

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

[Presidential Diary Box 156] May 29, 1997

Staff Office-Individual:

Presidential Diarist-McCathran, Ellen

Original OA/ID Number:

CF 200116

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
24	4	8	5	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President for Thursday, May 29, 1997, Revised-Final II [partial] (4 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
002. log	Presidential Call Log (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6)
003. schedule	[Schedule for Thursday, May 29] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6)
004a. manifest	[Marine One Manifest for May 29, 1997] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
004b. manifest	[Nighthawk Two Manifest for May 29, 1997] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
004c. manifest	[Nighthawk Three Manifest for May 29, 1997] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
004d. manifest	[Nighthawk Four Manifest for May 29, 1997] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
004e. manifest	[Air Force One Manifest for May 29, 1997, Leg Number 3] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
004f. manifest	[Air Force One Manifest for May 29, 1997, Leg Number 4] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Presidential Diary
 Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
 OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S

rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997

FINAL

The Hague

London, England

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:

(The Hague)

MORT ENGELBERG

CELL PHONE: 065-367-0703

WHCA PAGER: 5273

ADVANCE LEAD:

(London, England)

JEFF ELLER

CELL PHONE: 083-142-7491

WHCA PAGER: 5040

WEATHER:

The Hague

Partly cloudy. Low 43. High 50.

London, England

Partly cloudy. Low 35. High 49.

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997
FINAL
The Hague
London, England**

**Note: The Hague is 6 hours ahead of Washington, DC.
London, England is 5 hours ahead of Washington, DC.**

NOTE: Staff should meet in the hotel lobby at 7:30 am for an escort to the meeting room. The staff meeting begins at 7:30 am in the countdown room of the advance office.

NOTE:

1:00 am	BAGGAGE CALL. Please bring bags to the 1st Floor Control Room.
10:40 am	SUPPORT PLANE departs Schipol Airport, Amsterdam en route Heathrow Airport, London, England [flight time: 55 minutes] [time change: - 1 hour]
10:35 am	SUPPORT PLANE arrives Heathrow Airport, London, England
10:50 am	SUPPORT PLANE staff depart Heathrow Airport via staff vans en route the American Embassy [drive time: 1 hour]
11:50 am	SUPPORT PLANE staff arrive American Embassy
7:30 pm	SUPPORT PLANE and AIR FORCE ONE staff depart American Embassy via staff buses en route Heathrow Airport [drive time: 30 minutes]
8:00 pm	SUPPORT PLANE and AIR FORCE ONE staff arrive Heathrow Airport
10:35 pm	SUPPORT PLANE departs Heathrow Airport, London, England en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 7 hours, 30 minutes] [time change: - 5 hours]
1:05 am	(EDT) SUPPORT PLANE arrives Andrews Air Force Base

7:30 am

STRETCH

8:29 >

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

NOTE: Delegation and staff manifested on the helicopters will depart the Hotel Sofitel at 8:10 am en route the Guest Palace. Staff NOT manifested on the helicopters will depart the Hotel Sofitel at 8:15 am en route Schipol Airport

8:30 am-
8:40 am

COURTESY CALL WITH QUEEN BEATRIX

SITE TBA

Noordeinde Palace

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

MTG. w/ Former Econ. Min.

- The President and First Lady bid farewell to Queen Beatrix.

8:40 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to the Courtyard

~~8:45 am~~ 9:18
~~9:05 am~~ 9:45

REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

STAFF

COURTYARD

Noordeinde Palace

Remarks: Steve Naplan

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

- Ambassador Dornbush makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the President.

9:24 >
9:28 >

The President makes remarks.

- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President and First Lady depart. 9:46

PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
The First Lady
Ambassador Dornbush
Sandy Berger
Rep. John McHugh

- Pelosi
- Daley

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

- 9:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Noordeinde Palace via motorcade en route Landing Zone
[drive time: 15 minutes]
- 9:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Landing Zone
- 9:45 am 10:02 **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Landing Zone via Marine One en route Schipol Airport
[flight time: 20 minutes]
- 10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Schipol Airport

Greeters: Prime Minister and Mrs. Kok
- 10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Schipol Airport, Amsterdam via Air Force One en route Heathrow Airport, London, England
[flight time: 55 minutes]
[time change: - 1 hour]
- tba **BRIEFING FOR BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BLAIR
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger**
- 10:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Heathrow Airport, London, England
**OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC**

Greeters: Lord in Waiting to HRH Queen
Sir John Margetson, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Mrs. Shirley Crowe
- NOTE:** There will be staff buses to transport those staff members not manifested for the meetings at 10 Downing Street to the American Embassy.
- 10:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Heathrow Airport via motorcade en route 10 Downing Street
[drive time: 30 minutes]

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

11:10 am

**THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive 10 Downing Street
POOL PRESS**

**Greeters: Prime Minister Tony Blair
Cherie Blair**

NOTE: The First Lady will depart on a separate schedule following the greet. She will rejoin the President at conclusion of the press conference.
--

11:20 am-

11:40 am

**DROP-BY BLAIR CABINET MEETING
CABINET ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL PRESS (At the top)**

- Prime Minister Blair escorts **the President** into the Cabinet Room and introduces **the President** to the cabinet members.

- **The President** makes brief remarks.
(Pool Press departs following remarks)

May 29th
 The Hague
 London
 Washington, DC

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Rep. Nancy Pelosi Rep. McHugh Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott Minister Dr. Jack Cunningham, Agriculture Secretary of State Chris Smith, Nat'l Heritage Secretary of State Ron Davies, Wales Chief Secretary Alistair Darling, Treasury The Lord Richard, Lord Privy Seal Secretary of State Harriet Harmon, Soc. Security Secretary of State George Robertson, Defense President Margaret Beckett, Board of Trade Home Secretary Jack Straw Secretary Robin Cook, Foreign/Commonwealth Chancellor Gordon Brown, Exchequer The Lord Irvine of Lairg, Lord Chancellor Secretary of State David Blunkett, Educ./Employment Secretary of State Frank Dobson, Health Secretary of State Marjorie Mowlam, No. Ireland Chancellor David Clark, Duchy of Lancaster Minister Gavin Strang, Transport Secretary of State Clare Short, Int's Development President Ann Taylor, Council Secretary of State Donald Dewar, Scotland Secretary Peter Mandelson, Cabinet</p>

11:50 am-
 12:30 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER
 TONY BLAIR
 WHITE ROOM
 10 Downing Street
 Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 POOL SPRAY (At the top)**

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair</p>

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

12:30 pm-
1:45 pm
(7:30 am - 8:45 am EDT)

WORKING LUNCH WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
STATE DINING ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

- Cocktails are served prior to lunch.
- Lunch is served.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Tony Wayne Mary Ann Peters (note taker)	Prime Minister Tony Blair

NOTE: Delegation members will have a separate luncheon at the Foreign Ministry.

1:55 pm-
2:55 pm

BRIEFING
WHITE ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

~~3:00~~ pm *3:04*
~~3:10~~ pm *3:08*
~~3:40~~ pm *3:55*
(10:10 am - 10:40 am EDT)

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Garden

JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
GARDEN [Rain Site: Dining Room]
10 Downing Street
Remarks: Tony Blinken, Vinca Lafleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OPEN PRESS

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

3:08
3:13

Prime Minister Blair makes opening remarks.

3:13
3:19

The President makes remarks.

Questions are taken from the press.

-- Upon conclusion of the press conference, **the President** departs.

Note: Members of the delegation will attend the press conference.

Note: The First Lady will rejoin the President at the conclusion of the press conference.

3:50 pm
4:05

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart 10 Downing Street via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence [drive time: 15 minutes]

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence

Greeters: Bob Bradtke
Mrs. Bradtke

4:15 pm-
4:35 pm

REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF

LAWN [Rain Site: Inside Foyer]

Ambassador's Residence (Winfield House)

Remarks: Vinca Lafleur

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** and First Lady proceed to the Foyer

-- Ambassador Crowe makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

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

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** and First Lady depart.

NOTE: Buses will be available to transport staff to the American Embassy at this point to hold during POTUS down time. At 7:00 pm, the buses will transport staff from the American Embassy en route Heathrow Airport.

tba **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route site tba
[drive time: TBD]

tba **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive site tba

4:45 pm-
7:30 pm **DOWN TIME/SIGHTSEEING**
SITE TBA

*7:30 pm-
9:30 pm* **PRIVATE DINNER WITH BLAIRS**
SITE TBA

9:00 wheels up 9:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart site tba via motorcade en route Heathrow Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Heathrow Airport

Greeter: Person tba, Queen's Representative
Ambassador and Mrs. Crowe

10:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Heathrow Airport, London, England via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 7 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: - 5 hours]

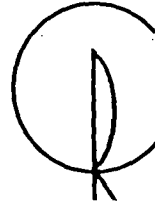
PT SESSION TBD
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

12:50 am (EDT) **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

1:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

1:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive the White House

BC AND HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**



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PATRICK FISCHWALLER
- GENERAL MANAGER
~~MANAGER~~



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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President for Thursday, May 29, 1997, Revised-Final II [partial] (4 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S

rs163

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

**THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997
REVISED - FINAL II
The Hague
London, England**

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(The Hague)**

MORT ENGELBERG

CELL PHONE: 065-367-0703

WHCA PAGER: 5273

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(London, England)**

JEFF ELLER

CELL PHONE: 083-142-7491

WHCA PAGER: 5040

WEATHER:

The Hague

Partly cloudy. Low 43. High 50.

London, England

Partly cloudy. Low 35. High 49.

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997
REVISED - FINAL II
The Hague
London, England**

**Note: The Hague is 6 hours ahead of Washington, DC.
London, England is 5 hours ahead of Washington, DC.**

7:30 am

STRETCH

8:30 am-
8:40 am

**COURTESY CALL WITH QUEEN BEATRIX
SITE TBA
Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President and First Lady bid farewell to Queen Beatrix.**

8:40 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to the Courtyard

8:45 am-
9:05 am

**REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
STAFF
COURTYARD
Noordeinde Palace
Remarks: Steve Naplan
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS**

-- **Ambassador Dornbush makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.**

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

-- **The President makes remarks.**

-- **Upon conclusion of remarks, the President and First Lady depart.**

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT

The First Lady
Ambassador Dornbush
Sandy Berger
Secretary Bill Daley
Rep. Nancy Pelosi
Rep. John McHugh

- 9:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Noordeinde Palace via motorcade en route Landing Zone
[drive time: 15 minutes]
- 9:30 am • **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Landing Zone
- 9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Landing Zone via Marine One en route Schipol Airport
[flight time: 20 minutes]
- 10:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Schipol Airport
- Greeters: Prime Minister and Mrs. Kok
- 10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Schipol Airport, Amsterdam via Air Force One en route Heathrow Airport, London, England
[flight time: 55 minutes]
[time change: - 1 hour]
- tba **BRIEFING FOR BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BLAIR**
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

10:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Heathrow Airport, London,
England
OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC

Greeters: Lesley Dean, Acting Chief of Protocol
 Lord in Waiting to HRH Queen, The Viscount
 Brookeborough
 Sir John Margetson, Special Representative of the
 Secretary of State for Foreign and
 Commonwealth Affairs
 Colonel Timothy Earl, Secretary, Government
 Hospitality Fund
 Mrs. Shirley Crowe

10:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Heathrow Airport via
motorcade en route 10 Downing Street
[drive time: 30 minutes]

11:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive 10 Downing Street
POOL PRESS

Greeters: Prime Minister Tony Blair
 Cherie Blair

NOTE: The Blair children will greet inside 10 Downing on arrival.

NOTE: The First Lady will depart on a separate schedule following the greet. She will rejoin the President at conclusion of the press conference.

11:20 am-
11:40 am **DROP-BY BLAIR CABINET MEETING**
 CABINET ROOM
 10 Downing Street
 Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 POOL PRESS (At the top)

-- Prime Minister Blair escorts **the President** into the Cabinet
Room and introduces **the President** to the cabinet members.

-- **The President** makes brief remarks.
(Pool Press departs following remarks)

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Secretary Bill Daley Rep. Nancy Pelosi Rep. McHugh Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Tony Wayne Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott Minister Dr. Jack Cunningham, Agriculture Secretary of State Chris Smith, Nat'l Heritage Secretary of State Ron Davies, Wales Chief Secretary Alistair Darling, Treasury The Lord Richard, Lord Privy Seal Secretary of State Harriet Harmon, Soc. Security Secretary of State George Robertson, Defense President Margaret Beckett, Board of Trade Home Secretary Jack Straw Secretary Robin Cook, Foreign/Commonwealth Chancellor Gordon Brown, Exchequer The Lord Irvine of Lairg, Lord Chancellor Secretary of State David Blunkett, Educ./Employment Secretary of State Frank Dobson, Health Secretary of State Marjorie Mowlam, No. Ireland Chancellor David Clark, Duchy of Lancaster Minister Gavin Strang, Transport Secretary of State Clare Short, Int's Development President Ann Taylor, Council Secretary of State Donald Dewar, Scotland Secretary Peter Mandelson, Cabinet</p>

11:50 am-
12:30 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER
TONY BLAIR
WHITE ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL SPRAY (At the top)**

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Ambassador Sir John Kerr, British Ambassador to the U.S. Jonathan Powell, Chief of Staff John Holmes, Private Secretary (foreign policy)</p>

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

12:30 pm-
1:45 pm
(7:30 am - 8:45 am EDT)

WORKING LUNCH WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
STATE DINING ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

- Cocktails are served prior to lunch.
- Lunch is served.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Tony Wayne Mary Ann Peters (note taker)	Prime Minister Tony Blair Ambassador Sir John Kerr, British Ambassador to the U.S. Jonathan Powell, Chief of Staff John Holmes, Private Secretary to the PM (foreign policy) Alex Allen, (sherpa) Colin Budd, Deputy for Defense and Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Office Jeremy Greenstock, Political Director Philip Barton, Private Secretary to the PM

NOTE: Delegation members will have a separate luncheon at the Foreign Ministry.

