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Folder Title:
NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] [3]

Staff Office-Individual:
Speechwriting-Widmer, Edward

Original OA/ID Number:
2190

Row: 48  Section: 6  Shelf: 7  Position: 3  Stack: V
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Ted Widmer (Speechwriting)

OA/Box Number: 2190

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

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I am delighted that the Senate voted by an overwhelming margin to admit Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic into NATO. This vote is a major milestone on the road to an undivided, democratic, and peaceful Europe. The addition of these three democracies to our alliance will strengthen NATO, expand the zone of stability in Europe and reduce the chances American men and women will ever again be called into Europe's fields of battle. The message this vote sends is clear: American support for NATO is firm, our leadership for security on both sides of the Atlantic is strong, and there is a solid, bipartisan foundation for an active U.S. role in the world.

I want to pay tribute to the indispensable efforts of the many leaders from both parties who brought us to this day, starting with Majority Leader Lott and Minority Leader Daschle. This vote stands in the tradition of Harry Truman, George Marshall and Arthur Vandenberg and the other giants who kept America engaged in the world after World War II and were present at NATO's creation. Their lesson then is our lesson tonight -- that our strength lies in a foreign policy guided by the interests and values that unite us as Americans.

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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.
TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am gratified that the United States Senate has given its advice and consent to the ratification of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

As I have said previously, the Senate's vote was a milestone on the road to an undivided, democratic and peaceful Europe. The message this vote sends is clear: American support for NATO is firm, our leadership on both sides of the Atlantic is strong—and the foundation for an active U.S. role in the world is—and can still be remains bi-partisan.

I am gratified that support for this resolution was bi-partisan and that the Senate and the Congress were genuine partners in the decision making and run-up to ratification. I have heard and intend to weigh carefully the messages of concerns some members have expressed about expanding the Alliance and about new future missions. I am also committed to ensuring that the Senate remains a partner as the enlargement process continues.

I thank Majority Leader Lotot, Minority Leader Díaschle tele, Senators Helms and Biden, the members of the Senate NATO Observer Group and the many others in both the House and the Senate who have devoted so much time and effort to this historic initiative. important ratification effort. The continued dialogue and close consultation between the Administration and Congress on this issue was a model of bipartisan partnership. I am committed to ensuring that this partnership continues and deepens as we proceed toward NATO’s Fiftieth anniversary summit next year in Washington.

The resolution of ratification that the Senate has adopted contains a broad range of provisions that address a broad range of issues of interest and concern, and I will implement the conditions it contains. As I have indicated following approval of earlier treaties, I will of course do so without prejudice to my authorities as President under the Constitution, including my authorities with respect to the conduct of foreign policy, and I note in this connection that conditions in a resolution of advice and consent cannot alter the allocations of authority and responsibility under the Constitution.
I am happy to welcome the foreign ministers of the countries which, together with the United States, form the 'North Atlantic' community of nations.

The purpose of this meeting is to take the first step toward putting into effect an international agreement to safeguard the peace and prosperity of this community of nations. It is altogether appropriate that nations so deeply conscious of their common interests should join in expressing their determination to preserve their present peaceful situation and to protect it in the future.

When we are about to do here is a neighborly act. We are like a group of house holders, living in the same locality, who decide to express their community of interests by entering into a formal association for their mutual self-protection.

This treaty is a simple document. The nations which sign it agree to abide by the peaceful purposes of the United Nations, to maintain friendly relations and economic cooperation with one another, to consult together whenever the territory or independence of any of them is threatened, and to come to the aid of any one of them who may be attacked.

It is a simple document, but if it had existed in 1914 and in 1939, supported by the nations who are represented here today, I believe it would have prevented the acts of aggression which led to both world wars.

The nations represented here have known the tragedy of these two wars. As a result, many of us took part in the founding of the United Nations. Each member of the United Nations is under a solemn obligation to maintain international peace and security. Each is bound to settle international disputes by peaceful means, to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territory or independence of any country, and to support the United Nations in any action it takes to preserve the peace.

That solemn pledge—that abiding obligation— we reaffirm here today.

