPANTS

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF AND FAMILY

Col Gregory Rath, USMC
Luci Rath (Wife)
Kristen Rath (Daughter)
Kathryn Rath (Daughter)

WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (22)

CW3 Steven McCrosson, USA
MSgt Vernon Caudle, USAF
SFC Kenneth Williams, USA
SSG Lester Newkirk, USA
SSG John Passmore, USA
SSG Thomas Saffell, USA
SSG Jeromy Stephens, USA
ET2 Phillip Havey, USN
SSgt Lisa Bowles, USAF
SSgt Sean Branscum, USAF
SSgt Jaime Gonzalez, USAF
SSgt Mistiedlll Roe, USAF
SGT Benjamin Ronk, USA
SGT Laura Russell, USA
SGT Rodney Wells, USA
Cpl Christopher Campagna, USMC
Cpl Joseph Hayes, USMC
Cpl Mark Mazanec, USMC
Cpl Dilion Ray, USMC
Cpl Richard Wiesmann, USMC
LCpl Samuel Lewis, USMC
SPC Cynthia Lucas, USA

AIR FORCE ONE (1)

SMSgt Stephen Killion, USAF

MARINE HELICOPTER SQUADRON ONE (19)

CWO Matthew Smith, USMC
SSgt Richard Charron, USMC
HM1 Gerome Guansing, USN
Sgt Mark Clancy, USMC
Sgt Raoul Sheridan, USMC
Sgt Douglas Jenkins, USMC
Sgt Eric Burns, USMC
Sgt Christopher Lunt, USMC
Sgt Joseph Caputo, USMC
Sgt Mohummad Ikhlas, USMC
Sgt John Gibson, USMC
Cpl Ross Wharton, USMC
Cpl Sean Salazar, USMC

Cpl Caroline Norris, USMC
Cpl Dekeither Stamps, USMC
Cpl Luis Burgado, USMC
Cpl Joseph Wysowaty, USMC
Cpl John Powers, USMC
Cpl Owen Cypher, USMC

WHITE HOUSE MEDICAL UNIT (1)

MAJ Brenda McDaniel, USA

CAMP DAVID (18)

DCC Lloyd Knesal, USN
PN2 David Tronson, USN
MS2 Cleo Burke, USN
BU3 Donald Green, USN
MS3 Daniel Romeril, USN
EO3 Christopher Alicea, USN
CE3 Demetress Belton, USN
Cpl Jesse Bell, USMC
Cpl Ryan Etzler, USMC
Cpl Demitrus Espinosa, USMC
Cpl Randy Polion, USMC
LCpl Frank Hale, USMC
LCpl Jamie Papendick, USMC
LCpl Matthew Rinehart, USMC
LCpl Shaun Riley, USMC
LCpl Adam Doolittle, USMC
LCpl Andrew Hanks, USMC
BUCN Kenneth King, USN

WHITE HOUSE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY (1)

SSG Miles Rolfe, USA

WHITE HOUSE MARINE SENTRY (1)

Sgt Pedro Santos, USMC

WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL AIDES (1)

Capt Eric Martin, USMC

TOTAL 65

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	re: Photo Opportunity [partial] (1 page)	01/25/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Trip Books
OA/Box Number: 14589

FOLDER TITLE:

January 1999-February 1999 [binder] [2]

2019-0990-S
rs3512

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH
EMPLOYEES OF
PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION, AND FAMILY

DATE: January 25, 1999
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 11:45 A.M.
FROM: Larry L. Cockell *llc*
Special Agent in Charge

I. PURPOSE

Departure photo for Special Agents and introduction of newly assigned employees of the Presidential Protective Division, United States Secret Service.

II. BACKGROUND

After serving on the detail, the below listed employees has transferred from the Presidential Protective Division to another offices within the Secret Service. Also listed below are employees newly assigned to the Presidential Protective Division.

III. PARTICIPANTS

(b)(7)(e)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Supervisor will introduce employees; photos will be taken and individuals will depart.