1:55 pm-
2:55 pm

BRIEFING
WHITE ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Garden

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

3:10 pm-
3:40 pm
(10:10 am - 10:40 am EDT)

**JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER
TONY BLAIR**

GARDEN [Rain Site: Dining Room]
10 Downing Street

Remarks: Tony Blinken, Vinca Lafleur

- Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
- Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

OPEN PRESS

- Prime Minister Blair makes opening remarks.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Questions are taken from the press.
- Upon conclusion of the press conference, **the President** departs.

Note: Members of the delegation will attend the press conference.

Note: The First Lady will rejoin the President at the conclusion of the press conference.

3:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart 10 Downing Street via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

4:05 pm

- **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence

Greeters: Ambassador and Mrs. Crowe
Bob Bradtke
Marsha Barnes (Mrs. Bradtke)

4:15 pm-
4:35 pm

REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF

LAWN [Rain Site: Inside Foyer]
Ambassador's Residence (Winfield House)

Remarks: Vinca Lafleur

- Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
- Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** and First Lady proceed to the Foyer

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

12:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via
Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

1:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive the White House

BC AND HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

~~11:10~~ am 11:15

**THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive 10 Downing Street
POOL PRESS**

Greeters: Prime Minister Tony Blair
Cherri Blair

> **NOTE: The Blair children will greet the President and Mrs. Clinton inside 10 Downing prior to meetings.**

NOTE: The First Lady will depart on a separate schedule following the greet. She will rejoin the President at conclusion of the press conference.
--

~~11:20~~ am- 11:25
11:40 am

**DROP-BY BLAIR CABINET MEETING
CABINET ROOM**

10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

POOL PRESS (At the top)

→ OUT @ 11:30

- Prime Minister Blair escorts the President into the Cabinet Room and introduces the President to the cabinet members.

- The President makes brief remarks.
(Pool Press departs following remarks)

May 29th
 The Hague
 London
 Washington, DC

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Secretary Bill Daley Rep. Nancy Pelosi Rep. McHugh ✓ Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott Minister Dr. Jack Cunningham, Agriculture Secretary of State Chris Smith, Nat'l Heritage Secretary of State Ron Davies, Wales Chief Secretary Alistair Darling, Treasury The Lord Richard, Lord Privy Seal Secretary of State Harriet Harmon, Soc. Security Secretary of State George Robertson, Defense President Margaret Beckett, Board of Trade Home Secretary Jack Straw Secretary Robin Cook, Foreign/Commonwealth Chancellor Gordon Brown, Exchequer The Lord Irvine of Lairg, Lord Chancellor Secretary of State David Blunkett, Educ./Employment Secretary of State Frank Dobson, Health Secretary of State Marjorie Mowlam, No. Ireland Chancellor David Clark, Duchy of Lancaster Minister Gavin Strang, Transport Secretary of State Clare Short, Int's Development President Ann Taylor, Council Secretary of State Donald Dewar, Scotland Secretary Peter Mandelson, Cabinet</p>

11:50 am- ✓
 12:30 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER
 TONY BLAIR
 WHITE ROOM
 10 Downing Street
 Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 POOL SPRAY (At the top)
 out 2 11:54**

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Ambassador Sir John Kerr, British Ambassador to the U.S. Jonathan Powell, Chief of Staff John Holmes, Private Secretary (foreign policy)</p>

11:50
 12:37 ONE ONE ONE

12:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Noordeinde Palace

12:20 pm-
12:50 pm **HOLD** 12:35
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE 12:
Noordeinde Palace

12:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady are escorted by a protocol officer to Balcony Room

12:55 pm **PHOTO WITH QUEEN BEATRIX AND PRINCE CLAUS**
1:00 pm **BALCONY ROOM**
(6:55 am - 7:00 am EDT) Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL PRESS

1:00 pm-
1:15 pm **RECEIVING LINE WITH LUNCHEON GUESTS**
(7:00 pm - 7:15 pm EDT) **BALCONY ROOM**
Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Note: The Leaders will be announced into the room.

1:20 pm-
1:30 pm **RECEPTION WITH LUNCHEON GUESTS**
SMALL BALLROOM
Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

1:40 pm-
2:30 pm **LUNCHEON HOSTED BY THE QUEEN**
(7:40 am - 8:10 am EDT) **BALLROOM**
Noordeinde Palace
Remarks: Vinca Lafleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL PRESS (Toasts only)

Note: The President will be seated beside Queen Beatrix and person tba.

-- **The President and First Lady, Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus are announced into the room.**

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

~~12:30~~ pm-
~~1:45~~ pm **2:25**
(7:30 am - 8:45 am EDT)

WORKING LUNCH WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
STATE DINING ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

-- Cocktails are served prior to lunch.

-- Lunch is served. ; **SEATED @ 1:10**

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Tony Wayne Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Ambassador Sir John Kerr Jonathan Powell, Chief of Staff Alex Allen, Private Secretary to the PM (foreign policy) Colin Budd, Deputy for Defense and Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Office Jeremy Greenstock, Political director, FCO Philip Barton, Private Secretary to the PM</p>

NOTE: Delegation members will have a separate luncheon at the Foreign Ministry.

~~1:55~~ pm-**2:37**
~~2:55~~ pm

BRIEFING
WHITE ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

- Queen Beatrix proposes a toast from her seat.
- **The President** proposes a toast from his seat.
- Upon conclusion of the lunch, the Queen escorts **the President**, First Lady and Prince Claus out of the room.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPANTS
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady Secretary Madeleine Albright Sandy Berger	Queen Beatrix Prince Claus OSCE Leaders (see briefing book for list) (45 + 1)

2:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the Presidential Quarters

2:40 pm-
2:55 pm **HOLD**
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Noordeinde Palace

3:05 pm-
3:25 pm **SPEECH PREP**
2ND FLOOR SITTING ROOM-PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

PARTICIPANTS
THE PRESIDENT John Podesta Sandy Berger Don Baer Michael McCurry Tony Blinken Vinca LaFleur

Note: Upon departure, the President will have the opportunity to greet guests: Gustaaf Albert Sedee, Amb. Vernon Walters, Amb. Arthur Hartman (Marshall Plan Officials).

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Noordeinde Palace via motorcade en route Binnenhof
[drive time: 10 minutes]

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

PARTICIPANTS

✓ **THE PRESIDENT**
✓ Ambassador Crowe
John Podesta
✓ Sandy Berger
✓ Dan Tarullo
✓ Michael McCurry
✓ Jim Steinberg
~~Tony Blinken~~
✓ David Johnson
✓ Mary Ellen Glynn
✓ Tony Wayne
✓ Mary Ann Peters

✓ **BLINSEN**

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Garden

3:10 pm-

3:40 pm

(10:10 am - 10:40 am EDT)

**JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER
TONY BLAIR**

GARDEN [Rain Site: Dining Room]

10 Downing Street

Remarks: Tony Blinken, Vinca Lafleur

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

OPEN PRESS

-- Prime Minister Blair makes opening remarks.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Questions are taken from the press.

-- Upon conclusion of the press conference, **the President** departs.

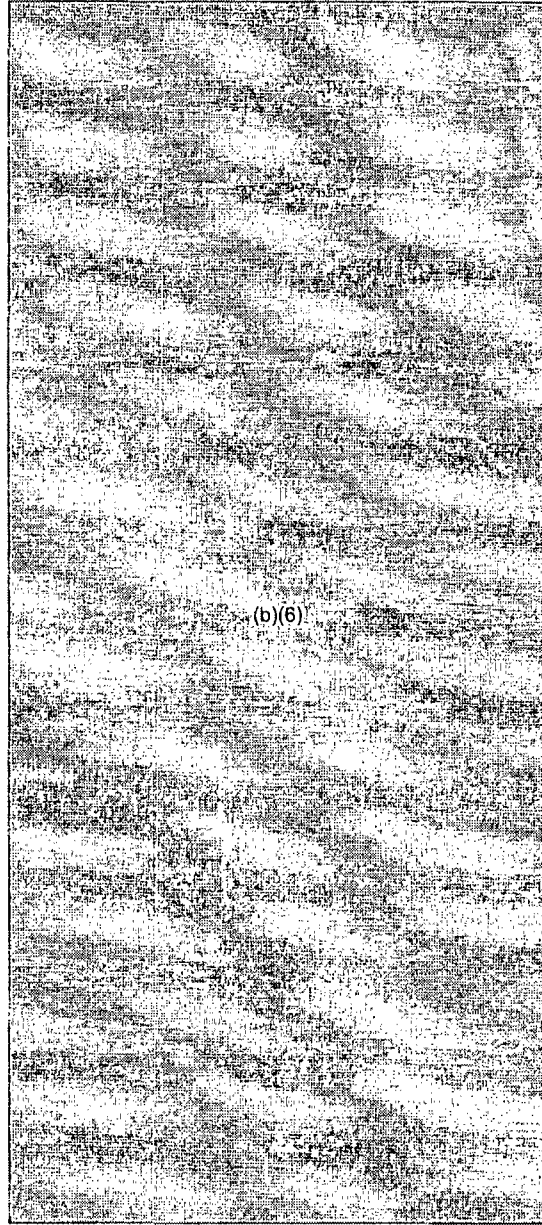
Note: Members of the delegation will attend the press conference.

Note: The First Lady will rejoin the President at the conclusion of the press conference.

3:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart 10 Downing Street via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC



May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

4:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence

Greeters: Ambassador and Mrs. Crowe
Bob Bradtke
Marsha Barnes (Mrs. Bradtke)

4:15 pm-
4:35 pm

REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF
LAWN [Rain Site: Inside Foyer]
Ambassador's Residence (Winfield House)
Remarks: Vinca Lafleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** and First Lady proceed to the Foyer
- Ambassador Crowe makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** and First Lady depart.

NOTE: Buses will be available to transport staff to the American Embassy at this point to hold during POTUS down time. Buses will depart the Embassy to Heathrow Airport at 6:30 pm.
--

~~6:15~~ 6:15

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route site tha [drive time: TBD]

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC



tba

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive site tba

4:45 pm-

DOWN TIME/SIGHTSEEING

6:30 pm

SITE TBA

ARRIVE

6:30 pm-

PRIVATE DINNER WITH BLAIRS

~~8:30~~ pm

SITE TBA

10:02

8:30 pm

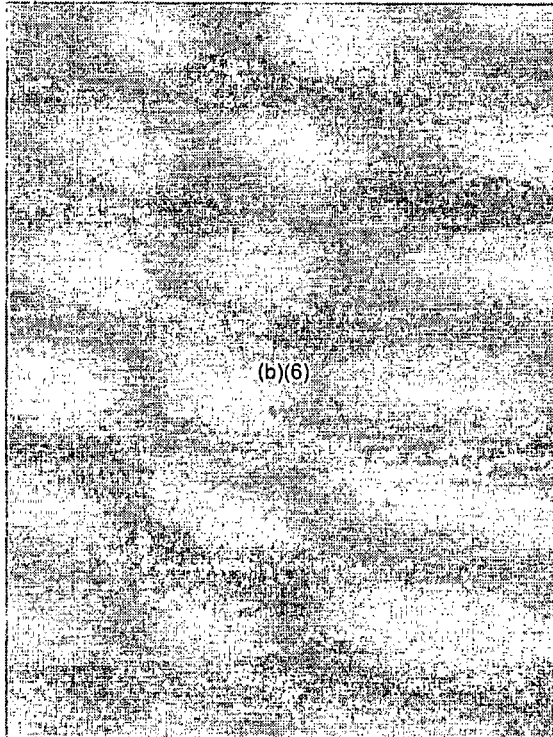
THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart site tba via motorcade en route

Heathrow Airport

[drive time: 30 minutes]

*10:05 HOLD FOR
10:09 DRAW-BRIDGE
"TOWER
BRIDGE"*

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, D



(b)(6)

~~9:00~~ pm

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive Heathrow Airport

Greeter: Person tha, Queen's Representative
Ambassador and Mrs. Crowe

~~9:20~~ pm 11:04

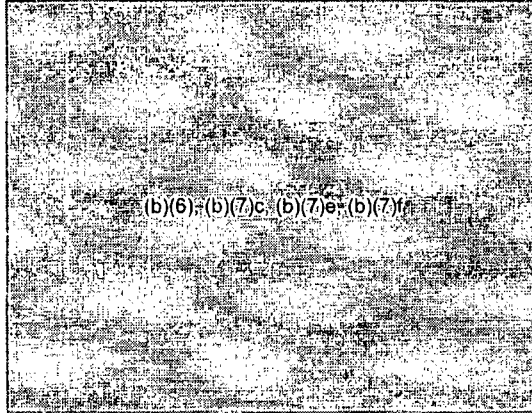
THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart Heathrow Airport, London,
England via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 7 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: - 5 hours]

PT SESSION TBD
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

11:50 am (EDT)

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC



12:15 am

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive the White House

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997

FINAL

The Hague

London, England

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS COORDINATOR:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:

(The Hague)

MORT ENGELBERG

CELL PHONE: 065-367-0703

WHCA PAGER: 5273

ADVANCE LEAD:

(London, England)

JEFF ELLER

CELL PHONE: 083-142-7491

WHCA PAGER: 5040

WEATHER:

The Hague

Partly cloudy. Low 43. High 50.