We rededicate ourselves to that obligation, and propose this North Atlantic Treaty as one of the means to carry it out. Through this treaty we undertake to conduct our international affairs in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. We undertake to exercise our right of collective or individual self-defense against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the charter, and subject to such measures as the Security Council may take to maintain and restore international peace and security.

Within the United Nations, this country and other countries have hoped to establish an international force for the use of the United Nations in preserving peace through out the world. Our efforts to establish this force have been blocked by one of the major powers.

This lack of unanimous agreement in the Security Council does not mean that we must abandon our attempts to make peace possible. Even without that agreement, which we still hope for, we shall do as much as we can. And every bit that we do will add to the strength of the fabric of peace throughout the world.

In this treaty, we seek to establish freedom from aggression and from the use of force in the North Atlantic community. This is the area which has been at the heart of the last two world conflicts. To protect this area against war will be a long step toward permanent peace in the whole world.

There are those who claim that this treaty is an aggressive act on the part of the nations which sign the North Atlantic Treaty. That is absolutely untrue.

The pact will be a positive, not a negative, influence for peace, and its influence will be felt not only in the area it specifically covers but throughout the world. Its conclusion does not mean a narrowing of the interests of its members. Under my authority and instructions, the Secretary of State has recently made it perfectly clear that the admission of the United States to this pact does not signify a lessening of American concern for the security and welfare of other areas of the world, such as the Near East. The step we are taking today should serve to reassure peace-loving peoples everywhere and pave the way for the worldwide stability and peaceful development which we all seek.

Twice in recent years, nations have felt the sickening blow of unprovoked aggression. Our peoples, to whom our governments are responsible, demand that these things shall not happen again.

We are determined that they shall not happen again.

In taking steps to prevent aggression against our own peoples, we have no purpose of aggression against other peoples. To suggest the contrary is to slander our institutions and defame our ideals and our aspirations.

The nations represented here are bound together by ties of long standing. We are united by a common heritage of democracy, individual liberty, and rule of law. These are the ties of a peaceful way of life. In this past we are merely giving them formal recognition.

With our common traditions we face common problems. We are, to a large degree, industrial nations, and we face the problem of mastering the forces of modern technology in the public interest.

To meet this problem successfully, we must have a world in which we can exchange the products of our labor not only among ourselves, but with other nations. We have come together in a great cooperative economic effort to establish this kind of world.

We are determined to work together to provide better lives for our people without sacrificing our common ideals of justice and human worth.

But we cannot succeed if our people are haunted by the constant fear of aggression, and burdened by the cost of preparing our nations individually against attack.

In this pact, we hope to create a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression—a bulwark which will permit us to get on with the real business of government and society, the business of achieving a fuller and happier life for all our citizens.

We shall, no doubt, go about this business in different ways. There are different kinds of governmental and economic systems, just as there are different languages and different cultures. But these differences present no real obstacle to the voluntary association of free nations devoted to the common cause of peace.

We believe that it is possible for nations to achieve unity on the great principles of human freedom and justice, and at the same time to permit, in other respects, the greatest diversity of which the human mind is capable.

Our faith in this kind of unity is borne out by our experience here in the United States in creating one nation out of the vari-
Harry S. Truman, 1949

April 6, 1949

Remarks to a Group of New Democratic Senators and Representatives. April 6, 1949

MY EDUCATION has been sadly neglected. When I was in politics in Jackson County, Mo., I registered a Congressional District for myself, the Fourth District of Missouri, which is now well represented in the House of Representatives. I expected to go to the House and say there the rest of my life, Sam, but it didn't work out that way.

I was nominated for the Senate, and after a campaign rather in line with the one last year, I was elected; and then in another campaign that was rather worse than that one, I was elected again. Then I got myself into all sorts of trouble, and became Vice-President of the United States. I was going to say to Vice-President Barkley, if he had stopped here, that on one occasion I had two or three votes in the Senate, one right after the other, and those two tie votes resulted in the confirmation of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. And all of you know what Henry did to me after that, and what he tried to do in the last campaign—and it is still trying to do.

