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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Saturday, November 8, 1997 [partial] (1 page)	11/08/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 14583

FOLDER TITLE:

November 3, 1997-November 26, 1997 [binder] [1]

2019-0990-S
rs3494

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

**DAILY BRIEFING
BOOK
OF THE
PRESIDENT**

**NOVEMBER 3 - 26
1997**

DAILY BRIEFING BOOK OF THE PRESIDENT
NOVEMBER 3 - 26, 1997

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

NOVEMBER 1997

Divider Title: _____

Monday, November 3, 1997

12:15 PM	Don Beyer for Governor Rally	Tab A
	- Political Background	Tab B
	- Talking Points	Tab C
5:00 PM	Congressional Meeting	Tab D To Be Forwarded
5:45 PM	Congressional Meeting	Tab E To Be Forwarded
6:30 PM	Congressional Meeting	Tab F To Be Forwarded
8:00 PM	National Public Radio Event	Tab G To Be Forwarded
	- Talking Points	Tab H To Be Forwarded

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

'97 NOV 2 PM4:4

FOR

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE:

STEVE BACHAR

HOME: 703-683-5181

WORK: 202-336-7452

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with light rain showers ending by
mid day, becoming partly cloudy by late evening.
Low 38 to 43. High 50 to 55.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997
*FINAL SCHEDULE***

10:00 am-
11:30 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

11:30 am-
11:45 am

BRIEFING
MAP ROOM OR OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Craig Smith

11:50 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via motorcade en route Market Square
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Market Square

Greeters: Don Beyer, Gubernatorial Candidate
Mrs. Beyer
Senator Charles Robb
Representative Jim Moran
Sue Wrenn, Virginia State Democratic Party Chair
Yvonne Jukes, President, Fairfax Education Association

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

12:15 pm-
1:05 pm

DON BEYER FOR GOVERNOR RALLY
MARKET SQUARE
Old Town, Alexandria, Virginia
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Senator Charles Robb will introduce Representative Jim Moran, Sue Wrenn, Virginia State Democratic Party Chair, and Yvonne Jukes, President, Fairfax Education Association to the stage.
- Senator Charles Robb will introduce **the President**, Don Beyer, and Mrs. Beyer to the stage.
- Yvonne Jukes makes brief remarks and introduces Don Beyer.
- Don Beyer makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President**/Senator Charles Robb makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:10 pm

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

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

1:30 pm-
4:30 pm

DOWN TIME

4:30 pm-
4:45 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

4:45 pm-
5:00 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

5:00 pm-
5:30 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (1)
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

5:40 pm-
5:45 pm
BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

5:45 pm-
6:15 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (2)
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

6:25 pm-
6:30 pm
BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

6:30 pm-
7:00 pm
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (3)
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

7:00 pm-
8:15 pm
DOWN TIME

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1997

8:15 pm-
10:30 pm

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO EVENT
STATE FLOOR
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
OPEN PRESS

Note: The attire for this event is black tie.

8:15

-- **The President** and the First Lady arrive to the Blue Room for a brief meet and greet.

Participants: Delano E. Lewis, President, National Public Radio
Kim Hodgson, Chairman, National Public Radio Board
Martin Goldsmith, Host National Public Radio's
Performance Today

Note: Participants will precede the President and the First Lady into the East Room by announcement.

8:25

-- **The President** and the First Lady are announced from the Blue Room to the East Room.

-- **The President** proceeds to his seat in the front row.

-- The First Lady proceeds to the stage.

-- The First Lady gives welcoming remarks, introduces Martin Goldsmith, and proceeds to her seat in the front row.

-- Performance begins.

-- Martin Goldsmith introduces each musician for his/her performance.

9:15

-- Performance concludes.

-- **The President** proceeds to stage, gives closing remarks, and invites guests to a reception in the State Dining Room.

-- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to the Blue Room for a receiving line.

Note: - There will be 190 guests.
- Receiving Line will flow from the State Dining room to the Red to the Blue to the Green Rooms

10:00

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

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

A

NOVEMBER 2, 1997

DON BEYER FOR GOVERNOR RALLY

DATE: Monday, November 3, 1997
LOCATION: Market Square in Old Town
 Alexandria, Virginia
TIME: 12:10 p.m.
FROM: Craig T. Smith, Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Get-Out-The-Vote (GOTV) rally is to generate enthusiasm and support for gubernatorial candidate Don Beyer and the down ballot Virginia Democratic candidates.

II. BACKGROUND

In the Virginia Governor's race, four polls released this week show former attorney general Jim Gilmore (R) leading Lt. Governor Don Beyer (D) with a point spread ranging from seven to twelve points (see below). A *Richmond Times Dispatch* poll released on November 2 shows Gilmore 12 points ahead of Beyer, 44% to 32%, with about 18% undecided.

General Election Matchup

	<u>VCU</u>	<u>Roanoke College</u>	<u>Mason Dixon</u>	<u>Zogby Intl.</u>
Gilmore	45%	50%	49%	47%
Beyer	37%	38%	40%	35%

Beyer has been painting Gilmore's car tax proposal as a "gimmick" saying Virginia "can't afford Jim Gilmore's car tax. It's unsafe at any speed." Beyer appeared at a state NAACP conference this week in an attempt to energize his African American support as 18% of Virginia's electorate is African American. He received the endorsement of an alliance of black ministers on October 28. Beyer announced that he had invested \$1 million in TV ads, direct mail and GOTV efforts for the final week of the campaign.

Gilmore made several appearances with Gov. George Allen (R) this week. Allen canceled a luncheon appearance with the Chinese President so that he could campaign with Gilmore. Sen. John Warner (R) and Republican Governor Association Chair Terry Branstad (R-IA) also campaigned with Gilmore. The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* endorsed Gilmore this week.

In the other statewide races, a Mason Dixon poll of 825 voters conducted on October 27-29 showed L.F. Payne (D) leading John Hager (R) 44% to 41% in the Lt. Governor's race, while Mark Earley (R) is leading Bill Dolan (D) 44% to 39% in the Attorney General's race. The Vice President was in Virginia on October 24 for an L.F. Payne rally.

All statewide constitutional offices, Commonwealth House and Senate seats are up for

election. Democrats control both chambers, but the state senate chamber is evenly split, 20D/20R .

III. PARTICIPANTS

Estimated attendance at the noontime GOTV rally is 500-800 people, mostly from the northern Virginia communities of Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax County. **YOU** will be greeted by Don and Megan Beyer, Secretary Slater, Senator Chuck Robb, Cong. Jim Moran, Cong. Bobby Scott, Virginia Democratic Party Chair Sue Wrenn, and Yvonne Jukes.

The program features **YOU** and the following speakers:

- Yvonne Jukes, President of the Fairfax Education Association (introducing Beyer)
- Don Beyer
- Senator Chuck Robb (who will serve as your surrogate speaker)

The on stage participants include:

- Secretary Rodney Slater
- Cong. Jim Moran (Alexandria is in his district)
- Cong. Bobby Scott
- Alexandria Mayor Kerry Donley
- Attorney general candidate Bill Dolan and wife, "Jef"
- Susan Payne, wife of Lt. governor candidate L.F. Payne (L.F. not attending)
- VADP Chair Sue Wrenn

NOTE: Before **YOU** arrive, about 50 down ballot House and Senate candidates will be featured in a preprogram, along with Secretary Slater, Cong. Scott, Mayor Donley, Bill Dolan and Susan Payne. When **YOU** arrive, the House and Senate candidates will be in an off stage VIP section near the ropeline. The extended Beyer and Dolan families will be onstage.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 12:10pm • **YOU** arrive at Market Square for the rally and are greeted by the following:
- Greeters: Secretary Rodney Slater
 Senator Chuck Robb
 Congressman Jim Moran
 Congressman Bobby Scott
 Don Beyer
 Mrs. Megan Beyer
 Sue Wrenn, VADP State Chair
 Yvonne Jukes, Fairfax Education Association President

12:15-12:50pm

- Congressman Jim Moran will do an on stage announcement of Secretary Rodney Slater, Senator Chuck Robb, Congressman Bobby Scott, VADP Chair Sue Wrenn, and Yvonne Jukes. The group proceeds on stage.
- On stage announcement by Senator Chuck Robb of **YOU**, accompanied by Democratic gubernatorial candidate Don Beyer and Mrs. Megan Beyer, to “Ruffles and Flourishes” and “Hail to the Chief.”
- Yvonne Jukes, Fairfax Education Association President, introduces Don Beyer.
- Beyer makes remarks and introduces your surrogate speaker, Senator Chuck Robb.
- Senator Robb makes acknowledgments and remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work the VIP section, where downballot candidates are located, and work the ropeline.

1:00 p.m.

- **YOU** depart Market Square.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

An onstage participant list is attached.

DON BEYER FOR GOVERNOR RALLY

November 3, 1997
Market Square in Old Town
Alexandria, Virginia

ON STAGE PARTICIPANTS:

Hon. Rodney Slater	Secretary of Transportation
Hon. Chuck Robb	U.S. Senator for Virginia
Hon. Jim Moran	Represents the 8th Congressional District that includes Alexandria.
Hon. Bobby Scott	Represents the 3rd Congressional District of Virginia.
Hon. Kerry Donley	Mayor of Alexandria
Hon. Don Beyer	Lt. Governor and Democratic gubernatorial candidate
Mrs. Megan Beyer & children: Stephanie Clara Grace	Spouse of Don Beyer
Bill Dolan	Democratic attorney general candidate
Josephine "Jef" Dolan & family: Kathleen Tom Mary Anne Donlan (sister)	Spouse of Bill Dolan
Susan Payne	Spouse of lt. governor candidate L.F. Payne (L.F. is unable to attend)
Sue Wrenn	VADP Chair
Yvonne Jukes	President of the Fairfax Education Association. Yvonne will introduce Don Beyer.

B

November 1, 1997

'97 NOV 2 PM 12:2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Nick Baldick

RE: Virginia Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	1,038,650	41%	Clinton/Gore	1,070,990	45%
Bush/Quayle	1,150,517	45%	Dole/Kemp	1,119,974	47%
Perot/Stockdale	348,639	14%	Perot/Choate	158,707	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Crystal City for a Beyer fundraiser on October 4 and a AP Hill Boy Scout's Jamboree on July 30.

The Vice President was in Virginia on October 24, for a luncheon fundraiser for Lt. governor candidate L.F. Payne.

The Vice President was in Virginia on September 3, for a Don Beyer fundraiser at Senator Charles Robb's (D) house in McLean.

The First Lady has not traveled to Virginia for official purposes since September 1995.

Mrs. Gore was in Virginia for a Beyer fundraiser on October 1 and June 10.

1997 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Lt. Governor Don Beyer (D) and former Attorney General James Gilmore (R) are locked in a heated battle for the Virginia Governor's race. Both candidates are enjoying high name recognition and record breaking financial support. After months of exchanging attacks with the race neck-and-neck, Gilmore now leads Beyer in most current polling.

In polling released last week, Gilmore jumped to a lead of at least 7%. Four recent polls were released: a VCU poll of 718 voters conducted on October 21-26, a Roanoke College poll of 457 voters conducted on October 22-26, a Mason Dixon poll of 825 voters conducted on October 27-29, and a Zogby International poll of 504 voters conducted on October 28-29.

General Election Matchup

	<u>VCU</u>	<u>Roanoke College</u>	<u>Mason Dixon</u>	<u>Zogby International</u>
Gilmore	45%	50%	49%	47%
Beyer	37%	38%	40%	35%
Undecided	--	--	11%	18%

With the race in the final days, this is not good news for Beyer. However, Beyer insisted last week that he could score a win and announced that he had sunk \$1 million dollars into the final week of TV ads, direct mailings, and GOTV efforts.

Both candidates have been campaigning heavily in the last weeks of the campaign. Gilmore has seen considerable support from incumbent Governor George Allen who even canceled a luncheon meeting with the President of China so that he could campaign with Gilmore. Sen. John Warner (R) and Republican Governors Association Chair Terry Branstad (R-IA) have also campaigned with Gilmore. Beyer has been helped by appearances by YOU, the Vice President, and Mrs. Gore.

The big issue in the last week of campaign has become Gilmore's proposal to reduce the personal property tax. Gilmore officially kicked off his campaign on May 8 and announced that if elected he would reduce the personal property tax by exempting the first \$20,000 in value. Beyer blasted Gilmore for playing politics with the state's economy and further said: "Sure, I'd like to make that kind of announcement too, but I couldn't do that with a straight face because it's a catastrophe for public education and public safety." In the last weeks, Beyer has been painting Gilmore's proposal as a "gimmick" saying Virginia, "can't afford Jim Gilmore's car tax. It's unsafe at any speed." The issue seems to have resonated especially well with voters from Northern Virginia, who make up a third of Virginia's registered voters and were thought by many to be a force behind Beyer. Beyer released his scaled down plan for cutting the personal property tax at the first debate on July 20. This move subjected Beyer to criticism from the Gilmore camp and the press for what they called a "U-turn" on the issue.