London, England

Partly cloudy. Low 35. High 49.

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997
FINAL
The Hague
London, England**

**Note: The Hague is 6 hours ahead of Washington, DC.
London, England is 5 hours ahead of Washington, DC.**

NOTE: Staff should meet in the hotel lobby at 7:30 am for an escort to the meeting room. The staff meeting begins at 7:30 am in the countdown room of the advance office.

NOTE:

1:00 am	BAGGAGE CALL. Please bring bags to the 1st Floor Control Room.
10:40 am	SUPPORT PLANE departs Schipol Airport, Amsterdam en route Heathrow Airport, London, England [flight time: 55 minutes] [time change: - 1 hour]
10:35 am	SUPPORT PLANE arrives Heathrow Airport, London, England
10:50 am	SUPPORT PLANE staff depart Heathrow Airport via staff vans en route the American Embassy [drive time: 1 hour]
11:50 am	SUPPORT PLANE staff arrive American Embassy
7:30 pm	SUPPORT PLANE and AIR FORCE ONE staff depart American Embassy via staff buses en route Heathrow Airport [drive time: 30 minutes]
8:00 pm	SUPPORT PLANE and AIR FORCE ONE staff arrive Heathrow Airport
10:35 pm	SUPPORT PLANE departs Heathrow Airport, London, England en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 7 hours, 30 minutes] [time change: - 5 hours]
1:05 am	(EDT) SUPPORT PLANE arrives Andrews Air Force Base

7:30 am

STRETCH

NOTE: Delegation and staff manifested on the helicopters will depart the Hotel Sofitel at 8:10 am en route the Guest Palace. Staff **NOT** manifested on the helicopters will depart the Hotel Sofitel at 8:15 am en route Schipol Airport

8:30 am-
8:40 am

COURTESY CALL WITH QUEEN BEATRIX
SITE TBA
Noordeinde Palace
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President and First Lady bid farewell to Queen Beatrix.**

8:40 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to the Courtyard

8:45 am-
9:05 am

REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
STAFF
COURTYARD
Noordeinde Palace
Remarks: Steve Naplan
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

-- Ambassador Dornbush makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

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

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President and First Lady** depart.

PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
The First Lady
Ambassador Dornbush
Sandy Berger
Rep. John McHugh

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

11:10 am

**THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive 10 Downing Street
POOL PRESS**

Greeters: Prime Minister Tony Blair
Cherie Blair

NOTE: The First Lady will depart on a separate schedule following the greet. She will rejoin the President at conclusion of the press conference.
--

11:20 am-
11:40 am

**DROP-BY BLAIR CABINET MEETING
CABINET ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL PRESS (At the top)**

- Prime Minister Blair escorts **the President** into the Cabinet Room and introduces **the President** to the cabinet members.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
(Pool Press departs following remarks)

May 29th
 The Hague
 London
 Washington, DC

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Rep. Nancy Pelosi Rep. McHugh Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott Minister Dr. Jack Cunningham, Agriculture Secretary of State Chris Smith, Nat'l Heritage Secretary of State Ron Davies, Wales Chief Secretary Alistair Darling, Treasury The Lord Richard, Lord Privy Seal Secretary of State Harriet Harmon, Soc. Security Secretary of State George Robertson, Defense President Margaret Beckett, Board of Trade Home Secretary Jack Straw Secretary Robin Cook, Foreign/Commonwealth Chancellor Gordon Brown, Exchequer The Lord Irvine of Lairg, Lord Chancellor Secretary of State David Blunkett, Educ./Employment Secretary of State Frank Dobson, Health Secretary of State Marjorie Mowlam, No. Ireland Chancellor David Clark, Duchy of Lancaster Minister Gavin Strang, Transport Secretary of State Clare Short, Int's Development President Ann Taylor, Council Secretary of State Donald Dewar, Scotland Secretary Peter Mandelson, Cabinet</p>

11:50 am-
 12:30 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER
 TONY BLAIR
 WHITE ROOM
 10 Downing Street
 Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 POOL SPRAY (At the top)**

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
<p>THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe Sandy Berger Mary Ann Peters (note taker)</p>	<p>Prime Minister Tony Blair</p>

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

12:30 pm-
1:45 pm
(7:30 am - 8:45 am EDT)

WORKING LUNCH WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
STATE DINING ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

-- Cocktails are served prior to lunch.

-- Lunch is served.

AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS	BRITISH PARTICIPANTS
THE PRESIDENT Ambassador Crowe John Podesta Sandy Berger Dan Tarullo Jim Steinberg Tony Wayne Mary Ann Peters (note taker)	Prime Minister Tony Blair

NOTE: Delegation members will have a separate luncheon at the Foreign Ministry.

1:55 pm-
2:55 pm

BRIEFING
WHITE ROOM
10 Downing Street
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Garden

3:10 pm-
3:40 pm
(10:10 am - 10:40 am EDT)

JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR
GARDEN [Rain Site: Dining Room]
10 Downing Street
Remarks: Tony Blinken, Vinca Lafleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OPEN PRESS

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

- Prime Minister Blair makes opening remarks.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Questions are taken from the press.
- Upon conclusion of the press conference, **the President** departs.

Note: Members of the delegation will attend the press conference.

Note: The First Lady will rejoin the President at the conclusion of the press conference.

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart 10 Downing Street via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

4:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence

Greeters: Bob Bradtke
Mrs. Bradtke

4:15 pm-
4:35 pm **REMARKS TO EMBASSY STAFF**
LAWN [Rain Site: Inside Foyer]
Ambassador's Residence (Winfield House)
Remarks: Vinca Lafleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

- **The President** and First Lady proceed to the Foyer
- Ambassador Crowe makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** and First Lady depart.

May 29th
The Hague
London
Washington, DC

NOTE: Buses will be available to transport staff to the American Embassy at this point to hold during POTUS down time. At 7:00 pm, the buses will transport staff from the American Embassy en route Heathrow Airport.

tba **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route site tba
[drive time: TBD]

tba **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive site tba

4:45 pm-
7:30 pm **DOWN TIME/SIGHTSEEING**
SITE TBA

7:30 pm-
9:30 pm **PRIVATE DINNER WITH BLAIRS**
SITE TBA

9:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart site tba via motorcade en route Heathrow Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Heathrow Airport

Greeter: Person tba, Queen's Representative
 Ambassador and Mrs. Crowe

10:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Heathrow Airport, London, England via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 7 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: - 5 hours]

PT SESSION TBD
 ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

12:50 am (EDT) **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

1:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

1:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady arrive the White House

BC AND HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. log	Presidential Call Log (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S

rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	[Schedule for Thursday, May 29] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S

rs163

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. manifest	[Marine One Manifest for May 29, 1997] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S
rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. manifest	[Nighthawk Two Manifest for May 29, 1997] (1 page)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S
rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004c. manifest	[Nighthawk Three Manifest for May 29, 1997] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S
rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004d. manifest	[Nighthawk Four Manifest for May 29, 1997] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Presidential Diary
 Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
 OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S
rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004e. manifest	[Air Force One Manifest for May 29, 1997, Leg Number 3] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

2006-1854-S
rs163

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004f. manifest	[Air Force One Manifest for May 29, 1997, Leg Number 4] (2 pages)	05/29/97	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Diary
Ellen McCathran (Presidential Diarist)
OA/Box Number: CF 200116

FOLDER TITLE:

[Presidential Diary Box 156]-May 29, 1997

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rs163

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SCHEDULE FOR VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1997
FINAL

SCHEDULER: WENDY HARTMAN
WORK PHONE: 202-456-7870
HOME PHONE: 410-216-9477
SKYPAGER: PIN # 494 2826

8:05 am **MOTORCADE DEPARTS RESIDENCE**
En Route: White House
Drive Time: 20 minutes
BRIEFING IN CAR

8:25 am **MOTORCADE ARRIVES WHITE HOUSE**

8:25 am **ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST**
9:10 am West Wing Office
Contact: Beth Viola

9:20 am **BRIEFING**
9:25 am West Wing Office
Contact: Elaine Kamarck

9:25 am **PROCEED TO OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

9:30 am **WELFARE TO WORK CONFERENCE**
11:30 am Room 450, OEOB
Contact: Elaine Kamarck
OPEN PRESS
Advance: Rob Land (page through signal)
Attendees: 200 people

Format:

- Eli Segal, President and CEO of the Welfare to Work Partnership, introduces the **Vice President**.
- **The Vice President** delivers opening remarks and announces Welfare to Work Coalition and acknowledges coalition that supports new workers.
- **The Vice President** will invite panelists onto stage.
- **The Vice President** will open discussion with panelists

- **The Vice President** concludes discussion
- **The Vice President** departs.

11:30 am **PROCEED TO WEST WING**

11:35 am **MEETING**
11:50 am West Wing Office
 Contact: Charles Burson

11:50 am **MEETING with Leon Fuerth**
12:05 pm West Wing Office
 Contact: Doug Babcock

12:05 pm **MEETING with Kim Tilley**
12:15 pm West Wing Office

12:15 pm **MEETING with Ron Klain**
12:45 pm West Wing Office
 Contact: Debbie Bengtson

12:45 pm **LUNCH TIME**
1:10 pm West Wing Office

1:10 pm **MEETING**
2:05 pm West Wing Office
 Contact: Heather M. Marabeti

2:05 pm **PHONE CALLS**
3:05 pm West Wing Office
 Contact: Karen Skelton

3:15 pm **FAMILY CONFERENCE MEETING**
3:45 pm West Wing Office
 Contact: Nancy Hoit

3:45 pm **MEETING with Nancy Hoit**
3:55 pm West Wing Office

4:00 pm **MOTORCADE DEPARTS WHITE HOUSE**
 En Route: Residence
 Drive Time: 20 minutes

4:20 pm **MOTORCADE ARRIVES RESIDENCE**

4:30 pm

MEETING

5:30 pm

Residence

Contact: Ron Klain

6:15 pm

MOTORCADE DEPARTS RESIDENCE

En Route: The Mayflower Hotel

Drive Time: 20 minutes

6:35 pm

MOTORCADE ARRIVES MAYFLOWER RENAISSANCE HOTEL

1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

ADVANCE: Rob Land (Page through Signal)

6:40 pm

RECEPTION

7:00 pm

Senate Room

Event Contact: Emily Bailey (956-5134)

Contact: Susan Liss

Closed Press**Format:**

-- **The Vice President** participates in a photo receiving line with 70
Dinner participants.

7:00 pm

MEET and GREET with Flemming Fellows

7:10 pm

Senate Room

Event Contact: Susan Bailey

Contact: Susan Liss

Closed Press

7:15 pm

REMARKS to the CENTER FOR POLICY ALTERNATIVES

7:45 pm

ANNUAL DINNER

Grand Ballroom

Event Contact: Emily Bailey

Contact: Susan Liss

OPEN PRESS**Attendees: 600 people****Note:****The dress for the Dinner is business attire.****Format:**

- William Lucy, International Secretary-Treasurer of AFSCME, introduces **the Vice President**.
- William Lucy, presents **the Vice President** with the Arthur S.

Flemming Leadership Award.

- The Vice President accepts the Flemming Leadership Award.
- The Vice President delivers remarks and departs.

7:50 pm

MOTORCADE DEPARTS MAYFLOWER HOTEL

En Route: Residence

Drive Time: 20 minutes

8:10 pm

MOTORCADE ARRIVES RESIDENCE

AGJ/MEG

RON NAVOBS

(Pool Report #1)

Pool report 11; May 28, 1997; From the Hague to London

POTUS kept the motorcade waiting for hours it seemed on the driveway of Noordeinde Palace. We finally left for helicopter ride about 9:45 a.m.

Crowds of people lined up along the motorcade route, some of them fairly large in size. In fact, a good many people stood behind a police barricade at the queen's residence to witness the president's departure.

The crowds were largest along Mauritskade Street. Some people held signs, "Bye Bill and Hillary" said one. "Thanks for taking all the cars away Bill," said another, in apparent reference to the street being closed off to traffic during Clinton's visit.

Within 10 minutes, the president arrived at the landing zone, a nondescript field really with rather long grass. He walked, using his cane, to Marine One, with Mrs. Clinton at his side.

