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NEWS ANALYSIS
OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO LATVIA, POLAND,
ITALY AND GERMANY
JULY 5-12, 1994

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OUTLINE OF NEWS ANALYSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994
Produced by the Office of News Analysis (OEOB 161, 6-5694)

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The President's third trip to Europe this year, and his second in two months, included both substantive and symbolic topics. Most coverage of the trip was far kinder to the latter than the former. While coverage of the President at the G-7 economic summit in Naples, Italy, was generally less than positive, the President's speeches in Riga, Latvia, and Berlin, Germany, were widely praised. (Coverage of Haiti and North Korea, meanwhile, diverted attention from the President's trip.) George Church of Time magazine wrote, "the successful parts of Clinton's tour were largely a matter of images." (Time, 7-18)

Traveling abroad, of course, has long been recognized as a way for a President to boost his standing with the American people. Matthew Cooper of U.S. News and World Report wrote, "journeys abroad ... are almost always a president's finest hour, at least by spin-doctor diagnosis." (USNWR, 7-18) Frank Murray of The Washington Times wrote, "Presidents historically travel abroad ... when they want to distract attention from political troubles and mundane congressional infighting." (WT, 7-14)

Polls didn't show any boost after the trip, however. A CNN/USA Today/Gallup telephone poll of 1,001 adults conducted July 15-17 found that 42 percent approved and 49 percent disapproved of the way the President is handling his job. (That compares to 49 percent approval and 44 percent disapproval June 11-12, a few days after the President's previous trip to Europe.) On foreign affairs, 33 percent (the lowest of his presidency) approved of the President's performance, while 60 percent (the highest of his presidency) disapproved. (In the June 11-12 poll, 44 percent approved and 45 percent disapproved.) A CBS News/New York Times telephone poll of 1,339 adults conducted July 14-17 found a 42 percent overall approval rating for the President and a 36 percent foreign policy approval rating.

The following report analyzes coverage from the six major East Coast newspapers -- The New York Times (NYT), The Washington Post (WP), Wall Street Journal (WSJ), USA Today (USAT), Los Angeles Times' Washington edition (LAT) and The Washington Times (WT). Also researched were about two dozen key regional newspapers, three major weekly news magazines and about a half dozen wire services. Television coverage monitored included four networks -- ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN. The morning shows -- ABC Good Morning, America (ABC GMA), CBS This Morning (CBS TM) and NBC Today (NBC T) -- were checked, as were the evening programs -- ABC World News Tonight (ABC WNT), CBS Evening News (CBS EN) and NBC Nightly News (NBC NN).

The six major newspapers ran 137 stories totaling 3,109 column inches on the
President’s trip. Of those, 21 were front-page articles. Those papers also carried 37 photos from the trip. The three evening network newscasts aired 33 stories about the trip totaling 44 minutes, 40 seconds: Of the 23 newscasts during the trip, coverage of the President and his travels led one. By comparison, stories on the O.J. Simpson trial led 11 newscasts. (According to Nielsen Media Research, 14 of the top 15 most-watched programs on basic cable networks for the week July 4-10 were coverage of the Simpson hearing on CNN.)

EXPECTATIONS

Pre-trip stories primarily focused on the G-7 summit. (Some noted that compared to the substance of the economic talks, the President’s other stops were mainly ceremonial: "Symbolism was the object of much of his European jaunt," Time magazine’s George Church wrote. (Time, 7-13) Many stories noted the President’s foreign policy standing in polls and said he would be hoping for an impetus from the trip, with various opinions as to whether that was likely. Others previewed the July trip in comparison to last month’s European visit to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Normandy, or to last year’s G-7 trip to Tokyo.

Potential foreign policy boost

Most of the coverage previewing the trip downplayed the President's prospects, predicting that little would happen. Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post wrote that the President had "little prospect of obtaining the economic achievements that were the surprise of last year's (G-7) gathering." (WP, 7-5) Bill Nichols of USA Today quoted Prudential Securities senior economist Michael Aho as saying, "Nothing will happen in Naples." (USAT, 7-5) Noted Kathy Lewis in the Dallas Morning News: "This year's summit is expected to produce modest results." (DMN, 7-5)

Some of this pessimism toward significant accomplishments on the trip was coupled with hope from the President's advisers that the trip would increase Clinton's political standing at home. Paul Bedard's front-page preview in The Washington Times said, "Presidents often use foreign travel to boost public opinion at home, and senior Clinton aides said that is a pattern the president wants to copy. ... With his popularity at rock bottom and respect for his handling of foreign affairs at an all-time low, administration officials are anxious to get any boost in the polls from the eight-day trip." (WT, 7-5) But William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune, citing the D-Day trip in June, noted, "Foreign journeys don't appear to boost Clinton's standing in the polls as they did for previous presidents." (CT, 7-5) Wrote James Gerstenzang and Paul Richter in the Los Angeles Times: "But while the White House is hoping the trip will rack up political points at home, the goal may prove more elusive than on the earlier trips. Foreign policy is now rated in most polls as Clinton's weak point, trailing his overall approval rating by a substantial margin." (LAT, 7-5) Laurence McQuilan of Reuter wrote in his lead, "President Clinton's third trip to Europe this
year finds him striving to boost his image at home and abroad as he tries to prove his leadership skills." (Reuter, 7-6)

Karen Ball of the New York Daily News wrote, "It's another chance to bolster a tattered foreign policy image brought on by his Bosnia, Haiti and North Korea policies." (NYDN, 7-3) Douglas Jehl of The New York Times said it was a trip "that some advisers hope can restore some shine to his foreign-policy credentials." (NYT, 7-4) Glenn Kessler of Newsday wrote that the trip "comes as Clinton badly needs some sort of victory." (Nd, 7-4) Ruth Marcus of the Washington Post noted that "Clinton heads to the meeting in Naples with one of the grimmest public assessments of his foreign policy skills of his presidency," citing a 41 percent approval rating on foreign policy. (WP, 7-5) USA Today's Bill Nichols had a positive spin on the polls, writing, "Polls show lagging confidence in Clinton's foreign policy skills ... That makes any foreign trip, even if the agenda lacks drama, a chance for Clinton to project confidence, competence and sure-footedness." (USAT, 7-5)

Many of the network reports conveyed a feeling of excitement about the trip. Bill Plante said the venture "had a triumphal air about it." (CBS TM, 7-6) However, he also noted that domestic issues would impair the trip's foreign policy boost, commenting, "At a time when health care is in trouble, and as a new flood of Haitian refugees coming, there's even more concern about things back home--a reminder that all politics is local." (CBS TM, 7-6) Plante cited two primary objectives that the administration would carry into the summit: "First, the administration would be happiest if not too much comes out of the economic policy meeting. Second, they will try as much as possible to keep Haiti off the front pages." (CBS TM, 7-8) Jim Miklaszewski predicted the distraction of the Haitian crisis, commenting, "The President had hoped to use this trip to polish his foreign policy credentials, but Haiti could be a temporary setback." (NBC T, 7-6)

G-7 preview

"While the trip's beginning and end are largely ceremonial, the focus is the economic summit," Paul Bedard wrote in a front-page Washington Times story. (WT, 7-4) About the economic substance of the summit, Michael Elliott of Newsweek wrote of the world leaders, "This is the stuff they're good at." (Newsweek, 7-11) Clay Chandler of the Washington Post wrote, "President Clinton is sure to indulge in a little chest-thumping about the strength of the U.S. economy." (WP, 7-5) And William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune noted, "Clinton will be one of the strongest leaders sitting at the table in Naples." (CT, 7-5) Thomas Friedman of The New York Times wrote that the summit "has very little potential to do good, in large part because all the countries attending already have economies growing at a rate faster than at any time in years .. But this meeting has significant potential to do bad." (NYT, 7-8) Some stories noted that the dollar's value and jobs were among the top items on the agenda.
Previews of the trip mentioned a new era in Europe, one "immersed in post-Cold War disputes," Connie Chung noted. (CBS EN, 7-6) Ann Compton said "The New Era means that the US policy will now have to be an economic one" as opposed to a military one. (ABC GMA, 7-6) Tom Brokaw also noted that Clinton would "focus on the world economy" throughout his trip as the major component of his foreign policy. (NBC NN, 7-6) According to Ann Compton, another issue was the "question of expansion" of Western organizations (ABC GMA, 7-6), as Poland would seek entry into NATO and Yeltsin would make the Naples Summit a "G-7 and a half." (same)