Although there have been a number of issues which have affected the race, tobacco has been one of the most significant. Gilmore has taken a hard-line pro-tobacco stance, vehemently opposing the Administration's regulation efforts. Beyer, on the other hand, has tried to stake out a delicate pro-regulations stance. In addition to supporting federal measures, Beyer has said that farmers in Southwest Virginia (the state's tobacco region) need to face the realities of a changing world economy by moving away from their dependence on tobacco. To achieve this end, Beyer has touted a plan to help spawn economic diversification and development in the region.

Another major issue in the race concerns former Governor Douglas Wilder (D) who has refused to endorse either candidate. Some observers thought that Wilder might endorse Gilmore. The mere suggestion that Wilder would defect from his party to support Gilmore was a slap in the face to Beyer who served as Lt. Governor during his tenure. With Wilder refusing to endorse him, Beyer has been campaigning heavily in the African American community and has made appearances at several NAACP and Black Ministers conventions.

Gilmore was briefly diverted from his primary message of tax relief and was forced to issue a statement on the contentious issue of affirmative action after Lt. gov. candidate John Hager (R) called for ending Virginia's affirmative action programs in early September. In a statement issued on September 8, Gilmore said he opposed racial preferences in college admissions but "affirmative efforts should be made to expand the applicant pool" by recruiting more minorities. Because of his courtship of Wilder, Gilmore was very delicate in addressing affirmative action.

Beyer was also forced to tackle the issue and said that while he opposes "racial quotas," he feels the abolition of affirmative action in California and Texas has been disastrous.

Besides these affirmative action problems, Gilmore ran into other difficulties in the past month. Despite widely touting his crime fighting credentials, Gilmore failed to receive the endorsement of the Virginia Fraternal Order of the Police. Aptly called "a major surprise" by the *Richmond Times Dispatch*, FOP's backing of Beyer was a significant blow to Gilmore who had been campaigning as Virginia's "Top Cop."

Gilmore was hurt by his very public brawl with Governor Allen's top environmental official, Secretary of Natural Resources Becky Norton Dunlop. An internal Republican battle began when the Gilmore campaign leaked a memo which stated that Gilmore was planning to replace Dunlop if elected. Dunlop responded by accusing Gilmore of being disloyal to the Allen administration and of trying to advance his campaign at her expense. Dunlop slammed Gilmore in the August 25th edition of the *Post*: "It demonstrates a character flaw when you are willing to personally besmirch another's reputation for your own political gain. Jim Gilmore made a mistake by trying to damage my reputation for his personal political gain. While Allen and Gilmore scrambled to save face, the GOP in-fighting was costly for Gilmore. An August 27th *Richmond-Time Dispatch* editorial exemplifies the damage done to Gilmore: "[Gilmore] reminds even some Republicans of the kid who would bring his sister's underwear to school if it would help him get elected hall monitor." In an effort to demonstrate Republican unity, the Gilmore campaign ran TV ads with Virginia's top two Republicans, Allen and Warner, praising Gilmore. The Beyer campaign has been consistently critical of Dunlop and Allen's environmental policies.

Virginia Democrats also went on the attack by accusing Gilmore of "pushing Pat Robertson's education agenda." Beyer had publicly said that until that time, Gilmore's only endorsement had come from Robertson, the founder of the Christian Coalition. Beyer went public in early October with a plan "to take politics out of education," by creating an advisory board which would counsel governors before they fill vacancies on university governing boards.

Another issue which has grabbed center stage in the campaign is abortion. Gilmore has come out in support of parental consent and spousal notification laws. Gilmore's announcement on parental notification came just one day after he had said in an interview that he "did not intend to push for such legislation." Beyer has been painting Gilmore as an extremist on abortion saying Gilmore's views do not reflect those of the general public. In the October 17th debate between Gilmore and Beyer, Beyer accused Gilmore of "wanting to treat women like children," and touted his own pro-choice position. Political observers have noted that Beyer will need a large turnout by women on November 4 if he is to have any chance of winning.

HOT ISSUES

Environment

Over the summer, the EPA threatened to take over Virginia's environmental enforcement programs. EPA officials cited both weak enforcement of federal regulations and the recent reorganization of Virginia's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) as reasons for the possible take over. The EPA claimed that the DEQ reorganization--which brought the dismissal

of many of the state's top environmental officials--exemplified the Allen administration's lax environmental record.

The EPA also pointed to the environmental atrocities by Smithfield Meat Packing Company as further evidence of Governor Allen's woeful environmental record. The state of Virginia originally failed to act against Smithfield--one of the state's most prominent GOP donors--for dumping industrial waste into the Pagan River (a tributary to the James River). Charging that Virginia failed to sufficiently punish the company, the EPA then sued Smithfield in December 1996. A federal judge sided with the EPA and fined Smithfield a record \$12.6 million on August 18. "The Smithfield case underscores the EPA's concern that the commonwealth has been able to adequately address pollution violation," said Michael McCabe of the EPA.

After weeks of threatening correspondence and a very public squabble, the EPA backed off from its original hard-line stance. In a letter to the DEQ, McCabe said he was heartened by the state's "assurances" that Virginia would improve its submission of required data. The EPA also released \$1.2 million to Virginia that was withheld for 10 months over concerns about state water pollution programs.

In a related development, a debate has flared-up over the distribution of the Smithfield settlement funds. The town of Smithfield and environmental groups have pushed hard for the monies to remain in the impacted areas. "The fine was supposed to address the area wronged by the pollution," said Smithfield Town Manager Peter Stephenson. However, on September 8, U.S. District Judge Rebecca Beach Smith ruled that the fine should go to the U.S. Treasury. The judge also gave the Justice Department 30 days to devise a plan for allocating the money and suggested that at least some funds be earmarked for the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Virginia's various environmental problems have most recently centered around Secretary of Natural Resources Becky Norton Dunlop. As stated in the "Governor's race" section, in order to distance himself from Allen's environmental record, Gilmore leaked a memo which said he would drop Dunlop if elected. Dunlop's furious reaction to the memo--and Gilmore's attempt to defuse the issue captured headlines across the state.

Pfisteria, Killer Bacteria Plagues VA Waterways

Pfisteria, a toxic but little-understood microbe, has caused numerous fish-kills and health problems in North Carolina for years. This spring, the mysterious microorganism appeared in the Chesapeake and its tributaries in Virginia and Maryland. The emergence of large concentrations of dead floating fish and the accompanying health concerns has prompted the state of Maryland to close segments of the affected rivers.

Virginia Governor George Allen (R) has been slow to tackle the issue while Maryland Governor Parris Glendening (D) has been aggressive in addressing the problem--by closing sections of rivers, participating in numerous environmental events, and asking for a great deal of federal assistance. After weeks of media scrutiny and public criticism from gubernatorial candidate Beyer, Allen has taken steps to address the problem. Allen participated in a "fish summit" with Glendening, Governor Carper (D-DE), and federal officials to search for solutions to the

problem. Furthermore, on September 26, Allen asked the federal government for \$2.2 million per year for at least five years to conduct a detailed study of the fish-killing microorganism. This is somewhat of an ironic step for Allen given his ardent "Don't Tread on Me" anti-federal government politics. Allen outlined his spending request in a recent letter to the Virginia congressional delegation. It includes money to explore the possible effects of *pfisteria* on public health and bolster efforts by farmers to keep fertilizers, animal wastes and soil from washing into streams and rivers. Allen also sent a letter to **YOU** asking for federal funds to "address the public health, environmental and economic impact" of the organism.

No one has been reported ill from *pfisteria* in Virginia, but a medical study this month found 11 Maryland residents were suffering difficulties in learning and memory.

Women Enter VMI

History was made on August 18 when women entered the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) for the first time in the school's 158-year history. Before the enrollment of 30 women into this year's freshman class, VMI was the last publicly funded male-only college in the nation. VMI was forced to accept women after the Supreme Court ruled that VMI's all-male admissions policy was unconstitutional. On September 9, one of the women who had already left the school was given a one-year suspension for allegedly striking an upperclassman. The Justice Department demanded in a September 19th letter to VMI that they provide a full account of the circumstances surrounding the woman's suspension. The Virginia attorney general's office, which represents the school, shot back a letter on September 25 telling the Justice Department to "let this matter rest." Given the heated exchanges, the feud between the attorney general's office and the Justice Department is likely to continue through the coming weeks.

Educational Reform

In June, the state Board of Education voted on Governor Allen's educational reform package. The package included a major overhaul of state standards for schools that would add more testing in the 3rd, 8th, and 11th grades. The bill also allows localities a choice of whether or not to offer "family life" education (sex education). Allen has also supported plans to remove guidance counselors from schools, which is supported by the far right.

Some advocates want the standards to receive more public input before they are implemented. Lt. Gov. Beyer voted this year to delay the standards by one year to hopefully replace the very conservative members of the State Board of Education with more moderate voices. Governor Allen fought participation in the federal Goals 2000 program. Virginia was the lone holdout in refusing to participate in the program until this year when Allen finally relented and agreed to participate in the program.

Virginia Democratic Party

In the early '90's, the Virginia Democratic Party was marred by problems. Much of the party's woes stemmed from the in-fighting among the state's top elected Democrats, former Governor Douglas Wilder and Senator Charles Robb. The much publicized feud between Wilder and Robb has divided the party and created a leadership vacuum. For this reason, many Virginia Democrats are looking to Beyer to reinvigorate the party.

The party enjoyed a resurgence of sort in 1994 when Mark Warner became the State Party Chair. Warner brought financial stability to the party. However, the party received an economic blow this year, when it was forced to return a \$100,000 contribution from a questionable donor (Roger Tamaraz).

Political Data

Governor:	George Allen (R)	(58% in 1993)
U.S. Senate	John Warner (R)	(52.5% in 1996)
	Chuck Robb (D)	(46% in 1994)
U.S. House:	6 D/5 R	
State Senate:	20 D/20 R	
State House:	52 D/47 R	
Electoral Votes:	13	

1996 State Election Results

Considering the fact that no Democratic Presidential candidate has taken Virginia since 1964, and the fact that there were very few principle visits there in 1996, **YOU** did very well, but still lost by 2%. In the U.S. Senate contest, Senator John Warner (R) won by 5% to defeat former Democratic Party Chair Mark Warner, who pumped several million dollars into his own campaign. In the one open House seat, Democrat Virgil Goode (D-05) was able to convincingly defeat George Landrith (R) in the heart of Virginia's tobacco country. His campaign focused on gun rights, tobacco, and federal support of education. The State Senate, State Assembly, and all the state Constitutional positions are up for election this year.

State Constitutional Officers and Legislative Leaders

Governor:	George Allen (R)
Lt. Governor:	Donald "Don" Beyer (D)
Attorney General:	Richard Cullen (R)
State Treasurer:	Ron Tilit (D)
Speaker of the House:	Thomas Moss (D)
President of the Senate:	Stanley Walker (D)

Congressional Delegation

Sen. Charles Robb (D)	Sen. John Warner (R)
Rep. Herbert Bateman (R)	Rep. Owen Pickett (D)
Rep. Robert Scott (D)	Rep. Norman Sisisky (D)
Rep. Virgil Goode (D)	Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R)
Rep. Thomas Bliley (R)	Rep. James Moran (D)
Rep. Rick Boucher (D)	Rep. Frank Wolf (R)
Rep. Thomas Davis III (R)	

Virginia Facts

- In 1995, the estimated population was 6,189,000.
- 74.6% of Virginians are White; 19.5% are African American; and 3.0% are Hispanic.
- 11.1% of Virginia residents are age 65 or older.

- 56.8% of Virginia households are married couples.
- 27.9% of Virginians are married with children.
- 49% of Virginians have a college education.
- 75% of Virginians have a high school education.
- The per capita income of Virginia is \$23,597 (1995) and the median income is \$37,647 (1994).
- 54% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) in Virginia voted in the 1996 elections, compared to 38.4% of the VAP in 1994 and 48.8% of the VAP in 1992.

The Briefing Paper for the
5:00 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

The Briefing Paper for the
5:45 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

The Briefing Paper for the
6:30 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

The Briefing Paper for the
National Public Radio Event
Will Be Forwarded

C

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR BEYER RALLY
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
November 3, 1997

'97 NOV 1 PM5:0

Ackn: Senator Chuck Robb; Rep. Jim Moran; Rep. Bobby Scott; Mayor of Alexandria Kerry Donley; Democratic State Chair Sue Wrenn; Susan Payne, wife of Lieutenant Governor candidate L. F. Payne; Attorney-General candidate Bill Dolan; President of the Fairfax County Education Association Yvonne Jukes; general acknowledgement of 50 Democratic candidates for local office.

Don Beyer has the right vision for Virginia. Education #1 goal.

6 yrs ago, goals: Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer.

Economic plan Def. \$23B; 13M jobs; unemp below 5%; core inflation lowest in 30 years. Crime, welfare down.

Now, hist. bal bud: Up to 5 M+ insured children; 3 B w to w jobs; secures Medicare; 500 toxic sites; legal immigrants.

Moment of hope; more to do

Educ: bggst educ. increase since 1965, tax cuts; standards; Pell; Am. Reads, Internet.

Virginia, home of T Jefferson, understands need for educ. Beyer wld make educ #1 prior; wants "best schools in America." More teachers/better pay; supports educ standards; computer in clsroom.

Trade: 200 trade agreements. Need fast track: 4%/96%, labor & enviro goals.