It is a pleasure to me, of course, to be here tonight and to meet all the new Members of the Congress—the House of Representatives and the Senate, and to say to you that a new Congressman and a new Senator are needed everyone in the same position conditions that I was in, when I was sworn in on the 3d day of January, 1933, as the Junior Senator from Missouri. There was an old county judge who was with me on the county court in Jackson County, who was a nephew of Senator Money, and who was a very great philosopher. And he gave me some advice before I left Independence to come to Washington. He said, "Harry, don't you go to the Senate with an inferiority complex. You sit there about 6 months, and you wonder how you got there. And after that you wonder how the rest of them got there."

And the funny part about that was that I, Ham Lewis, who was a very kind-looking man, came and sat down beside me the day after I was sworn in, and said exactly the same thing to me as the old judge had said to me back in Missouri.

And I want to say to all you Junior Senators and Congressmen that what he said is exactly true. And I am not saying that unkindly, because after you have been in either one of those legislative positions for some time, you begin to understand why such men as Allen Barkley, Sam Rayburn, and Scott Lucas go to the top. They go there because they have kind hearts, because they believe in people, and because they want to do what is best for this present Republic in the history of the world.

I know that is what every one of you wants to do. You want to go to Washington and do the right thing for all the people of the world. Not only the people of our own country, but all the people in the world, because the welfare of the world is now our responsibility. We are in it, and we are the leaders of the free world. I am sure there are more than a few of you who believe what I believe, that you have to do what is right, what is the best for the world, and not worry about how you vote. And I am sure we have more than a few of you who believe what I believe, that you have to do what is right, what is the best for the world, and not worry about how you vote. And I am sure we have more than a few of you who believe what I believe, that you have to do what is right, what is the best for the world, and not worry about how you vote. And I am sure we have more than a few of you who believe what I believe, that you have to do what is right, what is the best for the world, and not worry about how you vote.
A More Capable European Defense? We Welcome It

On these pages last week, British Prime Minister Tony Blair explained to Americans why he has launched a debate in Europe about how Europeans can take more responsibility for their own security and defense. Over the past several weeks, Blair has called on Europeans to consider practical steps, free from preconceptions and bureaucratic wrangling, that would enable them to act more effectively and coherently on the international stage. Without identifying an end point in advance, the British Prime Minister has opened a debate among European and North American allies about the best way to ensure our common security interests.

How should the United States respond? Should we welcome the new initiative, or worry about a potentially more assertive European partner that could threaten the leadership of the United States? For the Clinton administration, the answer is clear: We want a more capable European partner. We support Europe's efforts to streamline its decision-making and enhance its ability to take decisive action. We want a Europe that has the modern, flexible and capable military forces to put out fires in Europe's own back yard. Far from threatening our leadership or driving the United States to disengage, a more capable European partner that carries a larger burden for European defense makes it easier for us to stay engaged.

The key to a successful initiative in this area—and here Tony Blair is right on target—is that it focus not on theology or institutional arrangements, but practical military capabilities and political will. Europeans need to continue their efforts to reform their military forces. Britain's own Strategic Defense Review, concluded last year, is a model many of them might follow. The British have shown how a medium-sized European power can devise a plan to develop more mobile, flexible forces—appropriate to the new challenges of our time—without spending additional resources on defense. NATO's 50th anniversary summit in Washington next April provides a good opportunity to chart the course for these kinds of reforms. We are working now with our European allies to ensure that the Alliance is adapting itself to the challenges of the 21st century.

European engagement in the Kosovo crisis shows how practical initiatives focused on capabilities can help. Thanks to the force contributions of the French, British and other European allies, NATO is deploying a French-led, all-European extraction force to protect the OSCE monitors that have been sent to the
troubled province. This force was put together with U.S. support, and is under NATO command, but it alleviates the need for U.S. commitment of troops on the ground. The deployment of the extraction force shows how the guiding principle of "separable but not separate" forces can be put to use in the real world.