Other stops. Douglas Jehl of The New York Times wrote that the Latvia, Poland and Germany visits were "to show he (Clinton) is a champion of efforts to forge a truly integrated Europe." (NYT, 7-4) Glenn Kessler of New York Newsday wrote, "Much of the travel before and after the summit will be more symbolic than substantive. ... Much of the rest of Clinton's trip is intended to demonstrate his commitment to the process of reform in the former Communist countries." (Nd, 7-4) Citing Latvia, Poland and Germany, James Gerstenzang and Paul Richter of the Los Angeles Times wrote, "In each place, he will try to offer reassurance that America will maintain its political and economic commitments amid a splintered world order." (LAT, 7-5)

Other previews focused on the trip's use of symbolism at various stops to enhance the foreign policy aspects. Describing the historical significance, Ann Compton said, "The timing of the trip is no accident. Clinton's visit begins with the Russians preparing to withdraw their troops from the Baltics, and it ends as he deactivates the US troops in Berlin... So the visit has symmetry" (ABC GMA, 7-6)

Comparisons to last year's G-7 and to D-Day

The President's success at last year's G-7 summit in Tokyo was noted in many previews. Karen Ball of the New York Daily News wrote, "Clinton, who got good marks at the summit in Tokyo last year, gets what aides say is a chance to show off again his mastery of international economics." (NYDN, 7-3) Wrote Glenn Kessler in Newsday: "Clinton made a well-received debut on the international stage at last year's G-7 summit in Tokyo, but administration officials have tried to downplay expectations for this trip." (Nd, 7-4) The Washington Post's Ruth Marcus wrote, "Clinton administration officials point to the positive reviews Clinton enjoyed after his previous two trips to Europe this year, for the NATO summit in January and for the D-Day commemoration last month." (WP, 7-5)

Other stories compared the President's July trip to Europe to the one just four weeks earlier. The New York Times' Douglas Jehl wrote, "When Mr. Clinton visit Europe last month for the D-day commemoration, he acted mostly as commentator and spectator; this week he is to hold what may in some cases be rancorous talks with at least 13 heads of state." (NYT, 7-4) Bill Nichols of USA Today noted, "He hopes to
repeat the models of his two generally well-received European trips this year.” (USAT, 7-5) Ann Compton noted the extension of the D-Day trip theme, mentioning "the special symbolism of 50 years passing since the end of World War II." (ABC GMA, 7-7)

CONCERNS ABOUT RUSSIA

Coverage of the first two stops on the trip focused partly on interests shared by the citizens of each country. Both Latvia and Poland were concerned about Russia, and President Clinton addressed those concerns. Ruth Marcus wrote in The Washington Post, "But at the same time Clinton trumpets the changes in Eastern Europe, he must also confront lingering problems of ethnic divisions, economic uncertainties and what one senior official described as ‘an existential worry about what's going to happen to the neighborhood’ as Eastern European nations warily eye their Russian neighbor." (WP, 7-6)

Latvia

The President's speech in Freedom Square led virtually all the stories from Riga. Nearly all the stories noted his "balance" between promising the U.S. will continue to stand for independence of the Baltic states and calls for citizens to accept Russian settlers in their midst. Also noted in virtually all the coverage was his use of "Freedom!" in all three Baltic languages ("Briviba! Vabadus! Laisve!") and the crowd of 35,000's enthusiastic response, as compared to its silence when he mentioned Abraham Lincoln's call for "the better angels of our nature" in acceptance toward Russians. Cited to a much lesser extent, but consistently, was the President's pledge of additional aid to the Baltic states.

Paul Richter of the Los Angeles Times noted, "Clinton was compelled to carefully balance his praise for what the Baltic states have accomplished with his urging that they observe the rights of their large Russian minorities" and "The delicacy of the subject was apparent even from the crowd reaction to Clinton's speech." (LAT, 7-7) Wrote Glenn Kessler of Newsday: "In both the Baltics and Poland, Clinton has faced the delicate task of inviting greater integration with the West without alarming Moscow." (Nd, 7-7) William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune said, "Playing it right down the middle, Clinton urged toleration of Latvia's Russian minority even as he called for removal of Russian troops stationed in the Baltics." (CT, 7-7) George Condon of Copley News Service wrote in The San Diego Union-Tribune wrote that "Clinton carefully balanced his talk." (SDUT, 7-7)

Most of the stories noted that Clinton was the first U.S. President ever to visit a Baltic nation. Each of the network evening newscasts emphasized this fact, and Karen Lewis of the Dallas Morning News wrote in her lead that Clinton was "standing where no American president had stood before." (DMN, 7-7)
Baltic independence. Alessandra Stanley wrote in The New York Times that the President's trip "is intended to honor the Baltics' hard-won independence." (NYT, 7-6) Coverage of the events by Thomas Friedman, also in The New York Times, focused on the President's speech and the crowd's reaction: "Mr. Clinton's soaring, Jeffersonian oratory hailing Latvia's independence was greeted with cheers, applause and the waving of American flags." However, Friedman noted, when Clinton quoted Lincoln, "all that could be heard was the sound of one person clapping," that of a U.S. Embassy staffer. (NYT, 7-7) Bill Nichols of USA Today said, "Clinton ... got one of the memorable receptions of his presidency today," citing "an almost worshipful crowd." (USAT, 7-7) Under the headline, "Bill a winner in Latvia," Karen Ball of the New York Daily News wrote in her lead, "Forget how he plays in Peoria. Latvia loves President Clinton." (NYDN, 7-7) Similarly, George Condon wrote in The San Diego Union-Tribune, "Facing the largest crowd of his presidency, Clinton drew long and sustained cheers" when he said Russian troops must leave by Aug. 31. (SDUT, 7-7)

Acceptance of Russians. A preview in The New York Times by Alessandra Stanley noted that "Mr. Clinton arrives in Riga in the middle of a tempest over citizenship" between Russians and Latvians. "Each side," she wrote, "hopes to use the presence of the American President to further its case." (NYT, 7-6) Paul Bedard's front-page story in The Washington Times said, "In Latvia, Mr. Clinton will call on the three Baltic nations to be more tolerant of their Russian minorities." (WT, 7-6) Clinton's encouragement of ethnic toleration in the Baltics was the emphasis of the network broadcasts, as well. Connie Chung said that Clinton "urged Baltic citizens to be tolerant," (CBS EN, 7-6) and Brit Hume stated, "the President pleaded with the Latvians to accept the Russian minority." (ABC WN, 7-6)

After noting the "surging, cheering crowd," Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post described the crowd's response after the President called for Latvians "never to deny the others the justice and equality you fought so hard for yourself": "The crowd fell silent, in dramatic contrast to its previous thunderous applause." (WP, 7-7) Paul Bedard of the Washington Times wrote, "His message of ethnic tolerance was greeted coolly by the crowd." (WT, 7-7) Brit Hume reported that Clinton's speech at Freedom Plaza was "met with stony silence, a sign of the high tension over (the issue of) the Russian population." (ABC WN, 7-6) Jim Miklaszewski explained the cause for such anxiety, reporting that "the pull-out of Russian troops has hit a snag (with Yeltsin's continued policy) of linking that issue to Latvian discrimination against the Russian minority." (NBC T, 7-6) Paul West of The (Baltimore) Sun wrote that "to balance his remarks," the President urged Baltic residents to be tolerant toward ethnic Russians. (BS, 7-7) George Condon wrote in The San Diego Union-Tribune that when he turned to treatment of Russians, "The applause turned to an almost eerie but polite silence."

Poland

Most of the coverage led with the President's remarks to the Sejm, Poland's lower
legislative body. His visit to the ghetto uprising memorial were also noted within many stories. A couple papers (The Washington Times, New York Daily News) ran sidebars on that stop. But virtually all led with the policy-related news from his speech. Some papers focused on the Poles' unfulfilled wish for immediate NATO membership, while others led with U.S. interest in Poland's economic progress.