VI. REMARKS

None required.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1999

MILLENNIUM EVENING AT THE WHITE HOUSE THE MEANING OF THE MILLENNIUM

DATE: January 25, 1999
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 7:30 p.m.
FROM: Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

I. PURPOSE

You and the First Lady will host the fifth in a series of "Millennium Evenings at the White House." The title of this Millennium Evening is *The Meaning of the Millennium*. This program will feature Professors Natalie Davis and Martin Marty, who will help us explore the significance of the millennium from several perspectives --historical, religious and humanistic. Before proceeding to the East Room for the lecture, you will greet the two guest speakers, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Executive Director of the Howard Gilman Foundation, and representatives from Sun Microsystems and Pioneer New Media Technologies in the Blue Room.

II. BACKGROUND

Millennium Evenings at the White House celebrate creativity and innovation by highlighting the contributions of artists, scholars, scientists and creative individuals whose ideas help us to honor our past and imagine our future as we approach the new millennium. It seemed appropriate at the inception of the year 1999 to provoke a discussion about why the turn of the millennium holds significance for humankind. The evening with these celebrated scholars will offer an explanation of how people interpret life through time and how we shape our future by the acts and commitments we make today. Natalie Davis will describe the millennial mood of the year 1000 AD and set the historical context for the discussion. Martin Marty will then introduce the religious and humanistic concerns that arise in trying to understand this milestone and human nature's need to find meaning through time. Both speakers will address the apocalyptic and optimistic spirits of the millennium. Their presentations will be followed by an open discussion with the seated audience, the Internet audience, you and the First Lady.

Professor Natalie Davis was educated at Smith College, Radcliffe College, and the University of Michigan, where she received her Ph. D. in 1959. Currently Professor Emeritus from Princeton, Natalie Davis is now associated with the University of Toronto. She has taught courses in the history of early modern France, and pioneered interdisciplinary courses in history, anthropology, literature and film; the study of women and gender; and the social history of the Jews. Davis has a world-wide reputation for innovative publications in the social and cultural history of sixteenth-century France and early modern Europe and the history of women. She has been awarded honorary degrees from Harvard University and Cambridge University, as well as twenty-five other universities in the United States, Canada, France, Scotland and Germany. She has also been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1987, she was President of the American Historical Association, and is currently First Vice President of the International Congress of Historical Studies.

Professor Martin Marty is often described as "the foremost interpreter of American religion today." He was educated at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and received his Masters and Ph.D. in American Intellectual and Religious History from the University of Chicago in 1956. "Marty", as everyone calls him, taught at the University of Chicago for thirty-five years and currently directs the Public Religion Project which the University hosts. Forty-seven years ago he was ordained as a Lutheran to the Christian Ministry and since 1949 has written over 5,000 journal articles, columns and reviews. He has authored over fifty books, including the National Book Award winning *Righteous Empire* (1972). Marty has also been awarded over sixty honorary degrees. In 1995 he received the Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in 1998 he was awarded the National Medal of Humanities.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell
Capricia Marshall

Meet and Greet:

Professor Martin Marty, guest speaker and wife, Harriet
Professor Natalie Davis, guest speaker
Chairman William Ferris, National Endowment for the Humanities and wife, Marcie
Mr. James Allen Smith, Executive Director, Howard Gilman Foundation
John Leahy, Federal Government Relations, SUN Microsystems, Inc.
Paul G. Regensburg, Regional Sales Manager Pioneer New Media Technologies, Inc.
(Donated video screens)

Event Participants

Guest List provided by Social Office

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

To be provided by Social Office

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriters

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Bios

E

THE REMARKS
FOR THE MILLENNIUM LECTURE
SERIES EVENING
WILL BE FORWARDED

F

Natalie Zemon Davis

Natalie Davis was born in Detroit in 1928, the descendant of Jews from eastern Europe who came to Vermont and Michigan in the nineteenth century. She was educated at Smith College, Radcliffe College, and the University of Michigan, from which she received her Ph.D. in 1959. She has taught at Brown University, the University of Toronto, the University of California at Berkeley, and from 1978 to 1996 at Princeton University, where she became the Henry Charles Lea Professor of History and Director of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies. She has also been a visiting professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, at Yale University, and at Balliol College Oxford.