Demand Responsibility: crime – Beyer endorsed by Frat Order of Police; environment - after pfisteria scare, more imp't than ever; Climate Change; CFR(McCain-Fein, free TV); Child Care Conf.

• **Community:** One America.

D

The Briefing Paper for the
5:00 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

E

The Briefing Paper for the
5:45 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

F

The Briefing Paper for the
6:30 PM Congressional Meeting
Will Be Forwarded

G

The Briefing Paper for the
National Public Radio Event
Will Be Forwarded

H

The Talking Points for the
National Public Radio Event
Will Be Forwarded

Monday, November 10, 1997

9:35 AM	Hate Crimes Breakfast	See Separate Notebook
	- Talking Points	Tab A
11:30	White House Conference on Hate Crimes	See Separate Notebook
	- Remarks	Tab B
6:30 PM	Lewis and Clark Screening	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Guest List	Tab E

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

'97 NOV 8 PM9:1

FOR

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE:

GRACE GARCIA

HOME: 202-244-4796

WORK: 202-395-1044

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny.

Wind southwest at 6 to 12 knots.

Low 43 to 48.

High 59 to 64.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00 am-
9:15 am

MEETING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:15 am-
9:25 am

BRIEFING
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

9:25 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room

9:25 am-
9:30 am

MEET AND GREET
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Participants: Janet Reno, Attorney General
Hate Crimes Conference Panelists

9:35 am-
9:50 am

HATE CRIMES BREAKFAST
EAST ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** and Attorney General Janet Reno are announced into the East Room.

-- Attorney General Janet Reno makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes brief remarks and departs.

10:00 am-
10:15 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

10:15 am-
10:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

10:35 am-
10:40 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

10:45 am-
11:15 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

11:20 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via motorcade en route The George Washington University
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives at The George Washington University

Greeters: Stephen J. Trachtenberg

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

11:30 am-
1:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES
DOROTHY BETTS MARVIN THEATER

The George Washington University

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

Event Coordinator: Jennifer Palmieri

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the Vice President; accompanied by Stephen J. Trachtenberg, President of The George Washington University; Officer William Johnston, Boston Police Department (Ret.); and Chuennee Sampson, student at Duke University.
- Stephen J. Trachtenberg makes welcoming remarks and introduces William Johnston.
- William Johnston makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and Chuennee Sampson.
- Chuennee Sampson makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** is seated for panel discussion.
- **The President** participates in a panel discussion.
- **The President** departs.

Note: The Vice President will depart after the speaking program.

1:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The George Washington University via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

1:45 pm-
6:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

6:00 pm-
6:30 pm

DOWN TIME

6:30 pm-
7:50 pm

**A SCREENING OF HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PBS
DOCUMENTARY *LEWIS & CLARK: THE JOURNEY OF THE
CORPS OF DISCOVERY* (A FILM BY KEN BURNS)**

BLUE ROOM

Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Setti Warren

CLOSED PRESS

Note: Guests will begin to arrive 5:30 pm

- **The President** arrives to the Blue Room to greet Ken Burns and Guests.
- 6:35 pm -- **The President** is announced with Ken Burns to stage from the Blue Room.
- **The President** gives welcoming remarks and introduces Ken Burns.
- Ken Burns gives brief remarks.
- Program begins.
- 7:40 pm -- Program ends.
- **The President** proceeds to the State Dining Room to mingle with guests.
- TBD -- **The President** departs.

BC AND HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

A

'97 NOV 8 PM 1:57

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR
HATE CRIMES CONFERENCE BREAKFAST
THE WHITE HOUSE
November 10, 1997**

Acknowledge: AG Reno; Sec. Glickman; Sec. Cuomo; Sec. Slater; Sec. Riley; Dir. Raines; Members of Congress; distinguished guests.

Good morning and welcome to the White House Conference on Hate Crimes. We are here today to talk about what we must do to fight hate crimes -- and to fight the fear and prejudice that produce them.

It will take every one of us working together to meet this vitally important challenge. That is why I am so pleased to see representatives from so many sectors of our society -- law enforcement and religious leaders, community groups and antiviolence advocates -- joining in partnership to draw the line on hate crimes.

I am looking forward to hearing from all of you today.

B

Draft 11/9/97 6:45pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
November 10, 1997**

Acknowledgments: VP Gore; AG Reno; Sec. Riley; Sec. Cuomo; Members of Congress; President Trachtenberg; Chuennee [shuh-NAY] Sampson, Duke University student; 1000s of people at satellite-linked conferences all over the country.

America is the world's most diverse democracy, founded on a basic belief in the dignity of every human being, and bound together by a basic respect for the laws that preserve our values and keep our people safe. Our families can only thrive if they are free from the fear of crime and violence. And we must do everything we can to give them that security.

That is one of the reasons we decided to hold the White House Conference on Hate Crimes. All over the world we see what happens when racial and ethnic animosity join forces with lawlessness, tearing countries, peoples, and families apart. But even in America we hear too many stories like the 13-year-old African American boy nearly beaten to death when he rode his bicycle through the wrong neighborhood ... the gay American murdered as he walked home from work ... the Asian American who lost her store to a firebomb hurled by a racist ... or the Jewish American whose house of worship was desecrated by swastikas ... and too many more.

These violent acts are not just despicable examples of bias and bigotry -- they are crimes. They strike at the heart of what it means to be American, because they are the antithesis of the values that define us as a nation: Freedom. Equality. Respect for the law. And respect for one another.

Last year, I called on all Americans to begin a great national conversation on race -- and to come together across all our differences into one America. We know that we can only fight prejudice by fighting the misunderstanding and ignorance that produce it. And part of what I hope we can achieve is a national affirmation of what we all know to be true: violence motivated by prejudice and hatred hurts us all -- and we must fight it on every front.

First, we must make sure our nation's laws protect all of our citizens. Our laws already punish crimes committed against people on the basis of race, religion, and national origin. But we must go even further. Today I am proposing to expand the principal federal hate crimes law to include crimes committed because of the victims' sexual orientation, gender, or disability. All Americans deserve protection from hate. And as President Harry Truman said 50 years ago, "when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans." I am especially pleased that Senators Specter and Kennedy will soon introduce legislation to achieve this goal -- legislation I will fight to make the law of the land.

Second, we must make sure our civil rights laws are consistently and vigorously enforced. Under Attorney General Reno's leadership, the Justice Department has taken aim at hate crimes, with more prosecutions and tougher punishments. Starting today, every United States Attorney in the country will establish or expand working groups to develop enforcement strategies, share best practices, and educate the public about hate crimes. This national hate crimes network will marshal the resources of federal, state, and local law enforcement, community groups, educators, and anti-violence advocates -- and it will give us another powerful tool to fight hate crimes.

I am also pleased to announce that we will assign over 70 more FBI agents and prosecutors to work on hate crimes enforcement. And the Justice Department will make its own hate crimes training curriculum available to state and local law enforcement training centers around the country. Finally, the Justice Department and HUD are launching an important new initiative to help victims of housing-related hate crimes sue their attackers for the harm they cause.

When it comes to enforcing civil rights laws, we need strong leadership. I nominated Bill Lann Lee to head the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice because he will provide that leadership. The son of Chinese immigrants, Bill Lee has seen the damaging force of discrimination, and he has dedicated his career to fighting for equal rights, without regard for ideology or political party. I urge Congress to give Bill Lee a fair vote by the full Senate. Partisan politics should never stand in the way of confirming the best qualified candidate -- and they must never stand in the way of the enforcement of our civil rights laws.

Third, we know that for many reasons, too many hate crimes go unreported -- and an unreported hate crime is an excuse to ignore the problem. I am pleased to announce that for the first time, the National Crime Victimization Survey used by the Justice Department to measure nationwide crime levels will include questions about hate crimes. This small addition will yield large results, giving us a better measure of the number of hate crimes, and increasing what we know about how they occur.

Finally, and perhaps most important, we must teach our children that to be an American means to respect the dignity of every human being. That is why I am so pleased that the Education and Justice Departments will distribute to every school district in the country a hate crimes resource guide. This guide will direct educators to materials they can use to teach tolerance and mutual respect in our schools. And today the Justice Department is launching a website where younger students can learn about prejudice and the harm it causes.

With these steps, we are drawing the line against hate crimes and the people who commit them. And we are sending a message to the world that in America, we will not tolerate disrespect for our laws, for our people, or for our ideals. In America, we truly are one people, one nation, under God.

###



C



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'97 NOV 7 PM4:12

TO: THE PRESIDENT

WHAT: A SCREENING OF HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PBS DOCUMENTARY
LEWIS & CLARK: THE JOURNEY OF THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY,
A FILM BY KEN BURNS

WHEN: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1997

NOTES: APPROX. 180 GUESTS/OPEN PRESS/BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA MARSHALL, SETTI WARREN

6:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives to the Blue Room to greet:
Ken Burns
Guests tbd

6:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT is announced with Ken Burns East Room stage from Blue Room.

6:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT gives welcoming remarks and introduces Ken Burns.

Ken Burns gives brief remarks.

PROGRAM BEGINS:
Introduction
Grandfather Spirit
The Garden of Eden
Scenes of Visionary Enchantment
The Most Terrible Mountains
O! The Joy
Done for Posterity

7:40 p.m. PROGRAM ENDS

THE PRESIDENT thanks Ken Burns and invites guests to reception.

Guests proceed to reception in State Dining Room.

THE PRESIDENT may proceed to Residence at this time.

7:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to State Dining Room for mix & mingle with guests.

TBD THE PRESIDENT departs.

D

The Remarks for the Lewis and Clark Screening Will Be Forwarded

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President's List

LEWIS & CLARK - Monday NOV 10 1997 - 6:00 PM East Room - Business - East Visitors Entrance
For Official Government Use Only

Page 1

THE PRESIDENT

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ambrose**
Helena, MT
- A **Mr. Adam Arkin**
Actor
Beverly Hills, CA
- A **Honorable Harriet C. Babbitt (Spouse of: Bruce Babbitt)**
US Ambassador to the OAS, Department of State
Washington, DC
- A **Ms. Muni Figueres (Guest of: Bruce Babbitt)**
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Baker**
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument
Crow Agency, MT
- A **Mr. Paul Barnes**
Walpole, NH
- A **Ms. Pamela Tubridy Baucom**
Florentine Films
Walpole, NH
- A **Ms. Nancy Benac**
Associated Press
Washington, DC
- A **Ms. Diane D. Blair**
University of Arkansas, Department of Political Science
Fayetteville, AR
- A **Mr. David Borlaug**
Antler Press
Bismark, ND
- A **Ms. Sarah Botstein**
New York, NY
- A **Mr. Matthew Broderick**
Actor
Beverly Hills, CA
- A **Mr. and Mrs. David Brugger**
President, Association of America's Public Television Stations
Washington, DC
- A **Mrs. Sandra Bulger**
Director, Washington Office, General Motors Corporation
Washington, DC
- A **Ms. A. Lilly Burns**
Walpole, NH
- A **Mr. Kenneth L. Burns**
Florentine Films
Walpole, NH

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Page 2

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Ms. Sarah Burns**
Walpole, NH
- A **Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell**
Founder, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Ms. Tantoo Cardinal**
Lyndonville, VT
- A **Dr. Edward C. Carter**
The American Philosophical Society
Philadelphia, PA
- A **Mr. Tim Clark**
Dublin, NH
- A **Mr. Matthew Cohn and Mrs. Mary Ellen Holverson**
Director, Travel Montana
Helena, MT
- A **Mrs. Dannielle Colliver and Mr. Donald W. Hudler**
Saturn Corporation
Troy, MI
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Owen Comora**
President, Owen Comora Associates
New York, NY
- A **Mr. Kevin Conway**
New York, NY
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Larry John Cook**
Missouri River Outfitters
Fort Benton, MT
- A **Mr. Robert T. Coonrod**
President and CEO, Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Robert Costas**
St. Louis, MO
- A **Mr. Frank H. Cruz**
Gulf Atlantic Life Insurance Company
Los Angeles, CA
- A **Mrs. Betty W. Currie and Mr. Robert "Bob" Currie**
Oval Office Operations, The White House
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Maynard K. Davis**
Trustee, The Arthur Vining Davis Foundation
Vienna, VA
- A **Mrs. Deborah I. Dingell and Hon. John Dingell**
President, General Motors Foundation
Washington, DC

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REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. and Mrs. Ervin S. Duggan**
President and CEO, Public Broadcasting Service
Alexandria, VA
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Dayton Duncan**
Florentine Films
Walpole, NH
- A **Ms. Emmy Duncan**
Walpole, NH
- A **Mr. William Duncan**
Walpole, NH
- A **Mr. Jeffrey Epremian**
Senior Vice President, Program Marketing, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Erik Ewers**
Keene, NH
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Michael Duane Fields**
Executive Director, William T. Kemper Foundation
Kansas City, MO
- A **Ms. Luana Floccuzio**
NAO Marketing & Advertising, General Motors Corporation
Detroit, MI
- A **Hon. (Rep.) Elizabeth Furse**
D/Oregon, House of Representatives
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. William Galston**
University of Maryland
College Park, MD
- A **Ms. Phylis Geller**
Senior Vice President, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelz**
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Robert N. Gold**
Hastings-on-Hudson, NY
- Hon. (Rep.) Virgil H. Goode**
(D/Virginia), US House of Representatives
- A **Mr. John Gorman**
Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Fund
Great Falls, MT
- A **Mr. Ashbel Green**
Vice President & Senior Editor, Alfred A. Knopf Inc.
New York, NY