NATO, security. Knight-Ridder was the only major wire service to lead with Poland's security fears instead of economic transformation. Robert Rankin of K-R wrote in his lead: "President Clinton joined the struggle against fear Wednesday by promising to buttress stability and by invoking his vision of a fraternal post-Cold War Europe." (K-R, 7-7) Poland's aspirations for NATO membership, Brit Hume stated, "was evidence of the widespread and continued anxiety over Russia." (ABC WN, 7-6) The Poles used the visit to the Warsaw Ghetto, covered by each of the networks with shots of a contemplative Clinton, as a historical reminder of the region's tragedies. As Jim Miklaszewski explained, "To make sure (the Holocaust) won't ever happen again, Poland wants to join NATO immediately." (NBC T, 7-7) Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post led with security concerns as well: "President Clinton predicted today that Poland would eventually become a full member of the NATO alliance but provided none of the assurances on timing or his personal commitment to the matter that Polish officials have eagerly sought." She also wrote: "Administration officials argued that they (the President's statements) were significant because Clinton spoke directly to the Poland people to offer reassurance that Poland's position as an independent, democratic nation will remain secure." (WP, 7-8) An editorial in The New York Times said, "Mr. Clinton was wise to defer his decision" on NATO membership for Poland. (NYT, 7-11)

Paul Bedard wrote in The Washington Times about both security and economics in his lead. He noted the President's statement that Russia would not have a right to veto Poland's entry into NATO and his announcement of $100 million in aid to former East bloc countries. In his second paragraph, Bedard wrote, "The president told Polish lawmakers that his administration will fight any battle that threatens Poland's security." (WT, 7-8) Paul West of The (Baltimore) Sun mentioned both security and economics in his lead and then turned to NATO: "Clinton did little to ease Polish President Lech Walesa's security fears for the future." (BS, 7-8) George Condon of The San Diego Union-Tribune led with security before going on to economics, noting in his lead the President's pledge that Poland "will never be forgotten or sacrificed to Russia." (SDUT, 7-8) Many of the stories noted the President's quote about full NATO membership for Poland not being a question of "if," but of "when and how."

U.S. economic aid. The wire services led with the President's pledge of more than $200 million to help Poland's transition from communism to capitalism. (AP, Reuter, UPI, 7-7) Douglas Jehl of The New York Times mentioned both economic and security concerns of Poland, noting in his lead that "President Clinton offered a message of
reassurance ... with words, gestures and a token gift of aid." (NYT, 7-8) USA Today's Bill Nichols wrote that the President urged "Poles to continue on their sometimes turbulent path to democracy," noting his call for "civil courage." Nichols did not mention NATO membership until the sixth paragraph. (USAT, 7-8) Paul Richter of the Los Angeles Times wrote that "economics overshadowed security concerns in (Clinton's) second day of meetings with Polish leaders." (LAT, 7-8) Glenn Kessler of Newsday wrote in his lead that "President Clinton Thursday urged Parliament to keep faith with country's fast-paced transition to capitalism." He also wrote, "U.S. officials said that in meetings with Clinton, Walesa and other Polish leaders placed more emphasis on economic assistance than on any timetable for NATO membership." (Nd, 7-8)

Kathy Lewis of the Dallas Morning News said the President "urged Polish leaders to stick with a course of economic reforms and democracy." (DMN, 7-8) The Chicago Tribune's William Neikirk wrote that the President's unspecific pledge on NATO membership left Poles "disappointed," and that the $210 million aid package represents less than one percent of Poland's economy. "But he tried to ease their concerns with the soaring phrase, showing the new rhetorical style he has developed since his D-Day visit to Europe in June." (CT, 7-8)

As the networks covered the decision to delay NATO expansion, Clinton's emphasis on Poland's economic independence received more attention. Jim Miklaszewski spoke of "the larger role of economics" in the recently privatized nation (NBC T, 7-7), and Bill Plante reported that Clinton "urged the Poles to stay the course of economic reform." (CBS TM, 7-7). On the issue of economic aid, "Clinton insisted this was no Marshall Plan; what they really need is job retraining, just like back home," Miklaszewski said. (NBC T, 7-7)

**ECONOMIC POLICY**

Despite the press' prurient penchant for politics and personalities, economic issues at the G-7 summit in Naples, Italy, received lots of attention. Cleanup of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine, Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's illness and Murayama's bilateral with President Clinton received comparatively little coverage.

**U.S. concerns at G-7**

Coverage from Naples focused on three primary areas of U.S. concern: the falling dollar, Open Markets 2000 and job creation. A first-day story by Nicholas Moore of Reuter said, "President Bill Clinton put jobs and free trade on top of the agenda for a Group of Seven summit ... saying it should not be sidetracked into panic moves to support a sagging U.S. dollar." (Reu, 7-8)
Falling dollar. In a story on the dollar's drop, Gary Rosenberger of The Wall Street Journal wrote, "Any further drop is seen cushioned by built-in expectations that little will be done for the currency" at the summit. (WSJ, 7-8) A preview by Mark Memmott of USA Today led by saying, "The beleaguered dollar promises to be the trickiest of many thorny issues." (USAT, 7-8) Previewing the summit's economic talks, Bill Plante said that, "the U.S. wants to do nothing to upset the fall of the dollar--let the free market work... it is important not to over-react." (CBS TM, 7-8) Wrote Andrew Glass of The Atlanta Constitution: "The G-7 members seem to have decided in advance to say little or nothing about the state of the dollar." (AC, 7-8)

Saturday's coverage was led by the President's comments at a Friday news conference about strengthening the dollar and the markets' reaction, which sent the dollar reeling against the yen. Under the headline "Falling Dollar Steals Clinton's Show," Clay Chandler of The Washington Post wrote, "President Clinton came to the Group of Seven economic summit determined to talk about jobs, trade and other economic 'fundamentals,' but he found himself caught here today in a flap over the embattled dollar." (WP, 7-9) The Washington Times' headline "As dollar issue divides G-7, buck falls on Clinton's words" topped David Sands' story, which said, "Mr. Clinton's remarks sent the dollar down to 50-year lows against the Japanese yen." (WT, 7-9) Paul Taylor of Reuter said the President's statements "only exacerbated" the dollar's slide. (Reu, 7-9) "The luckless President stumbled in an embarrassingly public way," R.W. Apple wrote in The New York Times. (NYT, 7-9)

Rita Braver also seemed displeased by the fall of the dollar, commenting, "The summit gathering was not a total success for Mr. Clinton. Comments he made yesterday sent the dollar plunging." (CBS EN, 7-9) Bill Plante reported that Clinton "suggested that he wouldn't intervene (with the dollar), which only sent the dollar falling further in international markets." (CBS TM, 7-11) Irving R. Levine explained that the goal of letting the dollar fall is to balance the trade deficit with Japan, outlining the economic benefits and costs of such a policy. He said, however, that "the shrinking dollar hasn't had the intended effect of lowering the trade deficit." (NCE NN, 7-9) Levine continued, "The failure of the lower dollar policy put pressure on Clinton to deal with Japan... but serious political discussion must wait for Japan to deal with its political upheaval." (NBC NN, 7-9)

Open Markets 2000. There were numerous stories on Open Markets 2000, a U.S. initiative that Bob Davis of The Wall Street Journal called "a broad new agenda to liberalize trade and investment in the world's most advanced economies." Davis also wrote in his preview, "this 11th-hour initiative will make President Clinton's ability to lead internationally a central issue at the summit." (WSJ, 7-8) Andrew Glass of The Atlanta Constitution wrote, "Clinton will be pressing his fellow G-7 members for a new round of trade talks aimed at further opening their markets." (AC, 7-8) After the summit's first day, Clay Chandler of The Washington Post wrote about other
news impending on the initiative: "The dollar's fall ... may divert attention from an administration proposal for trade liberalization, which Clinton advisers had hoped would command the spotlight here." (WP, 7-9) David Sands of The Washington Times wrote that the President urged other G-7 leaders "to form an elite corps of countries that would break new ground in opening their economies to trade and international investment." (WT, 7-9)

After Saturday’s leaders' session, Terrence Hunt of the Associated Press wrote that "Clinton bowed to stiff opposition from France" on the initiative. Wrote Hunt: "President Clinton was forced to abandon a prized trade agenda ... complicating his campaign to still doubts about global leadership." (AP, 7-9) Paul Taylor of Reuter wrote the President "was forced to climb down in the face of European opposition." (Reu, 7-9) While Brit Hume reported that most of the nations were not strongly opposed to the U.S. proposal, he said that "Clinton was faced with having to explain the French argument (against Open Markets 2000), and then to go along with it." (ABC WN, 7-9) Rita Braver recounted, "the U.S. was embarrassed when other world leaders put the 'kabash' on the president's proposal." (CBS EN, 7-11) Craig Whitney of The New York Times wrote that administration officials were "surprised and embarrassed" by the rejection. (NYT, 7-10) Ruth Marcus and Clay Chandler of The Washington Post wrote, "the rejection ... was seen as a small but embarrassing setback for Clinton by some leaders who are troubled by a pattern of moves that erode his stature." (WP, 7-10) George Church of Time magazine called the proposal's failure "a major embarrassment." (Time, 7-18) In a news analysis sidebar, the Post's William Drozdiak wrote, "The White House's embarrassing withdrawal of an initiative to launch a new review of world trade barriers ... was so hasty that it raised questions among allied governments about what purpose the administration ever saw in it." (WP, 7-10)

