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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 18, 1999

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
ON BRIEFING ON HER TRIP TO THE BALKANS

Presidential Hall

1:12 P.M. EDT

MRS. CLINTON: Welcome. Please be seated. We are very pleased to have you here for this event. I am delighted to be joined by several members of Congress -- Senator Lautenberg and Senator Hutchinson, Senator Voinovich, Representative Sheila Jackson Lee. Julia Taft I see as well. Ken Hackett, the Executive Director of the Catholic Relief Services, and other members of the government and many representatives of non-governmental organizations, as well as Albanian Americans and refugees from Kosovo.

As you know, I just returned from visiting Stankovac I, one of the refugee camps in Macedonia. And it certainly was an experience that I and those who traveled with me will never, and could never forget.

I wanted to tell you briefly about what I saw and heard in my meetings there -- for two reasons. First, because these heartbreaking stories of families separated, of girls raped, of men executed, of homes destroyed -- these tragic stories are happening every day and happening even today. And they must be told and retold and never forgotten.

Nothing makes the case more powerfully for why the United States and our NATO allies are pursuing their mission in Kosovo, and why we cannot give up until the evils perpetrated by Milosevic and his regime have been stopped and the refugees returned home in peace and safety.

The second reason I wanted to come and speak with you today is to thank all of you. I saw a lot of extraordinarily hard work going on at that one camp in Macedonia. And I know it is being replicated in the other camps in Macedonia, and in Albania, in the relief work being carried out in Montenegro, and in many other locations where refugees are being moved. None of that would have been possible without the commitment and the compassion and the resources that so many of you have brought to bear on dealing with this humanitarian crisis.

I particularly want to thank the members of Congress who are here -- we will hear from two of the senators in just a moment -- and the other officials from State, DOD, HHS, INS, USAID, and others who are leading the government's response to this crisis.

And I also want to thank many American citizens, some representatives of whom are with us today. But to the literally thousands and thousands of Americans who have made contributions, who have opened their hearts and their homes and their wallets, I want to thank you.

And I'd like to highlight a few particular Americans who have made some real contributions. We have with us some students from St. Peter's Inner Parish School on Capitol Hill. They gathered over 100

emergency kits, including soap, candles and bandages, for the refugees in the camps.

There are students here from the Georgetown Day School in Washington, D.C. They are in the process of planning a school-wide fundraising effort to supplement some of their individual work. And then there are students here from Stoneridge School of the Sacred Heart, who, with a little help from a concert by Peter Yarrow, raised \$15,000 for trucks in Albania and Macedonia.

I'd like to ask these young people to stand, and I'd like to express our appreciation to them. (Applause.) I also want to thank their teachers and their parents for obviously setting such a good example for their involvement.

We're also joined today by two refugee families who are living in Manassas, Virginia. They are the first families to be relocated to the Washington, D.C., area. They were part of the first group of refugees with relatives in the U.S. to come over. I met that first group of refugees at Fort Dix and I'm delighted that we could be joined by two of the families. And we will hear from one of them, Veton Sylejmani, who will be speaking on his own behalf, on behalf of his extended family and on behalf of many other refugees.

I don't know that any of us who have not endured what these men, women and children have can really fully comprehend what they have suffered, or the courage it takes to speak about their experiences. I found it difficult in the refugee camp to ask and then listen to the stories that the refugees told me, because it's a very painful experience for them to have to relive that. But they are willing to do so because they want all of us to know what has happened to them and is still happening to their loved ones.

So I'm particularly grateful to these two families and also to the Ethiopian Community Development Council, who has helped to make their stay as comfortable as possible.

We will also hear from the Executive Director of Catholic Relief Services, Ken Hackett, who just returned from Albania. I saw some of his colleagues at work in Macedonia and I'm extremely grateful to all of them.

As these men and women will tell their stories here today, as they told their stories to me, as they told them to the two senators on their recently concluded trip, I know that all of us have those images and those words really emblazoned in our own minds. A 63-year-old woman told me she doesn't know where her daughter and grandchildren are. After her son-in-law was killed by Serb police action in January, her daughter stayed with his parents. And then when the Serbian police came, they held guns to their throats, burned down their house, and ordered her family to leave.

She's not sure that her grandchildren and other son are still in Kosovo, but she doesn't know where they are, and hopes only that they're safe.

Another family that left their village before paramilitary forces arrived were driven from village to village before arriving in Macedonia six weeks ago. One of the men in the group talking to me cried as he remembered the funeral of one of the Albanians in the village. Serb police surrounded the mourners as they sit at the grave, threatening to kill them all, and then stripping them of their money and their valuables.

In another tent I met a man who spoke English, who told me that

his wife and children had been visiting their grandfather when the Serbs arrived at his house, forcing him to leave without his family. He, too, moved from village to village and is still waiting for news of where his family is.

And in the final tent, I sat down with an extended family and listened to their stories. And maybe what affected me the most of all these horrors that were related to me was being told by a woman how, when they were being pushed in this huge crowd in Pristina, heading toward the train station, she was holding on to her children, she was supporting her mother-in-law, and her husband had other children and relatives, and they were trying to stay together. And all of a sudden she felt the hand of her older daughter slip out, and the older daughter had been holding on to two younger siblings. And she turned, and she couldn't turn and she was hemmed in and the police were continuing to push them forward. She couldn't go back, she was screaming for her children; she couldn't find them. They were pushed onto the train. And there they were in a refugee camp in Macedonia, not knowing where her children are. And her husband, who went looking for them, she can't find him, either.

Time and again these haunting images remind us of what is at stake and what is going on here. When I was in London with Prime Minister and Mrs. Blair, I met with two refugee families who have made their way to London, who told me how this all started. This is not something that started just a few weeks ago, nor even just last year when we saw the pictures of people being pushed into the mountains. It started as long ago as 10 years, when first Kosovars were forbidden to go to the theater or the sports stadium; then their schools were closed; then they were afraid to drive their cars on the streets because they would be stopped and harassed and robbed.

Then a couple of years ago they started being pushed out of their homes -- a family at a time, a block at a time. They took refuge in the mountains. That was where we saw the first wave of refugees coming over the borders -- I can remember visiting with a pediatrician who cared for those people while they were up in the mountains -- and then, finally, the great expulsion that we have seen in the last two months.

When I arrived in Macedonia, I sat down with representatives from the NGOs such as CRS, UNHCR, IOC -- many of the others who are on the frontlines. And many of them had been in Kosovo; they had actually been operating in Pristina and other places. So we not only have the eyewitness accounts and stories of the refugees themselves. We have the corroboration of the NGOs, who actually were there and stayed there as long as they could, until they, too, were ordered out or required to leave for their own safety.

It was very sad to hear them talking about how they felt so bad leaving their colleagues in the medical offices they had set up, in the food relief operations they were running. And they, too, were searching to make sure that they knew what had happened to them.

But now, here they are. They're in Macedonia, they're working together, they are literally coming from all over the world. I saw an Israeli organization, called Israeli Council for Youth Movements, who helped give the young people something to do in the camps. The children can now attend UNICEF-run schools. The German Red Cross was running a hospital there. Medical teams have arrived from everywhere from France to Taiwan. An Iranian group has even cooperated by installing a portable shower. I mean, this has been an outpouring of humanitarian relief from every kind of country, from every part of the world.

But the bottom line is these people want to go home. I mean, no matter how well organized these camps are becoming and how many more

services are being provided, they want to go home. And I'm very hopeful that we'll be able to see that come about, so that these people can return in safety and peace.

The United States assistance to the refugees is now over \$200 million. Yesterday the administration, with Julia Taft and others, announced \$4 million to help support Albanian and Macedonian families who are hosting refugees, who are really the unsung heroes of this refugees crisis. Because if it were not for the Macedonian and the Albanian families who have taken people into their very poor homes, then the camp crisis and the refugee problem would be even greater. So we're going to try this program on a beginning basis to help fund these families so that they can meet their own needs as well as the refugee needs.

But if we're going to fully implement what we need to do both militarily and in terms of humanitarian and economic support, then we need to have the President's supplemental budget actually signed into law so that the money can start moving. And we hope that by the end of this week, Congress will act favorably on the supplemental that has been negotiated.

I'm pleased to announce that today an additional \$15 million will be given to help the refugees from Kosovo. It will be given to U.N. organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other international and non-governmental organizations who are providing refugee relief. It will also help support our efforts to provide a safe haven for up to 20,000 refugees here.

I'm also pleased to announce that this week the United States will establish an Internet information center at Fort Dix, New Jersey. It's a public-private partnership headed by the United States Information Agencies. It will help the refugees get information in their own language so that they can find out more about what's going on back at home and perhaps even locate missing family members.

I'm delighted that many of the computer companies who are helping to lead this effort are here with us today, and I want to thank them.

I'm also pleased to announce that Reebok is donating a thousand pairs of shoes and a thousand duffel bags to the refugees, who often arrive at Fort Dix with little more than the clothes on their back. And I'd like to thank Reebok CEO Paul Fireman for this commitment.

When Senator Lautenberg and I visited Fort Dix, the General in charge of Operation Open Arms talked about how he hoped to treat the refugees there -- to welcome them to Fort Dix, as his grandparents had been welcomed at Ellis Island.

Today's announcements will make sure that we're continuing to help service the needs of the refugees, here in the United States as well as in the camps that have been established for them, and also to continue to elicit the kind of support we need from business, young people, relief organizations, government leaders, Albanian Americans, and others who are helping to make this humanitarian effort work.

It's now my great honor to introduce the person who has just headed up the congressional delegation that returned from visiting six countries in 72 hours, which is I think probably a record of some sort -- Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson has shown great leadership, standing up to ensure that we honor our humanitarian commitment to the refugees. And it's my great pleasure to introduce Senator Hutchinson. (Applause.)

* * * * *

MRS. CLINTON: Well, I want to thank everyone who came this afternoon. I especially want to thank all of the speakers.

Those of us lucky enough to be up on the stage can look right at Vetton's little child, and we can see those big eyes, and that look that babies have, about the world being just wide open to them, no matter where they're going.

And that is -- Kay and I were sitting there, remarking about how beautiful the children are, that we saw. And we hope that we don't have to face a winter in tents, Ken, because I can just imagine -- I was standing in the refugee camp, and you could look over the hills of Macedonia and see the mountains of Kosovo, and they still have snow on them. So I know that the snow doesn't leave until July or so, and it's back by September or October. So it will be a great challenge. We're hoping that we don't have to meet that challenge.

But I'm confident that with the continuing support, the broad-based citizen concern that we've seen in our country and around the world, that whatever the needs that these people have, we will be able to address them until the day finally arrives when they're able to go home and resume their lives in peace and security.

So, to all of you who are on the frontlines making that happen in all your various ways, I want to thank you for your hard work. And thank you for being here this afternoon. (Applause.)

END

1:55 P.M. EDT

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TALKING POINTS

BRIEFING FROM TRIP TO MACEDONIA

MAY 18, 1999

- Thank you. I am delighted to welcome all of you to the White House. As most of you know, I just returned from visiting [Stenkovac I] one of the refugee camps in Macedonia -- an experience that I will never forget.
- I very much wanted to tell you about what I saw and heard over there, really for two reasons. First, because, these heartbreaking stories – of families separated, girls raped, men executed, homes destroyed – these tragic stories are happening every day. And they must be told and retold – and never forgotten. Nothing makes the case more powerfully for why the United States and our NATO allies are in Kosovo – and why we cannot give up until the evils perpetrated by Milosevic have been stopped and the refugees have been returned home in peace and safety.
- And, the second reason I wanted to come here today is to thank all of you. I saw a lot of everyday miracles at that camp in Macedonia, just as I did a few weeks ago at Fort Dix. And none of them would have been possible without the compassion and commitment of so many of you.

- I want to thank the members of Congress who are here – Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison and Senator Frank Lautenberg, who we will hear from later, as well as Senator George Voinovich, and Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee. Thank you all for coming.
- I also want to thank the officials from the State Department, DoD, HHS, INS, USAID, and others who leading our government's response to this crisis. And I want to thank all of the representatives from relief agencies; the business leaders; Albanian-Americans; students and other advocates who are here.
- In fact, I heard that the students from St. Peter's Interparish School on Capitol Hill gathered over 100 emergency kits, including soap, candles, and bandages for the camps. I'm told that the students from Georgetown Day School are planning a school-wide fundraising effort. And the students from Stone Ridge School of the Sacred Heart – with a little help from a concert by Peter Yarrow – raised \$15,000 for trucks in Albania and Macedonia. All of these students are setting such an example for every young person...and every American. Let's have a round of applause for all of them.

- We are also very honored and touched to be joined today by two refugee families from Kosovo, who are living in Manassas. They are the first families to be relocated to the Washington, D.C. area. They were part of the first group of refugees with relatives in the U.S. to come over. We will hear from one of them, Veton Sylejmani [VEE-ton SIL-a-man-ee], a little later.
- None of us can fully comprehend the kind of pain these families have endured – or the courage it takes to talk about their experiences. All of us are so grateful to these two families – and to everyone, including the Ethiopian Community Development Council, who has helped make their stay as comfortable as possible. [Ask families to stand?]
- And, finally, we'll hear from the Executive Director of Catholic Relief Services, Ken Hackett, who just returned from Albania. Catholic Relief Services was overseeing the camp that I visited. As we walked around, they showed me the important work they were doing on behalf of the families there. And they took me to meet some of them.

- As these men and women told me their stories, their eyes were filled with tears about the loved ones they still cannot find...but their hearts were filled with hope that one day soon they will return home to reunite with their families and rebuild their lives. It is really their voices I wanted to bring to you today.
- A 63-year-old woman told me she doesn't know where her daughter and grandchildren are. She said that after her son-in-law was killed in a Serb massacre in January, her daughter stayed with his parents. When the Serbian police came, they held guns to their throats, burned down their house and ordered her family to leave. Now, this woman thinks her daughter, her grandchildren and another son are still in Kosovo, but she has no way of being sure.
- Another family left their village one month before Serb paramilitary forces arrived. They were driven from village to village before arriving in Macedonia six weeks ago. One of the men in the group cried as he remembered the funeral of one of the Albanians in the village: Serb police surrounded the mourners as they stood at the grave, threatening to kill them all. Then they stripped the Albanians of their money and valuables.

- In another tent, I met a man who spoke English. He told me that his wife and children were visiting their grandfather when the Serbs arrived, forcing him to leave without them. He, too, moved from village to village before fleeing Kosovo. Six weeks later, he is still waiting for news of his family.
- And in the final tent, I sat down with two families on a cot. One woman told me that in the crush of refugees being herded onto trains to leave their village, she had been separated from her husband and her three other children. Today, she, too, lives without any word on where they are or even whether they are still alive.
- Time and again, I was reminded of those haunting images – of children forced onto trains, separated from their families – images we never thought we'd see again in this century.
- And they families talked about how these atrocities, these systematic efforts to deprive the Albanians of their lives and dignity did not begin six weeks ago...or even a year ago.

- The refugee family I met in London talked about how it started as long as 10 years ago...where Kosovars were forbidden to go to the theater or to the sports stadium. Then schools were closed. Then they were afraid to drive their cars on the road. Then a couple of years ago, they started being pushed out of their homes. Then last year, we saw thousands of them in the mountains. And now, the hundreds and hundreds of thousands, who are being cared for in refugee camps and homes all over the world. Of course, despite the very difficult conditions they are living in, they are the lucky ones.
- When I first arrived in Macedonia, I sat down with representatives from Catholic Relief Services, UNHCR, and many other groups who have been on the front lines caring for the refugees since the beginning. I heard stories from all of them.
- [Some had started out in Kosovo. One woman talked about how the refugees don't have medical records...but that some of the doctors who are making it out have this information in their heads and are even reuniting – and helping to care for – some of their former patients.]

- And when I got to the camp, I saw how all of these organizations are working so well together. There are some 20 relief organizations providing food, medical treatment and social services. And when you walk in, you see all these flags of different countries and organizations everywhere.
- There's a youth center run by an Israeli organization called the Israeli Council for Youth Movements. The point is to help young people – who don't have enough to do – engage in all sorts of activities – volleyball, arts, crafts, music. When you walk around, you can see the children playing games and find large pieces of white paper covered with different colored prints of children's hands.
- Children can also attend one of the two UNICEF-run schools operating at the camp. The German Red Cross runs a hospital there. Medical teams have arrived from France and as far away as Taiwan. An Iranian group hopes to install much-needed portable showers. And many of the refugees themselves are volunteering their services around the camp.

- I was also touched by how many Macedonian families are opening their homes and hearts to the refugees. And when I was there, I made a commitment that we would stand with these countries who have sacrificed so much during the war – and help them rebuild after the war.
- Every single person I met at Fort Dix and at Stenkovac had one simple message for my husband and the American people: Thank you. Despite the horrors they have endured, they are grateful to the United States and the NATO allies for standing up to Slobodan Milosevic – and they are grateful for the care they are receiving from the U.S. and the international community.
- I am pleased that, as of today, total U.S. assistance to the refugees is now over \$200 million dollars.

- Yesterday, the Administration announced \$4 million to help Albanian and Macedonian families who are hosting refugees. This funding will start the program immediately. But if we want to fully implement it, we will need to enact the President's supplemental budget request for almost \$1 billion dollars in civic humanitarian assistance and economic support. And we are hopeful that, by the end of the week, Congress will act favorably on the President's proposal.
- I am pleased to announce today an additional \$15 million to help the refugees from Kosovo. It will be given to U.N. organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international and non-governmental organizations who are providing refugee relief. And it will also support our efforts to provide a safe haven for up to 20,000 refugees here.
- I'm also pleased to announce that, this week, the United States will establish an Internet Information Center at Ft. Dix, New Jersey. It is a private public partnership, headed up by the United States Information Agency. And it will help refugees get information in their own language – so they can find out more about the situation in Kosovo, communicate with other Kosovar refugees and locate missing family members.

- I'm delighted that many of the computer companies who are helping to lead this effort are here today – including Gateway, SGI, and Interpacket Group.
- I'm also pleased to announce that Reebok is donating 1,000 pairs of shoes and 1,000 duffel bags to the refugees arriving at Fort Dix. And I'd like to thank, Reebok's CEO, Paul Fireman for his commitment to making this possible.
- [When Senator Lautenberg and I visited Fort Dix, the General in charge of Operation Open Arms talked about how he told his men and women to forget the refugee camps of the past. That we should welcome these refugees as we hoped our grandparents and parents had been welcomed at Ellis Island. And so there was Albanian food, flowers on the tables, toys for the children, medical care.]
- Today's announcements will take another step towards making sure that refugees here and everywhere get the care they need and deserve. But every single refugee I spoke at Fort Dix, in London, and in Macedonia wanted more than anything in the world to return home – with peace and security, freedom and self-government.