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Page 4

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

A **Mr. and Mrs. Philip Guarascio**
Vice President, Marketing & Advertising, General Motors Corporation
Detroit, MI

A **Mr. Murphy Guyer**
Actor
New York, NY

A **Ms. Mimi Hall**
USA Today
Arlington, VA

A **Mr. Roger Haydock**
Brattleboro, VT

A **Mr. J. Roderick Heller**
Washington, DC

Mr. Michael Hill

A **Ms. Elizabeth Carroll- Horrocks**
The American Philosophical Society
Philadelphia, PA

Mr. and Mrs. Neil W. Horstman
Executive Vice President, White House Historical Association
Washington, DC

A **Mr. Robert J. Horton**

A **Mr. Craig Jeffrey Impink**
Director, Foundation and Government Development, WETA
Washington, DC

A **Mr. Michael B. Jandreau**
Chairman, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Lower Brule, SD

A **Mr. James Johnson and Ms. Maxine Isaacs**
Chairman, The Kennedy Center for Performing Arts
Washington, DC

A **Mr. Gordon Gene Jones**
New York, NY

A **Mr. and Mrs. Jonathon Kemper**
William T. Kemper Foundation
Kansas City, MO

Hon. and Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy
D/Massachusetts, United States Senate
Washington, DC

A **Ms. Karen Kenton**
Associate Producer, WETA
Washington, DC

For Official Government Use Only

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. and Mrs. Austin H. Kiplinger**
Chairman, WETA/Kiplinger Washington Editors
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. John W. Kluge**
Chairman & CEO, Metromedia Company
East Rutherford, NJ
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Kogod**
President, The Charles E. Smith Companies, Inc.
Arlington, VA
- A **Ms. Patty Lawlor**
Walpole, NH
- A **Mr. Bruce Lehman**
Acting Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities
Washington, DC
- A **Hon. Ann F. Lewis and Mr. Michael Sponder**
Assistant to the President & Deputy Director of Communications, The White House
- Hon. Anne H. Lewis**
Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Jerome B. Libin**
Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Ken Little Hawk**
Union, NJ
- A **Mr. Linwood T. Lloyd**
Chief Operating Officer, WETA
Washington, DC
- Hon. Ellen Lovell and Dr. Christopher Lovell**
- Mr. Peter Ira Maer**
White House Correspondent, NBC-Mutual Radio
Arlington, VA
- A **Ms Debbie Harrison (Substitute for: John Marriott)**
- A **Mrs. Susan Mayer (Spouse of: James Mayer)**
- A **Ms. Catherine Mayer (Substitute's Guest: James Mayer)**
- Hon. and Mrs. Michael McCurry**
Assistant to the President & Press Secretary, The White House
Washington, DC
- Mr. Sonny Mehta**
Knopf Publishing
New York, NY

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Page 6

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:13 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. Craig Stephen Mellish**
North Walpole, NH
- Mr. Peter Miller**
New York, NY
- A **Mr. Allen Moore**
Chambers Associates
- A **Dr. and Mrs. Max King Morris**
Trustee and Former President, The Arthur Vining Davis Foundations
Jacksonville, FL
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Gary E. Moulton**
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE
- A **Mr William H. Noack and Ms Lois Noack**
Director, Washington News Relations, General Motors Corporation
Washington, DC
- Ms. Lynn Novick**
Producer, "Baseball"
New York, NY
- A **Mr. and Mrs. John C. Onoda**
Vice President, Worldwide Communications, General Motors Corporation
Detroit, MI
- A **Mrs. Barbara Opdahl and Mr. Harlan Opdahl**
Triple "O" Outfitters
Pierce, ID
- A **Ms. Cynthia Orlando**
Superintendent, Fort Clapsop National Memorial
Astoria, OR
- A **Mr. and Mrs. George Peapples**
Vice President, Public Policy, General Motors Corporation
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Pearce**
Vice President, General Motors Corporation
Detroit, MI
- A **Mr. and Mrs. David Pensky**
Potomac, MD
- A **Ms. Lisa Reid Perry**
Chair, Montana Tourism Advisory Council
Billings, MT
- A **Mr. James Peterson**
Vermillion, SD
- Honorable and Mrs. John Podesta**
Assistant to the President, Deputy Chief of Staff, The White House

For Official Government Use Only

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:14 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. Robert Putnam**
The Kennedy School, Harvard University
Cambridge, MA
- A **Ms. Mary Lou T. Quinlan**
President, N.W. Ayer
New York, NY
- A **Ms. Rebecca Rimel and Mr. Patrick Caldwell**
President, The Pew Charitable Trusts
Philadelphia, PA
- A **Hon. (Sen.) and Mrs. Charles S. Robb**
D/Virginia, United States Senate
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Roberts**
Director, Strategic Planning
Detroit, MI
- A **Hon. Sharon Percy Rockefeller and Hon.(Sen) John D. Rockefeller**
President & CEO, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. and Mrs. James P. Ronda**
Tulsa, OK
- A **Ms. April Ryan**
- A **Ms. Heidi Schulman**
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
- A **Ms. Mary Schultz**
Director, Cultural Programming Publicity, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Dr. Alfred Schuyler**
Academy of Natural Sciences
Philadelphia, PA
- A **Hon. (Sen.) and Mrs. Gordon Smith**
R/Oregon, United States Senate
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Terance Smith and Mrs. Susanne S. Elfving**
CBS News
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Eugene B. Squires**
Conway, MA
- A **Hon. James Steinberg and Ms. Sherbourne Abbott**
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, NSC
- A **Ms. Jamison Stewart**
Manager, Foundation and Government Development, WETA
Washington, DC

REPORT DATE: November 7, 1997
REPORT TIME: 6:14 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. David Thompson**
Director, Cultural Programming, WETA
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Aaron Vega**
Keene, NH
- A **Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey C. Ward**
PHC
New York, NY
- Hon. (Sen.) John W. Warner**
R/Virginia, United States Senate
Washington, DC
- A **Mr. Samuel A. Waterston**
Actor; In Film
West Cornwall, CT
- Hon. (Sen.) Ron Wyden**
D/Oregon, United States Senate
Washington, DC

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

3:00 PM	Congressional Meeting (Texas Group)	Tab A
	- Talking Points	Distributed Separately
4:45 PM	Congressional Meeting (Foreign Policy)	Distributed Separately
8:00 PM	Kerry Fundraiser	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE:

ANDREW KLINE

HOME:

OFFICE:

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy, becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon. Wind west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots.

Low 37 to 42. High 52 to 57.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

10:00 am- 10:15 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
10:15 am- 10:45 am	COMBINED BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
10:45 am- 10:55 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
11:00 am- 2:45 pm	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME OVAL OFFICE
2:45 pm- 3:00 pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
3:00 pm- 3:45 pm	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (TEXAS GROUP) OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley CLOSED PRESS
4:00 pm- 4:40 pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, John Hilley
4:40 pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the State Dining Room
4:45 pm- 6:45 pm	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING (FOREIGN POLICY) STATE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, John Hilley CLOSED PRESS

6:45 pm-
7:45 pm

DOWN TIME

7:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Senator John Kerry
Teresa Heinz

8:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the garden

8:10 pm-
8:40 pm

KERRY FUNDRAISER
GARDEN (TENT)
Private Residence
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 140 guests.

- Teresa Heinz introduces Senator John Kerry.
- Senator John Kerry makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- **The President** departs.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1997

8:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route The
White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC AND HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 3, 1997 (7:47pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1997

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DISCUSS FAST TRACK TRADING
AUTHORITY

DATE: Tuesday, November 4
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 3:00 to 3:45pm
From: John Hilley *JH*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Democratic Members of the Texas delegation and discuss the Administration's Fast Track legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

On Wednesday, October 28, several members of the Texas Democratic delegation met to discuss the implication of supporting Fast Track Authority on their districts and upcoming campaigns. The Members agreed to make their decision regarding Fast Track collectively, however they did not come any conclusion at their meeting.

We think our message to these Members should stress the importance of Fast Track authority in retaining American economic and foreign policy leadership globally, with an emphasis on the costs to America's role in the world if Fast Track authority is not granted. We should also reassure them that the Administration will support them in their re-election bids if they are significantly maligned. The attached talking points reflect these and other topics that should be addressed.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
President
Erskine Bowles
Ambassador Barshefsky

Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting

President
Erskine Bowles
Gene Sperling
Ambassador Barshefsky

Rep. Ruben Hinojosa
Rep. Solomon Ortiz
Rep. Chet Edwards
Rep. Max Sandlin
Rep. Ken Bentsen
Rep. Ralph Hall
Rep. Lloyd Doggett
Rep. E.B. Johnson

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

Closed Press.

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

As Usual.

VI. **REMARKS**

None.

VII. **ATTACHMENTS**

Talking Points.

**SENATOR JOHN KERRY
1996 DEBT RETIREMENT EVENT
WITH HONORED GUEST
PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON**

DATE: Tuesday, November 4, 1997
VENUE: Home of Senator John Kerry & Teresa Heinz
TIME: 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

I. PURPOSE

The event will raise funds to help retire Senator John Kerry's 1996 campaign debt.

II. BACKGROUND

The guests at this event have played a significant role in Senator Kerry's debt retirement effort.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the accompanying guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press. Print reporter for remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7:40 p.m.

- YOU arrive
- YOU are greeted by Senator John Kerry & Teresa Heinz.
- YOU proceed to the head table for dinner.
- YOU will be photographed with each table during dinner.
- **PROGRAM**
 - Teresa Heinz makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Kerry.
 - Senator Kerry makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
 - YOU make brief remarks.
- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. NOTE

Teresa Heinz' mother is very ill, and she recently flew her in from Portugal to an American hospital.

KERRY FUNDRAISER 11/4/97, 97 NOV 3 PM4:58

Ack: Sen. Kerry, wife Theresa Heinz [tair-AI-zuh]; Rep. William Delahunt

Here because John Kerry shares my vision for America: strong on economy, not at environment's expense; strong on crime, former prosecutor. He will be there for families of Massachusetts: child tax credit.

Amer is moving ahead

6 yrs ago, goals: Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer.

Economic plan Def. \$23B; 13M jobs; unemp below 5%; core inflation lowest in 30 years. Crime, welfare down.

Now, hist. bal bud: Up to 5 M+ insured children; 3 B w to w jobs; secures Medicare; 500 toxic sites; legal immigrants.

Moment of hope; more to do, USA

Educ: bggst educ. increase since 1965, tax cuts; standards; Pell; Am. Reads, Internet.

Trade: 200 trade agreements. Need fast track: 4%/96%, labor & enviro goals.

Demand Responsibility: tobacco goals, teen smoking reduced 30% in 5 yrs, 50 % in 7 yrs, 60% in 10 yrs. Climate Change; CFR(McCain-Fein, free TV); Juv. Justice, Child Care Conf.

• **Community:** One America.

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

9:40 AM	Congressional Meeting with Representative William Goodling	Tab A
10:20 AM	Photo Opportunity with German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and Parliamentarians	Distributed Separately
11:30 AM	TAA Fast Track Event	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C To Be Forwarded
	- TAA Proposal	Tab D
	<u>Congressional Meetings:</u>	
4:00 PM	Representatives Nita M. Lowey, Anna Eshoo, Nancy Pelosi, Zoe Lofgren and Leonard L. Boswell	Tab E
4:45 PM	Representatives Donald M. Payne and Robert Menendez	Tab F
5:30 PM	Representative Earl Pomeroy	Tab G
8:45 PM	Representatives Chris John and Karen McCarthy	Tab H
	Talking Points (Applicable to all meetings)	Tab I
6:50 PM	Tommy Caplan Book Reception	No Paper

WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE:

SAM MYERS

HOME: 703-591-0333

OFFICE: 202-456-5313

WHCA PAGER: 4430

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Wind variable to southeast at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 33 to 38. High 52 to 57.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

NOTE: The Weekly Economic Briefing will be submitted on paper.

9:00 am-	MEETING
9:15 am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:20 am-	BRIEFING
9:40 am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
9:40 am-	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
10:10 am	REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM GOODLING OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley CLOSED PRESS
10:15 am-	BRIEFING
10:20 am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
10:20 am-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER
10:30 am	KLAUS KINKEL AND PARLIAMENTARIANS OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
10:30 am-	BRIEFING
10:45 am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
10:45 am-	MEETING
10:50 am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:00 am-
11:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

11:30 am-
11:50 am

TAA FAST TRACK EVENT
SITE TBD
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS

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

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** and the Vice President depart.