Bruce Auster of U.S. News and World Report wrote, "The slipshod staff work and weak advance diplomacy that led to the defeat of Clinton's trade motion so embarrassed the White House that it now is conducting an internal audit to determine what went wrong." (USNWR, 7-18) James Gerstenzang and Tyler Marshall wrote in the Los Angeles Times that Clinton "watched his premier initiative sink Saturday under a wave of sharp criticism." (LAT, 7-10) David Sands of The Washington Times led with a bloody metaphor: "France, the country that invented the guillotine, yesterday handed President Clinton his head, vetoing his showcase initiative to liberalize world trade." (WT, 7-10) The Boston Globe's John Farrell wrote, "It was mostly a symbolic setback for the United States" but it "nevertheless struck a sour closing note to an already overshadowed economic summit." (BG, 7-10) Peter Gumbel and Bob Davis of The Wall Street Journal wrote, "The most striking failure at the Naples summit involved President Clinton's trade initiative," noting "the plan went down in flames." (WSJ, 7-11)

**Job creation.** Previewed as a key component of the G-7 talks, news on job creation
was shoved aside by coverage of the dollar's fall and the Open Markets 2000 rejection, not to mention Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's illness, Haiti and North Korea leader Kim Il Sung's death. Wilbur Landrey of The St. Petersburg Times wrote, "No concrete economic solutions are expected from this meeting, but the big subject will be job creation." (SPT, 7-8) Previewing the summit, Dan Rather said, "How to create jobs and keep them--that's the topic this weekend at the economic summit in Naples." (CBS EN, 7-8) Ray Brady then covered some of the job-creating alternatives now being considered in Europe, such as the limited use of a four-day work week in Germany and France. (same)

The advances on job growth, though overshadowed by other events, received positive coverage. Under the headline, "7 nations to give highest priority to creating jobs," Craig Whitney of The New York Times wrote that the summit leaders "agreed today to pursue policies to keep a nascent economic recovery on track, encourage growth and create jobs." (NYT, 7-10) Rita Braver said Clinton "insisted the trip was a success since all the leaders agreed to work on job development." (CBS EN, 7-11)

Other G-7 coverage

The networks were generally positive about Clinton's dealings with the world leaders. Brit Hume noted, "Clinton hit it off with most of the other leaders," (ABC WN, 7-9) while Rita Braver reported on Clinton's "chance to solve at least one problem: a crossword puzzle with British Prime Minister John Major." (NBC NN, 7-9) Andrea Mitchell, describing Clinton's reception with a comparison to the World Cup craze, said that the Neapolitans greeted Clinton "as if he were a soccer superstar." (NBC NN, 7-8) The networks also covered Clinton's snack breaks. Rita Braver broke away from the coverage on Haiti to bring updates on Clinton's "pizza-eating style" and to report that Clinton "polished off an Italian ice." (CBS EN, 7-8) Andrea Mitchell added, "At least the problems in Haiti didn't spoil his appetite." (NBC NN, 7-8)

Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's illness led to a few headlines. Martin Crutsinger of the Associated Press wrote, "the normally well-scripted event was spoiled by a further attack on the dollar and a sudden illness that briefly sidelined the Japanese prime minister." (AP, 7-8) Murayama also was featured in stories after his first-day bilateral with President Clinton. James Gerstenzang and Paul Richter wrote in the Los Angeles Times, "President Clinton eased away Friday from the hard-nosed approach his administration has taken in its trade disputes with Tokyo." (LAT, 7-9) David Sands' story in The Washington Times said Clinton and Murayama "picked up where their predecessors left off: talking past each other." (WT, 7-9) John Farrell of the Boston Globe wrote "they agreed on common principles of economic and foreign policy." (BG, 7-9)

The proposed cleanup of Ukraine's Chernobyl nuclear power plant got some coverage. On Saturday night, Brian Williams segued from the North Korean coverage to the
summit with sense of irony: "There is some economic news from the economic summit," then detailing the agreement on Chernobyl. (NBC NN, 7-9) William Drozdiak of The Washington Post wrote, "The need to produce a secure package for Ukraine emerged as a priority for the United States and its European allies." (WP, 7-9) Under the headline, "Ukraine No. 1 topic at summit," Glenn Kessler of Newsday wrote that the first formal event of the summit "ended on a sour note" when Murayama became ill. (Nd, 7-9) William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune led with Ukraine aid and Open Markets 2000 withdrawal. (CT, 7-10) Peter Gumbel and Bob Davis of The Wall Street Journal wrote, "Mr. Clinton's efforts (on Ukraine aid) were motivated by a realization that the media would portray the trade initiative as a failure, U.S. officials said." (WSJ, 7-11)

FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy events threatened to overshadow happenings at the G-7 summit and other trip sites. Many of the stories on foreign policy during the trip came from Washington or from the other countries involved. Those filed from Washington often included a comment from the President, who was not the focus of the article. Some, however, were filed from the trip and centered on the President's comments. George Church of Time magazine wrote, "He could never quite get Americans' minds -- or his own -- off his manifold problems elsewhere." (Time, 7-18) After noting, "these days ... it is difficult to find anyone who would give the president a passing mark" on foreign policy, Matthew Cooper of U.S. News and World Report wrote, "Last week was arguably one of Clinton's roughest yet." (USNWR, 7-18) Michael Elliott of Newsweek wrote, "Like a smelly camel, the tiresome old world pushed its nose inside Clinton's tent once more." (Newsweek, 7-18)

Haiti

Coverage of Haiti threatened to overwhelm the G-7 stories. Paul Bedard's piece in The Washington Times said, "the crisis ... is overshadowing the economic summit." (WT, 7-9) Andrew Glass of The Atlanta Constitution was more colorful, writing in his lead, "With the force of a political tropical gale, the mounting crisis in Haiti ... is whipping around the summit. President Clinton ... was repeatedly obliged Friday to defend his Haiti policies." (AC, 7-9) Wrote Martin Crutsinger of the Associated Press: "Even in Naples, the president was not able to escape pressing problems closer to home." (AP, 7-8) Kevin Fedarko of Time magazine noted, "the crisis in Haiti pursued him like a bad nightmare." (Time, 7-18)

The Haitian crisis had crept into the coverage of the trip even before Endara's reversal. Reporting on the Warsaw leg of the visit, Tom Brokaw stated, "But once again, Haiti is (Clinton's) biggest problem." (NBC NN, 7-7) Jim Miklaszewski's coverage of Poland included the comment, "On the homefront, planning for a possible invasion continues, but Mr. Clinton doesn't want to talk about it." (NBC T, 7-7)
After Panama refused to allow Haitian refugees into its country (after originally indicating it would do so), Saul Friedman and Glenn Kessler of Newsday wrote, "the Clinton administration scrambled to pick up the pieces of its Haiti policy." (Nd, 7-9) Many network reporters described Clinton and the administration as rattled and upset. "There is (a crisis atmosphere) here... Clinton was stunned," Ann Compton said on the morning of the announcement. (ABC GMA, 7-8) Bill Plante described the administration as "infuriated," and said "Haiti is the one thing they don't want to talk about." (CBS TM, 7-8) Brit Hume reported that the president was "privately furious... but tried to accentuate the positive." (ABC WN, 7-8) Tom Brokaw led the G-7 coverage with the declaration, "The economic summit is only a backdrop to the crisis in Haiti." (NBC NN, 7-8) Andrea Mitchell then stated, "The president and his aides spent the day struggling to explain the latest setback in his policy toward Haiti... Privately, U.S. officials are furious." (same) Rita Braver added that Clinton began the summit "mired in an embarrassing foreign policy quagmire in Haiti." (CBS EN, 7-8)