Currently Professor Emeritus from Princeton, Natalie Davis is now associated with the University of Toronto. She has taught courses in the history of early modern France, and has pioneered interdisciplinary courses in history, anthropology, literature and film; the study of women and gender; and the social history of the Jews. Professor Davis has a world-wide reputation for her innovating publications in the social and cultural history of sixteenth-century France and early modern Europe and the history of women. Her books, which have appeared in many languages, have reached both academic and non-academic readers, and she has enlarged her audience through collaboration on historical film.

In Society and Culture in Early Modern France (1975) and in numerous essays, Professor Davis has treated subjects as wide-ranging as early trade unions, the meanings and uses of popular carnivals, the structure of religious riots, and family memory. Her book The Return of Martin Guerre (1983, published in nine other languages and forthcoming in four more) and her collaboration on the French film of the same name allowed her to explore the creation of identity in a peasant milieu and the resonance of a story that has fascinated readers and theater-goers since the sixteenth century. In 1995 Professor Davis published Women in the Margins. Three Seventeenth-Century Lives. Here she describes the lives and writings of a Jewish merchant woman, who left an autobiography in Yiddish; a Catholic woman, who founded the first Ursuline school in North America; and a Protestant woman -- the artist Maria Sibylla Merian -- who created a new form of entomological and botanical description in studying the natural world of Suriname.

Natalie Davis has been awarded honorary degrees from Harvard University and Cambridge University, as well as twenty-five other universities in the United States, Canada, France, Scotland, and Germany. She has also been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. In 1987, she was President of the American Historical Association, and is currently First Vice President of the International Congress of Historical Studies. Professor Davis resides in Toronto, where her husband is a professor of mathematics. She has three children and is now trying to inspire her four grandchildren to love history.

Martin E. Marty

Born in 1928 in West Point, Nebraska, Martin E. Marty, is often described as “the foremost interpreter of American religion today.” The son of a Lutheran schoolteacher and organist, he was educated at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and received his Masters and Ph.D. in American Intellectual and Religious History from the University of Chicago in 1956. He taught at the University of Chicago for thirty-five years and currently directs the Public Religion Project which the University hosts. This project “promotes efforts to bring to light and interpret the forces of faith within a pluralistic society,” a phrase that captures much of what historian Martin Marty, the Fairfax M. Cone Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, has been and is about.

Ordained as a Lutheran to the Christian Ministry forty-seven years ago, Professor Marty is recognized as a leader in ecumenical and interfaith affairs. For forty years he was an editor of *The Christian Century* and continues to write for it, just as he edits and writes the newsletter *Context*, and for thirty-five years, co-edited the scholarly journal *Church History*. Since 1949, he has written over 5,000 journal articles, columns, and reviews. Professor Marty was the founding President and is now the George B. Caldwell Senior Scholar-in-Residence at the Park Ridge Center for Health, Faith, and Ethics, a role to which he brings energies as theologian and ethicist. He is also active as an academic lecturer and consultant; he has spoken on over 500 campuses, and is Chair of the Board of Regents of St. Olaf College in Minnesota.

Professor Marty has authored over fifty books, including the National Book Award winning *Righteous Empire* (1972). His major endeavor in recent years has been a three-volume work, *Modern American Religion*. The recent *The One and the Many: America's Search for the Common Good* combines historical insight and comment on contemporary affairs. He has also co-authored several books with photographer-son Micah Marty, including the new *When True Simplicity Is Gained: Finding Spiritual Clarity in a Complex World*.

Martin Marty has been awarded over sixty honorary degrees. In 1998, he was awarded the National Medal of Humanities and the Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1995. The past President of the American Academy of Religion, the American Society of Church History, and the American Catholic Historical Association, he is also an elected member of the American Philosophical Society.

The University of Chicago, where Professor Marty was the Ph.D. dissertation advisor to more than 100 scholars, has established the Martin Marty Center for the study of “public religion”. “Marty,” as everyone calls him, and his wife Harriet, a musician, live in Riverside, Illinois, where seven children, including two who joined the family as foster children, and eight grandchildren regularly gather, and where generations of students and friends have experienced hospitality.