12:00 pm-
1:00 pm

LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
OVAL OFFICE

1:00 pm-
2:00 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

2:00 pm-
3:45 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

3:45 pm-
4:00 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

4:00 pm-
4:30 pm

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

4:40 pm-
4:45 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley

4:45 pm-
5:15 pm

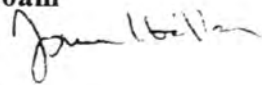
CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Hilley
CLOSED PRESS

5:25	pm-	BRIEFING
5:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
5:30	pm-	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
6:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
6:00	pm-	DOWN TIME
6:30	pm	
6:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the White House via motorcade en route private residence [drive time: 20 minutes]
6:50	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives private residence
6:55	pm-	RECEPTION
8:00	pm	PRIVATE RESIDENCE Event Coordinator: Mary Morrison CLOSED PRESS
8:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route the White House [drive time: 20 minutes]
8:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House
8:40	pm-	BRIEFING
8:45	pm	LOCATION TBD Staff Contact: John Hilley
8:45	pm-	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
9:15	pm	LOCATION TBD Staff Contact: John Hilley CLOSED PRESS
BC AND HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM GOODLING (R-PA)

DATE: Wednesday, November 5, 1997
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 9:40am - 10:10am
FROM: John Hilley 
Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the national education test.

II. BACKGROUND

The formal conference on the Labor/HHS appropriations bill concluded on Wednesday, October 29. While the Administration's top funding priorities for the bill were resolved satisfactorily, the conference agreed to a compromise on national testing sponsored by Congressman Obey, that was not acceptable to either the Administration or Chairman Goodling. The "Obey compromise" would have permitted further development of the test but required that administration of the test be subject to future authorization. Over thirty-four Senators (a sufficient number to sustain a veto) wrote you indicating that they would vote to support your veto of this legislation. To date, the conference report has not been filed and the next steps are unclear.

 John Hilley is meeting with Chairman Goodling tonight (November 4). He will brief you on the details of their discussion tomorrow morning during your pre-brief.

Goodling Views

As you know, Congressman Goodling has been a fierce opponent of your national education test initiative. He believes that the test will result in unfair comparisons between school districts and states, is a precursor to a national curriculum, and is a waste of federal resources which could be more profitably spent on other education objectives. However, in attempt to work with the Republican leadership, Goodling has proposed a number of "compromises", the latest of which would ban development, implementation, field test, pilot test and distribution of the national test unless future authorizing legislation is enacted into law. Two studies by the National Academy of Sciences to

evaluate alternative tests and the national test (although it is banned by the Goodling proposal) would also be proposed.

Proposal to Goodling:

In flow Hilley will brief in a.m.

We propose to resolve our differences with Goodling by: (1) postponing a final resolution on the issue of the implementation of national tests for another two years; (2) allowing the development and field testing of the tests to proceed over the next two years (a one-year delay in our original plan); and, (3) simultaneous with national test development, commissioning the National Academy of Sciences and the National Assessment Governing Board to conduct a series of studies to determine which, if any, state or commercially available tests could be equated to the national tests in a valid and reliable manner. (This approach builds on an approach initially proposed by Mr. Goodling.)

In effect, both approaches would proceed in the "development" phase over the next two years. There would then be adequate information to determine whether a single national test is required in order to measure student performance against national standards, if existing tests can perform that function adequately, or if a combination of both approaches is needed.

We anticipate that we will be in a stronger position to gain support for implementation of our national tests at the end of the two year period, as a result of NAGB's bipartisan leadership, and the completion of development and field testing. In addition, we believe strongly that the studies of other tests will show that very few commercially produced or state-developed tests can appropriately be equated with national standards, though the opportunity to do so may provide an incentive for commercial test publishers to modify their tests.

More specifically, under this approach, work on the national tests would proceed as follows:

- NAGB would be in charge of test development, as in the Senate-passed bill.
- Pilot testing of test questions would occur in the Spring of 1998, involving a national sample of approximately 600 schools and 46,000 students.
- Field testing of the tests, including administration and scoring procedures, would occur in Spring 1999, involving a national sample of approximately 1,400 schools and 100,000 students.
- It would be possible in the Spring of 1999 to also administer the national tests to the 7 states and 15 school districts that have already signed up for the test, as a trial administration.
- The first nationwide implementation of the tests would occur in Spring, 2000.

At the same time, feasibility studies would be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Assessment Governing Board to determine if specific tests could be equated to the national test in a reliable and valid fashion. Tests that can be equated to the national tests would be able to provide individual student scores in terms of the national

test achievement levels (e.g., basic, proficient, or advanced). This process would work as follows:

- NAS and NAGB would determine the procedure for conducting the equating studies.
- Interested states or commercial test publisher would volunteer to participate in equating studies.
- The studies would be conducted during 1998 and 1999.
- NAGB would review the results of the studies and determine which tests could appropriately be equated to the national tests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Erskine Bowles
John Hilley
Bruce Reed
Mike Cohen
Barbara Chow
Andy Blocker

Meeting

President
Rep. William Goodling
Erskine Bowles
John Hilley
Bruce Reed

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

PRESS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRADE ADJUSTMENT
ASSISTANCE PROPOSAL

DATE: Wednesday, November 5
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:30 to 12:15PM
From: John Hilley *John Hilley*

I. PURPOSE

To unveil the Administration's Trade Adjustment Assistance proposal.

II. BACKGROUND

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority on Friday, November 7. Numerous Members have indicated that protection for dislocated workers is essential in order for them to vote in favor of granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority. The attached proposal reflects many of their concerns.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Ambassador Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting

President
Erskine Bowles

Rep. E.B. Johnson
Rep. Ortiz

Rep. David Price
Rep. Owen Pickett
Rep. Eva Clayton
Rep. Bob Clement
Rep. Jane Harman
Rep. Vic Snyder
Rep. Marion Berry
Rep. Darlene Hooley
Rep. William Jefferson

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

President will make remarks and introduce TAA proposal.
Upon conclusion of remarks, the President will take
questions from the press.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Trade Adjustment Assistance Proposal.

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE TAA FAST TRACK EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR ALL AMERICANS TO SHARE
IN THE BENEFITS FROM OPEN TRADE**

November 4, 1997

TO HELP ENSURE THAT ALL AMERICANS SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF OPEN TRADE, PRESIDENT CLINTON IS PROPOSING AN EIGHT-PART STRATEGY TO HELP WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES SUCCEED IN A NEW ECONOMY. This plan increases funds for worker and community adjustment, while doing more to tap the untapped potential of our inner cities and poor rural communities:

Worker Adjustment:

- I. Promote use of "Rapid Response" for worker dislocation, and improve and expand Trade-Adjustment Assistance programs;
- II. Expand dislocated worker funding so that funding in 2003 would be triple what it was in the year before President Clinton took office;
- III. Earmark \$250 million in existing funds for secondary workers -- while initiating an informational campaign to reach out to them more effectively;
- IV. Create Trade-Adjustment Assistance Contingency Fund to ensure that all workers who lose their jobs due to trade -- including those who lose their jobs due to future trade agreements negotiated under Fast-Track authority -- receive benefits;

Community Adjustment:

- V. Provide \$250 million for community adjustment -- create Office of Community Adjustment to coordinate the response to trade-impacted areas;
- VI. Improve and expand the North American Development Bank (NADBank);
- VII. Improve Export Assistance Centers so that they do more to help small businesses; and

Tapping The Untapped Potential of America's Poor Rural and Urban Communities:

- VIII. Expand current initiatives that have proven records of helping to create jobs and opportunity for disadvantaged Americans.

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

- I. PROMOTE "RAPID RESPONSE" FOR WORKER DISLOCATION, AND IMPROVE AND EXPAND TRADE-ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.** To make economic adjustment easier for workers, the Administration proposes a series of six actions to make the dislocated worker and trade adjustment programs work better.
- **REAUTHORIZE TAA AND NAFTA-TAA FOR TWO YEARS.** Both the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance have approved an extension of TAA and NAFTA-TAA for two years. (TAA and NAFTA-TAA expire September 30, 1998.) The Administration supports this reauthorization. CBO estimates the costs of the NAFTA-TAA extension for two years at about \$102 million. While a two-year TAA extension costs \$662 million, it does not require offsets since it is already included in the baseline.
 - **GIVE WORKERS IN FIRMS WHICH SHIFT PRODUCTION TO ANOTHER COUNTRY TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.** Under TAA, workers may only be certified for assistance if their firm is adversely affected by imports. Under NAFTA-TAA, workers may be certified if either their firm is adversely affected or their firm shifts production to Mexico or Canada. As part of the President's FY99 budget, the Administration would give workers in firms which shift production to another country trade adjustment assistance. Covering shifts in production under TAA, as well as NAFTA-TAA, would cost \$69 million per year or about \$345 million over five years.
 - **ISSUE GUIDELINES TO PROMOTE USE OF "RAPID-RESPONSE" FOR WORKER DISLOCATION.** Based on the Labor Department recent experience with layoffs at Fruit of the Loom in Louisiana, the Labor Department will issue guidelines to the states promulgating that "rapid response" should be used for all substantial layoffs and plant closures. Rapid response is the initial information sharing activity (for employees, as well as employers) to facilitate access to all public programs -- this process assists individuals find new employment, while assessing their needs for reemployment services. The activity would occur as soon as the State receives a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) notice of any substantial layoff or plant closure, or when the State becomes aware of such even through other sources.
 - **CUT CERTIFICATION TIMES BY ONE-THIRD.** In order to cut the TAA certification time from 60 days to 40 days, the Department of Labor will take the following four steps: (1) reduce investigator caseload to allow for more timely follow-up in obtaining relevant company and customer data; (2) develop an enhanced in-house system for tracking import trends and performing import-impact analysis; (3) reduce the amount of time from 21 to 14 days between the day the Labor Department requests and receive data from companies; and (4) reduce the length of the customer survey from 21 to 14 days. Technological improvements as well as possible staffing increases will allow the Department to assemble, review, and analyze investigative data and information in a more timely manner. The total cost for these improvements would be \$2.5 to \$3 million over five years.

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

- **MODIFY WAIVER FOR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR TAA AND NAFTA-TAA SO THAT THEY ARE SIMILAR.** Theoretically, TAA requires that a participant be enrolled in training in order to qualify for income support, but waivers are granted very often. In contrast, there is no waiver authority under NAFTA-TAA. As part of the President's FY99 budget request, the Administration would propose to narrow waiver authority under TAA and loosen it under NAFTA-TAA. This would serve to both reduce the abuse of the waive provision under TAA and to harmonize the two programs. The costs of this proposal are undetermined, but it is likely revenue-neutral.
- **IMPLEMENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR TAA/NAFTA-TAA PROGRAMS.** The Labor Department does not receive information on how workers do after they participate in either TAA or NAFTA-TAA programs. To ensure that the programs work effectively, the Labor Department is developing and implementing performance measures, and collecting outcome-based performance data for workers who receive adjustment assistance. This will permit better tracking of TAA/NAFTA-TAA program effectiveness, and thus, improved outcomes for participants. These performance measures can be accomplished within current administrative cost and program budget limitations.

II. EXPAND DISLOCATED WORKER FUNDING SO THAT FUNDING IN 2003 WOULD BE TRIPLE WHAT IT WAS IN THE YEAR BEFORE CLINTON TOOK OFFICE.

- **MORE THAN HALF A BILLION DOLLAR INCREASE IN DISLOCATED WORKER FUNDING OVER FIVE YEARS.** In the year before President Clinton took office, the dislocated worker program was funded at \$517 million. Since President Clinton took office, dislocated worker money has more than doubled, allowing some 300,000 more dislocated workers to receive training this year than five years ago. The Administration is committed to tripling the resources for dislocated workers -- that is, the Administration will propose an expansion so that in fiscal year 2003 dislocated worker funding will be three times the \$517 million funding in the year before President Clinton took office.

III. EARMARK \$250 MILLION IN EXISTING FUNDS FOR SECONDARY WORKERS -- WHILE INITIATING AN INFORMATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO REACH OUT TO THEM MORE EFFECTIVELY.

- **\$250 MILLION OVER FIVE YEARS IN SECRETARY'S DISCRETIONARY FUND EARMARKED FOR SECONDARY WORKERS.** In conjunction with the passage of fast-track authority, the Department of Labor will issue a Statement of Administrative Action extending the Secretary's discretionary authority to use JTPA Title III funds to serve secondary workers in firms doing business with primary firms eligible for or certified for TAA. To ensure that adequate funding is available the Secretary of Labor will fence off \$250 million of existing funds over the next five years to ensure job training and income support for secondary workers.