The news from Haiti diverted attention to the prospects of a military invasion. In a story on the President's G-7 news conference Friday that was dominated by Haiti questions, John Farrell of the Boston Globe wrote, "Clinton again said he would not rule out a U.S. military response to Haiti's misery." (BG, 7-9) Robert Rankin of Knight-Ridder wrote, "Clinton ... was asked repeatedly at a water side news conference outside his hotel whether worsening conditions in Haiti make it more likely that he will resort to military force to end the crisis there." (K-R, 7-9) As Ann Compton reported, "Clinton hopes that the issue of Haiti will not dominate the economic summit. Of course, he is still toying with the idea of an invasion." (ABC GMA, 7-8) Brit Hume commented that the refugees "put into sharper focus the question of whether Clinton is thinking of using force to end the dictatorship... When pressed about it, Clinton took (the policy of invasion) a bit further" as he put the basis of a decision on the dictators' behavior. Despite Clinton's explanations, Hume concluded, "The President does not seem near a decision to use force." (ABC WN, 7-8)

The news that Haiti gave U.N. human rights workers until Wednesday to leave rekindled the controversy as Clinton toured Berlin. It also gave Clinton the opportunity to finish the trip with a firm stand on Haiti. Ann Compton felt that the developments in Haiti during the trip gave Clinton "the diplomatic opportunity to say, 'I told you so. Something must be done about Haiti.'" (ABC GMA, 7-13) Paula Zahn commented, "The expulsion prompted a tough response from President Clinton." (CBS TM, 7-12) Bob Kur said, "In Berlin, Clinton's resolve seemed clear." (NBC NN, 7-12) Kur ran down the administration's options with Haiti: "Find more safe havens in the region for refugees? But the numbers could prove overwhelming. Tighten economic sanctions? But that would hurt innocent Haitians and cause even more to flee. A military invasion?" Sen. John McCain responds, "An invasion would be a six-hour operation, followed by a multi-year morass." (NBC NN, 7-12) Jim Miklaszewski reported that "The latest threat could give (Clinton) the excuse and diplomatic cover
he would need... If any of the rights monitors are harmed, the U.S. indicates that it will invade. Clinton's aides, however, insist the president has not made a decision on an invasion." (NBC T, 7-12)

Rep. Kweisi Mfume's reaction also drew attention from the networks as he called the administration's dealings with Haiti "a policy of anarchy," and asked for "surgical airstrikes." (NBC NN, CBS EN, 7-8) Each of the networks covered the military build-up on the coast of Haiti with each new assignment. Ann Compton said the maneuvers were "a show of force" and "an invasion still is not imminent." (ABC GMA, 7-13)

North Korea

The death of North Korean President Kim Il Sung shocked the summit. Stories featured the word "overshadowed." Craig Whitney of The New York Times wrote, "talks were overshadowed by the death of the President of North Korea, Kim Il Sung, and uncertainty about his country's plans to develop nuclear weapons." (NYT, 7-9) Sally Jacobsen of the Associated Press wrote about "a session overshadowed by the sudden death" of Kim. (AP, 7-9) Richard Waddington of Reuter wrote, "the leaders' talks ... were overshadowed by the death of North Korea's 'Great Leader'." (Reu, 7-9) Under the headline "Death in N. Korea shakes up summit," Paul Bedard of The Washington Times wrote, "Mr. Kim's death rocked the summit and sent the Clinton administration and leaders of the other Group of Seven economic powers scurrying to reach sources in North Korea to get a reading of its impact." (WT, 7-10)

Before Kim's death, the networks were upbeat about the progress in North Korea. Ann Compton segued away from the bad news from Panama with the more positive announcement, "The real issue this morning is North Korea. This is a very important day as talks are proceeding in Geneva." (ABC GMA, 7-8) However, the next day was even more decisive, as the death of Kim Il Sung dominated the coverage from Europe. Brit Hume noted, "Kim's death was but one of the latest of external events to steal the spotlight from the most harmonious summit in years." (ABC WN, 7-9) Hume said the news "left each of the leaders unsure of what to do next." (same) Andrea Mitchell reported that "Kim's death shocked world leaders at the meeting in Naples, who turned to Clinton for reassurance" that nuclear talks would continue. (NBC NN, 7-9) Rita Braver, asked about the effect of Kim's death on security concerns, said that there seemed to be "no cause for alarm." (CBS EN, 7-9) Braver added that the administration was "trying to be very conciliatory to use (the death) as a wedge to open better lines of communication with North Korea." (same) Jerry King commented, "In Naples, President Clinton was trying to keep North Korea on the open path." (ABC WN, 7-9).

Andrea Mitchell noted that Kim's death fueled "speculation about Kim Jong Il and about who really is in charge there." (NBC NN, 7-9) Mitchell also said, "Clinton is being careful to avoid criticizing him." (NBC NN, 7-11) Rita Braver said that
"Clinton hesitated" humorously when asked about the son, and that he answered "very cautiously." (CBS EN, 7-11) Andrea Mitchell, on the other hand, did not hesitate as she reported the rumors that Kim Jong Il was "an eccentric, a dangerous psychopath, a heavy drinker, a womanizer, and a terrorist." (NBC NN, 7-11) Richard Grant of the Royal Institute of International Affairs said that the younger Kim is "a weakling... he doesn't have the authority of his father." (NBC NN, 7-11)

As the summit concluded, most reports remained positive about the negotiations. Bill Plante proclaimed that "Signals are positive" on North Korea (CBS TM, 7-11). Ann Compton described Clinton as "confident that the new regime in North Korea will cooperate with the U.S." and reported that North Korea "has promised to return to the table." (ABC GMA, 7-11). However, Rita Braver said that Clinton "acknowledged he had no firm commitment" on nuclear talks. (CBS EN, 7-11) Brit Hume said, "Clinton insisted he wasn't being overly optimistic on the talks with North Korea." (ABC WN, 7-11) Clinton's remark in Bonn that there is no "pie-in-the-sky optimism" played on each of nightly news reports.

Another source for North Korea stories was the President's statement wishing "sincere condolences" to the people of North Korea after Kim's death. Rita Braver reported that "Clinton went out of his way to extend condolences to North Korea." (CBS EN, 7-9) Sen. Bob Dole's reaction that the President's wishes were "inappropriate" played far more widely in wire stories than in newspaper accounts. The same was true of the President's response. Each of the networks devoted a 10 second sound bite to Dole, and then covered Clinton defending his remarks. Bill Plante recounted that "Mr. Clinton was anxious to respond to criticism from Republicans." (CBS TM, 7-11) There were a couple editorials of note, however. The New York Times said Dole's "captious criticism of President Clinton's comments following the death of the North Korean leader Kim Il Sun is disturbing." (NYT, 7-12) An editorial in the Minneapolis Star-Tribune said more pointedly, "For Pete's sake, knock it off, Dole. You're becoming an irritating national fusspot." (MST, 7-12)

Bosnia

Coverage of the G-7 summit's communique led with its remarks on Bosnia and North Korea. Boris Yeltsin's presence was noted as the leaders pressed Bosnian Serbs to accept a new plan for the division of Bosnia. (AP, Reuter, 7-10) Under the headline "Summit pressures Bosnian factions," William Drozdiak of The Washington Post wrote, as did several others, that G-7 leaders and Boris Yeltsin "pressed Bosnia warring parties today to accept an international peace plan." (WP, 7-11) Glenn Kessler of Newsday wrote that G-7 leaders and Yeltsin "warned Bosnia's warring factions to accept a big-power peace plan." (Nd, 7-11) Ray Moseley and William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune wrote that G-7 leaders "won Moscow's backing for a common approach to crises in Bosnia, North Korea and Haiti." (CT, 7-11) Rita Braver
noted that Yeltsin departed from his past support of the Serbs, as he joined the compromise on the Bosnian plan. (CBS EN, 7-10) The (Baltimore) Sun's Paul West wrote that "Yeltsin vowed to work for peace in Bosnia by pressure the Serbs, his nation's traditional allies." (BS, 7-11)

Russia

News about Russia during the trip focused on Boris Yeltsin's presence at the G-7 summit and was covered widely in Monday's editions. Ann Compton reported glowingly that Yeltsin's inclusion was "one of the most positive developments of the post-Cold War world." (ABC GMA, 7-11) The Russian president took part in political (but not economic) discussions with G-7 leaders and held bilateral talks with President Clinton, followed by a joint news conference.