- We cannot let them down. We must make a promise to the Kosovar families in this room and all over the world: We will not let the evils committed by Milosevic keep you from your homes – or your blessed homeland.
- And as we move ahead, I hope we remember the stories of these refugees. That we tell and retell them. That we don't close our eyes – or our hearts. That all of us continue to do our parts to help care for those in need – and make sure they can go home.
- Over the last six weeks, we have seen the worst of human nature – in the form of ethnic cleansing that cannot stand at the end of this violent century. But we have also seen the best of humanity – in the outpouring of support we've seen from businesses, young people, relief organizations, government leaders, Albanian Americans, and others – many of whom are in this room today. And I want to thank you for making that possible.

- And now it is my great honor to introduce the person who headed-up the congressional delegation that just returned from the region. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison has shown great leadership, standing up to ensure that we honor our humanitarian commitment to refugees from Kosovo. Please welcome Senator Hutchison

[Hutchison speaks, intros Lautenberg, who speaks]

- Now, it is my great honor to introduce someone whose family understands better than anyone what this crisis has meant for the Albanians driven from their homes. I hope everyone in America hears his story. I want to welcome your family to the Washington area...and thank you so much for being here today. It is my great honor to introduce Veton Sylejmani [VEE-ton SIL-a-man-ee].

- Now, I'm pleased to introduce the Executive Director of Catholic Relief Services, Ken Hackett. We would not be able to care for the hundreds of thousands of refugees from Kosovo were it not for the commitment, hard work, and vision of NGOs like CRS...and leaders like Ken Hackett. Please welcome him:

- [Wrap up – call to arms – thank everyone.]

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

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Subject: HRC column 5/19/99

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1999, AND THEREAFTER

Their faces may no longer appear on the front pages of our newspapers and magazines, but there are still nearly 750,000 Kosovar Albanians unable to return to their homes because of the ruthless determination of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic. Nearly 250,000 are in Macedonia alone.

Last week, I traveled to Macedonia to visit the Stenkovac I refugee camp, located outside Skopje in a region of lush, green hills dotted with small farms. Thousands of tents -- in rows as far as the eye can see -- cover a dusty expanse about the size of 80 football fields. As many as 31,000 refugees -- most of them children -- have crowded into the camp in the last six weeks.

It was a hot, dry day when I arrived at Stenkovac to meet some of the men, women and children who have made this tent city their temporary home. Most were separated from a family member in the crush to get out of Kosovo alive, and everyone is surviving on the hope that one day soon they will return to their villages and be reunited with their loved ones.

A 63-year-old woman told me she doesn't know where her daughter and grandchildren are. They were with the daughter's in-laws when Serb police stormed the house, held guns to their throats and ordered them to leave.

One of the men I met cried when he remembered the funeral of a friend in his village: Serb police surrounded the mourners as they stood at the grave, threatening to kill them all. Then, they stripped the Albanians of their money and valuables and drove them away.

I also spoke with a man who, in fluent English, told me that his wife and children were visiting her father when the Serbs arrived, forcing him to flee without them. Six weeks later, he is still trying to find them.

I will never forget the last story I heard that day. A woman described the crush of refugees being herded onto trains to leave Kosovo. She held tightly

to the hand of her oldest daughter who, in turn, held onto the younger children. Horrified, she felt her daughter's hand slip away. Forced by the authorities to board a train, she realized that her girls and her husband, who was trying to find them, were lost. Today, she, too, lives without any word of where they are or even whether they are still alive.

For 10 years, Milosevic has oppressed the Albanian population in Kosovo. First, they were forbidden to go to the theater or sporting events, and their schools were closed. Then, block by block, Milosevic began ordering families out of their homes, until he was expelling Kosovar Albanians in the massive numbers we have witnessed in the last two months.

Once, these people lived in their own homes. Parents worked, and children went to schools. Today, they huddle in crowded tents. They wait in line for food -- bread, canned fish, cheese, juice and milk. They wait in line to use portable toilets and phones, and to get word of missing loved ones.

And these are the lucky ones.

Although the conditions they live in are unimaginable to most of us, they have food and rudimentary shelter. A remarkable assemblage of some 20 relief organizations, led by Catholic Relief Services and under the authority of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, runs the Stenkovac I camp, providing care for the children, medical treatment and social services.

There are two UNICEF schools and a youth center run by an Israeli organization, where children of all ages can enjoy arts, crafts, games and music. The German Red Cross has opened a hospital. Medical teams have arrived from France and as far away as Taiwan. The International Rescue Committee, an American group, is trying to reunite families. And many of the refugees themselves are volunteering their services around the camp.

Every single person I met at Stenkovac has one thing in common: Each one wants to go home. And, despite the horrors they have endured, they all told me how grateful they are to the United States and the NATO allies for standing up to Slobodan Milosevic. As the refugees told me their stories, their eyes filled with tears, just as their hearts are filled with hope.

Veton Sylejmani, who came to this country with his wife and 7-month-old son, Albert, summed it up best at the White House this week when he said, "I don't know what else to say except God bless America."

We cannot let these people down. We must tell and retell their stories, because there is no more powerful argument for why the United States and our NATO allies are in Kosovo. There is no more powerful justification for why we will not give up until the evils perpetrated by Milosevic have ended and these refugees are once again living in their own homes in peace and security.

If you are interested in making a financial contribution to the refugee effort, you can call 1-800-USAID-RELIEF (1-800-872-4373) for a list of agencies. For information on helping to bring refugees to this country, the number is 1-800-727-4420.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

FINAL*

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 SITE ADVANCE:	 ASHLEY HERNREICH	 ROOM 507
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	WHCA PAGER	#5492
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 PRESS ADVANCE:	 BILL ZIMMERN	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3557	CELL PHONE
 SITE ADVANCE:	 MONTY MAYFIELD	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3551	CELL PHONE
 SITE ADVANCE:	 RYAN GOLDEN	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3553	CELL PHONE
 RON ADVANCE:	 ETHAN ROSENZWEIG	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3550	CELL PHONE
 SCHEDULER:	 EVAN RYAN	
	202/456-6751	PHONE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	202/483-0383	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4223

PREV RON Ambassador's Residence
 Paris, France

BAGGAGE CALL: 10:00 am in Room 2088

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 2

11:40 am **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
 EN ROUTE The Sorbonne
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

12:00 pm **ARRIVE** The Sorbonne

GREETERS:

Rene Blanchet, Rector, The Sorbonne
Nicole Blanchet

12:10 pm-
12:45 pm

SPEECH

Le Grand Amphitheatre
The Sorbonne
47 Rue des Écoles
Paris, 5e
Translation: simultaneous
Hold: Room C-034
Phone: 01-40-46-47-40
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: Backstage Room
Phone: n/a
Fax: n/a

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-The First Lady is introduced onto stage by Rene
Blanchet, the Rector.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-At the conclusion of the First Lady's remarks,
she departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 800 guests

12:50 pm-
1:00 pm

MEET & GREET

Backstage
Le Grand Amphitheatre
The Sorbonne

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 10 guests
 10 Girl Scouts

1:00 pm **DEPART** The Sorbonne
 EN ROUTE Orly International Airport
 [drive time: 25 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 3

1:25 pm **ARRIVE** Orly International Airport

1:35 pm **WHEELS UP** Orly International Airport, Paris,
France
EN ROUTE Fes, Morocco
[flight time: 2 hours, 35 minutes, -2 hours]

2:10 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Fes-Saiss Airport, Fes, Morocco

GREETERS:

Ambassador Edward Gabriel
Abdelkreem Laroussi, Wali
Mohamed Mrini Chief of Protocol
Mohamed Fassi-Fihri, Governor of the Medina
Abdellah Laamimi, Governor of Fes-Zouagha Moulay
Yacoub

-The First Lady walks past an honor guard.

-The First Lady has tea in the Royal terminal with
greeters.

2:30 pm **DEPART** Fes-Saiss Airport
EN ROUTE Ibn Khatib Hospital
[drive time: 20 minutes]

2:50 pm **ARRIVE** Ibn Khatib Hospital

GREETERS:

Dr. Abdelwahad El Fassi, Minister of Health
Dr. Saida Jroni, Director of Hospitals and
Ambulatory Care
Mr. Abdellah Laamimi, Governor of Fes-Zouagha My
Yacoub
Mr. Hamid Chabat, Mayor
One child with flowers

2:55 pm- **INAUGURATION OF NEW USAID-SUPPORTED MATERNITY**
3:30 pm **OPERATING ROOM**

Ibn Khatib Hospital
Translation: Consecutive
Hold: Hospital Room
Phone: 212-5-754-748
Staff Hold: Emergency Room
Phone: same as above
OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 4

FORMAT:

-The First Lady proceeds to the Safe Motherhood Project overview board with Dr. El Fassi, the Minister of Health.

-The First Lady is briefed by Dr. Ahmed Bendali, Regional Health Coordinator, Fes-Boulemane and Susan Wright, Acting USAID Health Director, Morocco.

-The First Lady proceeds on tour with Dr. Ahmed Bendali, Dr. Abdelmajid Bouallou, Governor Laamimi, Minister of Health El Fassi, and Susan Wright.

-The First Lady enters the maternity room with Dr. Meryem Cherki, where she meets 4 mothers and newborns, and the Head Nurse and pediatrician.

POOL PRESS

-The First Lady proceeds to the new operating room with the tour group.

-The First Lady has the option of proceeding to a second maternity ward.

-The First Lady proceeds to ribbon-cutting ceremony.

-Minister of Health El Fassi makes very brief remarks.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks in response.

-The First Lady receives scissors from a child and cuts from behind the ribbon, facing the press.

OPEN PRESS

-The First Lady returns to main hall and bids farewell to hospital staff in a short ropeline.

-The First Lady departs.

3:35 pm

DEPART Ibn Khatib Hospital
EN ROUTE Prefecture Batha
[drive time: 10 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

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3:45 pm **ARRIVE** Prefectorate Batha

GREETERS:

Governor Fassi Fihri
Mayor Dabbagh

STAFF NOTE: All staff should proceed directly to their seats.

3:50 pm-

NGO ROUNDTABLE

4:50 pm

Prefecture Batha
Translation: simultaneous
Hold: Governor's Office
Phone: 212-5-63-32-02
Fax: 212-5-63-50-53
Staff Hold: N/A

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-Mr. Ali Belhaj, President Association 20-20, announces the First Lady into the room.

-The First Lady is seated at the table.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief opening remarks.

-Each panelist briefly introduces themselves and their organization.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj makes brief remarks about civil society accomplishments.

-Mr. Fouad Abdelmoumni, Director, Training and Dialogue programs for Civil Society NGOs, makes brief remarks.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj opens and moderates the discussion.

-Panel discussion.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj closes the discussion.

-The First Lady makes closing remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 6

-The First Lady works a ropeline right to left
and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 12 panelists.

5:00 pm **DEPART** Prefectorate Batha
 EN ROUTE Guest Palace
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

5:10 pm **ARRIVE** Guest Palace

5:15 pm-
tbd **DOWN TIME**

tbd **DEPART** Guest Palace
 EN ROUTE The King's Farm
 [drive time: 15 minutes]

tbd **ARRIVE** The King's Farm

tbd-
tbd **PRIVATE DINNER**
 The King's Farm
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
TBD

tbd **DEPART** The King's Farm
 EN ROUTE Guest Palace
 [drive time: 15 minutes]

tbd **ARRIVE** Guest Palace

RON Guest Palace
 Fes, Morocco

WEATHER FORECAST FOR PARIS, FRANCE: Partly to mostly cloudy.
Winds south-southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 73
to 78.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FES, MOROCCO: Sunny. High 82. Low 58.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

**“Globalization into the Next Millennium”
Remarks at The Sorbonne
by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Paris, France
June 17, 1999**

Thank you very much, Rector [Rene Blanchett], and thank you for this opportunity to be in this place of great learning and such important history. I'm honored to be here. I want to thank the university for extending this opportunity. I want to thank Madame Chirac, who was with me, and who has become a friend of mine and whom I admire very much. And I wish to thank her and her husband for once again making my family feel so welcome in Paris. I wish especially to thank the faculty, the staff, and the students, and I wish that I would have more time to spend here—a place I have long wanted to visit.

I am delighted to be joined here by the distinguished wife of our ambassador, and I am also very pleased that there are ministers, many distinguished guests, and fellow Americans as well. One cannot walk into this historic place without thinking of the extraordinary minds who have called this university home, and of the powerful ideas born and nurtured here. One also is confronted by the combination of tradition and change that has always thrived within these walls. It is that combination, and the challenge presented by the balancing of tradition and change, that I would like to speak about today.

We hear quite a bit in my country and yours, and around the world, about something called globalization and the dramatic changes that it is bringing. Yesterday in Geneva, my husband talked about globalization during a speech to the International Labor Organization. The leaders of the G-8 nations will also discuss globalization at their summit this weekend in Germany. In one form or another, this topic fills our newspapers, our television shows, and our conversations every day. How could it not? All around us we see remarkable increases in technology and the resultant shifts in the economy and the social structures of our nations. We see the effects of rapid transportation and communication in our lives. And we live in a world that is more interconnected and more interdependent than ever before.

Now, as with any sweeping change in history, there are those who are great proponents of globalization, whether or not they can define it. There are others who are great opponents, whether or not they can define it. But the real challenge is not to engage in an argument, but to try better to understand the forces that are at work and to harness those forces on behalf of society. To ensure that globalization, however one defines it, is never a substitute for humanization, never a force for marginalization, and not an enemy of the values that have long shaped our two societies.

Thomas Jefferson used to walk these streets, awed by the architecture of Paris, buying and reading books by Voltaire and Rousseau and other leading thinkers of the Enlightenment, shaping his own thoughts and beginning to assume the role that he would play in our nation's history. I imagine him inspired, more than anything, by the revolutionary idea that power does come from the people, not by any virtue of birth, nor religious order, nor social standing. But that in fact each of us, as he would say, is born with “inalienable rights” that have to be recognized. That simple and powerful idea built our sister republics, and it has bound us together through the good times and the tough times for more than two centuries. It has consistently tested us to see if we can live up to our own stated ideals and realize their promise, to see whether our actions as individuals and collectively match our ideals—whether in our own backyards, or in the Balkans.

We have much to be grateful for—those of us who are French or American—as we end this most violent century, for the blessings that were sewn more than two centuries ago. We are still realizing their benefits. Our prosperity, our security—we owe those to the pioneering work of our forefathers and foremothers. And yet, we cannot take for granted that the ideals, which motivated us and still should guide us, will be the ones that triumph in the 21st Century.

I recently visited refugees in a camp in Macedonia. It was there that I heard most powerfully the arguments as to why we must stand for the values that we hold and propose. The stories that were told were not in philosophical terms, they were not supported by statistical analysis, but they came from the hearts of people who had seen their families separated, their daughters raped, their fathers executed, their homes destroyed. I doubt that any one of us will soon forget the haunting images of children crowded onto trains—something we thought we would never see again on this continent.

I will always remember what one woman told me about how she and her family had been forced into a large crowd at the Pristina train station. She was holding the hands of one of her older children, who in turn was holding the hands of two of the younger ones. As the family was being pushed along, those little hands slipped out of hers; in the midst of that crowd, she lost three of her children.

Perhaps more than any other story, that one has stayed with me. It is hard to absorb what we are now learning about mass graves. It is hard to imagine that this still goes on. But I can, in my mind's eye, see a little hand slipping out of mine. It is not just that specific incident or the many other stories that it represents that I believe we should remember and learn from, because it is a challenge to us. What does it mean if we have cell phones that can connect us from one part of the world to the other with the mere flick of our finger, if a mother loses three of her children because of a forced expulsion? What does it mean if our affluence gives us so many more opportunities to travel, learn, and indulge ourselves in whatever we choose if we keep uncovering mass graves?

In the face of these kinds of tragedies, I've also seen the best of humanity. I've seen the relief workers from your country, my country, and places from as far away as Israel and Japan working in those camps. I've met people who are determined to rebuild Kosovo with a sense of positive energy and not vindictiveness and retribution. This has been possible because our nations—our leaders and our citizens—stood up against evil. Now there are some who I know who would quibble with my use of that word, but I think it fully describes the conflict we have been waging these last few months.

Here in France, I know that many citizens responded. High school students raised money by selling bouquets of lilies in Normandy. School children collected teddy bears and toys in Brittany. Hundreds of thousands of refugees were able to pick up a satellite phone to tell their families that they were still alive because of Telecomms Without Borders. And starting tomorrow, a public/private partnership between the United States and France will allow refugees in Leon to get on the Internet and tell their stories right to their families and friends, and try to find out whether their loved ones are merely missing or dead.

The many democracies that came together to wage this battle against Milosevic may have spoken different languages and even held different political views. But they have sent a unified message at the end of this century that says we will not turn away when human beings are cruelly expelled, or when they are denied basic rights and dignities because of how they look or how they worship. When crimes against humanity rear their ugly heads, we have to send such a message as an international community.

But what about us as individuals? What about us as citizens? How do we live the values in peacetime that we have just fought for? How do each of us work to ensure that our children and our children's children don't repeat the 20th century's worst excesses? We're thinking about that because of the approach of the millennium. Like your Commission 2000, the President and I created the White House Millennium Council that we hoped would help people mark this time in history, not just by a great party on New Year's Eve, but by taking this opportunity to think of who we are as a people—what aspects of our history, our culture, and our values we want to bring into the next century, and what we wish we can, by hard work and determination, leave behind.

We've chosen as our theme: "Honor the past, imagine the future." By honoring the past, we have to take a hard look at where we have been; we have to acknowledge the progress we've made, but also the violence and the disappointment, in order to live honestly in the present and imagine and create a better future. Now at any time of great transition such as this, there are always pessimists among us. I went back and read about the first millennium's end. There was the myth of panic and terror afoot in the land, where people gave away their possessions and hid in churches all over Europe waiting for the world's end. There was even a rather controversial monk in the tenth century who consistently warned his neighbors of impending doom. He had quite a checkered past, having been expelled from a number of monasteries, but he always had an audience. There were always people who believed that the worst was yet to come.

Well now, clearly he was wrong. And now we look back at the so-called Dark Ages and we can see that there were changes during those times that set the tone for what was to come. There was a spread of literacy, the emergence of craftsman's guilds, students congregating on the Left Bank to study the liberal arts, new universities and religious orders beginning.