The extraction force is thus a good start—a genuine European contribution that fills a real need at last. It could have been even better if Europeans had more readily deployable forces with the right kinds of equipment. If the British defense initiative leads to a Europe that can more quickly field a mobile, well-equipped force of several thousand troops, it will clearly be in the interest of the United States.

The Kosovo crisis carries another lesson: capabilities and political will count for more than additional institutions or structures. The problem in Kosovo before we acted together this fall was not so much the lack of adequate security institutions, but the agreement to use the ones we have, and the capabilities to do so as effectively as possible.

Institutions are thus secondary, but of course it is true that at some point they will have to be addressed. Like Prime Minister Blair, we have an open mind on this. If Europeans want to take another look at the best way to organize their foreign and security policy cooperation, we look forward to discussing this with them.

For us, the key would simply be to make sure that any institutional change be consistent with some basic principles. NATO, where Europeans and Americans have agreed to base their defense planning and military cooperation for nearly 50 years, should be the institution of choice when we need to back up our diplomacy with military force. [NATO should remain an organization of sovereign allies, without sub-groups that would lock in positions in advance and then present them to the Alliance as a fait accompli.]

Any organizational changes would also have to take account of the differing memberships of the European Union (EU) and its current defense body, the Western European Union (WEU). Arrangements would have to be made to ensure that NATO was not obliged to come to the defense of EU countries that were not in NATO, and that did not discriminate against NATO members that are not members of the EU.
Finally, it would be important to avoid duplicating the work already done at NATO in areas such as force planning, command structures, or the procurement of common assets. Defense resources are too scarce for Europeans to start doing these things twice, once at NATO and once more at the EU. NATO's agreement to develop combined joint task forces, which allow member-states to deploy militarily together in flexible combinations, can be helpful in this regard, and we have been making good progress toward finalizing arrangements on how they will work.

The goals outlined by Prime Minister Blair last week—a Europe more capable of acting with or without the participation of the United States—are consistent with these principles. We look forward to hearing more from the British and our other European allies about their ideas for strengthening Europe’s capacity to act. For nearly 50 years we have called for a Europe that is better able to take responsibility for its own security. We welcome the prospect of accomplishing that goal together.
THE PRESIDENT
Accepts and No Responses

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Akerson
Chairman and CEO, Nextel Communications, Inc.
McLean, VA

Hon. Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State
Washington, DC

Hon. and Mrs. Donald Bandler
Special Assistant to the President and Counselor to National Security Advisor for the NATO Summit, National Security Council
Washington, DC

Hon. and Mrs. Samuel R. Berger
National Security Advisor to the President, National Security Council
Washington, DC

Ambassador and Mrs. Alan John Blinken
Chairman, NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee
Washington, DC

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brenner
Executive Vice President and President, Global Government Relations and Standards, Motorola
Phoenix, AZ

Hon. and Mrs. William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense
Washington, DC

Mr. George David
Chairman and CEO, United Technologies
Hartford, CT

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Eaton
Chairman, DaimlerChrysler Corporation
Auburn Hills, MI

Hon. Maria Echaveste
Assistant to the President & Deputy Chief of Staff, The White House

Mr. William J. Farah
General Counsel, NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee
Washington, DC

Mr. David Fine and Ms. Marjorie Hanson
President, International Government Relations, SBC International Development Corporation
Washington, DC

Hon. Mary Mel French
The Chief of Protocol, United States
Washington, DC
Guest: Ms. Laura Wills

Hon. and Mrs. Leon Fuerth
Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs, The White House
Washington, DC

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Mr. Joseph T. Gorman  
Chairman and CEO, TRW Inc.  
Cleveland, OH  

Guest: Ms. Karen Pelyhes

Mr. and Mrs. William Mason Hjerpe  
President, European Affairs, Honeywell Inc.  
Minneapolis, MN

Major General (MG) and Mrs. Donald L. Kerrick  
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, The White House  
Washington, DC

Ms. Phyllis Elisabeth (use Mrs. P. Elisabeth Smits) Kruchko and Mr. Jeroen J. H. Smits  
Executive Director, NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee  
Washington, DC