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

- **CLARIFY THAT SECONDARY FIRMS CAN BE CERTIFIED FOR TAA/NAFTA-TAA EVEN IF PRIMARY FIRM DOES NOT APPLY FOR CERTIFICATION.**
Some have expressed concern that secondary firms were being denied benefits because the relevant primary firm had not obtained certification. There are cases when the primary firm does not go through the certification process, but the secondary firm is adversely impacted from trade. Therefore, the Secretary of Labor will clarify that secondary firms -- adversely affected as a result of business lost with a primary firm -- can be certified for TAA or NAFTA-TAA, even if the primary firm does not apply for certification. In order to certify these firms, the Labor Department will need to do broader, two-tiered investigations. This will cost an estimated \$5 million over five years.
- **INITIATE INFORMATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE THE TAKE-UP RATE OF SECONDARY WORKERS.** Many secondary workers do not know they are eligible for training and income support. This informational campaign will work to raise their awareness of these programs. Outreach efforts can successfully reach many workers who are not, but should be, receiving job training and income support. The resulting increased case load will require 4-5 FTEs, at a cost of \$2 million over five years. The Administration proposes four methods to raise the secondary worker take-up rate:
 - a. The best way for the Labor Department to find secondary workers is to start with the primary firm and work outwards. By December 1997, the Labor Department's Employment Training Administration will issue guidelines to the states requesting that they seek information from primary firms about their suppliers during or immediately following the certification process. This information will form the basis for a systemic effort to identify and locate potentially eligible secondary workers.
 - b. By December 1997, the Labor Department will issue a set of guidelines so that direct contact with potentially eligible secondary firms and their workers is made. The Labor Department will also disseminate fact sheets and posters to these secondary businesses, and will make information available to personnel offices. The Labor Department will also set up a bilingual web site to help contact secondary workers.
 - c. In order to increase the take-up rate among secondary workers, the Labor Department would run a public education campaign using public service announcements in English and Spanish in trade-impacted areas. Specifications for the bidding process will be in place by December 1997 and the competition will begin soon thereafter. In seeking bids for the project, the Department will include in the specifications a requirement that the firm have experience with the Hispanic media in the region and will ask bidding firms to submit evidence of prior successful public education campaigns.
 - d. The Labor Department will distribute information to State Employment Service Offices where workers go to file unemployment benefits.

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

IV. CREATE TRADE-ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE CONTINGENCY FUND TO ENSURE THAT ALL WORKERS WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS DUE TO TRADE -- INCLUDING THOSE WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS DUE TO TRADE AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED UNDER FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY -- RECEIVE BENEFITS.

- **CREATE TRADE-ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE CONTINGENCY FUND.** While the Administration believes that trade agreements are generally beneficial for the country -- with more jobs being created on net than lost -- we understand the concerns of those who believe workers will be adversely affected by these agreements. Thus, to be certain that no one is left behind, we are proposing a Trade-Adjustment Assistance Contingency Fund that automatically will make additional adjustment assistance available for workers who have lost their jobs due to trade -- including those people who lose their jobs due to trade agreements negotiated under fast-track authority. Additional funds will be made available in increments if adjustment assistance demands ever exceed the estimate in our budget. Our budget estimates will be based on our trade certification activity experience. While we fully expect this contingency will never trigger on, with this safety net added to the Trade-Adjustment Assistance program there should be no question that resources will be there if the need ever arises.

V. PROVIDE \$250 MILLION OVER FIVE YEARS FOR COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT -- CREATE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY AND TRADE ASSISTANCE TO COORDINATE RESPONSE TO TRADE-IMPACTED AREAS.

- **EXPAND COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT BY \$250 MILLION OVER FIVE YEARS -- CREATE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT TO DEAL WITH TRADE-IMPACTED REGIONS.** DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) was the Administration's first point of contact with communities experiencing a military base closure or defense plant closing. Learning from the defense conversion experience, we would create an OEA-type body -- the Office of Community and Trade Adjustment -- to coordinate the Administration's response to trade-impacted regions by working with Labor, Commerce, SBA, HUD, Treasury, and other government entities. This group would provide planning grants and expertise to help communities develop credible economic adjustment strategies. They also would bring the appropriate state, local and federal groups to the table to provide adequate resources for implementing plans. The expert staff at OEA could be detailed to this body to help trade-impacted regions and workers. Moreover, to ensure there is proper funding for regions adversely impacted by trade, the Administration will expand the Economic Development Administration (EDA)'s Title IX budget. In 1997, Title IX had \$27 million in funding to help areas with sudden and severe economic dislocation, such as major plant closings. The Administration will propose \$50 million per year -- or \$250 million over five years -- in community adjustment funding, more than doubling EDA's Title IX budget each year, while creating an Office of Community and Trade Adjustment. This will allow for comprehensive economic

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

development assistance to regions adversely impacted by trade.

VI. IMPROVE AND EXPAND NADBANK. The Administration proposes a three-point plan to improve and expand the North American Development Bank (NADBank):

- **EXPAND FINANCING FOR THE NADBANK CAIP.** The Administration proposes expanding paid-in capital for the North American Development Bank (NADBank) Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP) by \$37 million -- a full 160 percent increase over existing funds. These new funds will allow the Bank to leverage private capital markets to provide over \$150 million in additional financing to trade-affected communities. The additional resources could finance new activities, such as permitting the CAIP to provide matching grants, permitting more affordable financing for business development in trade-impacted communities, and to develop a micro-lending program to address the specialized needs of dislocated workers by encouraging small start-ups. The CAIP could also use the additional funding to expand its direct lending program by providing direct loans or innovative credit enhancements through intermediaries to assist a wide range of commercial and nonprofit borrowers who would otherwise lack access to commercial lending institutions.
- **EXPAND OUTREACH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.** The CAIP will work to increase awareness about its programs and improve accessibility for trade-impacted communities. To that end, the CAIP will work to refine the criteria of the direct lending program to better address community needs and disseminate them widely through a variety of media, including by developing a bilingual Web Site with detailed explanations of the direct lending criteria and application forms. In addition, CAIP would work with trade-impacted communities to provide technical assistance in the development of strategic plans to help identify opportunities and attract investment.
- **PUERTO RICO ELIGIBILITY.** Efforts must be made to permit communities within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that have been adversely impacted by trade and production shifts associated with NAFTA to access CAIP resources. To that end, the CAIP Finance Committee will develop a marketing plan identifying the appropriate authorities and community development organizations in Puerto Rico that should be provided with extensive information about CAIP eligibility requirements and programs. CAIP staff will work directly with Department of Labor (DOL) and Economic Development Administration (EDA) staff to identify communities in Puerto Rico that may be eligible for assistance through CAIP as well as through NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and EDA. In these eligible communities, CAIP will hold round tables with community groups, bankers, elected officials, and community leaders to market the program.

VII. IMPROVE EXPORT ASSISTANCE CENTERS SO THAT THEY DO MORE TO HELP SMALL BUSINESSES. There are over a hundred Export Assistance Centers located across the United States helping businesses export American goods abroad. Small businesses are essential part of America's export strategy, accounting for almost 96 percent of all exporters, but only 30 percent of the value of exports.

- **INCREASE BY 20 PERCENT THE SHARE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES RECEIVING EXPORT ASSISTANCE.** By the end of 1999, the Export Assistance Center Network will increase by 20 percent the number of small and medium-sized firms receiving export assistance in the United States. To ensure this increase, the Export Assistance Center Network will do more to fully engage the programs of all its strategic partners to reach out to those businesses which have not ventured into foreign markets.
- **INCREASE BY 20 PERCENT THE NUMBER OF RURAL CLIENTS BENEFITING SUCCESSFULLY FROM EXPORT ASSISTANCE.** Many small businesses in poorer rural communities have not realized their full export potential. To ensure more is done for rural small businesses, the Export Assistance Center Network will increase its focus on manufacturers and service companies located in rural areas -- with the goal of increasing by 20 percent the number of rural businesses who report exporting successes through the Export Assistance Network.
- **ENHANCE AND REGULARIZE TRAINING FOR EXPORT ASSISTANCE CENTER STAFF.** The Department of Commerce will enhance and regularize the training of all Export Assistance Center staff, improving customer service. Part of this training will be increasing the familiarity of the Export Assistance Centers field staff with all Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) agency programs, particularly in the trade finance area.

VIII. EXPAND CURRENT INITIATIVES THAT HAVE PROVEN RECORDS OF HELPING TO CREATE JOBS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR DISADVANTAGED AMERICANS. In order to create jobs and opportunity for disadvantaged Americans, the Administration proposes to:

- **MAKE FLEXIBLE FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR SECOND-ROUND URBAN EMPOWERMENT ZONES.** The Administration would request \$100 million per year in flexible grant funds for second-round urban EZs. This funding could be used for a wide range of activities, including economic development and housing projects, project-based rental assistance, and job training. Providing flexible grant funding for the second-round of urban Empowerment Zones would cost \$500 million over the next five years.
- **EXPAND THE YOUTHBUILD PROGRAM.** YouthBuild provides high school dropouts 16-24 with general academic and job skills training, as well as apprenticeships constructing and rehabilitating affordable housing. The FY 1998 appropriations for

DRAFT -- CLOSE HOLD

YouthBuild was \$35 million. This proposal would provide, beginning in FY 1999, an increase of \$10 million per year -- or \$50 million over five years -- for YouthBuild (above the FY 98 level).

- **CREATE OPPORTUNITY AREAS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.** The Administration requested and continues to advocate strongly for \$250 million in competitive grants to selected high-poverty urban and rural areas, including designated EZs and ECs, to increase youth employment. The House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill includes \$100 million in forward funding for FY 1999; the Senate bill \$250 million (also forward funded). The Administration would work to ensure that the out-of-school youth program receive \$250 million per year or \$1.25 billion over five years.
- **\$500 MILLION IN WELFARE-TO-WORK TRANSPORTATION FUNDS.** The Administration requested \$100 million for an unspecified number of projects. The initial House bill provided \$42 million for 10 projects. The Senate transit legislation reported by the Banking Committee fully funds the President's request. To help move people from welfare-to-work, the Administration will continue working to secure full funding for welfare-to-work transportation funds. The Administration will work to ensure that welfare-to-work transportation funds receive \$500 million over the next five years.
- **\$225 MILLION FOR CDFIs TO EXPAND THE AVAILABILITY OF CREDIT IN DISTRESSED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.** The Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) fund is designed to expand the availability of credit, investment capital, financial services, and other development services in distressed urban and rural communities. The Administration requested \$125 million for CDFIs, but the Treasury-Postal conference report provided \$80 million for FY98. The Administration will propose a \$45 million increase over the conference report in our next budget -- that's \$225 million over five years for CDFIs.
- **ENHANCE AND BUILD ON TAX PROVISIONS FOR EQUITY INVESTORS IN SSBICs.** The Administration is committed to ensuring the success of the initiatives contained in the President's 1993 Economic Plan to encourage investments in specialized small business companies (SSBICs). The Administration would work with Congressman Jefferson and Congressional tax-writing staffs to enhance the effectiveness of these provisions through proposed modifications. These proposed modifications would cost on the order of \$50 million over five years.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC SENATORS TO DISCUSS FAST TRACK TRADING
AUTHORITY

DATE: Wednesday, November 5
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:00 to 4:30pm
From: John Hilley

I. PURPOSE

To meet with a group of Democratic Members and discuss the Administration's Fast Track legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority on Friday, November 7. We expect the vote to be very close and the Members attending tomorrow's meeting are critical to assuring passage.

We think our message to these members should stress the importance of Fast Track authority to retaining American economic and foreign policy leadership globally. You should also emphasize the costs to America's role in the world if Fast Track authority is not granted. Please See attached talking points.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
President
Ambassador Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting

President

Erskine Bowles

Rep. Nancy Pelosi

Rep. Anna Eshoo

Rep. Nita Lowey

Rep. Zoe Lofgren

Rep. Leonard Boswell

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Talking Points.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DISCUSS FAST TRACK
TRADING AUTHORITY

DATE: Wednesday, November 5
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:45 to 5:15pm
From: John Hilley *John Hilley*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with a group of Democratic Members and discuss the Administration's Fast Track legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority on Friday, November 7. We expect the vote to be very close and the Members attending tomorrow's meeting are critical to assuring passage.

We think our message to these members should stress the importance of Fast Track authority to retaining American economic and foreign policy leadership globally. You should also emphasize the costs to America's role in the world if Fast Track authority is not granted. Please See attached talking points.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
President
Ambassador Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting

President

Erskine Bowles

Rep. Donald Payne

Rep. Robert Menendez

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Talking Points.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DISCUSS FAST TRACK
TRADING AUTHORITY

DATE: Wednesday, November 5
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 5:30 to 6:00PM
From: John Hilley *John Hilley*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with a group of Democratic Members and discuss the Administration's Fast Track legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority on Friday, November 7. We expect the vote to be very close and the Members attending tomorrow's meeting are critical to assuring passage.

We think our message to these members should stress the importance of Fast Track authority to retaining American economic and foreign policy leadership globally. You should also emphasize the costs to America's role in the world if Fast Track authority is not granted. Please See attached talking points.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
President
Ambassador Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting
President
Erskine Bowles

Rep. Earl Pomeroy

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Talking Points.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1997

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DISCUSS FAST TRACK
TRADING AUTHORITY

DATE: Wednesday, November 5
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 8:30 to 9:00PM
From: John Hilley *John Hilley*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with a group of Democratic Members and discuss the Administration's Fast Track legislation.

II. BACKGROUND

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on granting the Administration Fast Track trade authority on Friday, November 7. We expect the vote to be very close and the Members attending tomorrow's meeting are critical to assuring passage.

We think our message to these members should stress the importance of Fast Track authority to retaining American economic and foreign policy leadership globally. You should also emphasize the costs to America's role in the world if Fast Track authority is not granted. Please See attached talking points.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief
President
Ambassador Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Susan Brophy
Gene Sperling

Meeting
President
Erskine Bowles

Rep. Chris John
Rep. Karen McCarthy

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Talking Points.