As we stand now in a very different time, there is much to be optimistic about. Yet there are those among us who are very pessimistic. And what is called for is a realistic appraisal of where we are, and where we want to be, and how we manage to navigate that journey. Because when it comes to globalization and the forces at work, we have to be realistic. There is no turning back. We're not going to be doing away with computers, or cutting off the Internet, or stopping jet travel, or preventing the mass media from bringing different cultures and ideas to our doorsteps.

So the challenge is taking that reality as it is and learning how to harness those forces, to answer positively questions that confront humanity. For example, will the global economy lead to growth, stability, and innovation—or will it merely lead to a race to the bottom of the economic ladder? Will it help to expand opportunities for all citizens, or only reward those of us already lucky enough to have the skills to manipulate information and navigate through the information age? Will we learn from one another, will we respect each other's cultures, or will we retreat into our own self-proclaimed identities? Will we permit our unique cultures to be uprooted by a one-dimensional consumer culture? Will we permit spirituality to be replaced completely by materialism? Will the fear of the unknown lead us further into racism, nativism, xenophobia, and violence?

These are the questions that not only leaders, but all of us have to address. We do not have any clear map of where we are going in the next century. If you look at popular culture, the image is not a pretty one. In my own country, many of the movies in recent years express our innate fears about what awaits us. They are apocalyptic visions that leave only a few people on earth—whole cities surviving under domes because we have depleted our natural resources. And often in these movies, for reasons that I question, we

have space aliens who are always blowing up Washington, D.C., and the White House.

But these negative images, these apocalyptic visions, tell us something about the fears that we currently have, whether we articulate them or not. The statue of Victor Hugo next door has words imprinted on it that could serve as our motto for today. He said, "There is nothing like a dream to create the future." So what is our dream? Is it a nightmare that gives words and action to what we have seen in the Balkans or in Rwanda? Or is it a dream of cooperation, of a positive view of who we can be if we work together?

We have the responsibility to create a society in which we expand the benefits of democracy and freedom to all of our fellow citizens; where we ensure that free markets benefit all people, not just a privileged few; where we create and nurture vibrant civil societies that foster active citizens. I often use a very simple metaphor to talk about society—that of a three-legged stool: one leg is the government, another is the economy, and the third is a civil society. I spoke about this at length at Davos a few years ago because, for that World Economic Forum, I wanted to remind the participants that we cannot sit on a stool if there are only one or two legs; we cannot sit on that stool if one leg is shorter or longer than the others. We need three legs that balance and reinforce one another, and that are strong enough to support us in the years to come.

We have lived with the benefits, for 50 years now, of the agreements that were made at the end of the Second World War, coming out of Bretonwoods to create new financial architectures that would enable us to tackle the problems that we knew would lie ahead. Today, we have outlived the usefulness of that particular set of arrangements. And we now have to face up to creating a new architecture that will help us tackle runaway global capitalism's worst effects; ensure social safety nets for the most vulnerable; address the debt burden that is crushing many of our poorest nations. And I'm pleased, as I know many others are, that the G-8 will be addressing debt relief at the summit in Cologne.

So we do have to confront and be willing to use our political will to address the issues that are paramount today. That will take effectively functioning governments to do. There are those, particularly in my country, who insist on a salting government, who claim that if we would only abolish or severely weaken it that everyone's freedom and prosperity would blossom. That is, I believe, a very mistaken notion, particularly as we end this century. We need strong and efficient governments—not oppressive or weak ones—that are able to empower citizens to help them take responsibility for their families and communities.

Similarly, with the economy, there are those in Europe or the United States who overstate or understate the positive effects of the free market. There are many who are great advocates, who think that the market can do anything if left alone. There are others who are great opponents, who are very clearly undermining or misunderstanding the benefits that free enterprise brings. So again we have to create a balance. How do we enjoy the benefits without suffering from the excesses?

Now the discussion about government and the economy could go on for days. And I hope it does here in this distinguished university and in other places here and in the United States, Asia, and throughout the world, because we have to come to terms with how government and the economy will function. But today I want to focus on the third leg of the stool, the one that is often overlooked—that of civil society, of citizenship. Because it is there in the space between government and the economy that we live our lives and pass down our values. It is where we find that wonderful phrase from the great French observer of American life, DeTocqueville—"the habits of the heart"—that

determine how we are going to live together; the voluntary associations that we join; the arts and culture that define us, challenge us and make our spirits sore; the training ground in families and neighborhoods that turn our people into citizens.

Now the economy can create the jobs and enough wealth so that we can enjoy what is best about life. And it can of course, as we have seen, create consumers and the producers of goods. But the economy cannot create citizens. Government can protect our freedoms and defend our lives, but it can only respond to citizens, not create them. Only civil society can do that. And it is time for us, in our advanced economies and our long-standing democracies, to renew civil society within and expand it abroad.

As I have been privileged to travel around the world, I have seen how new, struggling democracies are attempting to nurture civil society. They understand very well that they cannot contend with the forces of globalization without citizens feeling empowered to take advantage of them. As the debate over globalization continues, the citizens will truly determine the outcome. It is they who will decide whether we will have strong, sustainable societies in France or the United States, but a strong global society as well.

As my husband said yesterday in Geneva, we must put a human face on the global economy, giving workers everywhere a stake in its success, equipping them to reap its rewards, providing for their families the basic conditions of a just society. How do we do that? Well, we have to invest in citizens—from their education, to the care of their children, to health care. This is not just about redistributing wealth; it is about distributing opportunity, or as Anthony Giddon has said, “It is about redistributing life’s chances.”

Now there are some in my country and elsewhere who say that once talk turns to civil society, to life-long education, to learning, to health care, to the voluntary sector—that we have strayed into the soft issues. That we are putting a spotlight onto what will lead, in the words of one commentator, to the “feminization of politics,” which I assume they believe is a bad thing. But I prefer to think of this process as the “humanization” of politics—the kind of kitchen table issues that are discussed in Paris or in Washington. And I believe that by paying attention to these real life political issues, we can reinvest citizens with a stake in their government; we can better empower them to compete in the economy; and we can have more assurance that our ideals will last into the future. We cannot be satisfied until we find ways to bring the benefits of the civil society to all people—whether it be providing education for girls in parts of Asia or Africa; providing small loans so that people can start their own business in Washington D.C., or Denver, or Latin America; creating opportunities for all citizens to participate in neighborhood and local decisions—to rebuild the repository of trust that is essential for all in any democracy.

Tomorrow I will be going to Sicily for a conference on building citizenship. This is a topic on the minds of academics, leaders, citizens, and those who are enlightened business leaders as well. One of the places I will go in Palermo is a 16th century church that just a few years ago was abandoned. Its surrounding neighborhood was a magnet for thieves, crime, and despair. But then four years ago, the citizens of that neighborhood decided that they had had enough. They determined to reclaim this treasure. So they began to clear away the rubble. They restored the church. They planted a garden. And in the process, they not only resurrected a historic site and turned it into a vibrant center for the arts, they became part of a world-wide movement of citizen action to combat crime and violence, and in a positive way to reconnect people to one another, to transform their own lives right where they live.

If we want to ensure that the global economy does lift all of us, then we have to teach

young people how to feel that sense of empowerment. And we have to demonstrate to them respect for one another, and to see their diversity as a sign of strength. In France, you could see that in the faces of the World Cup champions last year. You can see it in the young people in groups like S.O.S. Racism. You can see it in exhibits like "Silence the Violence." All around France, all around my country, and increasingly around the world, we are seeing citizens, including children, understanding the role they have to play in civil society.

This may be the hardest task that we have. How do we bring people together to live civilly with one another? Whether it is in Northern Ireland, or in the Balkans, or in the Middle East—how do we create a civil society where there has been very little evidence of that? How do we say enough to the bloodshed, whether it happens in Littleton, Colorado, or whether it happens half a world away in Indonesia?

There is a new impetus for this action, but it will require leadership. It will require us not to leave it to our governments, but to inquire into our own lives and our own professions as to how we can kindle that commitment to civil society. I'm impressed by the work of the youth councils here in France where students in one community planted flowers and trees and worked to help clean up the neighborhood, and then taught others to do the same. Where children in another community started examining the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child—interviewing one another, organizing debates, and particularly focusing on children as victims of war—even becoming pen pals with children in Bosnia.

I'm told there are more than 600,000 students taking the Baccalaureate exams in France this week who are nervous about their futures. Well, I hope that through our own efforts, we will create conditions in which that nervousness is more about an exam than about the kind of world they will live in and inhabit.

Our predecessors over the last century did a lot to forward progress, to create opportunity, to build democracies, to give more people their God-given potential. But now it is our turn. We have enjoyed the benefits and the blessings of that work. Now we must contribute to its ongoing life and spread its benefits more broadly than they have ever been shared in human history. Recently at the White House, one of your many distinguished graduates, Elie Wiesel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, spoke. He asked us to think about how all of us could combat what he called "the perils of indifference." He told a story of how when his father and he were taken away to the concentration camps, he thought, "How could this happen? I'm only a young boy." And then he imagined what it would be like when he was an adult and some young child would turn to him and ask, "What have you done with my future? What have you done with your life?" And Wiesel answered his own question by saying, "I would tell him I have tried to keep memory alive, and I have tried to fight those who would forget."

At the end of his lecture, the last question was asked by a Catholic priest in the audience who said, "How—at the end of this century and in the middle of the conflict in Kosovo, when it seems as though evil never retreats but just goes underground to reemerge again—can you tell us there is a future that awaits that can be positive?" And Wiesel said, "What choice do we have? We either hope and create the best future we can, or we give in to those forces arrayed against us."

That is the turning point we are at once again. I'm very proud that your nation and mine, and our NATO allies, fought a conflict—not for territorial gain, not to settle any score with anyone, but for reasons that have rarely motivated great nations—to stand up for human rights and the values that we proclaim in the teaching that takes place here. But now we cannot just leave the peace to chance. We have a lot of work to do in Kosovo,

but we also have a lot of work to do here in France and my country, and throughout the world. I'm hoping that in the years to come, that that three-legged stool stays sturdy because we recognize that we need effective government and we provide the tools for that; we participate in the economy, but we do not give in to it; and we build a strong civil society that will become the bulwark against the challenges that will inevitably come in the future.

I hope that as this millennium occurs, we ask ourselves the hard questions that it demands—we ask how we would answer the question that Elie Wiesel posed. Because one hundred years from now, at the end of the next century, perhaps somewhere in Paris in a virtual auditorium, there will be those that will wonder what happened in the 21st century. And I hope they will look back at us and believe that we did the best we could to face the challenges before us. That we honored the past by never forgetting its worst forms of evil. That we did not remain silent when people were stripped of their rights or dignity. That under our watch, globalization never substituted for humanization. That when given a chance, we worked to create a global society that did not drive us apart or push some up and others down, but that instead equipped people to make the most out of their own lives to create the kind of future they chose for themselves and their families.

There's a lot of work to be done, but it's a great time to contemplate how we can move in to this new century together. I am grateful for the long, strong friendship between our two nations, and I look forward to the leadership that will come from the public and private sectors to create the kind of future that is worthy of our past ideals.

Thank you very much.



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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

NGO Rdtble

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

FINAL*

PARIS, FRANCE / FES, MOROCCO

PARIS LEAD ADVANCE:	BRIAN MCPARTLIN	
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	35502	STAFF OFFICE FAX
	STAFF OFFICE	ROOM 2086
	35275	STAFF OFFICE PHONE
	35276	STAFF OFFICE PHONE
	33-1-6-88-05-18-82	CELL PHONE
	WHCA PAGER	#5093
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	33-1-6-87-60-16-66	CELL PHONE
	WHCA PAGER	#4400
 SITE ADVANCE:	 ASHLEY HERNREICH	 ROOM 507
	33-1-6-87-60-16-44	CELL PHONE
	WHCA PAGER	#5492
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	PALACE JNAN	ROOM
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	212-5-94-3054	STAFF OFFICE PHONE
	212-5-94-3056	STAFF OFFICE FAX
	212-1-37-3570	CELL PHONE
 PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:	 GRETCHEN MICHAEL	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3552	CELL PHONE
 PRESS ADVANCE:	 BILL ZIMMERN	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3557	CELL PHONE
 SITE ADVANCE:	 MONTY MAYFIELD	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3551	CELL PHONE
 SITE ADVANCE:	 RYAN GOLDEN	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3553	CELL PHONE
 RON ADVANCE:	 ETHAN ROSENZWEIG	 ROOM
	212-1-37-3550	CELL PHONE
 SCHEDULER:	 EVAN RYAN	
	202/456-6751	PHONE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	202/483-0383	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4223

PREV RON Ambassador's Residence
 Paris, France

BAGGAGE CALL: 10:00 am in Room 2088

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 2

11:40 am **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
 EN ROUTE The Sorbonne
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

12:00 pm **ARRIVE** The Sorbonne

GREETERS:

Rene Blanchet, Rector, The Sorbonne
Nicole Blanchet

12:10 pm-
12:45 pm

SPEECH

Le Grand Amphitheatre
The Sorbonne
47 Rue des Écoles
Paris, 5e
Translation: simultaneous
Hold: Room C-034
Phone: 01-40-46-47-40
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: Backstage Room
Phone: n/a
Fax: n/a

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-The First Lady is introduced onto stage by Rene
Blanchet, the Rector.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-At the conclusion of the First Lady's remarks,
she departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 800 guests

12:50 pm-
1:00 pm

MEET & GREET

Backstage
Le Grand Amphitheatre
The Sorbonne

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 10 guests
 10 Girl Scouts

1:00 pm **DEPART** The Sorbonne
 EN ROUTE Orly International Airport
 [drive time: 25 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 3

1:25 pm **ARRIVE** Orly International Airport

1:35 pm **WHEELS UP** Orly International Airport, Paris,
France
EN ROUTE Fes, Morocco
[flight time: 2 hours, 35 minutes, -2 hours]

2:10 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Fes-Saiss Airport, Fes, Morocco

GREETERS:

Ambassador Edward Gabriel
Abdelkreem Laroussi, Wali
Mohamed Mrini Chief of Protocol
Mohamed Fassi-Fihri, Governor of the Medina
Abdellah Laamimi, Governor of Fes-Zouagha Moulay
Yacoub

-The First Lady walks past an honor guard.

-The First Lady has tea in the Royal terminal with
greeters.

2:30 pm **DEPART** Fes-Saiss Airport
EN ROUTE Ibn Khatib Hospital
[drive time: 20 minutes]

2:50 pm **ARRIVE** Ibn Khatib Hospital

GREETERS:

Dr. Abdelwahad El Fassi, Minister of Health
Dr. Saida Jroni, Director of Hospitals and
Ambulatory Care
Mr. Abdellah Laamimi, Governor of Fes-Zouagha My
Yacoub
Mr. Hamid Chabat, Mayor
One child with flowers

2:55 pm- **INAUGURATION OF NEW USAID-SUPPORTED MATERNITY**
3:30 pm **OPERATING ROOM**

Ibn Khatib Hospital
Translation: Consecutive
Hold: Hospital Room
Phone: 212-5-754-748
Staff Hold: Emergency Room
Phone: same as above
OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 4

FORMAT:

-The First Lady proceeds to the Safe Motherhood Project overview board with Dr. El Fassi, the Minister of Health.

-The First Lady is briefed by Dr. Ahmed Bendali, Regional Health Coordinator, Fes-Boulemane and Susan Wright, Acting USAID Health Director, Morocco.

-The First Lady proceeds on tour with Dr. Ahmed Bendali, Dr. Abdelmajid Bouallou, Governor Laamimi, Minister of Health El Fassi, and Susan Wright.

-The First Lady enters the maternity room with Dr. Meryem Cherki, where she meets 4 mothers and newborns, and the Head Nurse and pediatrician.

POOL PRESS

-The First Lady proceeds to the new operating room with the tour group.

-The First Lady has the option of proceeding to a second maternity ward.

-The First Lady proceeds to ribbon-cutting ceremony.

-Minister of Health El Fassi makes very brief remarks.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks in response.

-The First Lady receives scissors from a child and cuts from behind the ribbon, facing the press.

OPEN PRESS

-The First Lady returns to main hall and bids farewell to hospital staff in a short ropeline.

-The First Lady departs.

3:35 pm

DEPART Ibn Khatib Hospital
EN ROUTE Prefecture Batha
[drive time: 10 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 5

3:45 pm **ARRIVE** Prefectorate Batha

GREETERS:

Governor Fassi Fihri
Mayor Dabbagh

STAFF NOTE: All staff should proceed directly to their seats.

3:50 pm-

NGO ROUNDTABLE

4:50 pm

Prefecture Batha
Translation: simultaneous
Hold: Governor's Office
Phone: 212-5-63-32-02
Fax: 212-5-63-50-53
Staff Hold: N/A

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-Mr. Ali Belhaj, President Association 20-20, announces the First Lady into the room.

-The First Lady is seated at the table.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief opening remarks.

-Each panelist briefly introduces themselves and their organization.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj makes brief remarks about civil society accomplishments.

-Mr. Fouad Abdelmoumni, Director, Training and Dialogue programs for Civil Society NGOs, makes brief remarks.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj opens and moderates the discussion.

-Panel discussion.

-Mr. Ali Belhaj closes the discussion.

-The First Lady makes closing remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

PAGE 6

-The First Lady works a ropeline right to left
and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 12 panelists.

5:00 pm **DEPART** Prefectorate Batha
 EN ROUTE Guest Palace
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

5:10 pm **ARRIVE** Guest Palace

5:15 pm-
tbd **DOWN TIME**

tbd **DEPART** Guest Palace
 EN ROUTE The King's Farm
 [drive time: 15 minutes]

tbd **ARRIVE** The King's Farm

tbd-
tbd **PRIVATE DINNER**
 The King's Farm
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
TBD

tbd **DEPART** The King's Farm
 EN ROUTE Guest Palace
 [drive time: 15 minutes]

tbd **ARRIVE** Guest Palace

RON Guest Palace
 Fes, Morocco

WEATHER FORECAST FOR PARIS, FRANCE: Partly to mostly cloudy.
Winds south-southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 53 to 58. High 73
to 78.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FES, MOROCCO: Sunny. High 82. Low 58.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1999

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
NGO CIVIL SOCIETY ROUNDTABLE
TALKING POINTS
FEZ, MOROCCO
JUNE 17, 1999

- Thank you, Ambassador Gabriel, for helping to bring us together, and Mr. Belhaj, for that kind introduction.
- First, I want to commend all of you for the hard work you do everyday to to help address the challenges -- and opportunities -- facing the Moroccan people. Whether it's advocating for women's rights and human rights; helping to end domestic violence; fighting to improve the lives of homeless children, or the handicapped; expanding access to economic tools of opportunity; or making sure that the women and girls of Morocco have a chance to go to school -- you are making a very real difference in the lives of families and children across the country, and helping to protect some of the most vulnerable members of your society.
- I am particularly impressed by the vitality of the civil society that is emerging in Morocco -- particularly over the last four years. Not only has the number of non-governmental organizations and associations grown dramatically. So has the breadth of your activities -- that now include virtually every key area of social and economic life.
- On my trip here a few months ago, I was able to see first hand how NGOs are helping women gain greater access to life's most critical opportunities for progress -- like education, and micro-credit, and better health care. And I've seen how these efforts -- even in the smallest villages -- are transforming the lives of families and children, and giving people the tools they need to improve their own lives and futures.
- These non governmental activities not only directly benefit the groups you serve. They help strengthen the foundation of political pluralism, and help build the vibrant and dynamic civil society so necessary for democracy to thrive.
- I've heard how you are finding new ways to educate citizens of all ages about their rights and responsibilities. I understand you are holding mock divorce trials with sympathetic judges and lawyers to demonstrate how family crises can be resolved effectively. And that volunteers are going into elementary schools to talk about how issues like human rights can be integrated into the curriculum.