Mr. Robert G. Liberatore  
Senior Vice President for External Affairs & Public Policy, DaimlerChrysler Corporation  
Auburn Hills, MI

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McGinn  
Chairman and CEO, Lucent Technologies  
Murray Hill, NJ

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce McLean  
Chairman, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, LLP  
Washington, DC

Hon. Janet G. Mullins  
Vice President - Washington Affairs, Ford Motor Company  
Washington, DC

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Notebaert  
Chairman & CEO, Ameritech Corporation  
Chicago, IL

Ms. Sally Painter and Mr. Paul Mickum  
Chief Operating Officer, NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee  
Chevy Chase, MD

Hon. Thomas R. Pickering  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Department of State  
Washington, DC

General and Mrs. Joseph W. Ralston  
Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Washington, DC

Mr. Jurgen E. Schrempp  
Co-Chairman, DaimlerChrysler  
Auburn Hills, MI

General and Mrs. Henry H. Shelton  
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Washington, DC

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Hon. Richard Socarides
Special Assistant to the President & Senior Advisor for Public Liaison, The White House
Washington, DC

Hon. Strobe Talbott and Hon. Brooke Shearer
Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State
Washington, DC

Hon. Anthony A. Williams and Mrs. Diane (use Simmons-Williams) Simmons
Mayor-elect of Washington, D.C.
Washington, D.C.
Ed, please forgive me but I just took another look at the last para and would like to make just a couple of pts that you can take on board/dismiss as you see fit. Know (and apologize) that I am not helping you in your trimming process (by the way, social told me 3-5 minutes just the other day so they clearly can't make up their mind):

- In the first sentence, it's more that NATO has served an enduring purpose in providing the security that has allowed democracy to flourish, economies to prosper vice its survival dependant on creating the conditions...
- Generally, the idea we (and, especially the Host Committee) wanted to convey was that just as NATO has been instrumental to protecting democracy in Western Europe and furthering its spread across the continent, the private sector (through developing market economies, liberalization, etc.) plays a pivotal role as well. This is one of the public-private partnership themes we wanted to try to get across. The broader theme is that we have an extensive transatlantic partnership that enables the U.S./Europeans to protect our common security, cooperate in spreading democracy, and increase prosperity for all. I realize that boiling this all down into a couple of phrases is quite difficult/perhaps impossible at this late hour.

Social office mentioned last night desire for short (2-3 minutes) remarks. Are we in that ballpark here? p.s. I sent over bio material on Host Committee this a.m.

<< File: NATOhosts_doc >>
Draft + letter in USIA "NATO 50" pamphlet.

- Susan Cleary
May I extend to you my warmest welcome to Washington D.C. and to this historic NATO Fiftieth Anniversary Summit. Leaders of 44 nations will gather together for what will be the largest summit ever to be held in our capital city. I am proud that the United States is able to serve as host.

In the few days we have together there is much to do. First, we will pay tribute to past accomplishments. It was in the very same halls in April of 1949, that an original group of 12 nations, shaken by war but united in their belief in the strength of the democratic system, joined together to form a treaty organization that would become the most successful military alliance in history.

Our main task, however, is to look to the future. This historic gathering is not the last NATO summit of the 20th century, but the first of the new century. Our work lies ahead of us. New Challenges confront us — new missions, new members, and new partners across the Atlantic, including Russia and Ukraine. This gathering is an opportunity to strengthen the Alliance, and to reinvigorate the partnership we are building with Europe.

There is no doubt that our celebration is made possible by the great triumph of democratic values that ended the Cold War. Three new Allies who won the struggle for freedom -- Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic -- join the NATO table for the first time at this summit. We are now 19 nations ready to shoulder the responsibilities of safeguarding our hard won freedom. For the future, NATO’s door remains open to those willing and able to take on the burdens of membership. Our partnerships with non-members continue to strengthen and grow, and we have an opportunity here to reinforce NATO’s commitment to these crucial linkages.

The challenges of the next century will not be those of the past. Over the last five years we have worked to build a NATO ready to operate in a new strategic environment. NATO will continue to safeguard our shared security, while contending with threats that recognize no boundaries - the spread of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, ethnic violence, regional conflict, and others.