**Yeltsin at G-7 plus 1.** The inclusion of Yeltsin drew much of the coverage of the summit's political talks. Yeltsin was described as "a junior partner of G-7" by Rita Braver (CBS EN, 7-10) and as "Member Number 8" by Ann Compton. (ABC GMA, 7-10) Bill Plante noted, "For the first time, (Yeltsin) comes not as a supplicant, but as a participant." (CBS EN, 7-9). Robert Dodge of The Dallas Morning News wrote, "Ask Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and he probably would tell you his glass is half full. His sense of optimism would reflect his newly found stature at this year's economic summit in Naples." (DMN, 7-8) Another preview, by Sonni Efron of the Los Angeles Times, said Yeltsin's appearance would be "marking a new phase in Russia's bumpy rapprochement with the West." (LAT, 7-9) Noting that some countries questioned if Russia was economically and politically ready for the honor, Peter Cook of the Toronto Globe and Mail wrote in The Washington Times, "Their arrival at the table as something more than an invited guest is not without controversy." (WT, 7-9) Plante explained, "The West is gambling that letting Russia into the club will get Moscow to cooperate," and he mentioned the West's fear that this is only "a question of image" for Yeltsin. (same) CBS news consultant Stephen Cohen commented, "The risk is that this is the foreign policy of just Boris Yeltsin's administration, and that when it leaves office, the agreement won't be worth the paper its written on." (same)

Coverage of Sunday's summit-ending joint news conference with President Clinton featured Yeltsin. Bill Nichols of USA Today wrote his "delight was obvious." (USAT, 7-11) Concurred Robert Dodge of the Dallas Morning News: "Apparently delight over his new status, Yeltsin grabbed control of a news conference." (DMN, 7-11) George Condon of The San Diego Union-Tribune called Yeltsin's appearance "a highly symbolic and historic breakthrough." (SDUT, 7-11) Terrence Hunt of the Associated Press called it an "unprecedented partnership." (AP, 7-10) Several papers referred to Yeltsin "stealing the limelight" or wrote that he "stole the show." (LAT, BG, K-R, 7-11) Many stories mentioned Yeltsin's entertaining remarks about rejecting "that red, besmirched jacket" of Communism.
Troop removal from Baltics. Some of the coverage from the news conference led with Yeltsin's comments that the removal of the last 2,500 Russian troops from Estonia would not be completed by the end of August as planned. Douglas Jehl of The New York Times wrote in his lead, "Yeltsin said today that he would not meet a commitment to withdraw all Russian forces from the Baltic countries by Aug. 31." (NYT, 7-11) Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post wrote that Yeltsin "agreed at Clinton's behest to meet with the president of Estonia to try to resolve the matter." (WP, 7-11) The Los Angeles Times' Paul Richter and Sonni Efron wrote that Yeltsin "bluntly denied that he plans to withdraw his last troops from the Baltics." (LAT, 7-11) Paul Bedard's front-page story in The Washington Times (headlined "Yeltsin's 'nyet' bruises Clinton as summit ends") noted that Yeltsin "tartly snubbed U.S. pressure to withdraw troops from the former Soviet republic of Estonia." (WT, 7-11) Under the headline "Boris-Bill Baltic bust," Karen Ball of the New York Daily News wrote of "a resounding 'nyet' from Russian President Boris Yeltsin on a Baltics issue." (NYDN, 7-11)

The networks more easily focused on the results of the political talks than those of the economic rounds, as they were able to package the agreements into a tidy, simple list. Tom Brokaw introduced the political agreements as "tough orders for the world's trouble spots." (NBC NN, 7-10) Rita Braver seemed upbeat about the results that "dominated the closing day," (CBS EN, 7-10), ticking off the agreements on Haiti, North Korea and Bosnia.

POST-COLD WAR POLICY

News coverage of the last two days of the trip, in Germany, focused on the President's call for U.S. and European roles in the post-Cold War world. The Dallas Morning News wrote in an editorial, "President Clinton was right to reaffirm that priority during his German visit. Mr. Clinton cited the strengthening of U.S.-German relations as pivotal to the integration of the newly independent European countries into the Western fold." (DMN, 7-14) The visit sparked some excitement from the networks, too. Ann Compton stated that "Clinton comes to Germany to celebrate the end of the Cold War." (ABC GMA, 7-11)

Germany's role

Stories on the President's day in Bonn were highlighted by his meeting and joint news conference with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Thomas Friedman of The New York Times wrote, "President Clinton urged the Germans today to become America's main partners" in post-Cold War Europe. (NYT, 7-12) Paul Richter and Marjorie Miller of the Los Angeles Times wrote that "Clinton prodded Germany to broaden its world leadership." (LAT, 7-12) Under the headline "Clinton seeks a bold Germany," George Condon of The San Diego Union Tribune wrote, "President Clinton yesterday urged Germany to stop acting as if it were still divided and become more
assertive both militarily and economically on the world stage." (SDUT, 7-12) Tom Heneghan of Reuter wrote that the President "declared Germany to be a cornerstone of U.S. policy in Europe and urged Bonn to help Washington solve problems both on the continent and elsewhere in the world." (Reu, 7-11) John Tagliabue wrote in The New York Times that "many Berliners met with skepticism the urgings of the President for a broader role for reunited Germany on the world stage." (NYT, 7-14) Focusing on the U.S. side of the equation during a visit to Ramstein Air Base, Kathy Lewis of the Dallas Morning News wrote that the President "declared that the United States still has a role to play in Europe." (DMN, 7-12)

Besides the relationship between the two countries, some accounts noted the relationship of Clinton and Kohl. Under the headline "I Agree With Helmut!," Ruth Marcus of The Washington Post wrote: "Of all the world leaders President Clinton has met at home and abroad, one clearly stands out as his favorite: German Chancellor Helmut Kohl." (WP, 7-12) Paul West of The (Baltimore) Sun wrote that "it was the Bill and Helmut show." (BS, 7-12) Some papers also cited the President's "I agree with Helmut" quote. (DMN, BS, 7-12)

The other story of note from Germany on post-Cold War roles was the German High Court's ruling on the final day of the trip allowing German troops to take part in military operations outside the country's borders. The President's approval, and his quote ("I am comfortable with that") was widely noted. (NYT, WSJ, 7-13) Mark Nelson of The Wall Street Journal wrote the President "was clearly pleased by the court ruling. (WSJ, 7-13) Dan Fesperman of The (Baltimore) Sun wrote, "President Clinton ... also said he was pleased." (BS, 7-13) Ann Compton reported that this was "very good news for President Clinton and Chancellor Kohl... it clears the way for a larger world role for Germany-- possible a role in Haiti, if it comes to that." (ABC GMA, 7-12) Some coverage noted the apprehensions of other countries and the President's attempts to reassure them.

**United States' role**

The President's speech on the east side of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate dominated coverage the last day of the trip. Each of the networks noted that Clinton would be the first president to visit what had been East Berlin. "This is the crowning moment of the European tour," Ann Compton exclaimed. (ABC GMA, 7-12) His attention to the United States' role, with Germany, in post-Cold War Europe was widely noted. Virtually every story cited his use of German in speaking to the crowd estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000. The most popular quote, usually high in the stories, was "Nichts wird uns aufhalten. Alles ist moglick. Berlin ist frei," or, "Nothing will stop us. Everything is possible. Berlin is free." Barry Schweid of the Associated Press used two-thirds of the quote in his lead. (AP, 7-13) The New York Times' Douglas Jehl used "Berlin ist frei!" in his second paragraph. (NYT, 7-13) Paul Richter and Mary Williams Walsh of the Los Angeles Times ran the full quote in the second paragraph,
Other stories ran the President's other use of German in the speech: "Amerika steht an Ihrer Seite jetzt und fur immer," or, "America stands on your side, now and forever." Paul Bedard's front-page story in The Washington Times (under the headline "Clinton wows Germans with Berlin unity speech") used that quote in the third paragraph. (WT, 7-13) William Neikirk of the Chicago Tribune ran it in the second, as did Paul West and Dan Fesperman of The ( Baltimore) Sun. (CT, BS, 7-13) Kathy Lewis of the Dallas Morning News ran it in her 10th paragraph. (DMN, 7-13)

The topics each reporter led with varied more widely, however. Several led with the President's symbolic steps through the Brandenburg Gate, into former East Berlin. (NYT, Nd, 7-13) Others noted his proclamation of the end of the Cold War and call for Germany to take advantage of freedom. (WP, 7-13) Others cited his call for U.S.- Germany unity. (USAT, DMN, CT, 7-13) Some noted his vision for peace and economic security. (WT, 7-13) Still others mentioned his attention to the gate itself and the changes it symbolized. (LAT, 7-13) Several generally noted a new post-Cold War mission in support of democracy and freedom. (BG, 7-13) A few highlighted his call for racial, ethnic and religious tolerance. (BS, 7-13)