- These are the kinds of efforts I hope to learn more about in our discussion today. Your experiences; your triumphs, and what you see are your greatest challenges ahead. And I hope I can share some of the accomplishments and challenges people are facing in my own country, and in other countries I've visited around the world, as we all do the hard work of building open, democratic societies.
- We know that democracy is always a work in progress. My own country has been working at it for over 200 years, and we support your efforts here. I hope that the associations and organizations that all of you represent will be part of an ongoing global network of people working together to create the kind of world we all want for our children and our grand children.
- I look forward to our discussion, and thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

FINAL-REVISED*

FES, MOROCCO / PALERMO, ITALY

FES LEAD

ADVANCE:

CALEB SHREVE
PALACE JNAN
212-5-65-2230
212-5-94-3055
212-5-94-3054
212-5-94-3056
212-1-37-3570

ROOM
PHONE
STAFF OFFICE PHONE
STAFF OFFICE PHONE
STAFF OFFICE FAX
CELL PHONE

PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:

GRETCHEN MICHAEL
212-1-37-3552

ROOM
CELL PHONE

PRESS ADVANCE:

BILL ZIMMERN
212-1-37-3557

ROOM
CELL PHONE

SITE ADVANCE:

MONTY MAYFIELD
212-1-37-3551

ROOM
CELL PHONE

SITE ADVANCE:

RYAN GOLDEN
212-1-37-3553

ROOM
CELL PHONE

RON ADVANCE:

ETHAN ROSENZWEIG
212-1-37-3550

ROOM
CELL PHONE

PALERMO

LEAD ADVANCE:

RICK JASCULCA
VILLA IGIEA
39-091-543-744
39-091-637-7245
39-091-637-7243
39-091-336-280-974

ROOM 203
PHONE
STAFF OFFICE PHONE
STAFF OFFICE FAX
CELL PHONE

PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:

STEPHANIE JONES
39-091-336-789-816

ROOM 206
CELL PHONE

PRESS ADVANCE:

NICK COHEN
39-091-336-789-819

ROOM 214
CELL PHONE

SITE ADVANCE:

KATY BUTTON
39-091-336-789-746

ROOM 211
CELL PHONE

SITE ADVANCE:

CHERYL MILLS
39-091-336-280-973

ROOM 212
CELL PHONE

RON ADVANCE:

MELISSA GRAHAM
39-091-336-917-680

ROOM 205
CELL PHONE

SCHEDULER:

EVAN RYAN
202/456-6751
202/456-5340
202/483-0383
WHCA PAGER

PHONE
FAX
HOME
#4223

PREV RON

Fes, Morocco

BAGGAGE CALL: Upon departure from the Hotel in Room 104.

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999**

PAGE 2

9:00 am **DEPART** Guest Palace
 EN ROUTE Al-Akhawayn University
 [drive time: 45 minutes]

9:45 am **ARRIVE** Al-Akhawayn University

GREETERS:

Chancellor Benjelloun
President Rachid Benabdellah
Andre Azoulay
Mrs. Azoulay
Minister Driss Basri
Abdelfetteh Frej
Vice Chancellor El Mostafa Sahel

OPEN PRESS

9:50 am- **TOUR**
10:05 am Campus
 Al-Akhawayn University
 Hold: Room tbd
 Phone: 212-5-86-2305
 Fax: 212-5-86-2303
 Staff Hold: n/a
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-The First Lady briefly tours campus with Dr. Abdelatif Bencherifa, President Benmokhtar and spouse, and Chancellor Benjelloun and spouse.

-Graduating students are positioned for group photo with the First Lady.

-The First Lady has the option of entering the mosque (head scarf required).

-The First Lady proceeds to the Main Auditorium.

10:10 am- **AL-AKHAWAYN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY**
11:10 am Main Auditorium
 Al-Akhawayn University
 Translation: simultaneous
 Hold: Room tbd
 Phone: 212-5-86-2305
 Fax: 212-5-86-2303
 Staff Hold: n/a
 OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

PAGE 3

FORMAT:

- The First Lady is introduced on stage by Chancellor Benjelloun.
- Student Boutaam reads from the Holy Koran.
- Welcoming remarks by Chancellor Benjelloun.
- Honorary degree bestowed upon the First Lady by the President Rachid Benmokhtar, who also announces the creation of the Hillary Rodham Clinton Women's Empowerment Program.
- The First Lady unveils the plate for the Hillary Rodham Clinton Women's Empowerment Program.
- Nada Sayegh, student, makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Abdellatif Bencherifa, Vice President for Student Affairs, calls the students onto stage for their degrees.
- The First Lady shakes hands with students during the conferring of degrees.
- The National Anthem is played.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 100 students
250 guests

11:15 am **DEPART** Al-Akhawayan University
EN ROUTE Fes-Saiss Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

11:50 am **ARRIVE** Fes-Saiss Airport

11:55 am- **EMBASSY COMMUNITY ROPELINE**
12:05 pm VIP Room
Fes-Saiss Airport
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 50 guests

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

PAGE 4

12:10 pm- **TEA**
12:15 pm Royal Terminal
Fes-Saiss Airport
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

-The First Lady proceeds to the Royal Terminal for a very brief cup of tea before departing.

12:20 pm **WHEELS UP** Fes, Morocco
EN ROUTE Palermo, Italy
[flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes, +2 hours]
OPEN PRESS

4:35 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Palermo, Italy

GREETERS:
Ambassador Thomas Foglietta
Mayor Leoluca Orlando of Palermo
Prefect Francesco Lococciolo
Regional President Angelo Capodicasa
Mayor Salvatore Mangiapane of Cinisi

4:45 pm **DEPART** Ponto Raisa Airport
EN ROUTE Villa Niscemi
[drive time: 30 minutes]

5:15 pm **ARRIVE** Villa Niscemi

INSIDE GREETERS:
Mayor Leoluca Orlando
Theresa Loar

5:30 pm- **VITAL VOICES MEETING**
6:30 pm The Four Seasons Room
Villa Niscemi
Hold: Mayor's Administrative Office
Phone: 091-740-4801
Fax: 091-740-4803
Staff Hold: Foreign Office
Phone: 091-740-4800

DISCOVERY CHANNEL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:
-Theresa Loar, moderator, welcomes and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes welcoming remarks.

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999**

PAGE 5

-Participants make brief remarks.

-Discussion.

-Theresa Loar invites the First Lady to make closing remarks.

-The First Lady makes closing remarks.

-The First Lady takes a group photo and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 8 guests

6:35 pm-
7:00 pm

SPEAKERS' RECEPTION PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE

Terrace

Villa Niscemi

Attire: Business

Interpretation: whisper

Hold: Mayor's Administrative Office

Phone: 091-740-4801

Fax: 091-740-4803

Staff Hold: Foreign Office

Phone: 091-740-4800

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 50 guests

7:05 pm

DEPART Villa Niscemi

EN ROUTE Santa Maria dello Spasimo

[drive time: 15 minutes]

7:20 pm

ARRIVE Santa Maria dello Spasimo

GREETERS:

Loretta Di Mino, Director, Santa Maria dello Spasimo Church

Alessandra Siracusa, Palermo Director of Public Instruction

Mirella Pezzini, Principal, Gregorio Russo Middle School

Maria Fileccia, Teacher and Director, Adopt-A-Monument Program, Gregorio Russo Middle School

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

PAGE 6

7:25 pm-

PALERMO ADOPT-A-MONUMENT

7:55 pm

Santa Maria dello Spasimo Church

Translation: whisper

Hold: Director's Office

Phone: 091-616-1486

OPEN PRESS

-The First Lady proceeds to the foyer of church and is greeted by four children from Gregorio Russo Middle School.

-The First Lady proceed with children into the church.

-Children explain Adopt-A-Monument program and their school's involvement at Santa Maria dello Spasimo Church.

-The children play music and sing a song.

-The First Lady proceeds to the rear of the church to see a brief demonstration of a CD-ROM about Adopt-A-Monument program.

-The First Lady proceeds to front of church for photo with students and teachers. Students present flowers to the First Lady at this time.

-The First Lady departs.

8:00 pm

DEPART Santa Maria dello Spasimo

EN ROUTE Teatro Massimo

[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:10 pm

ARRIVE Teatro Massimo

GREETERS:

Francesco Giambrone, Superintendent of Teatro Massimo

8:15 pm-

HOLD

8:25 pm

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

PAGE 7

8:30 pm-
9:30 pm

**CIVITAS PALERMO WORLD CONGRESS: MAKING EDUCATION
FOR DEMOCRACY AN INTERNATIONAL PRIORITY**

Teatro Massimo

Attire: Business

Interpretation: simultaneous

Hold: Opera Principal's Office

Phone: n/a

Fax: n/a

Staff Hold: Orchestra Director's Office

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-David Dorn, Chairman of Civitas, makes remarks
and introduces Romano Prodi.

-Romano Prodi, President of the European
Commission, makes welcoming remarks and introduces
Luigi Berlinguer, Minister of Education.

-Luigi Berlinguer makes remarks and introduces
Pino Arlacchi.

-Pino Arlacchi, Undersecretary General of the
United Nations, and Executive for Drug Control
makes remarks and introduces Leoluca Orlando,
Mayor of Palermo.

-Mayor Leoluca Orlando makes remarks and
introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-David Dorn makes brief closing remarks.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 350 conference participants
300 invited guests

9:35 pm

DEPART Teatro Massimo

EN ROUTE Grand Villa Igiea
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:50 pm

ARRIVE Grand Villa Igiea

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1999

PAGE 8

GREETERS:

Maurito Viviani, General Manager
Antonio Ternullo, CEO
Amato Ramondetti, President
Giovanni Maccarrone, Assistant General Manager

9:55 pm-
tbd

PRIVATE DINNER

Terrace Restaurant
Grand Villa Igiea
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 19 guests expected.

RON

Grand Villa Igiea
Palermo, Italy

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FES, MOROCCO: Showers. High 90. Low 62.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR PALERMO, ITALY: Partly cloudy. High 78.
Low 68.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
CIVITAS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
PALERMO, ITALY
JUNE 18, 1999

Thank you, Mr. Mayor, for that generous introduction. It is such a pleasure to be able to join you here in this beautiful and vibrant city of Palermo, and to see for myself – if only briefly -- the remarkable rebirth of citizenship that is unfolding here. It is an honor as well to be standing here in this beautifully restored Opera House – which for decades had stood empty and silent. I want to thank the many leaders who have joined us today: Minister of Education Berlinguer; David Dorn, chair of CIVITAS International; U.N. Undersecretary Pino Arlacchi; and most importantly, civic educators and leaders from around the world.

I know we were all inspired by the video we just saw about the Palermo's citizen movement. I've just come from one of the many symbols of that movement -- Santa Maria Dello Spasimo – where I heard a truly inspiring story from the young people there. How this once glorious 16th century church had been abandoned; and the surrounding neighborhood of Kalsa had become a magnet for thieves and crime – and despair. But then four years ago – the citizens of Palermo – including the children -- decided to reclaim this treasure – clearing away the rubble, restoring the church; and planting a garden. And in the process – they not only resurrected an historic site and turned it into a vibrant center for the arts. They became part of a citizens movement to combat crime and violence that continues to transform life in this city.

Today, we've come together from communities around the world – to learn the lessons of Palermo's citizen movement – and to recommit ourselves to carrying those lessons forward into the next century. I want to thank Mayor Orlando, for his courage and vision in opening up a new chapter in the history of Palermo – a chapter of reform and rebirth. I thank him especially for his unshakable belief in the power of ordinary citizens to transform their communities. We are also grateful to our hosts – Civitas International – for its invaluable work in promoting civic education and democratic values around the globe; for reminding us that we all have a role to play, and for bringing us together here today.

A few years ago at the White House, I had the privilege of meeting some of the teachers who had been trained by Civitas. They'd been working with the young people of Bosnia Herzegovina, and preparing them as citizens of the future. I was so impressed with the work they were doing – going into classrooms and communities – and helping people understand that just because a democracy is proclaimed on paper doesn't mean that people understand their democratic and civic responsibilities. Today, the work of Civitas International – and the work that all of you do every day in your own communities to create the citizens of tomorrow -- is more vital than ever.

We come together in a time of great possibilities – as we see the forces of democracy sweep across the globe. Even today, we celebrate the first free elections in

Indonesia in more than 40 years; the end of Serbia's brutal and systematic effort to drive ethnic Albanians from their homes; the reaffirmation of democracy by all races in South Africa; and renewed hopes for peace in the Middle East. Yet we also recognize that even as the forces of freedom and peace move forward – age-old ethnic and religious hatreds have been unleashed, and strong undercurrents of crime, violence, and corruption threaten to dismantle many of our hard fought gains.

I have been privileged in the past several years, both with my husband and on my own, to travel around the world. And I have seen first hand the newly emerging democracies take hold, find their footing, stumble, regain their footing, and try to go forward. I've seen how resilient the forces of democracy can be. But I've also seen how critical the building of civil society – and the teaching of citizenship – is, not only to these individual nations, but to the future of us all.

I'll never forget visiting Bosnia a few years ago, and speaking to some of the civilians who had survived those horrific years; the Muslims; the Croates; the Serbs. It was evident how hard it was for them to keep life going, but what I was particularly aware of was the pain in their voices and in their eyes that suggested how bewildered they were. They kept asking, how could their society collapse around them? People who had lived next door to each other; who had attended each other's weddings; who had turned to each other for help – had turned against one another. I heard how they began to hear stories – in the newspaper and on the radio – that if they didn't turn on one group – “that they would do it to us.” The propaganda of hatred and intolerance fueled by Milosovich fell on fertile ground – because people didn't have the civic associations and the alliance of democratic values that were strong enough to combat those forces of darkness. We only have to look at the terrible events in Kosovo to see the ongoing fruits of that propaganda, and the terrible cost ethnic Albanians – and the forces of tolerance and freedom – have paid.

We all know how difficult it is – particularly in countries that have no real democratic tradition -- to help people understand that elections, by themselves, are not enough to create a democratic, peaceful nation. That laws – by themselves – are not enough. That peace agreements – by themselves – are not enough. What we've learned over the years is that our most cherished beliefs can only be made real through the everyday efforts of ordinary citizens. Our laws and institutions are absolutely critical. But we democracy is nurtured and sustained only when democratic values are rooted in the hearts of men and women. When citizens believe every individual is entitled to respect and dignity. When citizens practice the responsibilities of citizenship in their daily lives. When parents pass on these “habits of the heart” to their children by their example and by the stories they tell them as they tuck them into bed at night.

And what better place to renew and strengthen our commitment to civic education than here, in Palermo, where the lessons of citizenship have come alive, and been made real in people's lives.

I often think of society -- and the challenges we all face in building democracy -- with a very simple metaphor: a three legged stool. One leg is the government; one leg is the economy; and one leg is what we call civil society. Obviously, we can't sit on that stool if there were only two legs or even just one. We could not sit on it if one leg was more powerful or longer than the other two. Creating that balance in society among these principal institutions that govern and in many ways define our lives together is something we are constantly striving to achieve.

We know we need government -- effective; honest; transparent governments that can do what individuals cannot do for themselves or what market economies cannot do or produce; governments that protect our freedoms and defend our lives. But the government, no matter how well functioning, cannot itself create citizens. We know we need a free market economy -- which can create jobs and wealth and consumers, and which can unleash the potential that is within so many people to have a better economic life for themselves and their families. But the market economy cannot create citizens. Only civil society, that third leg of the stool -- can create the citizens I met this morning -- filled with excitement at what they had accomplished for their community -- and for themselves.

I've been told that when the Mayor talks about how we create the society that we all want to live in -- that he talks about a cart with two wheels. That to forward in a democracy, and create a climate of lawfulness, you need law enforcement and civil society to work together. If one wheel moves too fast, the cart spins around instead of moving forward. We've all seen -- in our own countries what happens when law enforcement takes the upper hand -- and when government invests in more police and more prisons at the expense of empowering and supporting citizens. And we've seen what you've accomplished in Palermo -- where citizens are playing such a vital role in strengthening the culture of democracy and the rule of law.

So, Mr. Mayor -- whether the image is your cart -- or my 3-legged stool -- we are speaking the same language. That a vibrant civil society is as essential to human progress as the institutions of government and the market. And that keeping them all in balance is at the heart of our work together. And this gathering especially recognizes the very real challenges we all face in educating people for democracy; and creating those conditions for a strong civil society.

One of our greatest challenges as we work together to create the kind of communities we want to live in in the 21st century is to make sure that all voices are given a chance to be heard, and that every citizen is given an opportunity to contribute. Because too often -- some of those who could contribute the most are left on the sidelines -- particularly women and our young people. Today -- I want to talk about some of the ways we can widen the circle of citizenship to make sure they are full participants.

Over the years -- we've learned how critical the voices of women are to the growth and strengthening of democracy. I've just come from a meeting with women who have been part of the Vital Voices conferences that have been held here in Europe and the

Americas -- where women of all backgrounds, cultures, and beliefs have a chance to share their experiences, to draw strength from each other, and to build a common destiny. And every time I meet with these women leaders, I am awed by how they have seized the moment to make their voices heard on behalf of themselves, and democracy's values.

Today in the video -- we saw clearly how the women of Palermo helped spark this citizen's movement. How the years of violence, and bombings had left hundreds dead, and communities without hope. How the voices of the people of Palermo were silenced, and the symbols of this great city's history and culture were hidden or abandoned. But the brutal slayings of your two beloved magistrates [Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino] sparked a new level of outrage that people had reached their limit of tolerance for criminal violence. And that it was the women who first said, enough is enough, as they hung out their sheets -- often painted with anti mafia slogans -- from their windows and balconies.