Prosperity will be the fruit of stability. We have an opportunity here and now, to ensure that the benefits of democracy, stability, security and free market economies are protected and extended. The United States is proud of the role it has played in NATO. Fifty years from now, I believe future generations will look back on these few days as a pivotal moment in which a group of like minded nations banded together to foster a climate in which peace and prosperity flourish.
As we mark the 50th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, we celebrate the Alliance's success in defending freedom and maintaining peace over the past five decades. Americans have learned at great cost in this century that if we want to be secure at home, we must stand up for our interests, our ideals, and our friends around the world. Nowhere has our engagement been more vital than in Europe, where we have fought and won two world wars and the Cold War in this century. And no institution embodies this commitment more than NATO.

But this anniversary is not only about recognizing past accomplishments. It also presents an opportunity to chart the course of our partnership for the future and to set forth a vision of NATO for the coming decades: a larger, more flexible Alliance capable of meeting a broad range of challenges to our common interests.

NATO's purpose remains unchanged. Its mission is to defend the security, prosperity, and democratic values of its members. But the environment in which the Alliance must carry out this mission has changed. Over the last five years we have been building a new NATO that is better equipped to deal with different challenges — with new missions, new members, and new partners across Europe, including Russia and Ukraine. Yesterday's NATO guarded our borders against military aggression. Tomorrow's Alliance must continue to safeguard our shared security while contending with new threats that recognize no borders — the spread of weapons of mass destruction, ethnic violence, and regional conflict.

In April 1999, the leaders of the European nations and Canada will gather with us in Washington to welcome three new democracies — Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic — as they join us in our mission to guide the Alliance into the 21st century. NATO's doors will remain...
Declaring that NATO will be a positive influence for peace throughout the world, U.S. President Harry Truman addresses the Washington Summit prior to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on April 4, 1949. The foreign ministers of the 12 signatory nations are seated in the front row (left to right): Ernest L. Bevin, United Kingdom; Halvard Lange, Norway; Joseph Bech, Luxembourg; Bjarni Benediktsson, Iceland; Gustav Rasmussen, Denmark; Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium; Dean Acheson, United States; Lester B. Pearson, Canada; Robert Schuman, France; Count Carlo Sforza, Italy; Dirk U. Stikker, Netherlands, and José Caeiro de Mota, Portugal.

As we look ahead to the future, our goal is to build an even stronger transatlantic partnership with a Europe that is undivided, democratic, and at peace. I am convinced that succeeding generations of Europeans and Americans will enjoy peace and security because of NATO's ongoing efforts to fulfill the mission outlined 50 years ago: defending freedom, preserving peace and stability, and fostering a climate in which prosperity can flourish.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Points for Speechwriters
POTUS Toast at March 22 Host Committee Event

• As NATO’s 50th anniversary summit approaches, I want you to know how honored I am to host this historic event. I also want you to know how grateful I am for your extraordinary commitment to making the summit a success.

• For fifty years, NATO has safeguarded our common security, our shared values, and our commitment to democracy and freedom.

• The summit will celebrate these remarkable achievements and remind our publics of what it takes to maintain them.

• While the summit will be the last one of the 20th century, it is right that we are treating it as the first one of the 21st, because celebrating NATO’s successful past must go hand in hand with preparing it for the future.

• Together with our European allies, we are developing a comprehensive package of practical initiatives to ensure that NATO can respond to the new challenges it will face in coming years, like regional conflict as we have seen in Bosnia and Kosovo, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

• At the summit, we will also launch programs to enhance NATO’s defense capabilities, reaffirm NATO’s openness to new members, and deepen the Alliance’s cooperation with emerging democracies across Europe.

• As we look across the European continent today, we see that reform-minded governments are building strong democracies. But, as I think you’ll agree, governments can only do so much to grow their national economies and ensure prosperity.

• For democracy to succeed, private corporations must believe in the transformation of a country and invest in its people and resources. Liberalization and private investment drive job creation and prosperity.