Comparisons to JFK, Reagan. Some previews of the speech focused on previous speeches in Berlin by Presidents Kennedy and Reagan. Andrew Glass of The Atlanta Constitution wrote, "The Reagan and Kennedy speeches in Berlin are the stands of oratory that Bill Clinton is seeking to emulate." (AC, 7-12) Paul Bedard of The Washington Times wrote that the President would deliver "what aides hope will be a dramatic, Kennedyesque address." (WT, 7-12) USA Today's Bill Nichols noted the address "will surely be measured against the famous Berlin speeches of Ronald Reagan and John Kennedy." (USAT, 7-12)

In coverage after the speech, some reporters noted the Kennedy connection. Douglas Jehl of The New York Times wrote, "the President followed his idol, John F. Kennedy, in using the German language to proclaim an eternal bond." (NYT, 7-13) Ann Compton described Clinton's speech as "in the mode of JFK." (ABC GMA, 7-12) Wrote Rick Atkinson in The Washington Post, "Although the stage setting was splendid, Clinton's evocations could not conjure the drama of previous presidential visits." (WP, 7-13) Rod Dreher of The Washington Times led with, "President Clinton has two hard acts to follow -- John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan," before writing, "even those who liked the speech agreed the hardest act to follow was not the bravura performances of Kennedy and Mr. Reagan, but the Cold War itself." (WT, 7-13) Newsday's Glenn Kessler wrote that the President's "repeated use of German invited comparisons with his hero, President Kennedy." (Nd, 7-13) Under the headline...
"Berliners say Clinton's German is better, but he's still no JFK," Thom Shanker of the Chicago Tribune wrote, "Clinton failed to best his childhood idol in drama, attendance or substance, even if he proved Tuesday that he has a slightly better flair for throwing off a few sentences in German, according to Berliners who now have seen both presidents in the flesh." (CT, 7-13) An un-bylined story by United Press International quoted German national security adviser Joachim Bitterlich, who heard Kennedy speak when he was 15 years old, as saying Clinton gave "the right speech, the right words, at the right moment" and that Clinton had the better accent. (UPI, 7-12) Paula Zahn reported that John Kennedy, hampered by his thick Boston accent, seemed to have said to Berlin "I am a jelly doughnut," but Zahn said that Clinton's German fared better. (CBS TM, 7-12) NBC Today also broadcasted Clinton's call for civil courage, while Fox Morning News pictured Clinton with his saxophone at Ramstein Air Force Base. (7-12)

Events elsewhere. While in Germany, volatile situations in North Korea and Haiti overshadowed Clinton's own agenda once again. Bill Plante, noting the looming North Korean issue, said, "Mr. Clinton is here to promote European unity, but just as last week, events keep intruding on the scripted reality." (CBS TM, 7-11) Rita Braver reported, "In Germany, Mr. Clinton once again ended up shifting focus, this time to North Korea. (CBS EN, 7-11) Andrea Mitchell echoed, "But once again he couldn't escape foreign policy problems from around the world." (NBC NN, 7-11). Brit Hume said the stop at Berlin was "overshadowed by what may come next on this still-divided Korean peninsula." (ABC WN, 7-11) Seeing a different distraction, Ann Compton noted, "The President must also deal with a provocation closer to home: the expulsion of U.N. human rights workers from Haiti." (ABC GMA, 7-12) Dan Rather commented, "The backdrop was Berlin, but the hot topic was Haiti... (the Berlin visit) was drowned out by Clinton's new message to Haiti: Do not take the threat of invasion lightly." (CBS EN, 7-12)

CONCLUSION

Most post-trip analyses were mixed. Some noted the difficulty of what the President attempted to accomplish in the post-Cold War era. Thomas Friedman of The New York Times wrote in a news analysis piece, "What has been striking about Mr. Clinton's trip ... is how muted the response has been." He added, "The explanation, though, seems to have little to do with Mr. Clinton. It is much more a statement about this moment." (NYT, 7-13) In a critical editorial, the Dallas Morning News wrote, "Much of what the president set out to accomplish was in fact highly commendable" before going on to say, "the trip was not so much a series of missteps as it was a missed opportunity." (DMN, 7-14) John Farrell of the Boston Globe wrote in an analysis piece of these times, "The verdict on Clinton's third European trip is necessarily muddled, as is much else in this transitional time." (BG, 7-12) Newsday's Glenn Kessler said, "What was billed by aides as a trip designed to burnish Clinton's foreign policy credentials turned into a series of setbacks that once again called into
question Clinton's ability to operate on the world stage." (Nd, 7-12)

The network reviews of the trip were mixed, taking the huge foreign policy eruptions into account with the rest of his efforts. Ann Compton commented, "(Clinton) had to deal with world instability with Haiti very much on his mind." (GMA ABC, 7-13) Rita Braver concluded, "North Korea was just one of many problems dogging President Clinton on his travels, distracting attention from carefully staged pictures designed to show Clinton's leadership on the world stage. His inability to bring democracy to Haiti was highlighted." (CBS EN, 7-11) Bill Plante, looking forward on Clinton's schedule, said, "Mr. Clinton has been distracted by North Korea, by Haiti, by the fall of the dollar, but all of this may seem not to matter much once he gets home, because he'll have the fight over health care in Congress." (CBS TM, 7-11)

Much of the analysis focused on the G-7 summit. David Sands of The Washington Times compared it to last year's G-7 success in Tokyo under the headline "Sophomore jinx trips up Clinton at Naples summit": "President Clinton ... might benefit from a bit of Hollywood conventional wisdom: the sequel is almost never as good as the original." (WT, 7-11) USA Today's Bill Nichols wrote, "There was much to be positive about for the White House in this 20th meeting of the world's industrial leaders." But he also noted, "The uneven outcome of Clinton's second G-7 meeting was frustrating for the White House." (USAT, 7-11) Ruth Marcus and Clay Chandler of The Washington Post, in a news analysis, wrote, "If the economic summit ... was a chance for President Clinton to add some shine to his image as a statesman, he left with his reputation still in need of a good polishing." (WP, 7-11) Michael Frisby of The Wall Street Journal wrote, "the only bright light for the U.S. (at G-7) seemed to be the bonding" between Clinton and Yeltsin. (WSJ, 7-11) Noting that the President "is trying to demonstrate to the American public that he is capable of consistent, credible foreign policy leadership," a New York Times editorial said the Naples summit "was a missed opportunity." (NYT, 7-13)

Andrea Mitchell's gloomy wrap-up stated, "The Cold War may be over, but the world's problems are only getting worse ... Bill Clinton wanted to come out of the summit as a strong political leader, but the summit was dominated by problems for which he has not been able to provide solutions." (NBC NN, 7-10) Rita Braver concluded that "the summit was not a blockbuster, but it furthered Clinton's vision of a unified Europe." (CBS EN, 7-10) "Then why has coverage of the summit been so negative?" Clinton was asked, according to Rita Braver. Clinton responded, "I don't know -- you're the ones reviewing it." (CBS EN, 7-11)
NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994
Number of stories by topic, followed by number of column inches; editions July 3-15, 1994

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# NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994

Front-page stories by date, headline, reporter, dateline and column inches


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<th>Date</th>
<th>New York Times</th>
<th>Washington Post</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>&quot;Clinton makes appeal to Latvia to accept its Russian civilians,&quot; Thomas Friedman, Riga, (40&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;Bosnia map: A bitter pill: Clinton's tough step supports Serbs' gains,&quot; Roger Cohen, Geneva, (30&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 8</td>
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<td>&quot;U.S. renews search for Haitian havens; Clinton policy draws harsh criticism on Hill,&quot; John Goshko and Ruth Marcus, Washington, (32&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 9</td>
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<td>&quot;Summit rejects Clinton's new trade plan,&quot; Ruth Marcus, Naples, (36&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Yeltsin now says he plans to keep troops in Estonia,&quot; Douglas Jehl, Naples, (30&quot;)</td>
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Front-page newspaper stories (continued)