Dutch Prime Minister Kok and his wife accompanied the Clintons to Schipol Airport in Amsterdam, where a receiving line awaited them at the steps of Air Force One. The two couples greeted about a dozen dignitaries from the Dutch government, often stopping to chat. Then Clinton did a cheek to cheek goodbye with the prime minister's wife and shook Kok's hand. Kok followed Clinton's lead and did the same with the two of them. The Clintons walked to the top of the stairs of Air Force One and waved. The Koks stood at the bottom of the stairs and waved back.

Nobody came to the back of the plane to chat.

On the tarmac in London, McCurry said it was fairly unusual for an American president to meet with the entire cabinet of the British government. He said Clinton and Blair were "going to do a full tour of all the bilateral issues that we deal with."

During the cabinet meeting, he said, the plan was to talk about some of the issues Blair's government outlined in the Green speech. "There are some similarities of things that new labour has proposed, but I think they reflect that the United States and the United Kingdom are post-World War post-industrial societies," McCurry said.

McCurry said Blair and Clinton will meet privately for a while today, have lunch and do the press conference. They'll probably end up going out for some sightseeing and to dinner at a restaurant about 8:30, allowing Clinton to leave London about 9:30 tonight. He said Mrs. Clinton has her own plans for the day, including a production at the Globe Theatre with Mrs. Blair.

Asked about Northern Ireland peace talks, McCurry said simply, "We maintain ongoing contact with the parties. We don't detail when and where we talk to them."

The Clintons looked rather old walking down the stairs of Air Force One, perhaps because the mister was using his cane and the misses was wearing a sky-blue coat dress that simply looked too matronly. A fly or bee crossed her face as she was walking down the stairs, which she waved off with her hand.

A red carpet laid the entire distance between the plane and the car. The Clintons were greeted by representatives of the British government, including from the offices of the queen, the foreign and commonwealth.

The motorcade to Downing Street was interesting in as much as this city bustles with people and activity. The van the pool was in was a trip: It had high ceilings and low windows. It was perfect for a 3-year-old, but most of us are a little older and bigger than that. Suffice it to say we all got crooks in our necks and back pain from hunching over to see out of the windows.

If for no other reason, one sign made the pain worth enduring: A huge United Airlines billboard parked on the curb on Cromwell Road. It read: "US candidate wins British election."

Ann Scales

The Boston Globe

Two sidenotes: When the president mentioned seeing someone on TV, he was directing his remarks at Mo Mowlam, the Northern Ireland secretary, who was sitting across the table and a little bit to the right of the president. She seemed very pleased to be so singled out.

Also just a few minutes before the president arrived, there was an abrupt change in the planned positioning for the pool camera. It turns out, according to a British aide, that David Blunkett, the first blind member of a cabinet, had parked his seeing eye dog, Lucy, in the spot for the camera. Blunkett, according to one British reporter, is the education secretary. Once the proceedings started, Lucy could not be spotted in the cabinet room, although it is possible she was either under the table or hidden from pool view by the British pool.

-- George Condon, Copley News Service

(Pool Report #2)

Pool Report #12
Cabinet Meeting at #10
May 29, 1997

Since you have the transcript of the remarks, herewith some bloody color from the Bill and Tony Show and 10 Downing:

The pool could not see the two leaders when they immediately entered Downing and walked down a corridor with yellow wallpaper and plenty of artwork. Just before entering the Cabinet Room, they walked through a room with red wallpaper, a very prominent marble bust of Benjamin Disraeli and a portrait of William Pitt. The Cabinet Room itself has light yellow walls, three chandeliers and five tall windows. It is very airy and bright. There was a clock on the mantelpiece over the fireplace and a portrait of an old gent with a flowing white wig atop his head. Alas, even with the benefit of telephoto lens, the pool could not make out his name beyond Sir Robert. The cabinet table itself is rectangular, not oval. There were 11 persons sitting on the side opposite the PM and the Pres; one on the end to their left and nine other joining Blair and Clinton on their side. Of the 21 (not counting Blair and Clinton) at the table, five were women.

Placed on the table were several decanters of water and seven silver candlestick holders. Oddly, there were no candles in them. Most of the ministers also had in front of them red binders with their titles (Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Secretary of State for Education, etc.) embossed on them under a crown. Most also had a blue pencil in front of them. Clinton had one of those blue pencils. But in what most likely was a fit of pique left over from 1776, his pencil, like the others, was marked in large white letters "Government Property." They weren't taking any chances on some guy from the colonies running off with their pencil.

When Clinton and Blair entered the room, the members did not stand. They greeted them with applause delivered with some of that legendary British reserve. Warm and beyond polite, but not enthusiastic. The president, looking very ruddy today, shook hands with one minister and sat down, leaning his cane against the table so that it was between him and Blair. There was a burst of enthusiasm from the ministers when Blair concluded his remarks with praise for the president's leadership. Many of the cabinet members pounded the table and said, "Hear, hear."

When the president made his remarks, Blair gazed at him like a schoolboy with a crush. Admirably understates it. Only when Wolf Blitzer posed two questions did the PM look anxious or distressed. But he and the other members guffawed appreciatively when the president mentioned their 179 seat majority.

Pool Report #3
May 30, 1997

The President and Mrs. Clinton left #10 Downing Street at 4:05 pm, ten minutes after the President's press conference with Tony Blair ended. The Clintons and the Blairs posed for photos outside of #10 before the Clintons left for the 13 minute ride to Winfield House, the 35-room residence of the U.S. Ambassador in Regents Park, North London.

The President's motorcade drove along White Hall, where hundreds of people lined the streets and waved at the President's limosine. A woman held up a sign which said "Help the Homeless." The motorcade drive past Buckingham Palace, where a fatal traffic accident had occurred earlier in the day.

The motorcade proceeded without noticeable incident up to Marble Arch, Oxford Street, Gloucester Place, Park Road, and through Hanover Gate in to Regents Park and the Ambassador's residence.

The President and Mrs. Clinton entered the mansion for a brief rest before they met with American embassy employees and their families and U.S. Navy officers and their families. as we walked along the driveway in front of the house, we saw silver keys left in the front door, under the canopied entrance.

Yours truly and the rest of the pool were ushered into the bowels of the mansion where we were greeted by 5 telephones, 4 blue cloth covered tables, a tablesaw and jig saw, a rumpled American flag, and several non-gourmet sandwiches.

Rumors, and they are only rumors, and they are still only rumors, are that the Clintons will meet the Blairs for a sightseeing tour and dinner later in the evening. The location of their walkabout and their dining experience are being kept secret because the President said if the word leaked out about where they would go he would cancel.

The up to the minute last word is that the President would not leave Winfield House until at least 6pm.

Lou Salone
Cox Newspapers

The great Presidential mystery tour began at 6:19 p.m. when President and Mrs. Clinton left their 200 hundred guests at Winfield House and drove across the city to the south bank of the River Thames where they met Tony and Cherie Blair at Le Pont De La Tour restaurant, officially billed "Wine Merchants, Bar and Grill, Food Store, Baker, Oil and Spice Shop."

The Clintons arrived at 6:45 pm and met the Blairs who were waiting inside the restaurant. They strolled briefly along the river walkway behind the restarant and movced inside for dinner at 7pm.

Blair said "thank you, thank you very much," when people shouted "Tony," and Clinton said "thank you" and "thanks." That was all that was audible above the din of the helicopters and music blaring from a large two-masted sailboat docked right outside the restaurant.

The restarant is considered one of London's finest and is owned by designer and restaurateur Terence Conran.

The restaurant overlooks the River Thames, Tower Bridge, and the Tower of London. The bridge is about 100 yards west of the restaurant and the Tower of London is on the opposite side of the river.

A large number of police gathered along Shad Thames, the narrow street where the restaurant is located and where large crowds of people greeted the president's motorcade. Some people waved and smiled but there was no shouting or open displays of welcome.

The restaurant is located on a section of river front called Butler's Wharf.

The Clintons traveled from Winfield House along a maze of major streets and narrow roadways through the West End, past Hyde Park, in front of Buckingham Palace, past Whitehall and Big Ben, over Westminster Bridge and then along a number of small streets on the south side of the Thames until they reached the restaurant.

The dinner was expected to last about 2 hours, but there's no telling how long they will they will dine and what they will do next. Stay tuned...

Lou Salone
Cox Newspapers

Pool Report #5
May 29, 1997

Terence Conran was one of the large group of businessmen who supported Blair's campaign at an early date. Blair called Conran on Wednesday to ask him about bringing the Clintons over for dinner tonight. Conran was not about to say no.

Lou Salone
Cox Newspapers

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(London, England)

For Immediate Release

May 29, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING BY MIKE MCCURRY
AND JIM STEINBERG

Queen Elizabeth Conference Building
London, England

4:30 P.M. (L)

MR. MCCURRY: And just when you thought you had plenty of words to report -- more. There is not a lot that we have to add, but I've asked Jim Steinberg to at least be available if there was substantively -- anything you want to know more about any of the topics covered, he can tell you a little bit about that. And we can give you some sense of the flavor of the discussion, although I think you can pretty well tell from the chemistry that the Prime Minister and the President had during the press conference that it was a very amiable meeting.

And I'll wrap up if there are any other subjects you need.

Mr. Steinberg, welcome.

MR. STEINBERG: Thank you, Mr. McCurry. This is a far more capacious space than the last time I had the pleasure of talking to you all.

Q Do you know how to work --

MR. STEINBERG: We're in England now, we have no -- I would just invite you all -- "words, words, words" was McCurry's Shakespearean allusion, and it was very elegant of him to do that.

Q I missed it.

MR. STEINBERG: Words, words, words -- Hamlet.
(Laughter.) Okay, let's move right on to something that we all know something about. (Laughter.)

Q Is this McCurry's ghost or something --

MR. STEINBERG: Hamlet to Polonius.

MORE

Let me just give you a brief rundown on the topics and then I'll get into your questions. The two began with about a 50- to 60- minute meeting in what our British friends call "four eyes," that is, just the two of them. And the topics were largely focused on the Prime Minister having an opportunity to give the President his view of his job and what he's trying to do in his first months in office. And they had an extensive discussion of the economic issues that you heard a lot about during the press conference.

They then moved from there to a small group discussion, and the two issues in the small group discussion were on Bosnia and Northern Ireland. On Bosnia, the focus was on what they can do together to strengthen the implementation. The President made a strong case for a strong push for renewed efforts between now and 13 months from now when SFOR will leave Bosnia. He laid out for the Prime Minister the action plan that we've been developing and that will be discussed at the ministerial meeting in Portugal this week. And he made a particular emphasis on the need to strengthen the local police forces there. And you heard the President speak about that at the press conference.

They also talked about Northern Ireland and their sense that there was an opportunity to move forward here. The Prime Minister gave a sense that he wanted to see the process move forward, to bring Sinn Fein in if at all possible in the event that there is a cease-fire, and that they would be really trying to use the period in the time ahead to make that move forward.

They went from there to a larger group at lunch where halibut in chive sauce was served, and the focus there was -- I think the main issues had to do with NATO-related issues; in particular, plans for the Madrid Summit and moving forward. There was also a discussion of Britain's approach to the development of the European security identity within NATO.

They had a brief discussion on Iran, in which the President indicated that the United States remained of the view that we needed to see real action from Iran, but that we would be watching the situation very carefully in the months ahead. They had an extensive discussion on Hong Kong and reiterating in both cases their interest in making sure that the transition goes smoothly and that China lives up to its commitments under the 1984 basic agreement.

Prime Minister Blair gave an exposition on his approach to Britain's role in the EU and how it would approach the question of economic and monetary union. It was during the lunch that the President extended his invitation to the Prime Minister to visit the United States on an official visit this year, and the Prime Minister indicated that he wanted to do that.

MORE

They also had a chance to talk about some personal issues, including children of senior officials, and that was pretty much it.

Q They talked about senior officials' children?

MR. STEINBERG: Their children. How it was like to have children growing up with the head of government and their attempts to make sure that they could have normal, happy, productive lives while still being in the public eye.

Q The President seemed to leave the distinct impression that June 1998 is not a hard date for SFOR to withdraw and that it really depends on how much progress is made in implementation.

MR. STEINBERG: I don't think he left that impression, nor is that his intention. I think the President made clear that our goal is to complete the mission of SFOR by June of 1998, and we're convinced that that can be done if there's a really effective effort. What he was addressing was the fact that there obviously have been a number of political figures who have raised questions about that, and what he is saying is that what we ought to do is focus on getting the job done. If we get the job done, then there won't be any disagreement about that because if we reach the conditions that he thinks can be done, there will be a consensus about the need -- about the appropriateness of pulling those forces out.

So, as he said, what we ought to not be doing is talking about this hypothetical situation in the future, but the very real need to move forward now on implementation.

Q But it's not a hypothetical situation. Is it the goal of the United States to be out by then, or will, under any conceivable circumstances, the United States absolutely be out by that date?

MR. STEINBERG: It is the intention and the plan of the United States --and it is the SFOR mandate, which ends in June 1998. The mandate ends in 1998, and that's when the SFOR forces will come out.

Q Jim, saying you have no intention and no plan, that sounds sort of like the formulation of the NATO-Russia Charter. That leaves you some wiggle room, doesn't it?