This women's committee of the sheets was one of the first visible signs that the people of Palermo were going to fight the violence and corruption that had such a hold on their city. But the voices of those who said : enough is enough; belonged not just to women -- but to everyone. They belonged to the housewives and shopkeepers who joined youth groups and religious leaders in the streets. To the elementary school students who began to adopt the many monuments across Palermo -- and demand they be restored and opened to the public. To the educators who created a "lawfulness group" and began to promote activities that promoted civic conscience among their students. To the teachers, parents, and students who rallied to demand the money pocketed by dishonest officials be used instead to construct new schools and repair old classrooms.

Over the past seven years, I've met with women from all walks of life, in many of the countries represented here today. Women who like the women of Palermo -- have stood up in their communities -- often for the first time -- and said: enough is enough. I think of the Catholic and Protestant women of Northern Ireland -- who while they may have worshipped separately on Sundays, all said the same silent prayer that their husbands and brothers and fathers would return safely every night. Having seen their lives and communities torn apart by violence, women came together as women have always done -- around kitchen tables and in the market. And their whispers of "enough" became a powerful chorus of protest that could no longer be ignored.

I think of the courageous women I've met in El Salvador and Guatemala, who fought on opposite sides of those armed conflicts, but who were now sitting around the same table. Women who had lost fathers and sons to the war -- and who saw their children had no future. They too said, enough is enough. What unites us -- our dreams of peace, and opportunity; and a brighter future for our children -- is stronger than what divides us. And these women became the architects of the peace agreements that brought the sides together, and that began the difficult work of rebuilding their communities, and bridging the differences that had help people apart for so long.

I think of the women I've met in China, who understood that even as the laws stated on paper that their legal rights were protected – few women knew what those rights were – or had the skills or support to enforce them. I visited a small women's law clinic – where women lawyers were educating women – primarily from the rural areas – about their legal and civil rights -- and defending them when they were denied. But perhaps more important, they were saying: yes, women have the right to live in dignity.

I think of women teachers I met in Romania, who were struggling with the new challenges of citizenship in a country where there was little tradition of democracy. They were developing a new way of teaching their students that emphasized civic participation and democratic values.

One of the most powerful – and universal lessons of Palermo is how women – as they've done in so many communities around the world – can make a profound difference in their communities. And we must all redouble our efforts to ensure their voices are heard, and that they are full participants not only in the social and economic life of their communities – but in the democratic progress of their nations.

Perhaps the greatest challenge of all is to help create the citizens of the future – by teaching our children the lessons of democracy – not just in their classroom – but out in their communities. That is why the work of Civitas International is so important. And again, Palermo holds valuable lessons.

As I stand in this beautiful Massimo Opera House -- I can almost hear the shouts of joy from the young children who were listening to their first concert after they helped re-open the doors of this historic building two years ago. I've learned how hard they worked – week after week – month after month – as they helped restore this building,, as part of Italy's "adopt a monument" program. They had no money – so they helped raise funds by holding art exhibits of their own work – and put on community plays about the history of the theater. Their enthusiasm was infectious – and soon everyone was involved – with electricians and craftsmen working feverishly to restore this building – to the cheers of community residents. And today, young people serve as guides – introducing visitors to this beautifully restored cultural center. In the process – the young people of this neighborhood not only reclaimed their precious heritage. They learned the most important civic lesson of all: that they had a role to play in improving life in their community; that they could contribute.

I'd like to read a message from one of Palermo's youngest citizens. Anna wrote: "Let's not be quiet. The death of the judges makes us understand that we have to talk; and not be as silent as fish. If we see young people drugging themselves; we have to speak up, and not be afraid. If we see someone who doesn't respect our city; we have to scold them. All Sicilians must learn that Sicily is wonderful." This simple statement expresses the kind of pride and confidence that children gain when given a chance to participate in the events and progress taking place around them.

I saw that same spirit of citizenship come alive when I visited a children's parliament in Luzern, Switzerland. Hands shot up eagerly as children voted how to spend their annual budget – whether – for example -- to build a park; or create more bike paths along the lake. And I was amazed at how articulate these young boys and girls were as they stood up to debate the pros and cons of each decision. They were receiving first hand experience in how a democratic system works – and learning the skills of citizenship. I particularly liked the fact that only the child who held a stuffed animal could speak – meaning children learned not to interrupt each other. Certainly a good lesson in civility that many of us adults could use.

I saw that spirit of citizenship come alive when I visited the site of a future playground in northern Ireland a few months ago. This will be no ordinary playground. It's one where Catholic and Protestant children, once locked away inside for fear of violence – will come out into the sunshine, and play together for the first time. And this playground isn't being designed by adults. It's being designed by the kids themselves – who've decided they want a tree house; and a footbridge, and an area to plant flowers in. Learning to be architects of their playground will give these young people a better chance to be architects of their futures later on – as they help build communities where their children can play in peace, and free from fear and violence.

And I see that spirit of citizenship come alive in communities in my own country – wherever young people have the opportunity to tutor a young student struggling to read; help renovate a house for a homeless family; transform a vacant lot into a community garden, or teach their peers how to resolve their differences, and respect each other. In America, we've developed the Learn and Serve America program – which support students as they volunteer in their communities. I'm proud that about half of our middle and high school students are involved in some form of public service. And for many young people who come from poor or difficult circumstances -- these programs have literally made the difference between lives of promise – and lives of despair. Studies show again and again -- young people who serve get better grades; develop a stronger sense of personal and social responsibility; and strengthen their ties to the community.

The experience also transforms their own dreams, and what they believe they are capable of accomplishing. I'll never forget hearing the words of a young African American girl who lived in one of the poorest neighborhoods in Baltimore, Maryland. She had been tutoring a young boy to read, and she said, almost in disbelief: "I never thought I had anything to give."

I can't tell you how many times in my travels around my own country and overseas, I have looked into the eyes of a child and seen so much promise and hope – which will either be ignited or snuffed out – depending upon what all of us do together. That is why we must do all we can to ignite the spirit of citizenship in every child – and give him or her a chance to serve. A chance to participate. A chance to be a citizen. A

chance – like the young people of Palermo – to celebrate their rich cultural heritage; and to be part of a brighter future.

I've heard that in the early 1980s, after a Mafia murder, some unknown hand wrote a scribbled message on the street: "Here dies the hope of honest citizens of Palermo." A very different message was written on a board after the murder of the magistrates a decade later, when the people of Palermo began to rise up together. "Today begins a dawn which will see no sunset."

Palermo has given us more than a model of citizenship. It has given us a model of hope for the 21st century. But we all know – from experience -- how great a challenge that transformation can be. Economic and social progress is possible -- but only when people let go of old hatreds and fears; and decide that their common obligations to each other, and their potential common future offer greater promise than indifference or apathy. As President John F. Kennedy said once, "Democracy is never a final achievement. It is a call to untiring effort, to continual sacrifice ..."

Today, I want to thank the Mayor and the people of Palermo for teaching us the power of ordinary citizens to triumph over the forces of violence and injustice. And I want to thank all of you for carrying these lessons forward, , and making them real in the lives of citizens around the world. It is, I believe, the greatest gift any of us can give to the future.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Macedonia Aid

Revised

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

REMARKS AT LIZ CLAIBORNE EVENT

MACEDONIA

JUNE 22, 1999

Mrs. Gligorova [GLEE-go-ro-vah], Deputy Prime Minister Ibrahimini [eeb-rah-HEE-ME], Ambassador Acevska [ah-CHEV-ska], and other distinguished guests: I am delighted to be back in Macedonia – at a time when there is so much more hope for peace and stability in this region.

I want to thank the Ambassador for that introduction and for her leadership. It was the Ambassador who first spoke to me about the contracts being cancelled...and the economic dislocation being caused in this country by the war in Kosovo. And I'm very pleased that today's announcement will help bring more economic security to the people of Macedonia – and more comfort to the refugees of Kosovo.

I want to thank everyone who has helped make that possible. I especially want to thank Paul Charron, the CEO of Liz Claiborne, who has shown us what it means to be a good corporate citizen. I should mention that I am wearing a Liz Claiborne shirt made right here in Macedonia. And, now that label will be worn by thousands of refugees, thanks to the generosity of Liz Claiborne – and it's CEO. So thank you, Paul.

I'm pleased that we're also joined by the Minister of Development; the Deputy Administrator of USAID, Hattie Babbit, and other representatives of USAID; Mercy Corps International; NGOs; and many textile workers who will benefit from today's announcement.

When I was last here in May, I talked about two of our nation's goals in the Kosovo crisis: First to help the refugees return home in peace. And second, to ensure that Macedonia continues on the road of progress, including economic progress. I'm pleased that we are moving forward on both fronts.

During my last visit, I met refugees who told heartbreaking stories of women raped, men executed, families separated, and young children lost. Now, two months later, the Serbian security forces have left Kosovo – the KLA has just agreed to demilitarize; and the refugees are – thank God – returning home. This is an incredible victory. It's a victory for the international community, who stood together against the evil of Milosevic. It's a victory for the Macedonian people who have opened their homes and hearts to the refugees – and sacrificed so much.

And, as we end this violent century, it's a victory for those who believe that peace and reconciliation – not hatred and division – must rule this new century.

When I was in Macedonia last time, I heard from your President, Prime Minister, and Ambassador about how the war was threatening to reverse the recent economic growth you had achieved. They talked to me about their hopes that relief organizations would buy goods locally. And how concerned they were U.S. and international companies had begun to cancel their contracts.

I'm pleased that our government has been committed to addressing these concerns – including working with the World Bank to provide \$87 million in debt relief and technical assistance. And I'm also pleased that, with today's announcement, one of America's leading clothing business has stepped up to the plate as well. Let me tell you a little bit about how this came about.

The last time I was here, I met with a number of small business entrepreneurs who produced vegetables, baked goods, and clothing. One of the women, Danica [DAH-N- eat-sa] Georgieva [george EE eva] was the owner of a small textile company.

When I asked her how business was doing, she told me that her firm was struggling because there were fewer orders for garments. And she mentioned that one U.S. firm, Liz Claiborne, had provided important work for them, but because of the war in Kosovo, those orders were being cancelled. Danica is here on the stage with us today – and I am pleased to be bringing good news for her and other textile workers throughout Macedonia. [stand?]

I had promised Danica that when I returned to Washington, D.C., I would get in touch with the head of Liz Claiborne. So I called the CEO, Paul Charron, and told him Danica's story. He explained that the war was making it impossible to get clothing into the stores on time. But, he was nevertheless very concerned about the impact these kinds of cutbacks could have on Macedonian clothing factories and their workers.

Within days, he called me back with a promise. He said that Liz Claiborne would continue to contract work with its existing manufacturers in Macedonia -- by switching over to less-time sensitive clothing.

Paul also came up with a wonderful idea that will bring comfort to the refugees, while making sure that Macedonian workers stay on the job and the doors to their businesses stay open. Starting at the end of this month, Liz Claiborne will donate the fabric, designs, and expertise to create 120,000 pairs of shirts and pants for the refugees – and, in the process, provide jobs for 3,000 textile workers at three Macedonian factories. And I want to thank USAID for providing funds to produce and distribute this clothing -- and Mercy Corps International for making sure that it reaches the refugees.

And now it is my great honor to introduce someone who is showing that good citizenship is good business. He understands the challenges Macedonia is facing. And he has not only committed Liz Claiborne's resources. He wants to enlist other companies to join together so they can help even more Macedonian workers and businesses get back on their feet and begin to make progress once again.

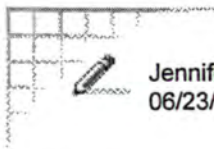
I am very pleased to introduce the CEO of Liz Claiborne, Paul Charron, who will tell us more about his company's commitment. Paul...

[At end of program]

Thank you, Mr. Minister...and thank all of you for joining us here today. It is my sincere hope that other companies in my own country and around the world will hear about what Liz Claiborne has done to help Macedonia during this critical time – and be inspired to do their part.

And now I want to invite Hattie Babbit and [Mercy Corps representative] to the stage to sign this agreement between USAID and Mercy Corps International.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



Jennifer H. Smith
06/23/99 11:10:14 AM

Record Type: Record

To: William C. Haymes/OA/EOP@EOP, Constance M. Colabatistto/OA/EOP@EOP, MaryEllen C. McGuire/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: HRC column 6/23/99

another column for the web...

----- Forwarded by Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP on 06/23/99 11:09 AM -----



Noa A. Meyer

06/23/99 10:01:01 AM

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Subject: HRC column 6/23/99

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1999, AND THEREAFTER

Last month, I landed at a refugee camp in Macedonia called Stenkovac I. There, on a hot and dusty former airfield, tens of thousands of refugees, forced from their homes in Kosovo by the cruel tyranny of Slobodan Milosevic, were struggling to hold onto the merest shreds of human dignity. Every refugee I met had been separated from a loved one -- mothers from their children, husbands from their wives. Every single person hoped to go home. I promised them that the United States would not turn its back -- that we would make it happen.

This week, I returned to Stenkovac I with my husband. After 79 days of NATO bombing, the skies over Yugoslavia are silent, the Serb military has retreated from Kosovo, and the refugees are preparing to go home.

Their homecoming will not be easy. As the peacekeepers enter Kosovo, they are witnessing firsthand the appalling scope of destruction: mass graves, torture chambers, hundreds of burned villages, women raped, and children forced to watch their parents viciously murdered.

In ensuring that Kosovo is safe for the refugees' return, the peacekeepers have a big job ahead. Mines must be cleared and homes rebuilt. Families need shelter, food and water, as well as information about the fate of their missing family members. Serbs who remain in Kosovo, as well as Kosovar Albanians,

must be disarmed.

Our European partners are shouldering much of the burden, but it is also in America's interest to play a part in setting Kosovo, as well as all of Southeastern Europe, on a course toward a prosperous, peaceful and secure future. The war has taken a tremendous toll -- not just on the Kosovars but also on neighboring countries.

For example, last year, Macedonia experienced a modest but encouraging economic growth, making it among the most successful of the region's economies. Now, though, exports to its largest trading partner, Serbia, have come to a standstill. Foreign investment has dried up, critical transportation links have been cut, and unemployment has risen to 35 percent. In the textile industry alone, which comprises nearly 25 percent of the economy, thousands of jobs will be lost by the end of the summer if business is not restored.

In May, I met a woman named Danica Georgieva, whose small company of six employees did subcontracting work for the American clothing manufacturer Liz Claiborne. When Danica told me that because of the war Claiborne had significantly reduced its orders, I promised to do what I could to help.

On my return to Macedonia this week, Paul Charron, Liz Claiborne's CEO, traveled with me to unveil a project that will not only help the refugees but ensure that Macedonian workers will be able to keep their jobs as well. Starting at the end of this month, his company will donate the fabric, designs and expertise to create 250,000 shirts and pants for the refugees, providing 3,000 jobs for Macedonian textile workers in the process. USAID will fund the production and distribution of the clothing, and the relief agency Mercy International will make sure the items are distributed to the refugees.

The victory in Kosovo is the triumph of a united international community over the forces of inhumanity and hatred. But it is also the triumph of countless unheralded individuals -- from brave American and NATO soldiers to thousands of generous families, relief workers and businesses -- who opened their hearts, their homes and their pocketbooks to help make sure that every Kosovar refugee would one day be able to go home with dignity. When the President ordered our armed forces into combat, he declared three goals: first, to enable the Kosovar people to return to their homes in safety; second, to require Serbian forces to leave Kosovo; and third, to deploy an international security force, with NATO at its core, to protect all the people of that troubled land -- Serbs and Albanians alike. I am proud that America stood steadfast by these goals and that they are being met.

Undoubtedly, you've heard it said many times: The 20th century has turned out to be the bloodiest in history. Millions of innocent people have died because democratic nations responded too late to evil and aggression. Now, because of the resolve of America and our NATO allies, this violent century will end not with helpless outrage but with an affirmation of decency and human rights. I hope this will be the foundation for the new century.

To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com. COPYRIGHT 1999 CREATORS SYNDICATE, INC.
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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999

FINAL

NEW YORK, NEW YORK / WASHINGTON, DC

NEW YORK

LEAD ADVANCE: KEVIN PARKER
 518/339-0550 CELL PHONE

NDI LEAD
ADVANCE: ERIC WOODARD
 202/456-5708 PHONE

SCHEDULER: EVAN RYAN
 202/456-6751 PHONE
 202/456-5340 FAX
 202/483-0383 HOME
 WHCA PAGER #4223

PREV RON Private Residence
 New York, New York

8:00 am **DEPART** Private Residence
 EN ROUTE 1345 Avenue of the Americas
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

8:05 am **ARRIVE** 1345 Avenue of the Americas

GREETERS:
Margo Alexander
Frank Savage

8:10 am- **BREAKFAST FUNDRAISER**
9:35 am Conference Room
 41st Floor
 Alliance Capital
 1345 Avenue of the Americas
 New York, New York
 Hold: small conference room
 Phone: 212/969-6876
 Fax: 212/969-2118
 CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT:
-HRC does a receiving line.

-HRC is seated.

-Breakfast is served.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999

PAGE 2

-Margo Alexander makes remarks and introduces Fred Savage.

-Fred Savage makes remarks and introduces HRC.

-HRC makes remarks and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 60-70 guests

CONTACT: John Loan 212/969-2331

9:40 am **DEPART** 1345 Avenue of the Americas
 EN ROUTE Fun Quest
 [drive time: 30 minutes]

10:10 am **ARRIVE** Fun Quest

GREETERS:

Fernando Ferrer, Bronx Borough President
Roberto Ramirez, Member of Assembly, Bronx County Chair

10:15 am- **MEET & GREET**
10:50 am Fun Quest
 CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT:

-Receiving line.

-Fernando Ferrer makes brief remarks.

-Roberto Ramirez makes brief remarks and introduces HRC.

-HRC makes remarks and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 50 guests

11:00 am **DEPART** Fun Quest
 EN ROUTE Cleaner King
 [walk time: 10 minutes]

11:10 am **ARRIVE** Cleaner King

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999**

PAGE 3

11:15 am- **PRESS CONFERENCE**
11:45 am Outside Cleaner King
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-Roberto Ramirez makes remarks and introduces
Joey Aguiar.

-Joey Aguiar, Owner, Cleaner King, makes remarks.

-Miguel Cerda, plant manager, makes remarks.

-Fernando Ferrer makes remarks.

-HRC makes remarks.