• The global corporations represented in the room tonight exemplify this vision of a strong public-private partnership and the need for government to work hand in hand with business to the benefit of all.
While there are numerous reasons that Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic have become members of NATO, an important element is that each has attracted significant foreign investment and become a player in the global market place. They now have the wherewithal to adapt their militaries to NATO standards and contribute to our common security.

Just as the private sector has been instrumental to building democracy across Europe and the world, your presence here tonight is testimony to the enduring value of public-private partnership. For it is only due to the high level of cooperation that we have achieved on the NATO summit, that I can look forward to hosting a world-class event that will prepare NATO to face the many challenges ahead.
White House Dinner  
March 22, 1999  
Proposed Guest List

The Honorable Alan John Blinken and Mrs. Melinda Blinken  
Chairman  
NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Notebaert  
Vice Chairman NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee  
Chairman, Ameritech

Mr. Robert Liberatore  
Vice Chairman NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee  
Senior Vice President  
Daimler Chrysler

Mr. Robert J. Eaton  
Co-Chairman  
Daimler Chrysler

Mr. Juergen E. Schrempp  
Co-Chairman  
Daimler Chrysler

Mr. R. Bruce McLean and Guest  
Chairman  
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, LLP

Ms. Janet G. Mullins and Guest  
Vice President – Washington Affairs  
Ford Motor Company

Mr. and Mrs. Darwin E. Clark  
Vice President  
General Motors

Mr. William Mason Hjerpe and Guest  
President, European Affairs  
Honeywell, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McGinn  
Chairman and CEO  
Lucent Technologies
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brenner  
President, Motorola

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Akerson  
Chairman and CEO  
Nextel Communications

Mr. David C. Fine and Ms. Marjorie Hanson  
Vice President  
SBC Communications

Mr. Joseph T. Gorman and Guest  
Chairman and CEO  
TRW Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. George David  
Chairman, CEO and COO  
United Technologies

Mrs. Sally Anna Painter and Mr. Paul Mickum  
Chief Operating Officer  
NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee

Mrs. Phyllis Elisabeth Smits and Mr. Jeroen Smits  
Executive Director  
NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee

Mr. Bill Farah  
General Counsel  
NATO 50th Anniversary Summit Host Committee
USIA is producing the NATO media and delegate handbooks, which based on the MOU with the international NATO press office, will include a short welcome from the President at the front of each manual. The same welcome will be used for both handbooks.

Because the handbooks are being printed out-of-house, USIA needs the letter by March 15th to meet publication deadlines. The handbooks will be approximately the size of a reporter’s notebook, with back-to-back mirror versions of the two official NATO languages. Attached is a copy of the greeting included in the media manual used at the 1997 Madrid summit. The one-page welcome should make the following points:

- Welcome to Washington, the site of the North Atlantic Treaty’s signing 50 years ago. The United States is proud of the role it has played in the formation of NATO and its subsequent successes. We are equally proud to host this historic summit.

- The summit represents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to commemorate, celebrate, and communicate a new vision for the most successful alliance in history -- the alliance that has safeguarded freedom and security of its members throughout the dangers of the Cold War and that stands ready to defend those values for future generations.

- Together we stand at an important moment in history. The summit is a celebration of all we have accomplished on behalf of democracy, freedom and the many acts of courage that made this day possible – by those who ended the Cold War, toppled the Berlin Wall, and brought freedom to the three nations who are joining the alliance. But it is also an opportunity to do the hard work of redefining NATO for the future, for strengthening partnerships, and confronting the challenges of the 21st century together.

- The presence of the 44 members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) at the Summit marks a new era of cooperation with old adversaries, where together we can overcome the challenges of the 21st century, including ethnic, racial and religious conflicts, terrorism, and the threat of weapons of mass destruction.

- The alliance will intensify its efforts to work jointly with other institutions and with all partner nations, regardless of their Alliance aspirations, extend security and stability throughout this broader community.
NATO’s 50th Anniversary Summit in Washington, D.C., April 23-25 is an opportunity to commemorate, celebrate and communicate a new vision for the most successful alliance in history -- an alliance that safeguarded freedom throughout the Cold War and stands ready to meet the new security challenges of a new century.