MR. STEINBERG: Well, I think the Russians were pretty happy with that. Let me make clear that we have a mandate for SFOR which ends in June 1998. It is the intention and the plan that they come out. That is the basis on which we're operating; that is the President's intention. What he would like his colleagues to do is to focus with him on creating the

conditions so that when we reach that time there will be no question whatsoever that it's the right thing to do.

Q And what if there is a question then? What if you have not achieved the goals that the President has set out for Bosnia?

MR. STEINBERG: I think you can create all kinds of hypotheticals by all kinds of situations. We intend to get this done, and that's the basis on which we're moving forward.

Q Jim, it's not us creating hypotheticals. The President said, we're behind schedule. I mean, those were his words.

MR. STEINBERG: Absolutely. And the President also said that he's convinced that we can get on schedule if we do the things that we need to do, and that the surest way to make sure that we don't get these things done is to focus on an eventuality which the President doesn't intend to have happen, which is to have this fail. So the way to get this done is for everybody to focus on the fact that we've got 13 months to create the conditions that will make it the self-evident decision for all parties that the SFOR mandate has been completed.

Q What do you do, though, besides take this hortatory approach?

MR. STEINBERG: Well, there is quite a lot that we're prepared to do. The President, as he indicated -- we have just completed a very extensive review of Bosnia policy. We have identified a number of initiatives in six areas that ought to be taken. The Secretary of State is in Portugal right now meeting with her colleagues. There will be, as result of this ministerial, I think a common action plan that's developed to move forward on key issues like police security, refugee return, strengthening the joint institutions, making sure that the economic reconstruction generates benefits to real people. And we're convinced that if we can move forward with that, that we will be able to create the conditions.

We have never believed that the conditions for SFOR to leave was that all the problems of civilian implementation be resolved; simply that there is sufficient security and sufficient momentum that the process will go forward. And we believe that with the plan that the Secretary of State is going to be discussing, with the new and strengthened team in Bosnia, that we can make that happen.

Q Does the European approach on Iran look a little more credible now? We heard the President; he said the usual about terrorism and all, but he also seemed to be keeping -- opening the door just a bit. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to attempt some sort of dialogue, directly or

MORE

indirectly? Or are you just going to wait and see what kind of new government might ensue?

MR. STEINBERG: Barry, the President reiterated what has been the policy of the United States, that we are open to a dialogue with Iran, an authoritative dialogue on the issues that are of concern to us; and that if Iran is prepared to address those concerns on terrorism, on the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, on its opposition to the peace process, that we have been willing since the beginning of the administration to engage on those issues.

As the President said, we don't have a quarrel with the Iranian people, but we do have deep concern about those policies. And he both reiterated those concerns to Prime Minister Blair in the meeting and told you about them today.

Q -- intervene between the last --

MR. STEINBERG: Yes, absolutely --

Q -- it's a real thing now. And are you going to seize that opportunity or are you just going to wait for them to --

MR. STEINBERG: Well, I think the question is whether they're going to seize the opportunity; that is, that there is a new leader there. Certainly on domestic issues in Iran, that leader has said some interesting things. He said a lot less about foreign policy, and it's a lot less clear about what his role is with respect to foreign policy.

While we certainly have concerns about the internal human rights situation in Iran as well, we very much feel that in order to move forward that they need to prepare to address these things which directly affect the vital security interests of the United States.

Q Does that mean that the United States is going to wait and see what Iran does, as opposed to starting to set something in motion to set up some communications with --

MR. STEINBERG: There are channels that are open and that have been available to the Iranians, should they take to avail themselves of it. As I say, from the beginning of the administration, we have said that we're open to authoritative dialogue. Those channels are available and all they have to do is say, we want to move forward. They know what the topics are; they know what the issues are. Up till now, they have declined to avail themselves of that.

Q Could you just explain how this meeting came to pass today? Was it -- I was hearing over there that it was Mr.

MORE

Clinton who wanted to come see Mr. Blair on his way through Europe. Is that true?

MR. STEINBERG: Yes, I think that's a fair statement. I think that he felt that there was an opportunity to take advantage of the fact that we were making this trip which had obviously previously been scheduled, in connection first with the 50th anniversary, and then, as we succeeded in getting the NATO-Russia agreement, adding the event in Paris, to have this discussion.

He knew he was going to see the Prime Minister during this trip and thought, rather than have a kind of quick bilateral on the margins of one of these meetings, that we really ought to take advantage of this. The United States and the U.K. are two very close partners, and I think the President felt that there's nothing more important to the United States than getting this off to a fast and constructive relationship. And the meetings today really reflected that.

Q It seems like they obviously had good chemistry, but is there any practical effect -- these two men seeming to enjoy their company on issues that come up between the two governments? And secondly, are there any concerns that Prime Minister Blair's statement about a generation of leaders might come off as arrogant to other people around the world?

MR. STEINBERG: With respect to the first, I think that at the core of the relationship between the United States and the U.K. is sort of the commonality of interests and values, and that remains constant regardless of who is the head of government. And the President made clear in his remarks today that we had a very productive and extraordinarily good working relationship with Prime Minister Major.

At the same time, there's no harm in having a good personal relationship as well as a good commonality of interests. And I think one of the things that we've seen over the last three days is that the President's close relationship with a broad range of European leaders really gives him an ability to move forward on our common agenda with these leaders. And you saw it with Chancellor Kohl and President Chirac. And so, I think that, regardless of the age or generation of the leader, that the President's own engagement on these issues and the chance that he's had over the past now four and half years to work with them is clearly an asset. And I'm sure he wants to get that same kind of basis for moving forward with Prime Minister Blair.

Q And about the generation statement --

MR. STEINBERG: I think that, as I said -- I think what he sort of suggested was that generation is sort of in the mind rather than the chronological age. He talked about Wim Kok and how he saw him as a leader who was taking his country and

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Europe into a right direction. I think what was interesting about the illustrative list that President mentioned is that it had older and younger, from different parties. But I think it's more a shared set of objectives about trying to make government work for their people, about trying to make the world a safer and more prosperous place. And I think it's that perspective rather than age or party that really is what he was talking about.

Q Jim, going back to Bosnia for a moment, the President specifically mentioned shortcomings on refugee return effort and on economic problems that linger there, and that's where the impression comes that he's using those specific areas as a reason -- that's not yet building a case, but is using them as a reason to continue the presence there longer than mid-1998.

MR. STEINBERG: I would draw the exact opposite conclusion, which is, what he is doing -- by drawing attention to these things, he is trying to generate momentum and support for taking what he called the hard choices that are necessary to get the job done -- that these are tough issues; that they are going to take a real determination both by the parties and the international community; and that if we don't call attention to them, if you didn't start talking about them, then we would not get the kind of success and momentum that we need.

And I think it's precisely why, both in terms of the action plan we're developing and the very clear public discussion that the President is trying to stimulate and the Secretary of state is trying to stimulate, is to make clear that these are real issues and that they won't get solved by themselves.

Q At what point between now and that deadline of the middle of next year is the moment of truth on these two issues and the others that are going to decide whether the troops do come out?

MR. STEINBERG: I don't think there's -- there's not a decision about whether the troops will come out or won't. The mandate will end in June of 1998. What we want to do is maximize what we get done between now and then.

Q Did the British kind of push for a more open-ended commitment?

MR. STEINBERG: There was not a particular push in these discussions. There have been a variety of discussions about this issue. But I think their focus mostly on this -- was a concern that the conditions not lead to a problem in June of 1998, but what they both agreed on was that rather than talking about the what-ifs, that they should do about what-now, and that that what-now is to get the implementation job done.

Q Back to the personal relationship for a second. The question on the effect that personal warmth has on the agenda

MORE

today, that while NATO and Northern Ireland were certainly discussed, there was a suggestion in the British press that because of the interests of these two men and what they share, that you had much more interest in domestic matters, job creation, education, and so on than has ever been the case in a U.S.-British meeting of this type.

MR. STEINBERG: I can't compare it to any other U.S.-British meetings. I think that it is true that if you look at the agenda, for example, of the Denver Summit, that the issues that leaders deal with are not just sort of classical foreign policy issues. I mean, we have an interest in these issues -- the United States hosted an employment-related meeting in Detroit a couple of years ago that came out of the -- what was then the G-7 process. So the economic -- the linkage between domestic and international, as the President always says is really a very blurred one, and the line is largely erased.

To talk about -- he talked about growth in Britain not only benefits the British people, it benefits the American people. And so, the way in which the leaders, particularly the leaders of the industrialized countries, work together -- they're working together -- for example, at the Denver Summit, they're going to be talking about the impact of aging on their societies. So it's more and more common to see in these discussions these kinds of issues be part of the discussion. And I think that that was what they were trying to get at -- particularly the positive coincidence of the fact that we will be chairing the meeting this year and then the summit will be in Birmingham next year. So there was a sense that they could kind of talk about continuity between the two.

Q To follow up on that, you just said what used to be the G-7 process. Prime Minister Blair twice called it the G-8. In Helsinki, we were told, it's not a G-8, that it's still the G-7, but some -- is it now officially the G-8?

MR. STEINBERG: It is the Summit of the 8. And those are exactly the words that President Clinton used in Helsinki.

Q So it's not the G-8?

MR. STEINBERG: It's the Summit of the 8.

Q Back to the relationship for a moment. When was the last time these two countries had leaders of such similar minds? And is the Reagan-Thatcher model an important parallel?

MR. STEINBERG: We all have an historian deep buried inside of us, but I think I'll just pass on that question.

Q Can either of you give us more of a sense of a personal interaction between the two men during the two meetings?

MORE

MR. STEINBERG: I think it was -- there was a very engaged discussion. I think they had a sense of a lot of common interests and common challenges and really looking forward to working together on dealing with them. There was just a real sense of back and forth, and, yes, we've got this, let's try to see what we can do together on that.

MR. MCCURRY: One measure of the comfort that the two of them had with each other is that they kicked everyone else out the minute they got together, and talked --

MR. STEINBERG: For almost an hour.

MR. MCCURRY: For almost an hour, just the two of them. That was not in the original plan, no. And there was a great deal of bantering back and forth and, as Jim suggested, the mixture of both the personal and the policy-related in the discussion.

Q What are they doing tonight?

MR. MCCURRY: The President's plans for the afternoon are still unclear. He wanted to go back to the Ambassador's Residence and gather up the First Lady, and they planned to maybe go out and do some OTR-type things. Tonight, if I understand from the Prime Minister's troop correctly, they are going to go and quaff a pint at a pub and then go to a nearby restaurant for dinner.

Q Just the four of them?

MR. MCCURRY: Just the four, and then there will probably be umpteen hangers-on nearby.

Q How well do the two leaders, for all the commonalities, how well do they actually know each other? How much of this is getting acquainted, or do they really already have a strong working relationship?

MR. MCCURRY: One of Blair's aides told me that he was delighted to see that the President clearly had read things like the new Labor Party program. The President had, according to this aide, clearly read parts of the Queen's speech, although I'm not absolutely certain that that's true. But the President follows international politics closely, and I think he's followed the presentation of the new Labor government's program to Parliament.

Q (Inaudible) --

MR. MCCURRY: They did not -- not that I'm aware of, no. They have met, of course, twice before, here in London and back at the Oval Office, and had very energetic exchanges each

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time they met, so I think they've already had some sense of each other. But this was a much broader and deeper stock-taking of each of the other.

Q But do you know what they were talking about during the Paris signing, when they had that animated conversation?

MR. MCCURRY: I know at least in part that they had a discussion about where they were going to go to dinner tonight, what kind of cuisine they might dine upon tonight.

Q -- what to wear?

MR. MCCURRY: No, there's a great anecdote, that somehow or other, the way officious advance people often are, it was suggested that the Clintons were interested in having an Indian meal this evening, and the Prime Minister apparently at one point reported to the President, well, we found this great place that's going to be exactly right, it will be wonderful. And the President, of course, said, where did you get the idea I wanted Indian food? So I gather they're not going to an Indian restaurant.

MR. STEINBERG: That's not a comment on our foreign policy or relationship with India --

MR. MCCURRY: That is not a comment on our policy towards Southwest -- South Asia.

Q I'd like to follow up a little bit on the give-and-take and new generational politics. Could you give us an example of the type of domestic policies that these two could share? I mean, the Prime Minister mentioned welfare and education. What can the United States --

MR. MCCURRY: I tell you, we must not have gotten the press conference transcript done, because it's loaded up with those observations. One of the quintessential challenges in both of these industrial societies is maintaining labor productivity in the face of the shortage of time that workers feel as they try to balance out the needs of family life with work life and how you create that right now. The President talked very eloquent about that. That is something that certainly has generational aspects.

Now, one thing -- I'll part company a little bit with Jim -- remember, the Prime Minister has just come through an election period in which he made a generational argument in front of his electorate quite forcefully. President Clinton, as he ran for reelection, chose not to make that argument or cast it in that way, and there is somewhat of a difference there. It was interesting to hear some resonance of the difference in the way our two political cultures deal with those questions, because President Clinton as he sought reelection tried to make a broader argument about the community that he sees and the future he sees

for America. Not that we take any deep issue with the way Tony Blair presented that argument, but the President expanded it a bit and said he did not see it as a matter of chronological age.