11:50 am **DEPART** Cleaner King
EN ROUTE Ramirez Law Offices
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:55 am **ARRIVE** Ramirez Law Offices

12:00 pm- **MEET & GREET**
12:15 pm Ramirez Law Offices
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: 10 local elected officials

12:20 pm **DEPART** Ramirez Law Offices
EN ROUTE 216 West 14th Street
[drive time: 40 minutes]

1:00 pm **ARRIVE** 216 West 14th Street

GREETERS:

Denny Farrell

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999

PAGE 4

1:05 pm- **MEET & GREET**
1:45 pm Union Hall
Union Offices
216 West 14th Street
New York, New York
Hold: Executive Conference Room
Phone: 212/242-2000 x291
Fax: 212/242-7772
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: 60-70 guests

1:45 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
2:15 pm Office
Union Offices
216 West 14th Street
New York, New York
Hold: Executive Conference Room
Phone: 212/242-2000 x291
Fax: 212/242-7772
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
C. Virginia Fields, Manhattan Borough President

2:15 pm **DEPART** 216 West 14th Street
EN ROUTE LaGuardia International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

2:50 pm **ARRIVE** LaGuardia International Airport

3:00 pm **WHEELS UP** LaGuardia International Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 50 minutes]

3:50 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

4:00 pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

4:20 pm **ARRIVE** North Portico

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999**

PAGE 5

4:25 pm- **PHOTO WITH SCHULMAN FAMILY**

4:30 pm Foyer
The White House
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Ann McCoy 202/456-2957

4:30 pm- **DOWN TIME**

5:00 pm

5:00 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**

5:30 pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
President Vike-Friberg of Latvia
Melanne Verveer
Steve Flanagan, NSC
Dick Norland, NSC
Latvian staff tbd

5:30 pm **PROCEED** to the OEOB

5:35 pm- **MAMMOGRAPHY PSA TAPING**

5:40 pm Room 450
Old Executive Office Building
TAPING FOR BROADCAST/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Brenda Anders 202/456-5654

5:45 pm- **VIDEO TAPINGS**

6:15 pm Studio
Old Executive Office Building
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

TAPING:

- Vital Voices Trinidad
- A Family Celebration Gala
- Recognizing Leaders in Women's Health Awards
- Ralph Lauren Birthday Greetings

CONTACT: Brenda Anders 202/456-5654

6:20 pm **PROCEED** to the White House

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999**

PAGE 6

6:25 pm-
6:50 pm

DOWN TIME

6:50 pm

DEPART North Portico
EN ROUTE The Washington Hilton
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:55 pm

ARRIVE The Washington Hilton

GREETERS:

Paul Kirk, Chairman, NDI
Kenneth Wollack, President, NDI
Jean Dunn, Vice President, NDI

7:00 pm-
7:30 pm

RECEIVING LINE

Cabinet Room
Washington Hilton
Hold: Presidential Hold
Attire: Business
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 70-80 guests

7:30 pm-
7:40 pm

HOLD

Presidential Hold

7:40 pm-
9:40 pm

**THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS' 1999 W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
DEMOCRACY AWARD**

Ballroom
Washington Hilton
Hold: Presidential Hold
Attire: Business
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-Kenneth Wollack introduces the President and the
First Lady and President Eduard Shevardnadze and
Mrs. Shevardnadze into the room, accompanied by
Paul Kirk.

-Kenneth Wollack, President, NDI, makes welcoming
remarks.

7:45 pm

-Dinner is served.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999

PAGE 7

8:30 pm -Paul Kirk, Chairman, NDI, makes remarks and introduces Senator Ted Kennedy.

 -Senator Ted Kennedy makes remarks and presents award to President Eduard Shevardnadze.

 -President Eduard Shevardnadze makes remarks.

 -Paul Kirk introduces Monica McWilliams.

 -Monica McWilliams presents award to the First Lady.

 -The First Lady makes remarks.

 -Kenneth Wollack introduces the President.

 -The President makes remarks.

 -Kenneth Wollack closes program.

 -The President and the First Lady depart.

 -The First Lady proceeds to the Cabinet Room and the President proceeds to Hold.

PARTICIPANTS: 650 guests

CONTACT: Erin Carper 202/797-4968

9:45 pm- **INTERVIEW WITH ICELANDIC STATE TV**
9:50 pm Cabinet Room
 The Washington Hilton
 ICELANDIC STATE TV/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC

Johanna Vigdis Hjaltadottir, interviewer

9:55 pm **DEPART** The Washington Hilton
 VIA Presidential Motorcade
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [drive time: 5 minutes]

10:00 pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999

PAGE 8

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Sunny, breezy and
pleasant. High 78. Low 60.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Sunny and pleasant. High
74. Low 58.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

DRAFT REMARKS AT NDI DINNER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1999



Thank you all. Thank you for this tremendous honor: Senator Kennedy and other Members of Congress, Ambassadors, leaders of NDI and other distinguished guests: I am delighted to join you all tonight.

I want to first thank Paul Kirk for that gracious introduction - and join all of you in wishing Monica McWilliams a very speedy recovery. Now, anyone who knows Monica, knows that there was very little that could have kept her from being here tonight. [So I have to admit that I keep half-expecting to see her bolt through that door, dressed to the hilt in her best hospital gown....]

I saw that kind of determination in the first five minutes we met. She came to the White House with vivid stories about the threats and discrimination too many women still faced. But she also came with a commitment to bring women of both traditions together to create a Northern Ireland where all children can grow up solving their differences with ballots, not bombs.

It has been one of the great privileges of my lifetime to meet women like these over the past six years who are taking their rightful places as members of families, communities, and nations.

And so, it is also on their behalf, that I want to thank Paul, Ken Wallach, Jean Dunn and everyone at NDI for this award – and for your tireless leadership. I saw it firsthand at the inauguration of Nelson Mandela, who was swept into office with millions of new voters that you helped educate and empower. And I've seen it in the faces of citizens in places such as Chile and Romania who now have a stake and a say in their nations' futures.

It is also a very special honor to be here with President Shevardnadze. There is no better friend to the American people, no more forceful champion of democracy. None of us will ever forget watching him put his body and soul on the frontlines to create a better future for all the people of his country. Even during the toughest days, he predicted that Georgia would be a stable, democracy within 10 years. And because of his courage and commitment, his principle and humanity, he is building not only a real democracy, but a model for the region and the world.

Back in the earliest days of NDI, who would have imagined that today we'd see democracies taking root in Eastern and Central Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America? And that, for the first time, more than half the world's people would choose their own leaders?

None of these victories would have been possible without so many in this room -- and those whose shoulders we all stand upon. I think about the leader whose dedication to democracy and public service inspired this award, Governor Harriman. Bill and I had the good fortune to spend time with him – and Pamela -- in his later years. We would stay up listening to his wonderful stories that spanned the American century that he helped define.

I'm also thinking about the three heroes Paul talked about, each of whom fought for the human rights and dignity of those too often forgotten. It was a great privilege to know them all.

I can remember sitting with Lane in Warsaw during the President's visit to this new democracy...and listening to him talk with great emotion about how all those years of the solidarity struggle had led us to that moment.

I can remember the last time I saw Galeena. It was less than a year ago at a conference in Bulgaria that was bringing women together from all over Southeastern Europe. She pulled me aside to tell me about what was happening in her homeland of Russia. She had a vision for her country – and knew it was worth the battle.

And I will always remember talking with Neelan in Columbo, and hearing about his advocacy for victims of violence. That conversation was one of the most vivid memories of my trip to Sri Lanka. And it is painful to imagine that someone who labored so hard for tolerance could be cut down by those gripped by hatred.

We cannot help but be humbled by what these individuals did to move us closer to our ideals – as nations and as human beings. But, I hope we are also inspired, in our own ways, to follow their example by widening the circle of democracy and dignity to all people – women and men.

It has always been true, but especially so in this new global economy that: No country can move ahead if half its citizens are denied health care and education, fed least and valued less...subjected to violence in and out of the home, and silenced in the political process that determines their future.

And that is why the vital voices initiative that Monica is part of is so important. It includes many private sector partners – from Discovery to Marriott – who have donated resources worth millions of dollars to give women the tools they need to lift up their voices.

And at the center of it all are the women themselves – women who are taking concrete steps to become full participants in their societies. They are peacemakers and entrepreneurs. Members of Parliaments and NGOs. And I have heard their vital voices from Bulgaria to Montevideo.

I heard them in Vienna, where women from Eastern and Central Europe, who had marched for Solidarity, who had fought to make freedom's voice carry over the heads of those who had silenced them...now wanted to know how to be part of democracy.

I heard them in South Africa, where homeless squatters, mostly women, secured small loans to turn their cardboard shanties into a community. When my husband came back with me to visit them in the Spring of 1998, they proudly showed us what they had accomplished in just one year. They had built more than 100 homes, paved roads, created a day care center and a store. When I asked these women who among them believed they would be homeowners one day, every single hand went up.

And I am looking forward to hearing the vital voices of women from all over Russia and the Baltic States, when I travel to Reykjavik in a few weeks for another conference – this one hosted by the government of Iceland and co-sponsored by the Nordic Council and our government.

It will be an extraordinary opportunity for the women of this region to work together; to increase their own economic and political power and the stability and prosperity of their democracies; and to link up with the larger vital voices democracy network that we are creating around the world.

I am so pleased that officials from Iceland are here with us tonight. It is only fitting that this conference take place in the country where Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev met to manage the dangers of the Cold War in 1986. Thirteen years later, Iceland is now our host for a discussion that symbolizes a new era of cooperation between citizens in the U.S., Russia and the region.

Now, a time of unprecedented prosperity, interdependence, and democracy, we cannot turn away from our obligations abroad. This is not the time, as many of you successfully argued, to cut back on our support of the National Endowment for Democracy.

This is not the time to slash foreign assistance. And it is certainly long past time for us to pay our dues to the U.N.

I remember reading about how Averell Harriman, like others, hit the road to increase grassroots support for the Marshall Plan, which was not an easy sell. He spent 18-hour days giving speeches, attending press conferences, meeting with businesses and otherwise making the case for American engagement and leadership. In many ways, we need to do the same today.

And we need to do it not with abstractions, but with down to earth stories that show how democratic progress and economic progress depend on the progress of women. [Now, there are still those who object to this connection. They even call it the feminization of politics – which I guess they think is a bad thing! When the truth is, that it is simply smart policy.]

Because if we care about opening up foreign markets for our goods and services; if we care about making our countries secure in the face of new threats; if we care about enlarging the world's community of democracies, then women's participation must be central, not peripheral to our foreign policy.

We will never fulfill the promise of democracy, if women, the primary caregivers of our children, continue to make up about two-thirds of the poor and of those who cannot read or write.

We now know that the single most important investment a developing nation can make is not in the goods it produces, but the education it provides for girls. I have met with families in Bangladesh, who are receiving food and money from the government to keep their daughters in school. In Egypt, I even met one 65 year-old grandmother, who had gathered up the courage to take a literacy course herself. She smiled as she told me how good it felt to be able to read the streets signs and the newspaper for the first time, and how proud her children were of her.

What can the promise of democracy and freedom mean for the women and children who are too often the victims of war? In Guatemala, El Salvador, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, and Bosnia, I have met women, once divided and brutalized by violence, who are now working hand in hand to guarantee that their children know only peace.

And I have seen how something as simple as a small loan has transformed a woman's life, her family, even her community. In Chile, I met a seamstress, who was able to buy a high speed sewing machine with a small loan. That loan enabled her to start a clothing business and make a living. She told me that the new sewing machine meant so much to her that she couldn't stop kissing it. She said – and these are her words – that she felt “like a caged bird set free.” [And what we find is that women pay back these loans at about 97 or 98 percent.]

[Now we all know that women contribute enormously to the economic growth of their countries -- both inside and outside the home. And yet, their work is too often dismissed by economists. I remember talking to one in Africa who said that women have no real economic role to play in the emerging African economies.

And I said, “you know I have only spent a few days in Africa, but everywhere I looked I saw women working: I saw women in the fields, I saw women carrying water; I saw women in the markets; I saw women building their own homes. Now what exactly it is that they are doing if not contributing to the economic well-being of their country?”]

And we will only fulfill the promise of democracy if we empower all people – men and women -- to be full citizens. On my first visit to Senegal a few years ago, I went to a village that was learning about democracy. They were being taught how to debate issues, how to vote, how to create changes through discussion and compromise. And in that process they started talking about the practice of female circumcision. They talked about the risks it posed to the health and lives of girls in their village. And, in the end, these women voted to ban it.

After the vote, two older men began to walk from village to village, talking with others about what they had done. They had studied the Koran and they pointed out there was no religious basis for this practice. So slowly one village after another voted to end it. And, finally, Senegal passed a law banning FGM for the entire country. And it had all of started with a very small village learning how to practice democracy.

Because rights don't just appear when a law is passed or a piece of paper is signed. A law doesn't have any meaning unless peoples' hearts and minds change as well.

When I was in Tunisia last March, I met a woman who is a leader in her field. Her country has laws mandating women's equality that are the envy of much of the world. But, she told me that she finds herself speaking differently to her two children. She finds herself telling her son not to cry. And telling her daughter, "don't be quite so pushy" just as her own illiterate mother said to her. And she stopped and asked herself, "Have I made the transition to freedom and equality if I am not passing those lessons on to my daughter and son?"

That must be our test as well. [It has taken all of our 223 years, some of them bloody, all of them hard, to extend the benefits of citizenship to all Americans. My mother was born the year before women got the right to vote.]

What will we teach the next generation of children? Will our daughters learn that what they look like, is far less important than how they think, act, feel, and dream. Will our sons learn to value women and never raise a fist in anger? Will we continue the heroic work of NDI and leaders like Lane, Galina, and Neelan -- and ensure that every citizen has a voice and the power to use it?

I think about another very special sculpture I have. It was given to me by a group of women in Bosnia, who had come together in the aftermath of that war to rebuild their lives, families and communities. Like many women, the one is this sculpture is standing very proudly. But embedded in her knee are pieces of shrapnel -- tangible symbols of the war and pain she has endured. But on her heart is her hand. And on her hand is a dove. And on her face is a smile that seems to say, "Despite the past, I will dream and work for my children to live in freedom and peace."

I am going to put this beautiful award with its etching of the globe next to that sculpture in my office. And when I look at them, I will think about what women all over the world can accomplish when they have the courage to put aside differences and raise their voices in unison. And I will be reminded of what we can all do as a community of nations when, we work on behalf of women, on behalf of democracy, and the unbreakable link between them.

That is how we can honor our obligations to the champions of democracy whose shoulders we stand upon – and the children who will inherit the world we create long after we're gone.

Thank you very much.

**National Democratic Institute's 13th Annual Awards
Acceptance Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Washington, D.C.
September 23, 1999**

Thank you very much. Thank you, Paul, for standing in for my friend and a courageous woman. I know that we all join in wishing Monica a very speedy recovery. When I heard that she had had to go immediately to the hospital for an appendicitis attack and then eventually an operation, I was not surprised to hear in the same report that she intended to be here tonight. (Laughter.) But I assured the member of my staff who passed that on that even for Monica, coming out of a surgery and coming to the NDI dinner would be a little bit of a stretch. But I keep expecting her to walk in. (Laughter.)

I'm very grateful for this tremendous honor. And I'm very pleased to be here at the same time that NDI would honor a very brave and courageous leader, indeed. We just heard from the President (Shevardnadze of Georgia) about his own personal journey and the journey of his country. And I am very pleased that he would share with us such personal reflections. Because I think more than anything else he could have said, it demonstrated to those of us here in this ballroom who support NDI—who support the work of NDI—the extraordinary price and the very difficult obstacles that stand in the way of those who seek to implant democracy around the world.

I am constantly amazed at the sacrifices that people make—men and women—who believe what we say here in our country, who are committed to giving the gift of freedom to their people. We have lost some wonderful champions of freedom and democracy this past year. Paul read their names out and reflected on each. Of course, we all know the extraordinary contributions that Wayne Kirkland (ph.) made here in our country and around the world. The other two names that Paul mentioned may not be as well known, but I knew them both.

The last time I saw Galeena was in Sophia, Bulgaria, where we were having a conference about women and were attempting to bring together representatives of the public and private sectors of South Eastern Europe. She was there with that same energy and spirit that she brought to her path-breaking work in Russia, where she was literally one of the first people to create a new democratic party for her country. She intended to continue her work in politics, and she paid for her commitment to democracy and her fight against corruption with her life when she was gunned down in St. Petersburg.

Similarly, I had the great privilege of meeting in Sri Lanka, Neelan, who was an advocate on behalf of victims of violence. He himself was (inaudible) that he stood against the extraordinary violence that has plagued his country for so many decades. My meeting with him when I was in Columbo was one of the most vivid memories I have of all of my travels around the world. Because of his commitment to peace and democracy and reconciliation, he went to where others feared to go. And he too paid the ultimate price.

I'm very grateful for this honor, and I'm very moved by the kind words that Monica wrote and Paul delivered. But it is very hard for me to place myself in the same ranks as people like those we honor tonight and those we lost this year.

I often wish, as I travel around the world, that I could take every American with me. And if not that, at least every American teenager, so that they could see firsthand what is happening in this great movement toward democracy that has swept the globe at the end of this century. So many have contributed to that movement, many of them honored previously by NDI. But there are many others who are laboring as we speak tonight—often without much recognition, without drawing any headlines—who put themselves and their families at risk because they are willing to speak out and stand up for democracy.

Like many of you who have been part of NDI for many years—who have worked with Paul and worked with Ken and gone on missions and supervised elections—you've shaken the hands and looked into the eyes of people whose husbands or brothers or fathers or sisters or friends have paid that price for

democracy. You've sat and talked, as I have, with people who've been imprisoned and tortured and been exiled and driven from the homes they love because they spoke for democracy. And it's imperative that the work of NDI and the work of all of you who support this work continue, because the work of peace and the work of democracy is as important now as it's ever been. Because we have made so much progress, but often the fruits of democracy are not so easily grasped and enjoyed. There is so much risk and danger still to those who pursue this work.

Because Monica was going to introduce me tonight, I want to say a special word on behalf of those women who not only labor for democracy, but sometimes do it against the most extraordinary odds because their voices are not respected and no one wants to hear their opinions. And yet in place after place—Latin America and Africa and Asia—I have met women who have made the decision to open their hearts and their minds to the idea that they could become citizens and full participants, and then they have acted on that conviction. Women like Monica, who did endure a lot of abuse as she sat with her comrade and colleague, Pearl, during all of those long negotiations in Northern Ireland. And they would come to Washington or they would call me or my staff. They'd come to the White House, and we'd sit and we'd talk, and they'd relate how difficult it was every day to go and assume the place they had been voted to hold—women in the former Soviet Union, in places like Georgia, who have struggled to make this transition and not give up hope. In Vienna, at the Vital Voices conference that we held there, woman after woman told us how challenging it was because their standard of living was dropping, the health care that they and their families could access was deteriorating, the move toward a free market economy was very difficult, and they needed more support and encouragement to stay on the path of democracy.