**Highlighting American Leadership for Security and Freedom.** In this century, America has often made the difference between war and peace, tyranny and freedom. Nowhere is that more true than in Europe, where Americans fought two world wars and then had the vision to create NATO and the other institutions that were the bulwarks of our security and prosperity for fifty years. But crucial challenges remain. Indeed, in the next century, American engagement for peace and security will be more vital than ever -- within NATO, in Europe and beyond. At the Summit, we will remind people here at home, in Europe and around the world that they can continue to count on America. Tomorrow as yesterday, we will defend our values, protect our interests and stand by our friends.

**Celebrating the Strength of Democracy.** The dream of the generation that founded NATO was of a Europe undivided, democratic and at peace. NATO helped realize that vision for half a continent -- keeping the peace, defending democracy from aggression, creating the conditions in which prosperity could flourish in the United States and Western Europe. Then, NATO’s strength, the force of democracy and the determination of people to live free extended the dream to all of Europe, including the three nations now joining that alliance -- Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic -- and NATO’s new partners, including Russia and Ukraine. At the Summit, we will celebrate the success of NATO’s first fifty years in defending democracy in Europe’s west and helping to make it a reality for people in Europe’s east. We will also reaffirm NATO’s commitment to keep an open door to other Eastern democracies that demonstrate their ability to meet the obligations of NATO membership.

**Meeting the Challenges of the 21st Century.** For the past fifty years, the United States and its allies confronted a common enemy: communism. For the next fifty years, the challenges we face will be much more diverse, but no less dangerous: ethnic, racial and religious hatreds, like those in Bosnia and Kosovo, that risk spiraling out of control; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; a new nexus of international terrorism, crime and drug trafficking. To help meet these new threats, the United States has taken the lead in giving NATO new capabilities and adapting the Alliance to new missions. At the Summit, the Allies will carry forward their work to prepare NATO for the 21st century.

**Building a Peaceful, Undivided and Democratic Europe.** For the first time in modern history, Europe is uniting around the values and institutions we share -- peace and stability, democracy and human rights, free markets and free trade. NATO has helped make this possible, serving as the bedrock of Europe's security integration, and the linchpin of its security partnership with the United States. For nearly half a century, NATO defended against aggression and provided a source of stability. Now, a new NATO in a new era can extend those benefits to the entire continent, strengthening our partnerships with Europe’s new market democracies and helping to build a more integrated Europe. NATO is also working intensively to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with Russia and Ukraine who are key pillars of the new Europe.
KENNEDY—Assassination—Cont


TV & Radio—Communications Sat 23, 24, 27.


Furman—Day 27-29

Talbot—Amer, picture 14, 15, Theater—NYC N 25 par

Truck—US Labor N 28

UN—A-bomb decision par N 27. UN—Cen.

K=NAT 1963


US—Conf. Sen, Skokie case par N 27

US—Defense N 28

US—Deficit N 22, 24, D 15, par N 23, 26 in D 16 par

US—Employ N 2


US—Foreign Service N 24

US—Postal N 28


US—Vie Pres N 23

US—ARMN. Bases N 15

Vie N 24 par, N 1, par

Wilson. J. H. D. 10

World Bank Encyclopædia N 28

World—Tela. par

Yugoslavia—Foreign policy in D 10

1. Kennedy assassination, Washington Memorial, ceremonies, gathering of U.S. and foreign digni-
dties, tribute speeches, etc.

2. Kennedy's tour and the popular support of the President during the campaign. Kennedy's visit to

Washington, D.C.; the crowd that greeted him; Kennedy's visit to the White House, his meeting with

Mrs. Kennedy; Kennedy's visit to the Capitol, his speech; Kennedy's appearance at the White House;

Kennedy's visit to the Capitol; Kennedy's visit to the White House; Kennedy's visit to the White

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3. The President's visit to the White House and the Capitol; Kennedy's visit to the White House; Ken-

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