Q Bosnia one more time. When you say that the mandate then is in the summer of 1998, do you mean to say by that we cannot keep the troops there even if we wanted to keep the troops there? We weren't intending to keep the troops --

MR. MCCURRY: As a technical matter, the North Atlantic Council would not have authorized any mission to be in Bosnia at that point. There would be --

Q So you have to have a reauthorization --

MR. MCCURRY: I think you'd have to have some action by the North Atlantic Council if they were to remain, but we are choosing to put the focus not on that question but on what we do to successfully complete the mission that they've been assigned, which we believe will end June 1998.

Q Mike, will the President go to Texas to look at the devastation?

MR. MCCURRY: On Texas, let me just, for you and your colleague there, the President got an update from Washington this morning. He's obviously been very moved by the tragic loss of life and some of what the families there are going through. He wanted to make sure that every step the federal government needed to take is being taken. He was assured by folks back in Washington that James Lee Witt has been in very contact with state of Texas officials. They are currently assessing the tornado damage, which, while it was quite tragic, was thankfully very isolated.

It was a very powerful storm that created an enormous amount of damage, but in a very concentrated area. So the state is now assessing what the economic and damages beyond the obvious tragic loss of life, and the state will then have to make determinations on its own about what they seek in terms of assistance. We're following that very carefully. There hasn't been any decision made by the President or the Vice President to travel to Texas.

Any other subjects?

Q What are you going to do tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to gaggle tomorrow. I'll be around. The President has got a down day tomorrow. Check in late morning on the question of briefing. I'll probably go out and brief early afternoon. But I don't see any need for a gaggle in the morning because we don't have any real schedule or anything tomorrow. Is that okay with everyone? Since you get back not much before the gaggle time, anyhow.

All right. Enjoy the rest of your evening. Take some time off. We'll probably -- this is -- I'm sure, as most social occasions are with President Clinton, there will be some substantive quality to the discussion he has with the Blairs tonight, but I think it will be more of a personal nature. We don't plan any extensive briefing on it, although we'll try to provide updates to the pool traveling with the President this evening on any interesting aspect of their social program. But we're not guaranteeing any exhaustive readout, just beyond little tidbits from dinner.

Q Mike, I may not have heard everything the President said. When he spoke of all of the problems with implementation, did he refer to the war crimes problem? I don't think he did. The question being, does he share -- I know you can say yes easily -- but does he share Albright's emphasis on economic and other things?

MR. MCCURRY: Absolutely. Jim -- the President did not list amongst his list of things that he was concerned about with Dayton implementation war crimes, but within the action plan that we're developing and with the review the President has conducted based on the advice from his foreign policy advisors, certainly a more effective effort to fulfill the Dayton Accords with respect to war crimes is very much warranted along the lines that Secretary Albright has suggested in the speech she just made at The Hague yesterday.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

4:56 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(London, England)

For Immediate Release

May 29, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER BLAIR
TO THE CABINET

Cabinet Room
10 Downing Street
London, England

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Mr. President, we are absolutely delighted to have you here. It's a very great day for us for the President of the United States to come in and address our Cabinet.

We know that you've been very busy over the past few days. We've been at some of the meetings together -- the European Union and U.S. Summit, of course; it was very important. Then the NATO-Russia Agreement, which we congratulate you on your part upon formulating that, the Founding Act, which will be very important in bringing peace to the world. And also, of course, the other meetings that have taken place commemorating the Marshall Plan.

And we were particularly delighted, incidently, that you mentioned yesterday -- John Prescott, the Deputy Prime Minister who was there was saying that you mentioned the contribution of Ernest Bevin to that plan, which was a very, very considerate achievement from an earlier Labor government.

And I would just like to say one or two words right at the very beginning -- first of all, to welcome you and say how delighted we are to have you here, and to say that I hope that this does usher in a new time of understanding and cooperation between our two countries that have such strong bonds of history and of heritage together.

I think you, like me, have always believed that Britain does not have to choose between its strong relationship in Europe and its strong transatlantic relationship with the United States of America -- strong in Europe and strong with the United States. I think one strength deepens the other. And a Britain that is leading in Europe is a Britain capable of ever closer relations also with the United States of America.

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And we will, obviously, be wanting to discuss today many of the issues that concern Europe and the United States -- the issues of enlargement in NATO. We will obviously be discussing Bosnia and Northern Ireland as well. But, in particular, I want to say how absolutely delighted I am on a personal level to welcome you here because we believe that the courage and strength, the leadership that you have shown in the United States has brought enormous benefits, not just to your own country, but to the world. And we're delighted to see you here.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you very much. Let me say that, first, I'm very appreciative of the honor of meeting with the entire Cabinet. And I have watched with enormous interest the energy and vigor with which you have all taken office and begun your work, and the optimism with which you pursue it. I saw you on television last night being optimistic about peace in Ireland, which is an article of faith in my life and household, so I like that.

And I agree that it is good for the United States to have a Britain that is strong in Europe and strong in its relations with the United States.

These last couple of days, not only commemorating the Marshall Plan, but asking the people of Europe to think about how we should organize the next 50 years to try to fulfill the unfulfilled promise of the people who envisioned the Marshall Plan, and signing the agreement between NATO and Russia, are part of the unfolding effort to create within Europe a continent that is democratic, undivided, and at peace for the first time ever. Europe has been periodically at peace, but never all democratic, and certainly never undivided.

And I see that as a way of organizing ourselves to meet the real challenges of the 21st century which will cross borders -- terrorism, the dealing with racial and religious differences, and trying to minimize the extremist hatred that is gripping so much of the world, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and drug trafficking and the common environmental threats that will become a bigger part of every government's agenda for the next generation.

So this is a very exciting time. And I'm glad to be here, and I thank you.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Q Mr. President, you took office after 12 years of Republican rule in Washington. What advice do you have for these Labor Party members who have just taken office after so many years of a different party in power? You had some missteps at the beginning and probably want to share some of that advice. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think they're doing very well. I'd like to have a 179-seat majority -- (laughter) -- and I'm not going to give any advice, I'm going to sit here and take it as long as they'll let me do it. (Laughter.)

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: And I would like to make sure that we have a second term in office -- (laughter) -- so I'll take his advice, too.

Thanks very much, guys. You know there will be a press conference, of course, later where you'll be able to ask questions.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, would you care to share with us some of your thoughts about some of the lessons you learned in getting elected from President Clinton's playbook, political playbook?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Well, I'm sure we'll share lots of lessons together. But as I say, you'll have an ample opportunity to ask us about them later this afternoon. Thank you.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(London, England)

For Immediate Release

May 29, 1997

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER BLAIR

#10 Downing Street
London, England

3:05 P.M. (L)

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. The President and I have ranged over many subjects in the hours we have had together, and we intend to continue those discussions later today.

We've discussed Bosnia and our continuing efforts to work together in addressing one of the most pressing crises on the international agenda. We've discussed, obviously, Northern Ireland and our determination to do all that we can to bring about the cease-fire that will allow all-party talks to proceed in the best possible climate, and that a cease-fire is genuine and credible with all the parties there.

We agreed that NATO is and will remain the cornerstone of Europe's defense. And I was grateful, too, for the President's expression of continuing support on Hong Kong. We agreed, too, that Britain does not need to choose between being strong in Europe or being close to the United States of America, but that by being strong in Europe we will further strengthen our relations with the U.S.

President Clinton will have more to say on these and other issues in a moment. But we agreed, too, and have for sometime, that this is a new era which calls for a new generation politics and a new generation leadership. This is the generation that prefers reason to doctrine, that is strong in ideals but indifferent to ideology; whose instinct is to judge government not on grand designs, but by practical results. This is the generation trying to take politics to a new plateau, seeking to rise above some of the old divisions of right and left. It is what, on my last visit to the United States to meet the President, I described as the radical center of politics.

The soil is the same; the values of progress, justice, of a one nation country in which ambition for oneself

MORE

and compassion for others can live easily together. But the horizons are new; the focus and agenda are also new.

We discussed how this is the generation that claims education, skills and technology as the instruments of economic prosperity and personal fulfillment, not all battles between state and market. This is the generation that believes in international engagement, in our nations being stronger by being open to the world, not in isolationism. This is the generation that knows that it will fall to us to modernize the New Deal and the welfare state, to replace dependency by independence.

This is the generation, too, searching for a new set of rules to define citizenship for the 21st century -- intolerant of crime, but deeply respectful and tolerant towards those of different races, colors, and class and creed, prepared to stand up against discrimination in all its guises. This is the generation, too, that celebrates the successful entrepreneur, but knows that we cannot prosper as a country unless we prosper together, with no underclass of the excluded shut out from society's future. It's a generation that puts merit before privilege, which cares more about the environment than about some outdated notion of class war.

New times, new challenges -- the new political generation must meet them.

So, yes, we discussed the pressing issues of diplomacy and statesmanship and peace in troubled parts of our world. But perhaps just as important was our discussion of this new agenda for the new world in which we find ourselves. We agreed that our priority as political leaders must indeed be education, education, education, flexible labor markets, welfare reform, partnership with business.

In Europe, in particular, we need to reduce long-term and youth unemployment, both of which are unacceptably high. The U.S. has been more successful in creating jobs, but it, too, faces new challenges in seeking to assure opportunity for all its citizens.

The United States has the presidency of the G-8 in 1997. In 1998, Britain has the presidency both of the European Union and the G-8. We have agreed today to a common agenda and a shared determination to identify what action needs to be taken to tackle the problems we all face, to identify what reforms have worked where, what reforms have failed, and how we can learn the lessons both of success and of failure.

As part of this process, Britain will host a G-8 Conference of Finance and Social Affairs Ministers in the early months of our G-8 presidency next year, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be announcing further details today.

MORE

- 3 -

We have a shared language; we have a shared outlook on many of the issues that face us. We are determined, too, to share our ideas, our expertise, and our commitment to a new era of cooperation and of understanding. Thank you.

President Clinton.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you very much, Prime Minister. First, let me say it's an honor and a pleasure to be here today. I've looked forward to this for a long time. I have read countless articles about how Prime Minister Blair and I have everything in common; and I'm still looking for my 179-seat majority. I have been all ears in trying to get the advice about how such a thing might be achieved.

On a more serious note, let me say that one of the most important and meaningful responsibilities of any American President is to carry forward the unique partnership between the United States and the United Kingdom. Over the last 50 years, our unbreakable alliance has helped to bring our people unparalleled peace and prosperity and security. It's an alliance based on shared values and common aspirations.

In the last four years I was privileged to lead the United States in pursuing that partnership. I had a good and productive relationship with Prime Minister Major, and I am very much looking forward to working with Tony Blair. I have asked him in pursuance of this to come to Washington as early as is convenient for both us, and I expect that there will be an official visit pretty soon. And I know that the people of the United States are looking forward to having him there.

I have been impressed by the determination of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to prepare this nation for the next century; to focus on economic growth; to make education the number one priority because without it, you can't guarantee every person in any country the chance to compete and succeed in the world toward which we're moving. I have been impressed by his understanding that in order for the United Kingdom to fulfill its historic leadership role in Europe and the rest of the world, the needs and concerns of the people here at home have to be adequately addressed.

As you know, this corresponds with my own views. Our first task must always be to expand opportunities for our own citizens; to expect them to behave in a responsible manner; and to recognize that we have to maintain a community in which people's differences are respected, but in which their shared values are more important.

We talked about how we could work together to shape a peace for the coming generation. We reviewed our efforts to complete the work that began 50 years ago with the Marshall Plan, building an undivided, peaceful Europe for the first time in

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history -- through NATO's enlargement, through its new partnership with Russia, its new agreement with Ukraine, a strengthened Partnership for Peace, an expanding European Union that reaches out to Europe's newly free nations.

We agreed on the importance, as he has already said, of helping the parties in Bosnia fulfill their commitments under the Dayton Accord and continuing our support for all elements of it.

We discussed Northern Ireland. As all of you know, when I visited Northern Ireland 18 months ago, I was profoundly moved by the palpable desire of people in both communities for peace. I applaud the Prime Minister's initial efforts in this regard. There is a sense of hope and reassurance that has been conveyed here. And I know that he is committed in partnership with the Irish government to bring about a lasting resolution to the conflict.

The goal of this peace process is inclusive talks because they are the ones most likely to succeed. But I have said before, and I'd like to say again, that can only succeed if there is an unequivocal cease-fire in deed and in word. Again, I urge the IRA to lay down their guns for good, and for all parties to turn their efforts to building the peace together.

The concerns we share extend far beyond our borders. Today's global challenges require global responses. Indeed, one of the reasons that we are working so hard to organize NATO in the proper way, to unify Europe in the proper way is so that our nations will all be prepared to meet the challenges to our security in the new century which cross national lines -- terrorism, international crime, weapons proliferation, and obviously, global environmental degradation.

More and more, we are focusing our attention on these challenges. Again, we are going to deepen our cooperation between our two nations and in the forums in which we're members. I am very pleased with the proposal that the Prime Minister has made to pursue an economic agenda within the Group of 8, and I intend to support that.

Let me say, finally, that we discussed Hong Kong, and I commended the United Kingdom to work to implement the word and the spirit of the 1984 agreement. All of us who care about the future of Hong Kong have a stake in making sure the agreement is fully met. We will keep faith with the people of Hong Kong by monitoring the transition to make sure that civil liberties are retained, that democratic values and free market principles are maintained. Those are the things for which the United Kingdom and the United States stand, and those are the things that the agreement guarantees.