In Latin America, where we held a conference—a Vital Voices conference in Montevideo—we heard story after story of women who had struggled against military dictatorships; who had stood up for freedom and watched as their relatives and their friends disappeared; who lost loved ones to military coups; who knew that they wanted to stay the course for democracy, but weren't sure that they had the strength to do so. And yet they prevailed. And today they are being elected to the legislatures, they are serving as mayors, they are starting businesses, they are finding their voices—and it is making a difference. (Applause.) Time and time again, the vital voices of women all over this world are making a difference.

In a few weeks I will be in Iceland, where women from Russia and the Baltic States will be meeting for another Vital Voices conference, this one hosted by the governors of Iceland and co-sponsored by the Nordic Council and by the United States government. It will be another extraordinary opportunity for the women of the Baltic region to work together and to increase their own economic and political power, and thereby contribute to the stability and prosperity of their nations. It will be particularly important for the women coming from Russia to know that they must persevere and there are those who will help them to do so.

Now NDI has played, I believe, a critical role in furthering the work of democracy. And I'm very grateful to NDI, and I'm grateful to the members of Congress, and I'm grateful to the members of this administration who have supported NDI. And I'm also very pleased that this president and administration have made democracy one of the centerpieces of our foreign policy—(applause)—and have provided financial and technical and political support to those who seek to further democracy abroad. This is not the time to cut back on our support for the National Endowment for Democracy. (Applause.) This is not the time to undermine the work we are doing that I have seen around the world to support those who are the democrats in their countries. And it is the time—it is long past the time—to pay our dues to the United Nations. (Applause.)

The work that is occurring around the world and is supported by our government and is supported by NDI means so much. There are hundreds and hundreds of stories that we could be trading back and forth all evening long, because so many of you have been for so long on the front lines of democracy. But I like to think about that conference that Monica referred to toward the end of her remarks—the Vital Voices Conference in Belfast, and then the follow-up conference a year later, also in Belfast, but with satellite link-ups around Northern Ireland and into the Republic. At those conferences we brought together Protestant and Catholic women who had never been in the same room together, who had never

worked on any common project, who did not believe they had anything in common. And through the work of Vital Voices, with the support of our government and with the support of corporations that understand the importance of democracy to economic stability and growth, we came out of that conference with new friendships forged, new commitments made, and with all kinds of promise for the future.

When I came back for the follow-up conference, I went to the meeting of the women Parliamentarians, and I was pleased to see that they had also forged a consensus about some of the issues they would work on jointly despite their political differences. It's that building of democracy, piece by piece, that will stand the test of time.

The other story I would mention is what occurred in Senegal. The first time I went to Senegal, I went out into a village where there was a project that was funded by USAID, as well as private NGOs from America, to teach democracy. And in this village people were practicing democracy; they put on a skit for me as to how they learned how to be citizens of a democracy. And the women were very proud because they now understood that democracy meant that they could be in the skit too, that they could stand up and speak about issues that were important to them. And because of this practice at democracy, they learned that they could make decisions and they could bring ideas for discussion to the general village meetings. After thinking about what was most important to them, they decided that the health care of their daughters and themselves was the most important item on their agenda. And in particular, they decided they wanted to end the traditional, conventional practice in that part of Africa of female circumcision.

Now this was unheard of, and at first the men in the village did not want to hear the women speak of this. And even some of the women were very upset about it. But the women who had come with that idea said, "But this is a democracy—we get to speak; our voices are important." And they kept talking. Even when they were told to sit down and be quiet, they kept talking. And eventually they created a consensus and they had a vote. And their vote was to end the practice. (Applause.)

And once they voted, they decided they wanted to go to other villages to teach other villages about democracy. So two of the older men who were elders in the village were appointed to walk to the next village, because unaccompanied women could not do that. So the two older men walked to the next village and began explaining about this thing called democracy and what they had just voted for in their village. And pretty soon that village voted the same way. And then another village voted the same way. And by the time I came back a year later with the President, we were able to meet with a group of people from that original village and hear their report about how now dozens of villages were practicing democracy. And they had done it not only for themselves, but they were going to the president of Senegal where they'd request that legislation be passed to ban the practice throughout the country. (Applause.) And in just a short period of time, they did that. And after it went through the Parliament, the legislation was passed and the president signed it. And I thanked President Diouf when I saw him at the funeral of King Hassan of Morocco. And he said, well, you know, it started with the women in the village.

Now there are many stories like that, where it's not just and what that means, and

the assistance to implement their own ideas, and the support that is required to make the transition.

So for me, I am honored by this recognition, but I really accept it on behalf of those hundreds and thousands of women and men whom I have seen in countries throughout the world—in villages and in barrios and in ghettos and in every kind of setting you could imagine. Because it is they who are doing the work of democracy, and it is we who owe it to them to do all we can to make sure that their journey to democracy is a successful one.

Thank you very much.



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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

POLAND: PARTICIPATION IN USAID CONFERENCE

Context of the Event

The basic idea of this conference is for leaders of reform from the Baltics, Central Europe and the former Soviet Union to share with each other lessons learned in trying to foster the development of democratic systems and market economies at a time when civil society is also undergoing great change. This is only meant to be the first such forum, and it will focus on broad issues. Future fora are envisioned to focus on specific aspects of the transition.

You will speak at a lunch on the second and final day of the conference. Before the lunch you will present awards to three exemplary projects which have been particularly successful in the areas of economic growth, democracy, and the social sector.

The economic growth award goes to Fundusz Mikro, a Polish micro-lending fund established by the Polish American Enterprise Fund. The democracy award goes to Slovak NGO's for their successful OK 98 campaign which brought democratic forces to power in the 1998 Slovak parliamentary elections. The social sector award goes to a health reform program in the Republic of Kyrgistan which created a Health Insurance Fund and numerous Family Group Practices.

Objectives

- Recognize the difficulty of carrying out fundamental political and economic reforms at a time of great social change.
- Praise the achievements of countries in the region in meeting these challenges.
- Urge countries to learn from each other how to overcome these common challenges.

Points To Make

- The world is always changing, and every society must keep adapting.
- Indeed, the pace of change is accelerating, and it can be harder and harder to keep up.

- Against this backdrop, the countries of this region all faced a special historic change starting in 1989: the 180 degree shift from totalitarian central planning to free market democracy.
- You embarked on this path not because it was easy, but because it was the right thing to do for your societies.
- Indeed, this process has brought a great deal of pain, and some have paid the political price for pressing forward to do what was necessary but unpopular.
- It has also brought many successes, some small, some sweeping.
- The three projects that received awards today are outstanding examples of success, and I once again congratulate them.
- There have been far too many other successful projects to name them individually, but I congratulate them as well.
- I say emphatically that, looking today at what has been achieved across the region, there is more than enough evidence to prove that reforms can work.
- Of course there are still enormous challenges, for some more than others.
- That is why I urge all of you to continue sharing your experiences.
- I think this conference has shown that, while circumstances of individual countries may differ greatly, all face the same broad challenge of implementing complex political and economic reforms at a time of great social change.
- I hope that it has been productive, that useful ideas have been exchanged for facing this challenge.
- And I hope that this conference has also forged new bonds among you, to help you move forward together to meet not only the continuing challenge of completing your transitions but all the other challenges that the new millennium will bring for us all.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (6 pages)	10/05/1999	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19009

FOLDER TITLE:

Civil Society and Democracy Building Volume 2 [Binder] [2]

2013-0534-S
ry1691

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.

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

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

FINAL*

WARSAW, POLAND

WARSAW

LEAD ADVANCE:	RICK JASCULCA	ROOM 2920
	MARRIOTT HOTEL	
	011-4822-630-6306	HOTEL
	011-4822-627-0645	STAFF OFFICE
	011-4822-627-0646	STAFF OFFICE
	011-4822-630-7499	FAX
	011-48-601-083-488	CELL
SITE ADVANCE:	TYLER DENTON	ROOM 2910
	011-48-602-428-718	CELL
	TAMAR MAGARIK	ROOM 3105
	011-48-602-428-715	CELL
	CHRIS SZYMANSKI	ROOM 2109
	011-48-602-428-714	CELL
PRESS LEAD:	STEPHANIE JONES	ROOM 3107
	011-48-602-509-283	CELL
PRESS ADVANCE:	LARS ERICKSON	ROOM 2512
	011-48-601-298-113	CELL
RON:	EUGENIE BISULCO	ROOM 2123
SCHEDULER:	WENDY ARENDS	
	202/456-7007	PHONE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	202/518-8209	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4781

STAFF NOTE: BAGGAGE CALL IS AT 7:30AM OUTSIDE OF ROOM. PLEASE MEET AT FRONT DOOR OF MAIN LOBBY FOR DEPARTURE AT 8:20AM.

PREV RON Marriott Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

8:30am **DEPART** Marriott Hotel
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Presidential Palace
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)e

[001]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999
PAGE 2

8:40am **ARRIVE** Presidential Palace

8:45am- **COFFEE WITH PRESIDENT KWASNIEWSKI**
9:15am White Room
Presidential Palace
HRC Hold: Hall of Knights
Phone: 011-48-22-695-1142
Fax: 011-48-22-695-1212
Staff Hold: Hall of Knights
Translation: Whisper, if necessary
POOL SPRAY AT TOP/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
President Aleksander Kwasniewski
Jolanta Kwasniewska
Ambassador Daniel Fried
Ambassador Andrzej Majkowski, Deputy Chief,
Presidential Chancery for International
Affairs
Minister Marek Siwiec, Chief of National Security
Bureau
Hattie Babbitt, Deputy Administrator, USAID
Melanne Verveer
Jim Wojtasiewicz, State Department
Polish Notetaker TBD

9:20am **DEPART** Presidential Palace
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

9:35am **ARRIVE** ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

PAGE 3

GREETERS:

Maria Sobiech, co-owner, ACUS-Caterina Textile
Factory

Piotr Stefaniuk, co-owner, ACUS-Caterina Textile
Factory

Anna Wiatr, Director, Marketing, ACUS-Caterina
Textile Factory

9:40am-

TOUR ACUS-CATERINA TEXTILE FACTORY

10:00am

ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory

HRC Hold: Main Office

Phone: 011-48-22-870-5212

Fax: 011-48-22-870-5295

Translation: Whisper, if necessary

POOL PRESS (SEWING ROOM) /WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-HRC, accompanied by Ambassador Fried and Maria
Sobiech, proceeds to the fabric room, the design
room, the sewing room and concludes the tour by
viewing the finished product.

-HRC proceeds to the cutting room for the
roundtable.

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC

Ambassador Daniel Fried

Maria Sobiech, co-owner, ACUS-Caterina Textile
Factory

Melanne Verveer

10:05am-

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS ROUNDTABLE

11:20am

Cutting Room

ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory

Translation: Whisper, for one roundtable
participant

POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-June Lavelle makes welcoming remarks, introduces
the roundtable participants and introduces HRC.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999
PAGE 4

-HRC makes welcoming remarks and opens up the discussion.

-Upon conclusion of the discussion, HRC makes closing remarks.

-HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC

June Lavelle, Moderator & General Managing Director, Firma 2000

Maria Sobiech, co-owner, ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory

Dorota Drewnowska, co-owner, IKO

Wieslawa Ewa Plucinska, owner, EVIP International

Elzbieta Syrda, owner, American Systems of Marketing

Grazyna Paturalaska, owner, PAKMET

Irena Eris, owner, Dr. Irena Eris S.A.

20-25 guests

11:30am

DEPART ACUS-Caterina Textile Factory

VIA Motorcade

EN ROUTE Lauder Morasha School

[Drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

11:45am

ARRIVE Lauder Morasha School

GREETERS:

Ambassador Ronald Lauder, President, Lauder Foundation

Helise Lieberman, Principal, Lauder Morasha School

Anya Grzadkowska, Director, Primary School

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999
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11:50am- **TOUR LAUDER MORASHA SCHOOL**
12:10pm Lauder Morasha School
Translation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-HRC, accompanied by Ambassador Ronald Lauder, Ambassador Daniel Fried, Helise Lieberman, Principal, and Anya Grzadkowska, Director, Primary School, visits a 3rd grade Hebrew class.
POOL PRESS

-HRC, accompanied by Ambassador Ronald Lauder, Ambassador Daniel Fried, Helise Lieberman, Principal, and Lawrence Kofta, Director, Middle School, proceeds to the second floor to visit a 7th grade Jewish Studies class.

-Upon conclusion, HRC proceeds to the fourth floor.

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
Ambassador Daniel Fried
Ambassador Ronald Lauder, President, Lauder Foundation
Melanne Verveer
Helise Lieberman, Principal, Lauder Morasha School
Anya Grzadkowska, Director, Primary School
Lawrence Kofta, Director, Middle School

12:15pm- **MEET AND GREET WITH SCHOOL AND JEWISH**
12:30pm **COMMUNITY LEADERS**
Foyer, 4th Floor
Lauder Morasha School
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

Ambassador Ronald Lauder, President, Lauder Foundation

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

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Jerzy Kichler, President, Union of Jewish
Communities in Poland
Helena Datner, President, Warsaw Jewish Community
Ola Piskorska, Mayor of Warsaw's spouse
Helise Lieberman, Principal, Lauder Morasha
School
Yale Reisner, spouse of Helen Lieberman
Jonah Bookstein, Director, Lauder Foundation-
Poland
Rachel Bookstein, Women's Program Coordinator,
Lauder Foundation
Dorota Wodnicka, Director of Administration,
Lauder Morasha School
Rabbi Baruch Rabinovich, Head Rabbi of Warsaw,
Poland

12:35pm-

REMARKS TO LAUDER MORASHA STUDENTS & FACULTY

12:50pm

Multipurpose Room, 4th Floor
Lauder Morasha School
HRC/Staff Hold: Office
Phone: 011-48-22-862-6330
Fax: 011-48-22-862-6329
Translation: Consecutive
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Students sing a traditional Jewish song.
- Upon conclusion, Helise Lieberman makes
welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador
Ronald Lauder, President, Lauder Foundation.
- Ambassador Ronald Lauder makes welcoming remarks
and introduces HRC.
- HRC makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, Ambassador Lauder presents
HRC with a gift and HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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12:55pm **DEPART** Lauder Morasha School
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Marriott Hotel
 [Drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)e

1:10pm **ARRIVE** Marriott Hotel

**NOTE: HRC has the option to go to hold or
proceed directly into the conference.**

1:30pm- **PARTNERS IN TRANSITION CONFERENCE**
2:45pm Baltic Ballroom, 2nd Floor
 Marriott Hotel
 HRC Hold: Suite
 Phone: 011-48-22-630-6306 (ext. 2726)
 Fax: 011-48-22-630-7499
 Translation: Simultaneous
 OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-HRC proceeds to her table.

-Donald Pressley, Assistant Administrator for
Europe and Eurasia, USAID, makes brief welcoming
Remarks and introduces Ambassador Daniel Fried.

-Ambassador Fried makes remarks and introduces
Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Chair, National Bank of
Poland.

-Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz makes brief remarks and
introduces HRC.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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-HRC, accompanied by Donald Pressley, makes a presentation to the four recipients of the "Best Practice" award.

-HRC makes remarks.

-Upon conclusion, Donald Pressley introduces President Petar Stoyanov.

-President Petar Stoyanov, host of Partners in Transition Conference 2000, makes closing remarks.

-Upon conclusion, Donald Pressley thanks President Stoyanov and HRC and they depart.

PARTICIPANTS: 300 guests

2:50pm **PROCEED** to Panorama Club, 40th Floor

3:00pm- **MEETING WITH PRESIDENT STOYANOV**
3:30pm Panorama Club, 40th Floor
Marriott Hotel
Translation: Consecutive
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
President Petar Stoyanov
Roumen Christov, Secretary General of
Presidential Administration
Vladimir Filipov, Foreign Policy Secretary to the
President
Melanne Verveer
Bulgarian Interpreter
USAID Representative TBD

3:35pm- **MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEREMEK**
4:05pm Panorama Club, 40th Floor
Marriott Hotel
Translation: None necessary
POOL SPRAY AT THE TOP/WH PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek
Ambassador Daniel Fried
Jerzy Marganski, Chief of Staff
Melanne Verveer
Pawel Dobrowolski, Spokesperson
Boguslaw Winid, Director, North American
Department
Jim Wojtasiewicz, State Department
USAID Representative TBD

4:10pm-
4:40pm

AMERICAN COMMUNITY EVENT

Grand Ballroom, 2nd Floor
Marriott Hotel
Translation: None necessary
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Ambassador Daniel Fried makes welcoming remarks
and introduces HRC.

-HRC makes remarks, works a ropeline left to
right and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 600-800 people

4:40pm

MARINE GUARD/POLICE PHOTO

Hallway
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

4:45pm-
7:00pm

DOWN TIME

7:00pm

DEPART Marriott Hotel
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Palace on the Water
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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(b)(7)e

7:10pm **ARRIVE** Palace on the Water

GREETERS:

Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek
Ludgarda Buzek

STAFF NOTE: Staff should proceed directly into
reception.

7:15pm-
7:40pm

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BUZEK

Gallery of Paintings
Palace on the Water
Translation: Consecutive
POOL SPRAY AT TOP/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek
Ludgarda Buzek
Ambassador Daniel Fried
Melanne Verveer
Jim Wojtasiewicz, State Department
Ryszard Schnepf, Deputy Director of Chancery

7:40pm **PROCEED** to Ballroom, accompanied by Prime
Minister Buzek and Ludgarda Buzek
PAUSE for Pool spray
POOL PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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7:45pm- **RECEPTION HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER BUZEK**
8:45pm Ballroom
Palace on the Water
HRC Hold: Museum Room, 2nd Floor
Phone: 011-48-22-625-7944
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: Museum Room, 2nd Floor
Translation: Whisper
CLOSED PRESS/NO WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-HRC, accompanied by Ambassador Daniel Fried and Prime Minister Buzek, mixes and mingles with 60 guests.