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Los Angeles Times</th>
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<td>July 7 (Thu.)</td>
<td>&quot;Naples puts on its best face,&quot; William Montalbano, Naples, (56&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton backs Latvia on exit of Russian troops,&quot; Paul Richter, Riga, (30&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton softens his hard-line stance on Japan,&quot; James Gerstenzang and Paul Richter, Naples, (34&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 10 (Sun.)</td>
<td>&quot;Clinton trade plan falls flat at G-7 Summit,&quot; James Gerstenzang and Tyler Marshall, Naples, (42&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 11 (Mon.)</td>
<td>&quot;Yeltsin balks at troop pullout from Estonia,&quot; Paul Richter and Sonni Efron, Naples, (40&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 12 (Tue.)</td>
<td>&quot;Increase world role, Clinton tells Germany,&quot; Paul Richter and Marjorie Miller, Bonn, (24&quot;)</td>
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<td>July 13 (Wed.)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton hails free Baltic,&quot; Bill Nichols, Riga, (10&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;Clinton offers a solution to Russia, Baltics,&quot; Paul Bedard, Riga, (32&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton reassures Poles on NATO,&quot; Paul Bedard, Warsaw, (32&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Hillary says she'd like a bigger family,&quot; Paul Bedard, Warsaw, (6&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton sees cause for Haiti invasion,&quot; Paul Bedard, Naples, (24&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;U.S., Japan discuss economy, but can't agree on what was said,&quot; David Sands, Naples, (18&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;U.S. hopeful on North Korea,&quot; Bill Nichols, Bonn, (8&quot;)</td>
<td>&quot;Yeltsin's 'nyet' bruises Clinton as summit ends,&quot; Paul Bedard, Naples, (38&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton, world leaders show no tendency to bolster dollar,&quot; Patrice Hill, (20&quot;)</td>
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<td>&quot;Clinton wows Germans with Berlin unity speech,&quot; Paul Bedard, Berlin, (30&quot;)</td>
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### TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994

Number of stories followed by total air time (minutes:seconds)

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**TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994**

Lead stories with date, headline, reporter, dateline and air time

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<th>Network</th>
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<tr>
<td>ABC World News</td>
<td>&quot;Prosecution Tries to Show Simpson Alibi Not Accurate&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Defense, Prosecution Wrestle Over Simpson Hearing Evidence&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Colorado Mountain Engulfed in Flames; 13 Firefighters Dead&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Simpson Hearing Comes to End; OJ to Stand Trial for Murder&quot;</td>
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<td>CBS Evening News</td>
<td>&quot;Courtroom Sees First Evidence in OJ Simpson Hearing&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Simpson Defense Team Turns Up Heat on Testimony&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Judge Refuses to Suppress Simpson Trial Evidence&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Simpson to Stand Trial for Double Murders as Hearing Ends&quot;</td>
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<td>Bill Whittaker Los Angeles (6:10)</td>
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<td>NBC Nightly News</td>
<td>&quot;Simpson Alibi Not Solid; Legality of Search Questioned&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Simpson Attorneys Attack LAPD Over Evidence Search&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Blood Stains Admitted as Evidence by Simpson Hearing Judge&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Judge Rules OJ Simpson Must Stand Trial for Two Murders&quot;</td>
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<td>George Lewis Los Angeles (5:25)</td>
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### Lead television stories (continued)

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<td>July 9 (Sat.)</td>
<td>&quot;Kim's Death Surprises World Leaders at Summit&quot; Brit Hume Naples (2:55)</td>
<td>&quot;North Korea Announces Kim Il Sung's Death&quot; James Hattori Seoul (3:00)</td>
<td>&quot;North Korea's Kim Il Sung Dies at 82&quot; Brian Williams New York (0:40)</td>
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<td>July 10 (Sun.)</td>
<td>No broadcast -- Pre-empted by World Cup</td>
<td>&quot;Yeltsin Participates in Political Talks, joins CLINTON Show of Unity&quot; Rita Braver Naples (2:50)</td>
<td>&quot;Yeltsin Joins G7 in Addressing World Problems&quot; Andrea Mitchell Naples (2:30)</td>
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<td>July 11 (Mon.)</td>
<td>&quot;Haitian Government Gives UN Rights Workers 3 Days to Leave&quot; Linda Patello Port-au-Prince (2:10)</td>
<td>&quot;In Act of Defiance, Haiti Evicts UN Rights Monitoring Group&quot; Randall Pinkston Port-au-Prince (2:05)</td>
<td>&quot;Military Rulers Order UN Observers to Leave Haiti&quot; Tom Aspell Port-au-Prince (2:15)</td>
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<td>July 12 (Tue.)</td>
<td>&quot;UN Rights Observers Leave Haiti; Haitians' Fears Rising&quot; Linda Pattillo Port-au-Prince (2:15)</td>
<td>&quot;Plan Would Have Every American Carry a Citizenship ID Card&quot; Jim Stewart Washington (2:10)</td>
<td>&quot;UN Observers Packing Up as Haiti Standoff Continues&quot; Tom Aspell Port-au-Prince (2:20)</td>
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NEWSPAPER PHOTOS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994
Number of photos by topic; editions July 6-13

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EVENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO LATVIA, POLAND, ITALY AND GERMANY; JULY 5-12, 1994

RIGA, LATVIA
July 6 (Wed.)
Arrival ceremony, Riga International Airport
Bilateral and signing ceremony with Prime Minister Birkavs of Latvia, Riga Castle
Working lunch with Baltic presidents, Riga Castle
Joint press statement with Baltic presidents, Riga Castle
Meet and greet with Latvian political, cultural and business leaders, stock market building
Flower-laying ceremony, Freedom Monument
Speech to citizens of Latvia, Freedom Square
Meet and greet with U.S. Embassy staff from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Freedom Square

WARSAW, POLAND
July 6 (Wed.)
Arrival ceremony, Warsaw military airport
Arrival ceremony, Presidential Palace
Bilateral with President Walesa, Presidential Palace
State dinner with President Walesa, Presidential Palace
July 7 (Thu.)
Wreath-laying ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Wreath-laying ceremony, Warsaw Ghetto Memorial
Private meeting with Speaker of Sejm and Speaker of Senate
Meeting with Prime Minister Pawlak, Sejm
Speech to Polish parliament, Sejm
Memorial ceremony, Memorial to Children of Warsaw Uprising
Departure ceremony, Presidential Palace
Greet U.S. Embassy staff, Presidential Palace
Departure ceremony, Warsaw military airport

NAPLES, ITALY
July 8 (Fri.)
Bilateral with Prime Minister Berlusconi of Italy, Hotel Vesuvio
Bilateral with Prime Minister Murayama of Japan, Hotel Vesuvio
Press statement with Murayama, Hotel Vesuvio
Statement to White House press pool, Hotel Vesuvio
Bilateral with Prime Minister Chretien of Canada, Hotel Vesuvio
Bilateral with Prime Minister Major of United Kingdom, Hotel Vesuvio
G-7 working dinner, Castel dell'Ovo
July 9 (Sat.)
Class photo with G-7 leaders, Palazzo Reale
G-7 economic meeting, Palazzo Reale
Working lunch for G-7 leaders, Hotel Vesuvio
G-7 plenary session, Palazzo Reale
G-7 wrapup meeting, Palazzo Reale
Release of summit communiqué, Palazzo Reale
Press statement by the President, White House Press Filing Center
G-7 + 1 expanded dinner, Palazzo Caserta

July 10 (Sun.)
G-7 + 1 meeting, Palazzo Reale
Chairman's statement, Palazzo Reale
Bilateral with President Yeltsin of Russia, Palazzo Reale
Joint press statement with Yeltsin, Palazzo Reale theater
Event with U.S. Embassy staff, consulate and military personnel,
Capodichino Airport

BONN, GERMANY
July 11 (Mon.)
Arrival ceremony, Villa Hammerschmidt
Meeting with President Herzog, Villa Hammerschmidt
Meeting with Chancellor Kohl, the Chancellery
Press statement with Kohl, the Chancellery
Official luncheon, Petersberg Guesthaus
Courtesey call with party leaders, Petersberg Guesthaus
Greet U.S. Embassy personnel, Bonn landing zone
Private dinner with Chancellor Kohl, Ludwigshafen
U.S. military event, Ramstein Air Base

BERLIN, GERMANY
July 12 (Tues.)
Summit with EU President DeLors and Chancellor Kohl, Reichstag
Speech to citizens of Berlin, Brandenburg Gate
Visit to Neue synagogue
Signing of the Golden Book, Rathaus
Deactivation ceremony of Berlin Brigade, McNair Barracks
Greet U.S. Embassy staff, Berlin airport