TALKING POINTS FOR FAST TRACK MEETINGS WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Introduction/General Economic Points

- I think you know the arguments for fast track authority. One-third of our growth since I became President has come from exports. About 96% of the world's consumers live outside our borders. If we are to continue to grow, we must export. It's that simple.
- We are in a perfect position to compete. Our economy is the envy of the world. We are once again the world's most competitive economy, the world's largest exporter, the leading producer of automobiles, semiconductors, and pharmaceuticals. It makes no sense to sideline ourselves now.

Fast Track and American Leadership

- We also must understand that the importance of fast track extends beyond trade alone; it is about American leadership in the world today. I can tell you that this debate is being viewed in Latin America and other world capitals as nothing less than a test of whether we intend to maintain our leadership role -- or to retreat and turn inward.
- Defaulting on our leadership role would be a terrible mistake. Under our lead, average tariffs have fallen from 40% at the end of World War II to about 5% today. This has led to a 90-fold increase in trade, which has benefited us enormously. One-third of our strong economic growth over the past five years has come from exports. We must not turn our back on those achievements.
- We cannot afford to take our leadership for granted. Throughout the world, especially in Latin America, others are moving to reach trade deals opening their markets. And they are not waiting for us -- with some 20 preferential trade deals already that exclude the United States. The EU is seeking such an agreement with MERCOSUR -- a market of over 200 million people with a GDP exceeding \$1 trillion. And President Chirac has stated that "the future of the region rests with Europe, not the United States."
- Let's face it: American leadership is not divisible. If we do not lead on trade, our influence is bound to suffer in other areas as well. The patterns of trade affect our national security and strategic interests as well -- particularly in this hemisphere. Trade agreements can bind us together through shared interests and institutions. If by default in our leadership we permit Latin America to turn increasingly to Europe and Asia in its trade relations, it will weaken our relationship with them in other areas as well -- from drug interdiction to immigration to environmental protection to fighting corruption.
- Rejecting fast track would send the wrong signal to developing countries in particular. After decades of failed experiments and anti-Americanism, many today are embracing free markets, democracy, and other American values. But this progress is still fragile --

and it will continue only if we continue to press countries to embrace free trade policies, build stronger middle classes, and strengthen the building blocks of democracy. Having preached the benefits of open trade to these countries for so long, the United States must not turn in precisely the opposite direction at this critical time.

Efforts to Address Members' Concerns

- I believe that as we expand trade, we should ensure that everyone shares in the benefits. That not only is the right thing to do – it is also essential if we want to keep public support for a policy of expanded trade. That begins with extending the Trade Adjustment Assistance program -- as the Ways and Means Committee has done with bipartisan support. The Administration has been working on a series of other initiatives to help both workers and communities, which we will be announcing in the next few days.
- Let me also tell you why our critics have it wrong on labor and the environment. I am convinced we can break down foreign trade barriers and advance worker rights and environmental protection at the same time. The Ways and Means Committee bill strikes a sensible, balanced approach to allow us to do just that. And look at it this way: if we have fast track, Chile will conclude labor and environmental side agreements with us -- in fact, they already have agreed to do so. If we don't, they won't. Rejecting fast track is the best way to ensure that labor and environmental concerns simply are ignored in the years ahead.

Conclusion

- This is a very important vote. We face a critical choice. We can continue to make our economy the model for the rest of the world, open foreign markets, and exert global leadership. Or we can convince ourselves that we cannot compete, turn inward, and cede that leadership to others eager to take our place. The choice is that stark – and that important. That's why I feel so strongly about fast track, and why I ask for your support.

Friday, November 7, 1997

10:15 AM	Statement on Fast Track	To Be Forwarded
10:40 AM	HOLD for Congressional Meetings (TBD)	Distributed Separately
12:15 PM	Congressional Meeting	Distributed Separately
4:30 PM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
5:00 PM	On-the-Record Telephone Interview with Susan Feeney, <i>Dallas Morning News</i>	Tab A
	- Background	Tab B
5:15 PM	HOLD [McCurry]	Distributed Separately
6:00 PM	Radio Address	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded

'97 NOV 6 P 5

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cloudy and cool with occasional light rain.

Wind north-northeast 10 to 18 knots.

Low 42 to 47. High 48 to 53.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
9:45	am-	BRIEFING
10:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
10:15	am-	STATEMENT
10:35	am	LOCATION TBD Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
10:40	am-	HOLD FOR CONGRESSIONAL MEETINGS (TBD)
12:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
12:05	pm-	BRIEFING
12:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
12:15	pm-	CONGRESSIONAL MEETING
12:35	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley

12:45 pm-
4:00 pm **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
 OVAL OFFICE

4:00 pm-
4:10 pm **MEETING**
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

4:15 pm-
4:45 pm **BRIEFING/PHONE CALL (FOREIGN POLICY)**
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

4:45 pm-
5:00 pm **BRIEFING**
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

5:00 pm-
5:10 pm **PHONE INTERVIEW WITH SUSAN FEENEY OF THE *DALLAS***
 MORNING NEWS
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

5:15 pm-
5:45 pm **HOLD**
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

5:45 pm-
6:00 pm **BRIEFING**
 OVAL OFFICE
 Staff Contact: Ann Lewis

6:00 pm-
6:30 pm **RADIO ADDRESS**
 ROOSEVELT ROOM
 Staff Contact: Ann Lewis

BC/HRC **THE WHITE HOUSE**
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1997

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH SUSAN FEENEY

DATE:	November 7, 1997
LOCATION:	The Oval Office
TIME:	5:00 p.m.
FROM:	Mike McCurry

Telephone Interview with Susan Feeney

You will be talking by telephone to Susan Feeney from the *Dallas Morning News* for a part of a multi-story feature on land mines. Your remarks will be incorporated into a major commitment of resources the *News* has made to the land mines issue and will also be printed in a Q and A format in the Sunday Reader section of this weekend's newspaper.

The Dallas Morning News is dedicated to the coverage of the land mines issue and believes that your position has not been given the attention that it deserves. In fact, the paper devoted itself to the coverage of this volatile topic long before the negotiations began in Oslo. Ms. Feeney has already done considerable research on the issue, including traveling to Korea and the DMZ and talking with the designers of the Oslo treaty, Pentagon and State Department officials.

You may remember that in September when you announced that the United States would not sign the Oslo Treaty, Ms. Feeney asked you about the Administration's position, mentioning the seemingly similar positions of Russia, China, Iran, and Iraq. A transcript of your remarks at that announcement are attached.

Likely questions include:

- What got in the way of a successful negotiation in Oslo?
- What would have allowed the United States to sign?
- Do you wish the United States had joined the negotiations sooner? Could that have made a difference?
- How much pressure did you receive from each side?
- Do you feel you have gotten a "bum rap," given your anti-mine efforts because the United States is not signing the treaty?
- Do you envision the United States signing on in the early part of the next century?

Background information on these questions as prepared by the NSC is attached.

LANDMINES

What got in the way of a successful negotiation that would have allowed the United States to sign the Ottawa Treaty?

First of all, our negotiating team went to Oslo in September and worked tirelessly to reach an agreement we could sign. We went to Oslo in good faith to try to reach agreement on a treaty that would lead the world towards a comprehensive international ban on anti-personnel landmines.

However, I could not in good conscience add America's name to a treaty that failed to provide for the security of our men and women in uniform as they carried out our unique responsibilities for peace and freedom around the globe.

The United States asked that two provisions be included in the treaty – we needed an adequate transition period to phase out the anti-personnel landmines we now use and field new alternatives; and we needed to preserve the combined anti-tank munitions that we rely on to slow down an enemy's armor offensive in a battle situation. The treaty would have banned these anti-tank systems, in spite of the fact that other nations' anti-tank systems are permitted under the treaty. We were not able to gain sufficient support for these two requests.

We went the extra mile and beyond to sign this treaty. But there is a line that I simply cannot cross, and that line is the safety and security of our men and women in uniform.

Do you wish the U.S. would have joined the treaty sooner? Could that have made a difference?

You have to remember that we spent the first part of this year in Geneva trying to build something better, a truly comprehensive global treaty through the Conference on Disarmament. I still believe that is where we will ultimately solve this humanitarian crisis, because that is where we will be able to engage those states who have been the proliferators of landmines who will not be signing the Ottawa Convention next month.

However, when it became clear that we would not make progress in the Conference

on Disarmament, as I promised, we joined Oslo.

We will go back to the CD next year and redouble our efforts. I hope we can achieve an export ban there soon. We need to bring an end to the sale and transfer of these weapons

How much pressure did you feel from both sides as you made the decision not to join the Treaty?

This is a very emotional issue. The death of Princess Diana, who had done so much to bring this humanitarian crisis to the world's attention and helped provide so much momentum to the Ottawa Treaty, added to it.

I wish we could have signed the Ottawa Treaty, no question. But, at the same time, everyone who has worked on this issue – the White House, the Pentagon, the State Department, Congress, led on this issue by Senator Patrick Leahy – we all share the same goal, that every man, woman and child in this world should be able to walk the Earth in safety.

This is not the end of the road. We are working hard to bring an end to the terrible problems landmines have created and will continue until the job is done.

Do you feel that the criticism you have received since then is a bum rap, given what you have done?

We have done a great deal already. We have stopped selling all anti-personnel landmines. We have stopped using the kind of anti-personnel landmines that lie in the ground for years, with the exception only of Korea. We have unilaterally destroyed 1.5 million of these "long-lived" mines and will destroy another 1.5 million by 1999.

I have set deadlines for the development of alternatives so that by 2003 we can phase out even our self-destructing mines outside Korea. I have directed that alternatives be ready for Korea by 2006.

We have led the world in removing landmines and saved many lives. We provide

almost as much funding for demining efforts as the rest of the world combined. In 1998 we will contribute close to \$80 million.

As the Secretary of State announced last week, we are beginning a new effort to dramatically increase coordination of and funding for humanitarian demining assistance globally, including training programs for other countries and better research and development of new ways to detect, remove and dispose of landmines.

We have been a leader in this effort around the world. We won't stop because we are unable to sign the Ottawa Treaty.

Will the U.S. be able to sign the treaty early next century?

We are committed to negotiate a comprehensive global ban on anti-personnel landmines. With that in mind, right now Ottawa is only a partial solution.

This will be a long process, but ultimately we will achieve a comprehensive and worldwide ban through Ottawa, the CD or perhaps a combination of the two, one that solves the humanitarian crisis that exists and meets our national security needs as well.

I believe it can be done.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 17, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON LAND MINES

The Roosevelt Room

12:30 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I want to talk now about what the United States has done and what we will continue to do to lead the world toward the elimination of antipersonnel land mines.

Every year land mines kill or maim more than 25,000 people -- children, women, farmers peacefully going about their business. That is why, since I called for the global elimination of land mines in 1994, the United States has been at the forefront of the effort to ban them -- not just in words, but in actual, concrete deeds.

Eighteen months ago, I ordered a ban on the most dangerous types of land mines, those that remain active and dangerous long after soldiers have left the scene. These are the mines that are causing all the damage around the world today. These hidden killers prey on innocent civilians. They are responsible for the horrific mutilation of children from Angola to Cambodia to Bosnia.

In the months since I ordered that ban the United States has destroyed 1.5 million of these land mines. By 1999, we will have destroyed all the rest in our stockpiles, another 1.5 million, with the exception of our mines at the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, the Cold War's last frontier.

The United States has also led the world in the effort to remove existing land mines, again not with talk, but with action that has saved lives. Since 1993, we have devoted \$153 million to this cause. Our experts have helped to remove mines from the ground in 15 nations. They have trained and equipped roughly one-quarter of all the people who work at this effort around the world.

These efforts are paying off. In the areas of Cambodia where we've been active, the death rates for land mines has dropped by one-half. In Namibia, the casualty rate has fallen 90 percent. These efforts do not come without real cost and sacrifice. The C-141 plane that went down in that terrible collision off the coast of Africa on Monday, in which nine Air Force crew members were lost, had just carried a unit of special forces de-mining experts to Namibia.

Last month I instructed a U.S. team to join negotiations then underway in Oslo to ban all antipersonnel land mines. Our negotiators worked tirelessly to reach an agreement we could sign. Unfortunately, as it is now drafted, I cannot in good conscience add America's name to that treaty. So let me explain why.

Our nation has unique responsibilities for preserving security and defending peace and freedom around the globe. Millions of people from Bosnia to Haiti, Korea to the Persian Gulf are safer as a result. And so is every American. The men and women who carry out that responsibility wear our uniform with pride, and, as we learned in the last few days, at no small risk to themselves. They wear it secure in the knowledge, however, that we will always, always do everything we can to protect our own.

As Commander-in-Chief, I will not send our soldiers to defend the freedom of our people and the freedom of others without doing everything we can to make them as secure as possible. For that reason, the United States insisted that two provisions be included in the treaty negotiated at Oslo. First, we needed an adequate transition period to phase out the antipersonnel mines we know use to protect our troops, giving us time to devise alternative technologies. Second, we needed to preserve the antitank mines we rely upon to slow down an enemy's armor defensive in a battle situation.