-Upon conclusion, HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 60-70 guests

8:55pm **DEPART** Palace on the Water
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Marriott Hotel
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)e

9:05pm **ARRIVE** Marriott Hotel

RON Marriott Hotel
Warsaw, Poland

WEATHER FOR WARSAW, POLAND: Partly cloudy and cool. Winds west to southwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 43F. High 53F.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR USAID/GERMAN MARSHALL FUND
“PARTNERS IN TRANSITION: LESSONS FOR THE NEXT DECADE”
WARSAW, POLAND
OCTOBER 5, 1999**

Thank you, Don. I want to begin by offering my congratulations to the award winners. With vision, determination, and no small amount of courage, you have tackled and met so many of the challenges of this transition. You have shown all of us how to make health care more humane and cost-efficient, how to nurture small business and unleash the entrepreneurial energies of more people, how to move more citizens to claim their right to vote and make their voices heard. We are all inspired by your success. And I know that there many more stories of success in this room. So I congratulate all of you.

Ten years ago, the unimaginable took place here in the heart of Europe. The world looked to the Berlin Wall that divided East and West -- and saw young people dancing; brothers and sisters reunited, families restored. Where once tanks crushed the hopes of thousands, now workers and students were gathering freely, demonstrating without fear. Where once dissidents were led away as prisoners in handcuffs, now they served as Presidents leading free republics. Where once newspapers only printed lies, now headlines reported truth. What had been unimaginable during the four decades of the Cold War -- now warmed the hearts and captured the imagination of millions around the world.

Ten years ago, we shared in your celebration. But, as we all know, the story -- and the struggle -- did not end there. In fact that was just the beginning. When the celebrations ended -- when the foreign TV crews had packed up their cameras and satellite trucks, and the world's attention turned to other events, the people of Central and Eastern Europe; of Russia, the Baltics,

and Central Asia, were left alone with grim choices and frightening challenges. You were left peering into the fog, with no clear map to the future. Would you find the will to endure certain layoffs and triple-digit inflation on the path to free markets? Could you overcome decades of repression, dictatorship and mistrust to build a democracy that served and answered to all the people? Could the principles of democracy take root in societies where ethnic tensions, once suppressed by the iron hand of communism, were re-emerging?

Choosing the path of democracy, of free markets, and freedom required great vision, courage, and moral leadership. Ten years ago, it was not the obvious choice. Nor was it the easiest.

But today, in so many of your countries, there is no question that the path of free markets and democracy is the right choice. I have been privileged to visit many of your countries – and I have seen firsthand so many of the struggles and the possibilities of reform for this region.

Nowhere are possibilities more evident than in Poland. This nation is a testament to the fact that democratic and free market reforms—when decisively and thoroughly implemented – do work. It's been three years since I last came to Warsaw. And just driving around town, I could see many signs of growth and change. New businesses and shopping centers moving into neighborhoods. New cars crowding once empty streets. Cell phones ringing in cafes, parks and sidewalks. All signs that a new middle class – the backbone of any democracy -- is emerging.

But success here has not just been commercial. New local governments are taking shape and democracy is getting closer to the people. Dozens of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations are reporting the news, openly praising and disagreeing with the nation's leaders. I've just come from the Lauder School where countless Jewish children are once again learning and singing about their heritage. Just think, today's generation of children will always know the right to worship freely and without fear.

This morning, I met with a remarkable group of women entrepreneurs at a factory that makes women's business suits. And while the women I met marketed a variety of products and services – from cosmetics to language lessons -- each of them had worked hard and thrived in the market economy. They told me how with microloans and the help of an NGO, they had been able not only to build better lives for their families, but to create scores of new jobs in their communities.

We Americans are proud of the part we have played in your transformation. And nothing better illustrates the success we have seen in Poland than the fact that we have created a new NGO, the Polish American Freedom Foundation out of the assets of the very successful Polish American Enterprise Fund.

I know there are many similar stories of hope and progress all across the region. But we also know that the past decade has been very difficult – and not without a great deal of pain. Not only are you in the midst of a transition from centralized planning to free markets, from authoritarianism to democracy, you also face the same modern and complex challenges facing all

societies in this era of globalization. You are dealing with the challenge of reforming pensions and social security, of finding ways to make health care efficient and universal, of training workers for jobs of the Information Age.

For too many, the path of reform has not yet led to greater freedom or greater prosperity. Senior citizens are asking, what good are free markets, when our hard-earned pensions are now worthless? Workers are asking, what good is democracy, when the closure of our factories have left us without jobs and the skills to gain new ones, when we have traded ration coupons for soaring food prices? Teachers are asking, what good is democracy, when paychecks never arrive on time and our children are hungry at home?

We must not lose faith. We must work together. We must look to each other as partners in transition. I am here to tell you that reform will work. And the United States is committed to being your partner. We will stand by you now, just as we stood by you during the four long decades of the Cold War.

During these challenging times, we must look to civil society to light the way to a free and democratic future. Building democracy and prosperity does not happen overnight, even under the best of circumstances. In my country, we have been striving to perfect democracy for 223 years. In so many ways we have been defined by the struggle to honor our most cherished principles. It took us more than 10 years to draft our Constitution, almost 90 years to rid our nation of slavery, almost 150 years to give women the right to vote, and even longer to ensure that all of our citizens were equal under the law.

Each triumph in the American struggle to live closer to our ideals was only possible because of our civil society, because ordinary citizens spoke out against slavery and for women's suffrage and civil rights, because we organized in grassroots movements to foster change. Over the years, we have learned that democracy is sustained only when democratic values are rooted in the hearts, the minds, and the actions of ordinary men and women; when citizens truly believe that every individual is entitled to respect and dignity; when citizens recognize the power they have to make governments answer for their actions; when they practice the responsibility of citizenship in their daily lives.

The democracies you seek to build, the free markets you seek to establish cannot reach their full potential without a healthy civil society. Democracies will only be true when citizens and non-governmental organizations act to hold new governments accountable to the public and loyal to democratic values. Free market reforms will only find acceptance when people and non-governmental organizations come together to bring its benefits to all hard-working people.

Civil society – the independent actions of non-governmental organizations and private citizens -- was crucial to the success of each of today's awardees. Health reform has been a success in Kyrgyzstan because doctors' associations worked with health ministries to make health care more efficient, compassionate and patient-oriented. They knew that there were better ways to practice medicine than through impersonal, specialized, state-run hospitals of the Soviet Era, that they could better serve patients through "family group practices" that treated

entire families and focused on primary care. Because of their leadership, families can now choose their own doctors and doctors can get to know their patients.

Fundusz Micro has built civil society, not just because it has enabled families to open and expand restaurants, auto parts stores or accounting services, but also because it calls on their borrowers to co-sign each other's loans, to accept the stake they have in each other's success. Slovakia's OK '98 also epitomized civil society in action. Eleven non-government organizations worked together to ensure free and fair elections in their nation – marching 3000 kilometers across the country, holding rock concerts, running TV commercials, dropping leaflets, organizing debates to teach and urge citizens to vote. They can claim much of the credit for the freely elected government serving in Slovakia today. I was in Slovakia three years ago and I remember the hurdles facing these NGOs. That is why I am very much looking forward to congratulating these heroes of democracy in person in Bratislava tomorrow.

More than ever, we need strong civil societies – and we need our NGOs to guide us through these challenging times.

In my travels across this region, I have seen and met so many more people who are building democracy from the ground up.

They are working to empower voters and boost civic participation. In Kazakhstan, I met with a group called “The Association of Young Leaders,” who are teaching each other about the

importance of voting and getting involved in their communities. In Kyrgyzstan, I talked to NGOS who have joined forces to publish a newspaper to teach citizens the lessons of democracy.

They are working to strengthen economic participation. In Russia, I met women who had just started their own businesses with the help of NGOs who had taught them to put together business plans and accounting records.

They are working to improve the lives of women. In Estonia, I met with people who had come together to create a clinic that, for the first time, offered broad range of health services for women. In Ukraine, I met with citizens determined to stop the trafficking of women – launching information campaigns to reach women in danger, lobbying governments to strengthen their efforts to fight these crimes.

They are working to honor and teach the values of tolerance and ethnic diversity. In Hungary, I have met people working to help Roma communities overcome obstacles to education, employment and full participation in society. In Bosnia, I met women who had come together across ethnic lines to build trust and rebuild shattered lives, helping each other's families gain access to jobs and health care. I have met professors and students at the American University committed to making it into the foremost institution of tolerance and higher learning in the region. I understand that a Kosovar Serb and Albanian now serve together as co-captains of the debate team.

They are working to promote freedom of speech and information, In Romania, I met journalists committed to a free and aggressive press.

They are working to fight corruption that undermine reform and democracy. When I was in Bulgaria, I met a Russian woman who had dedicated her life to fighting corruption and had formed a new democratic party for her country. Galeena Starovaitava was gunned down in St. Petersburg last month. Her death reminds us of the courage and selflessness our NGO leaders bring to the task of moving us closer to our ideals.

Without, perhaps realizing it, each of them is a hero of reform and civil society. They are reminding us that investing in women and children, that practicing tolerance and celebrating diversity, that promoting a free and fearless press are essential elements of democratic progress. Most of all, they are finding that civic action can and does lead to change, and that they have the power to bring progress to their communities and their nations. These efforts – and so many more -- are being supported by USAID.

The path of reform is long – the ultimate goal may not be reached in the next decade, or the next, but it does lead toward freedom. You must not lose hope. You must keep walking along the path.

I am humbled by what so many of you have already endured to reach this day. You marched and protested, risked your lives to speak and print and broadcast the truth, sacrificed years in prison and the chance to watch your children grow, so that their children might live free.

You waged a fight that would lead to one of the most remarkable and bloodless revolutions in the history of human kind.

Everytime you wonder whether that spirit, that courage, that yearning for freedom might still be able to guide you to the future, I ask you to think of Lina Konstantin, a Romanian woman jailed after a Stalinist-era trial. Even after years in prison, she refused to give into bitterness. In her 80s, she was still working for a better future, designing children's books. I ask you to think of the words of a 76-year old farmer, who for the first time, is now ploughing his own fields, and taking his own food to market. "I am happy the time came while I am alive, and that I can have what I really deserve. Though I work hard, I'm glad to be owner of my land, and master of my life."

I'd like to leave you with the words of Poland's Nobel Laureate, Wislawa Szymborska.

"The commonplace miracle:
that so many common miracles take place...
A miracle, just take a look around:
The inescapable earth,
An extra miracle, extra and ordinary:
The unthinkable can be thought."

10 years ago, you made miracles happen in your homelands. And though for many of you, the idea that elections might become regular and unremarkable, that free markets will

empower and lift all your people out of poverty might still be unthinkable, have faith that you can make an extra miracle happen again.

I hope you have had a fruitful and enlightening exchange of ideas. And I hope this conference will inspire you to build even closer partnerships. By the very act of sharing experiences and helping each other learn, you are building a community of democracies in this region. My husband has a saying that has been a great inspiration to the people in my country, "There is nothing wrong with America, that cannot be fixed with what's right with America." I believe we can say the same holds true for all of you. There are so many innovations taking place in your communities that can be replicated and used to bring progress and prosperity to people throughout the region. Through conferences such as these, we can bring those good ideas to all those communities who can benefit from them.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

POLAND: VISIT TO JEWISH SCHOOL

Context of the Event

Up until 1989, Jewish communities in Poland were small, mostly elderly, and in some danger of disappearing. Since then however, many Poles have begun to discover Jewish ancestry that they did not know about and/or take new interest in Judaism. The Lauder-Morasha School is one of a number of projects of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation aimed at nurturing this nascent revival of Jewish life in Poland, by rebuilding Jewish institutions and training new leadership. The school was established in 1994, and was initially located at the Lauder Community Center for Jewish education and Youth Club, in one of the few remaining buildings from the Warsaw Ghetto. You visited this site in 1996.

Growing rapidly from its first class of 18 students to its current enrollment of 165, the school recently moved to a new location. This building, designed in the late 1920's by a well-known Jewish architect, served as a facility for elderly Jews until the Second World War. Now it has been bought and renovated by the Foundation, to serve as a new campus for the school to expand its academic and extracurricular activities for students and the community.

The school is already using the new site, but the formal opening will not take place until October 12. PM Buzek and Governor Pataki are expected to attend.

Objectives

- Celebrate the beginning of a revival of Jewish life in Poland.

Points To Make

- I am deeply moved to see how much the student body of this school has grown since I last visited Warsaw in 1996.
- This is a beautiful new facility that will allow this school to continue to grow, and to help nurture a wonderful reblossoming of Jewish life in Poland.

- One of the great miracles of freedom is that as it allows us to connect with our past, it helps us to build our future.
- Looking at you children, listening to you sing and celebrate the richness of Judaism, fills me with hope. The future is in your hands. God bless you.

Tour of the Lauder Morasha Jewish School

Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Warsaw, Poland
October 5, 1999

Thank you for welcoming me back to your school. I am delighted to be here with all of you and I particularly am pleased to see so many children gathered here today. I know that this school is important to you, the students here. And I visited two of your classrooms to see the work that you are doing. But I also know that this school is important for other reasons, too. It is important because of what we have just heard from Ambassador Lauder: this school, and all of you who are the students and teachers, stand for something very important.

As I listened to the children sing your song of peace, I thought how hard you have worked to make sure that your voices are heard in today's Poland. And we can hear your voices because of the commitment of Ambassador Lauder who made sure that Jewish life and Jewish schools will revive throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Those voices also reflect the dedication of your principal and your teachers who ensure that the traditions that have enriched Poland for centuries will continue to enrich it now and into the next century.

I have visited symbols and places of Poland's past. In 1994, I went to the Warsaw Ghetto and saw monuments built with the courage and tears of those who suffered, fought, and died there. No words can express what I felt in 1996 when I walked through Auschwitz and Birkenau and saw the doorways and tracks that separated Jews from the rest of humanity. No person of conscience can ever forget what happened in those places. But also on my trips I met people who are vowing not to forget the past, but also not to be imprisoned by it.

Three years ago, at the Lauder Community Center, I sat with three generations of Poles. As we sat in the circle, I listened to the stories of people who told us with great emotion their discovery of their own Jewish roots. But roots, you know, are usually under ground, in the dark. Roots can only be seen by what they produce and what flowers from them. That is why this school and the others like it are so important.

You are making it clear that the best way to combat the evil and violence that plagued this century is to teach children respect for one another and the way to live with that respect in the next century.

One of my favorite Bible passages is in the book of Deuteronomy. God has gathered his people together to explain their obligations to him and to each other. And He tells them, "Before you I have placed life and death, the blessing and the curse. You must choose life, so that you and your descendants will survive."

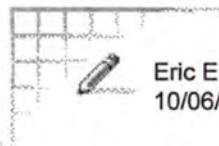
Even in the darkest hours, that is the choice this community has made. Here in this new building, filled with the powerful and clear voices of children, you have chosen hope over despair, healing over pain. You have chosen a future of freedom and justice - a future you have committed to make better than the past. You have chosen life. And there is no better way to begin a new century.

So thank you very much for letting me come back to see and hear for myself the energy and hopefulness that this school represents. Shalom - and I hope to return again in the future. Thank you very much.

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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Poland Column



Eric E. Massey
10/06/99 09:07:11 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: HRC Column

TALKING IT OVER

BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1999, AND THEREAFTER

Ten years ago, in the heart of Europe, the unimaginable happened. Where once the Berlin Wall divided East from West, families were restored. Where once tanks crushed the hopes of thousands, workers and students gathered freely, demonstrating without fear. Newspapers that once printed only lies, boldly reported the truth. Dissidents, once led away in handcuffs, became presidents of free republics.

Ten years ago, we shared in the celebration. But when the celebration ended -- when the television crews packed up their cameras and the world's attention turned to other events -- the story did not end. In fact, for the people of Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, the Baltics and Central Asia, the real story was just beginning. For they faced a future of grim choices and frightening challenges. How would these nations find the will to endure massive layoffs and triple-

digit inflation on the path to free markets? How could they overcome decades of repression, dictatorship and mistrust to build democracies that served all their citizens? How could the principles of democracy take root in societies where ethnic tensions, once suppressed by the iron hand of Communism, were re-emerging? Choosing the path of democracy, free markets and freedom required vision, courage and moral leadership. Ten years ago, it was not an easy choice. But I have visited many of these countries, and I have seen firsthand that it was the right choice. Nowhere are the possibilities more evident than in Poland, the first stop on a week-long trip this week that is also taking me to Slovakia, Italy and Iceland. Poland stands as a testament to the fact that democratic and free market reforms -- when decisively and thoroughly implemented -- do work. It's been three years since I last came to Warsaw, and just driving around town, I can see many signs of growth and change. New businesses and shopping centers are flourishing. New cars crowd once empty streets. Cell phones ring in cafes, parks and on sidewalks, signaling that a new middle class -- the backbone of any democracy -- is emerging. This morning, I

met with a remarkable group of women entrepreneurs who, with the support of a USAID small-business assistance project and a non-governmental organization called the Association of Women Entrepreneurs, have created thriving companies that not only offer much-needed services and products to their communities, but also employ hundreds of workers. Wieslawa Ewa Plucinska arrived in Warsaw with one suitcase and no money. Today, she runs Poland's second largest management consulting firm. Irena Szonomicka-Orfinger launched her cosmetics business 16 years ago with one worker. Today, she employs 250, and her products are sold in more than 13,000 retail outlets in Poland, and more around the world. Maria Sobiech's factory, which employs 100 in the manufacture of women's business apparel, said to me, "We are the opportunity." Indeed they are, and their success sends a message of hope and optimism to women -- and men -- all over Eastern Europe. But the progress I've witnessed on this trip has not been limited to the commercial. New local governments are taking shape and becoming stronger every day. Dozens of newspapers, magazines and radio stations are reporting the news, openly praising and disagreeing with the nation's leaders. And where the Warsaw Ghetto once stood, Jewish life is thriving

again. In 1996, I visited the Lauder-Morasha School, which was housed in one of the few buildings remaining from the infamous ghetto. Founded two years earlier with 18 students, the school now enrolls 165, and is housed in a bright and spacious new building. As I listened to the children singing and visited the classrooms where they busily studied Hebrew and English, history and math, I was filled with hope. I know that the past decade has been difficult. And for too many, the path of reform has not yet led to greater freedom or greater prosperity. But just as reform is working in Poland, reform will work for the rest of the region as well. The path is long, but the United States is committed to standing by as a strong and supportive partner along the way -- building democracy, vibrant free markets and a healthy civil society. For democracy will survive only when governments are accountable to the public, and free markets will thrive only when every hard-working citizen enjoys the benefits. The people I met today are the opportunity. They are the future. And the future is in good hands. To find out more about Hillary Rodham Clinton and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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- HRC100699b.txt



- HRC100699.dos



- HRC100699.doc

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