MORE

- 5 -

This is a hopeful time for the people of the United Kingdom and for the people of the United States. It is a hopeful time for the world. More people live free and have the chance to live out their dreams than ever before in human history. But we face daunting new challenges and we have to face them together. I say repeatedly to the American people, we may be at the point of our greatest relative influence in the world after the Cold War, but we can exercise that influence only if we acknowledge our interdependence on like-minded people with similar dreams. I feel that very strongly here today with Prime Minister Blair, and I intend to act upon it.

Thank you very much.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Right, gentlemen, questions.

Q Mr. President, as you probably know, during our recent election year there was a good deal written on both sides of the Atlantic about Mr. Blair being the "Clinton clone," or the "British Clinton." I wonder, now you're here, how the American original thinks that the British version is shaping up.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: (Laughter.) Well, I have a couple of reactions to that. First of all, a lot of the columns that were written about that were not altogether flattering to either one of us, and I had half a mind to call Mr. Blair during the election and offer to attack him in the harshest possible terms if he thought it might free him of an unwanted yoke. (Laughter.) And now, I also told you today that there is one big difference, and that's the enormous parliamentary majority that the Prime Minister enjoys. So I should be here learning from new Labor instead of the other way around.

Let me just give you a serious answer. I believe that the peoples, free peoples in the world are interested in democratic governments that work; that have constructive economic policies, that try to reconcile the imperative of growth with the imperatives of family and neighborhood and community; that do not accept that fact that our social problems will always worsen and cannot be made better; that do not promise to do things which responsible citizens must do for themselves, but which don't run away from their own responsibilities. That's what I think people want.

And I think that requires us to move beyond -- I don't think that it's the end of ideology, but I think it's the end of yesterday's ideology. And I think the more people see the issues framed in terms of attacks of parties on each other and yesterday's language that seems disconnected to their own concerns, their own hopes and their own problems, the more faith is lost in politics. The more people see the political process

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is relevant to their lives and their future, the more energy you have. And what I sense in Great Britain today is an enormous amount of energy.

So if you're asking me to rate the beginning, I'd say that's a great thing. It's a great thing when the people of a democracy believe in its possibilities and are willing to work for them. That is about all you can ask. No one has all the answers, but you want people to believe in the possibilities of a nation and be willing to work for them.

Q Sir, you told us this morning that the Northern Ireland peace process is an article of faith in your life. Given that, is there anything more the U.S. can do to nudge the process along? And what's your take on Iran's new President, a moderate cleric who won in a landslide?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, let me say, first of all, we have a new British government that has taken what I think were wise and judicious steps and made statements that I think are clear, unequivocal and appropriate. There is about to be an election in Ireland. The United States -- I have restated what the pole stars of our position are today -- an unequivocal cease-fire, inclusive talks. But I think before I say or do anything more, as with every peace, this is a peace that has to be made by the parties themselves, and we need to let this unfold a little. But we'll be there, active and involved, along the way.

Now, as to Iran, obviously it's a very interesting development and for those of us who don't feel privy to all the details of daily life in that country, it's at least a reaffirmation of the democratic process there. And it's interesting, and it's hopeful. But, from the point of view of the United States, what we hope for is a reconciliation with a country that does not believe that terrorism is a legitimate extension of political policies, that would not use violence to wreck a peace process in the Middle East, and would not be trying to develop weapons of mass destruction.

I have never been pleased about the estrangements between the people of the United States and the people of Iran. And they are a very great people, and I hope that the estrangements can be bridged. But those are three big hurdles that would have to be cleared, and we'll just have to hope for the best.

Q Mr. President, you've appealed again strongly today for the IRA to call a cease-fire. How soon after the calling of an IRA cease-fire would you want and expect to see Sinn Fein in inclusive talks? How long a verification process would you see as being correct? Would this be matter of months or weeks or days?

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PRESIDENT CLINTON: I don't believe I should make a public comment on that at this moment. Tony Blair's government has just come into office. As I said, I think they've taken some very impressive and appropriate steps. There's about to be an Irish election. I think, at this moment, for the American President to start specifying that level of detail would be inappropriate.

Q Mr. President, this may be a time of new politics, but there are some immutable old laws, like the military doctrine of not stretching your forces too thin. Both of you are involved in downsizing your militaries. How do you do that and at the same time credibly make a vast new defense commitment that is involved in NATO expansion?

And the second part of the question for President Clinton. There are reports that NATO enlargement will cost American taxpayers as much as a \$150 billion over the next five years. What is your estimate of the cost?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, first -- and I think the Prime Minister and I both should answer your first question -- so let me answer the second question very briefly. Our last estimate was -- or more than an estimate -- in the last defense report we got, the estimate was more in the range of \$150 million to \$200 million a year. They are reviewing our defense commitments now.

I should point this out -- the cost will be important because for most European countries, the relative costs will be greater than for the United States because we've already done some of the structural things that European countries have to do -- most of them. So I do not expect that that larger figure is anywhere close to the ballpark.

Secondly, the security umbrella we have is really no longer dependent upon stationing large armies along the Eastern frontier of NATO. What kept any NATO nation from being attacked, in my judgment, was the larger nuclear deterrent that was present during the Cold War. Now, we are also trying to reduce that, but keep in mind, see the NATO expansion in the context of the following things: There's an agreement between NATO and Russia about what our relationship is going to be. President Yeltsin just agreed to detarget the nuclear missiles against all the NATO countries; we will have an agreement on conventional forces in Europe which will further reduce those forces. And after the Russians ratify START II, we will move on to START III which will involve an 80-percent reduction in nuclear forces from their post-Cold War high.

So, in that context, I think the expansion of NATO is quite affordable and really should be seen not only as a cooperative security guarantee, but as a cooperative commitment

to try to deal with the other security problems of our times, like Bosnia.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I agree very much with that, and I think what is important is to see NATO enlargement and, indeed, the Joint Council between NATO and Russia, as part of building the security and defense of our countries, and, indeed, making sure that the commitments that we have are fully realizable.

Now, we announced just a couple days ago a strategic review of our defense, which is foreign policy led. It's not about downsizing our armed forces, but it is about making sense of the commitments that we have. But I think that NATO enlargement is a very, very important part of bringing in those emerging countries in Eastern Europe, and ensuring also, through cooperation with Russia, that we're doing it in a way that preserves the security of the world. And I can't think of anything more important than that. So I don't see these as conflicting objectives. On the contrary; I see them properly implemented as entirely complementary.

Q Mr. President -- (inaudible) -- there is a conflict -- (inaudible) -- on the way being pushed by the Prime Minister for more flexible labor markets and a call from Brussels for more social legislation. Is the Prime Minister right to warn against the dangers of this? And secondly, while you're in London, you said you wanted to go out and about a bit. What is it you're looking forward to see most?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've already seen part of what I want to see most, which is the unique and unspeakably beautiful British spring. I was so hoping it would be sunny today.

Let me say on the other question, there is not a simple answer. The great challenge for Europe -- and more for other countries even than for the United Kingdom because your unemployment rate is already lower than some -- but the great challenge you face is how to create enough jobs to be competitive and to promote not only economic growth, but to have a good society. A successful society requires that able-bodied adults be able to work. Successful families, successful communities, low crime rates all require that able-bodied adults be able to spend their energies a certain number of hours a day at work -- quite apart from the economic considerations.

So the question is, how do you do that, how do you become more flexible, how do you have more entrepreneurs, more flexible labor markets, and still preserve the social cohesion that has made community life strong in Europe, justifiably.

In the United States, we've had enormous success -- and I'm grateful for this -- in creating jobs and more in the first four years of my term than in any previous four-year term

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in history, but we're struggling to come back the other way. We're struggling to find a way to give those working families -- make sure they can all afford health care for their children, make sure they can have some time off when there is a baby born or a parent sick. You know, we're trying to deal with the arguments from the other way.

But the imperative of reconciling work and family and providing some social safety net so that the conditions of community can be met while having growth, that is the balance-striking that every advanced economy has to do.

And I think what the Prime Minister has said that I thoroughly agree with is, the one option that is unacceptable is denial. That's the only unacceptable -- there is no perfect answer. I would be the last person to tell you that we've drawn the perfect balance. We're better at creating jobs than nearly anybody, but we don't have quite as much family security and support as I'd like to see in the area of child care and family leave and other things.

But one thing there is not an option to do is to deny that this is an issue anymore. The United States wants a higher growth rate in Europe. We don't feel threatened by it; we think it would help us, and we hope you can achieve it.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: If I could just add one thing to that -- I mean, I think what is absolutely essential is to realize this is part of the reason for the G-8 initiative that we want to take. We are all facing, as modern, developed countries the same challenges.

Work is changing; industry is changing; we live in a new type of world economy; there are different pressures putting together work and family life. Now, what we're all trying to do is to make sure that we can be fully competitive as we need to be in this new economy while preserving the essential foundations of a humane and decent society. Now, that is the very goal. That's why education and welfare are important. That's why the type of different agenda that I think that a different generation of politicians is reaching towards is actually what is necessary not just here, not just in the United States, but all over the developed world. And if we can bring together some of those lessons, from the U.S., from Britain and from Europe, then we'll find better ways of going forward in Europe as well as the USA.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I'll take both of you, but only one at a time.

Q Mr. President, Prime Minister, as you've said already a lot has been made of the notion that the two of you are similar. My question is, sometimes the press gets a story and keeps going with it. Are you just a little bit sick of this story line? How far can this thing go? (Laughter.)

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PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, I'm sick of it because he's seven years younger than I am and has no grey hair. (Laughter.) So I resent it. But there doesn't seem to be anything I can do about it.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Look, I think it's a perfectly healthy thing if we realize that these are common developments the world over. I mean, this isn't just something that's to do with the United States or to do with Britain. There is a different generation of political leaders. I mean, I grew up, was born 10 years after the end of the second world war. I grew up with Eastern Europe on our doorstep. I never thought that the politics of my type of political aspiration was the politics I saw in Eastern Europe. But what I took from my own political traditions was a belief in community, in justice, in a hatred of discrimination. But I want to apply those types of values in the different world.

Now, if you take the welfare state, which we're trying to reform now here in Britain, and which President Clinton has done so much to reform in the United States, we believe in the values of that, but 1997 is not 1947 or 1937. So that's why the New Deal has to be updated for today's world; the welfare state has to be updated for today's world. And in Europe, you'll find the same issues being addressed today.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, are you the student in this relationship?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Well, I think we can both learn from each other and develop together. I think this is good. But I would pay tribute to the way that Bill Clinton blazed the trail in this area.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Let me say on that point, as all of you know -- all of the American journalists here know -- before I became President I was not a member of our Congress; I was a governor for a dozen years. And the founding fathers of the United States wrote in the Federalist Papers that they expected the states to be the laboratories of democracy, which is an elegant 18th century way of saying that all governors should be students of one another. They should borrow from each other shamelessly. They should learn from each other without arrogance.

And what I think -- if you get a generation of leaders -- and it's not necessarily determined by age. I consider Prime Minister Kok in the Netherlands in this category, a little bit older than we are; the young Prime Minister of Portugal a little younger than we are; a number of others -- who are thinking in the same way and trying to move toward the same place and recognize -- have a common understanding of the kind of changes that are sweeping through the world, then we should

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fairly be expected to -- in fact, our people ought to demand that we do the best we can to learn from each other and cherish that, celebrate that, and say that nobody has got all the answers, but if we can get our countries headed in the right direction, free people usually do the right thing if they're going in the right direction. Eventually, they figure it out.

Q Prime Minister, what role do you envisage the President playing in furthering the peace process?

And, Mr. President, you were obviously very disappointed when the IRA cease-fire collapsed. Do you think the other parties should now move forward without Sinn Fein if another cease-fire is not forthcoming?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I'll answer the first part of your question, Kenneth. The United States has played, and I've no doubt will continue to play, a helpful role. And we obviously are carrying forward the process. We want to make sure that we can get into all-party talks; we've laid down the conditions for that. And I know that the United States is fully behind that. And I think that that is always helpful.

I remember, too, the visit that President Clinton made some 18 months ago, when the huge optimism and hope that he ignited there in the province was tangible. And we want that back again. We want that sense. Peace in Northern Ireland and ensuring that we get a lasting political settlement that endures is what the vast majority of people in Northern Ireland want. This is the great burning frustration of it -- that we are so keen to make sure that the voice of that majority that wants a lasting settlement, that doesn't want to do it by anything other than democratic means, is heard.

Now, I believe it's possible that we can move this process forward, but it's got to be done with care. And I'm sure, as they've played a helpful role before, the United States will play a helpful role again.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Obviously, I think that Sinn Fein should participate in the talks. And I think the IRA should meet what I think has to be the precondition. You can't say, we'll talk and shoot; we'll talk when we're happy and shoot when we're not. And every political process in the world is a struggle for principled compromise, which means when it's over, no one is ever 100 percent happy.

So that is the decision that obviously all of them will have to make. But the people there do not want to be led in a destructive path anymore. I'm convinced the Catholics don't. I'm convinced the Protestants don't. And I'm convinced the young are more insistent than the old. And to trap people in the prison of those past patterns -- we talk about changing economic policy -- a far greater tragedy is to move into the wonders of

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the 21st century with the shackles of what can only be characterized as almost primitive hatred of people because they are of different religions than you are.

I promised you next, I'm sorry. Then we'll go on. Go ahead. I apologize. My memory's is not what it used to be.

Q You're older now.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: That's right. (Laughter.) I've got a cain. (Laughter.)

Q AS a follow-up to some of the previous questions and answers, Mr. Prime Minister, your party won election by promising no new taxes and by endorsing many of the privatization policies of your Conservative predecessors. Mr. President, you've just signed off on a budget deal that has tax cuts, but basically precludes any large new spending initiatives over the next several years. Both of these compromises have made people within your own parties -- a lot of them have great misgivings about them. How can you convince these people that what you've described as the radical center is not really just the dead center and this new pragmatism isn't just another named for old-fashioned expediency?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Well, I think you can do it very easily, by sharing how it derives from conviction and principle. What we decided to do when we created new Labor was to be honest with people. There were certain things the 1980s got right -- an emphasis on enterprise, more flexible labor markets. Fine; accept it. They got it right. There should be no mileage in trying to undo things that are basically right.

But there were some very fundamental things that we got wrong -- education, the creation of a large pool of people of underclass cut off from society's mainstream, a negative isolationist view of foreign policy. These things we change over centralized government. These things we change.

And what is different about it -- and I think potentially exciting and radical about it -- is that it does try to get past a lot of the divisions of the past. And you got out there and you talk to people in the street about what concerns them -- I often think the people are a thousand miles ahead of the politicians. They know that what matters to them is to get their schools right, their hospitals right, tackle crime in their streets. They know that there are certain things that government can't do about jobs and industry, but certain things they can do. They want us to do those things.

Now, I don't think that's a dead center, I think that is a radical center. And it's -- the big changes that we were able to make in the Labor Party we made out of principle. It was electorally necessary, but it was also the right thing to

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do. If it hadn't been the right thing to do, it would never have taken root in the way that it did.

Now, sure, whenever you make changes, there are people that disagree, and there will be those that say we just want to go backwards. Well, the job of political leadership is to explain to people why that's not sensible -- why you should move forward.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: First of all, let me just remind you of what it was like when I took office. We had high unemployment, low growth, a country with rising crime, rising welfare, and increasing social division. We now have the lowest unemployment rate in 24 years, the biggest decline in income inequality -- something the progressive party should care about -- in over 30 years. We have declining crime rates. For every year I've been President, the crime rate's gone down, and our crime bill is fully funding and is implementing that. We've got the biggest decline in welfare rolls in history. And we have fought against the divisive forces of race, religion and all the other forces that are used to divide people in a complex society like ours.

So I think that what we have done is both progressive and effective. And, yes, we have a smaller government; we have the smallest government since the Kennedy administration. But we're spending more money on education, more money on medical research, more money on technology. I think we're doing the right thing. That's first.

Second, on the budget agreement itself, to my fellow Democrats -- before they criticize me, I would ask them to read what the conservative Republicans have said about the Republicans for signing off on the budget agreement. One conservative periodical accused the moderate Republicans of being Clintonites, which is a fate worse than death for them, and then said that I guess we're all new Democrats now.

Look at what this budget does. You say it has no room for big spending -- it has the biggest increase in education in a generation, a big increase in environmental protection. It has enough -- \$17 billion to insure half the kids in America who don't have health insurance.

Now, beyond that, does it allow for big spending new programs? No, it doesn't. If we want to spend any more money, big money, in the next three and a half years, what do we have to do? We either have to grow the economy or we've got to raise the money. That's what a balanced budget is for. I support that. I support that. I want the American people -- if I could -- we would come closer to solving our social problems if we can maintain unemployment at or under five percent for the next four years than nearly anything else I could do.

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And I want us to be in a position -- as the progressive party -- where we can't launch a big new program unless we raise the money for it or grow the economy to fund it. That's the way we ought to do it. That is the fiscally responsible way to do it. So I am happy with that criticism, and I plead guilty, and the results are good.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I like that very much, indeed.

Q Mr. Blair, you talked early on about lessons that you can learn from America and you said that they've been better at creating jobs. I just wondered why you thought they had been better at creating jobs, what lessons specifically we could draw from that -- their attitudes to it.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I think there is a very strong commitment to entrepreneurship there, which is very important. They've pursued, of course, a stable economic management policy. That is very important. And Bill said something there just a moment ago that I think is very, very important -- that the progressive parties today are the parties of fiscal responsibility and prudence. You don't do anything for anybody by making a wreckage out of the economy.

Now, I think these are all things that we take to heart. And what is interesting to me is, again, if you look around not just the USA or what we're doing with new Labor here in Britain, but if you look around Europe, there are center, center-left parties there again as the parties of fiscal prudence and responsibility. And what you can do is make changes within the budget.

You see, the questioner a moment ago was saying, well, you know, you're not going for big tax increases and all the rest of it -- the people have had large tax increases. You know, state expenditure has grown to a very large extent. Why has it grown? Well, it's grown here because you've got massive welfare bills that you're paying out, often with people who would like the chance to get back into the labor market if we have the imagination and vision to try and give them the chance to do so, so that they're not any longer reliant on state benefits, but are standing on their own two feet, raising their family in some type of decent set of circumstances.

So I think that these elements of job creation, of economic management, of creating the type of enterprises and industries of the future, they're interlinked. And we see those links very, very clearly, indeed.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: If I could just say one thing. I would like to give credit where I think credit is due, which is not primarily to me in this. And I think we have been successful in creating jobs for several reasons. One is, we maintained

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earlier than a lot of other countries a reasonably open economy -- not perfectly open, but reasonably open -- so that we suffered a lot of painful restructuring in the 1980s due to competition. But as a result of that, both our business managers and our working people have dramatically improved their productivity -- first.

Second, America is a relatively easy place to start a small business, and we get a lot of our new jobs from starting small businesses. Third, we have been blessed by having sort of incubators of the future in computers, in telecommunications, in electronics, increasingly in biotechnology. That is important.

Fourth, we've had a good, stable monetary system -- I think the Prime Minister did a good thing by -- and he'll be criticized for it the first time interest rates are raised, but he did a good thing, I think, by trying to take the setting of interest rates out of politics, because it will create the feeling of stability and make Britain more attractive for investment. That's been a big factor for us.

And, finally, we've had good government policies which were reduced the deficit, expand trade, invest in people. So I think all those things, together, will give you a job creation policy.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: We'll take one more each, shall we?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes.

Q Mr. President, you have promised to withdraw our troops from Bosnia a year from now. And yet the British Prime Minister's Foreign Secretary says, if you do that the British will withdraw their troops, too, and that could lead to renewed fighting. Is there a dispute between Secretary of State Albright and Defense Secretary Cohen, and are you going to keep your commitment to withdraw?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, when we -- first of all, when we adopted the second mission, the SFOR mission, after our first full year in Bosnia -- we cut all the forces in half and stayed -- we said we expected that mission to last about a year and a half. I still accept that.

Here is the problem, the basic issue. I think we would all admit that a lot of the elements of the Bosnia peace process, the Dayton process, are not going as fast as they should. We have just completed a comprehensive review of our policy. We've identified a number of things we want to do better. The Prime Minister and I talked about, for example, the police training and the placement of police there.

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If you look at what our military people do today -- since we are not presently today actively involved, for example, in escorting and protecting refugee returnees -- a lot of that could be done by civilian police if we were on schedule. We're not on schedule. We're not on schedule in the economic implementation. We're trying to put -- very hard, all of our allies -- we're trying to put together a team that will get us back up and going.

And so I would agree to this extent with the Prime Minister, which is that I don't think we ought to be talking about how we're going to leave; I think we ought to be talking about what we're going to tomorrow and next week and next month. And if we work like crazy in the next 13 months, do I believe we can fulfill our mission and that they can go forward? Yes, I do. But I think we're going to have to make some very tough decisions. We can't play around with this. We can't just sort of hang around and then disappear in a year and expect the Dayton process to go forward. We have a lot of work to do in the next year. And so what I want to do is stop talking about what date we're leaving on and start talking about we're going to do on the only date that matters, which is tomorrow.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: I agree with that very strongly indeed. Last question.

Q President Clinton, I know you're reluctant to offer advice to our Prime Minister, but could I tempt you? You became -- I want to be polite -- rather unpopular during your first term after a brief honeymoon. Which mistakes do you think you made that our Prime Minister could avoid?

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Well, he did one thing very right, which was to win again, and I hope I repeat that. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, for one thing, it was a brief honeymoon; it lasted about 35 seconds. (Laughter.) So, again, I don't know that I have an advice to offer. I think that the errors that we made, or at least the political decisions we made that caused us problems, are fairly well-known.

Also, keep in mind, we have a different system than you do. I had to pass my first economic program with only Democrats, but the Democrats basically got credit for being divided in their support of me when the facts are that they have supported me more strongly than they supported the last three Democratic Presidents before me. But our friends on the other side were opposed in even more unified fashion.

So the things that happened to us were so unique, I hope, to the American political system -- I wouldn't wish them on anyone else -- that I don't really think it's very instructive for me to give advice.

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PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: If I could I just say one final thing to you. I think when you heard President Clinton speak about the record that he has achieved in government earlier, I think that is the reason why he was reelected. And the important thing is that that record stands as testimony to the leadership that he gave.

We'll have one last question then.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: My only advice on that would be to try to keep people focused on the policies and the consequences, and that we should all be willing to work on that basis, because real people out there who have to get up every day and wonder how they're going to feed and educate their children, and whether they're safe in their neighborhoods, and what the future is going to be like for their kids, then want to know that we're at the task. And so my only advice would be to maintain the same level of concentration in the administration that was shown by all of Labor in the campaign; that relaxing concentration is fatal in this business, it's an important thing and it's complicated, you got to concentration all the time.

Q Mr. President, bearing in mind your comments on the budget, I was wondering if you had been listening to your own Minority Leader. He is against you on the budget. He is against you on MFN. He is against you on expansion of NATO on a fast track. And I wondered if you could explain maybe whether you think it's you or he who represents the hearts and minds of the Democratic Party, and whether maybe you think there is -- it's time for a new Minority Leader, or maybe you don't really want that Democratic majority you talked about at the beginning of the news conference.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: No, I think -- for one thing, I think -- you know, I disagree with him about the budget and MFN for China, and we've had some trade differences since I came here -- otherwise, he's supported me on just about everything. I would point out, however, that well over 60 percent of the Democratic Caucus in the House voted for the budget agreement and that 82 percent of the Democratic Caucus in the Senate voted for it. We had a higher percentage of Democrats than Republicans voting for it in the Senate, a higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats voting for it in the House, and a two-to-one majority overall.

So that's something -- the American people ought to feel comfortable -- we had an overwhelming bipartisan agreement. Individual people will have differences on individual issues. They'll see the world in different ways. But I think I did the right thing, and I think we're going to -- I think the country will be immensely benefited by it. And I think everybody that voted for it in retrospect will be happy and those who didn't vote for it will be pleased that what they thought was wrong with it wasn't. That's what I think will happen.

PRIME MINISTER BLAIR: Okay, thank you very much indeed, ladies and gentlemen. And thank you in particular to President Clinton.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you.

END

3:55 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 29, 1997

Presidential Determination
No. 97-24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Waiver of Statutory Restrictions to Permit
Assistance to Turkey

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 620I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States that assistance be furnished to Turkey without regard to the restriction in subsection (a) of section 620I.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination and justification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 29, 1997

**PRESIDENT NAMES FORMER SENATOR PAUL SIMON TO THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY ADVISORY BOARD**

The President today announced the nomination of Paul Simon to serve as a member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board.

Paul Simon, of Makanda, Illinois, is the former senior U.S. Senator from Illinois. During the 104th Congress he served on the budget, labor and human resources, judiciary and Indian affairs committees. During his Senate tenure, Senator Simon wrote and enacted the National Literacy Act, the School-To-Work Opportunities Act, the Job Training Partnership Act amendments, several provisions of the Goals 2000 Act and the 1994 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. He was the leading Senate champion of the new direct college loan program enacted in 1993. Senator Simon retired from the Senate on January 3, 1997. Senator Simon currently serves as a professor at Southern Illinois University, where he teaches classes in political science and journalism. In addition, he is founder and director of the Public Policy Institute at SIU at Carbondale.

Prior to his election to the U.S. Senate in 1984, Senator Simon served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1974 to 1984. Before serving in the House of Representatives, Senator Simon served in the Illinois state legislature from 1954 to 1968, and served as lieutenant governor of Illinois from 1968 to 1972. He served two years in the U.S. Army and was assigned to the Counter-Intelligence Corps as a special agent in Europe. At age 19, Senator Simon became the nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a local Lion's Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois. He built a chain of 13 newspapers in southern and central Illinois, which he sold in 1966 to devote full time to public service and writing. Senator Simon attended the University of Oregon and Dana College in Blair, Nebraska.

The National Institute for Literacy was created to assist in upgrading the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, raise the standard of living and create safer communities. The Advisory Board makes program recommendations, establishes priorities for the activities of the Institute, and reviews agency spending plans.