These two requests are not abstract considerations. They reflect the very dangerous reality we face on the ground as a result of our global responsibilities. Take the Korean Peninsula. There, our 37,000 troops and their South Korean allies face an army of one million North Koreans only 27 miles away from Seoul, Korea. They serve there, our troops do, in the name and under the direct mandate of the international community. In the event of an attack, the North's overwhelming numerical advantage can only be countered if we can slow down its advance, call in reinforcements and organize our defense. Our antipersonnel mines there are a key part of our defense line in Korea. They are deployed along a DMZ where there are no villages and no civilians. Therefore, they, too, are not creating the problem we are trying to address in the world.

We also need antitank mines there to deter or stop an armored assault against our troops, the kind of attack our adversaries would be most likely to launch. These antitank mines self-destruct or deactivate themselves when the battle is over, and therefore, they pose little risk to civilians.

We will continue to seek to deter a war that would cost countless lives. But no one should expect our people to expose our Armed Forces to unacceptable risks.

Now, we were not able to gain sufficient support for these two requests. The final treaty failed to include a transition period during which we could safely phase out our antipersonnel land mines, including in Korea. And the treaty would have banned the antitank mines our troops rely on from the outskirts of Seoul to the desert border of Iraq and Kuwait -- and this, in spite of the fact that other nations' antitank systems are explicitly permitted under the treaty.

We went the extra mile and beyond to sign this treaty. And again, I want to thank Secretary Cohen and General Shalikashvili and especially I'd like to thank General Ralston for the enormous effort that was made and the changes in positions and the modifications in positions that the Joint Chiefs made, not once, but three times, to try to move our country closer to other countries so that in good faith we could sign this treaty.

But there is a line that I simply cannot cross, and that line is the safety and security of our men and women in uniform. America will continue to lead in ending the use of all antipersonnel mines. The offer we made at Oslo remains on the table. We stand ready to sign a treaty that meets our fundamental and unique security requirements. With an adequate transition period to a world free of antipersonnel land mines, this goal is within reach.

As further evidence of our commitment, I am announcing today a series of steps America will take on its own to advance our efforts to rid the world of land mine. First, I'm directing the Department of Defense to develop alternatives to antipersonnel land mines so that by the year 2003 we can end even the use of self-destruct land mines -- that is, those, again, that are not causing the problem today because they destroy themselves on their own after a short period of time. We want to end even the use of these land mines, everywhere but Korea.

As for Korea, my directive calls for alternatives to be ready by 2006, the time period for which we were negotiating in Oslo. By setting these deadlines, we will speed the development of new technologies that I asked the Pentagon to start working on last year. In short, this program will eliminate all antipersonnel land mines from America's arsenal.

Second, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, David Jones, has agreed to be a personal advisor to me and to Secretary Cohen to help us make sure the job gets done. Throughout his career he has demonstrated a concern for the safety of our troops second to none, and in recent years he's been a powerful, eloquent voice for banning land mines. There's no better man for the task, and I thank him for accepting it.

Third, we will significantly increase our de-mining programs. No nation devotes more expertise or resources to the problem than we do today. Next year, we currently plan to provide \$68 million for worldwide de-mining efforts -- almost as much as the rest of the world combined. We will begin de-mining work in as many as eight new countries, including Chad, Zimbabwe, and Lebanon.

But we can, and will, do more. I am proposing that we increase funding for de-mining by about 25 percent beginning next year. We must improve our research and development to find new ways to detect, remove and dispose of these land mines. We must increase

assistance to land mine victims to help them heal and take their place as productive members of their societies. And we must expand our training programs so that nations that are plagued by land mines can themselves do more to clear away these deadly devices. Every mine removed from the ground is another child potentially saved.

Fourth, we will redouble our efforts to establish serious negotiations for a global antipersonnel land mine ban in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. We will begin by seeking an export ban next year, and one that applies to the major land mine producers, the people who themselves caused this problems because they're making and selling these land mines -- none of them were present in Oslo -- in the end, we have to get them on board, as well.

I am determined to work closely with the Congress, with Senator Leahy, Senator Hagel and others, to implement this package, because, I think together we can take another step in the elimination of land mines that will be decisive.

In that connection, let me say, I had a brief visit with Senator Leahy today, and I think that there's no way I can say enough about what he has done. He has -- he is a genuine worldwide leader in this effort. He has been recognized around the world. He has worked with us very closely. And I thank him, and I'm confident that we can do more by working together.

I believe, and I think everyone in the United States, and everyone leading the Pentagon believes that every man, woman and child in this world should be able to walk the Earth in safety; that we should do everything we can to guarantee this right, and we can do it while preserving our own ability to secure the safety of our troops as they protect freedom around the world. These steps will make a major dent. We are working hard and we intend to keep going until the job is done.

Q Does that mean the U.S. will not be represented at Ottawa? And how much threat is there of a famine-stricken North Korea being able to invade South Korea at this -- I mean, aren't they starving to death?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, we've done everything we could to prevent them from starving to death, you know. I've strongly supported humanitarian food aid to the North Koreans.

But, frankly, it depends on how you read the risk. I mean, the tension between the two Koreas is still there. They have a million troops there. And my elemental experience in human psychology, and I think a lot of our experts in military strategies agree that sometimes people are most dangerous when they feel most threatened and most helpless, most frustrated.

So I would just say to you, the fact that they have had some food problems does not in any way, in my mind, mitigate the risk. And anybody who's ever been to the DMZ and who has ever driven from Seoul to the DMZ and seen how short it is and has seen a million -- you know, the numbers of troops there, and you see our people up there in those outposts and how few they are -- and again I say, these mines are put along the DMZ in clearly marked areas to make

sure that no children will walk across them. There is no place like it in the world.

And let me also say, this is not a unilateral, American presence there. We are there under an armistice agreement that proceeded from the authority of the United Nations to conduct the Korean War in the first place, and then to have the armistice. We are there fulfilling the worldwide community's responsibility to preserve the peace and safety there.

And it's very easy if you're not one of those Americans in uniform up there, saying, oh, well, this will never happen, they'll never do it. But you could move a million people into Seoul pretty quickly. And no one I know believes that under present circumstances, with the hostilities that still exist between the two countries, that we could do anything to stop that if we didn't have the strong deterrent of the land mines that are in that very carefully-marked field there.

Q Sir, does it pain you to be in the company of Russia and China, Iran, Iraq -- other countries that won't be signing in Ottawa?

THE PRESIDENT: No, we're not in their company. It pains me that for whatever reason -- and I understand -- I have a lot of sympathy with a lot of these countries in Ottawa, that were in Oslo. I have a lot of sympathy with the countries that have, themselves, had a lot of people killed from land mines. But the argument that I have tried to make to them is that what we really have to do -- we will never solve this problem until we get the producers, the people that are making these land mines to stop making them, stop selling them, and stop using them. That's what we have to do. And I believe the United States is in a better position to work with the rest of the world to get that done than nearly any other country. But I don't feel that I'm in their company at all.

We unilaterally stopped producing, stopped selling, stopped using these land mines. We have unilaterally destroyed 1.5 million of them. I imagine that no country in Oslo can make that claim. We're going to destroy another 1.5 million by 1999. I doubt that any country in Oslo can make that claim.

We have done everything we could. We have even said we are going to unilaterally give up our self-destruct land mines that do not -- as far as I know, have not killed a single civilian or maimed a single child anywhere in the world. And thousands of them have been tested. They all self-destructed when they were supposed to, except one that was an hour late.

So we are not in their company. I wish we could sign the Oslo agreement. I understand the difficulties of the countries involved and the emotional feelings surrounding this issue. But we have to have some time to deal with our challenge in Korea, and our antitank mines, we believe, are more effective than other countries' are, and there is an explicit exception for antitank mines that is written in such a way that doesn't cover ours. And I could never agree not to have antitank weapons, given the kinds of combat that our people are likely to be in, in any kind of projected scenario, over the next 20 to 30 years. I couldn't do it. We have to have some resolution of that. It would just be -- that would be completely irresponsible for me to let our people be in combat situations without an antitank device that I thought was the most

effective available.

Q Have you asked Congress to stay in session in order to pass tobacco legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me just say, what I will ask Congress to do is to get into this now, bring all the parties together, have hearings as quickly as possible and move as quickly as possible. I think the most important thing is that we make it clear that this process is not dead, it's taken new life, it's gone on to a new step. Congress has to resolve all these jurisdictional questions -- how many committees in the House, how many committees in the Senate, who does what. But I'm going to work with them. I hope to give new life, a new impetus to this by the announcement I made today, and I think we did.

Q Sir, you have the Secretary of State with you. What do you think of the next steps for the Middle East peace process and what impact will that have on your remarks to the UN on Monday?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I think she did a superb job in the Middle East with a very difficult circumstance. And I have nothing -- I could sit here until midnight and not give a better synopsis than the one line she used in the Middle East where she said, "The good news is we made some small steps, but we need to take big steps." And that is my -- that Secretary Albright distilled in that one phrase where I think we are.

But Mr. Berger and the Secretary and all of us, we're putting our heads together, we're going to do everything we can to keep pushing this. And I have seen some encouraging signs in the last couple of days that all the parties realize that they have special responsibilities to get this thing back on track. And we're going to look at our options and do everything we can.

But I also say what I've said from the beginning -- if you look at all the good things that happened early on in my administration in the Middle East, the United States facilitated them, but did not create them. In the end, the peace is for the parties there to make, and they have to have the vision and the courage and the strength to do it. But we're going to do everything we can to try to create the conditions in which they can succeed and to try to protect them from the down sides if they do take risks for peace.

Thank you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:45 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1997

'97 NOV 6 PM4:09

TAPED WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: November 7, 1997
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 4:05 pm EST
FROM: Brenda Anders

I. PURPOSE

To announce actions based on the report from the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses.

II. BACKGROUND

You will support legislation for Gulf War veterans and you will support completion of the Defense Department investigation into Gulf War Illness.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Paul Busick, NSC
Dan Benjamin, NSC

Event participants:

The President
Brenda Anders
(see attached for special guest list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, CNN, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC, Mutual, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio Network, and Standard News radio networks will carry the address live to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM EST.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Tape radio address
Greet Guests

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting.

**The Remarks
for the Weekly Radio Address
Will Be Forwarded**

Saturday, November 8, 1997

11:00 AM	Congressional Meetings (TBD)	No Paper
4:30 PM	<i>Meet The Press</i> Taping	See Separate Notebook
8:15 PM	Human Rights Campaign Dinner	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

KAREN FINNEY

HOME: 202-667-0132

OFFICE: 202-456-7951

WHCA PAGER: 4216

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:

MARY STREETT

PAGER: 800-217-4113

HOME: 703-920-5693

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1997
FINAL SCHEDULE**

MORNING DOWN

11:00 am-	CONGRESSIONAL MEETINGS (TBD)
12:00 pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
12:00 pm-	DOWN TIME
2:00 pm	RESIDENCE
2:00 pm-	BRIEFING
3:30 pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
3:45 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route NBC Studios [drive time: 15 minutes]
4:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives NBC Studios

NOTE:	THERE WILL BE LIMITED SEATING INSIDE THE STUDIO. STAFF SHOULD HOLD IN ROOM 114.
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4:05 pm -	BRIEFING/MAKE-UP
4:25 pm	ROOM 114D NBC Studio Staff Contact: Mike McCurry Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
4:30 pm-	MEET THE PRESS TAPING
5:30 pm	NBC STUDIO Staff Contact: Mike McCurry Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS

Note: Please be aware that the video cameras will be taping even during commercial breaks.

5:35 pm- **GROUP PHOTOGRAPH WITH NBC STAFF**
5:40 pm NBC STUDIOS
CLOSED PRESS

5:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs NBC Studios via motorcade en route
The White House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

6:00 pm- **DOWN TIME**
7:40 pm

Note: The Human Rights Campaign Dinner is a Black Tie Affair.

7:40 pm- **BRIEFING**
7:55 pm DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Craig Smith

8:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via motorcade en route Grand
Hyatt Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Saturday, November 8, 1997 [partial] (1 page)	11/08/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Briefing Books
OA/Box Number: 14583

FOLDER TITLE:

November 3, 1997-November 26, 1997 [binder] [1]

2019-0990-S

rs3494

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1997

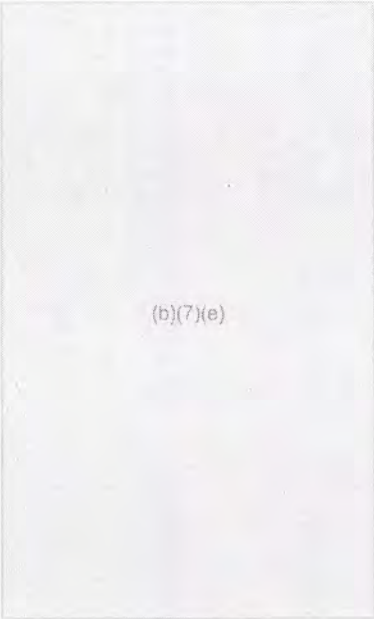
8:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Grand Hyatt Hotel

Greeters:

Elizabeth Birch, Executive Director,
Human Rights Campaign
Marc Ellin, General Manager, Hyatt Hotel
Kathleen Cunan, Catering Director, Hyatt Hotel

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to backstage area



(b)(7)(e)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1997

8:15 pm-
8:55 pm

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN DINNER
THE INDEPENDENCE BALLROOM
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
OPEN PRESS

Note: The President will join the program in progress.

- Elizabeth Birch, Executive Director, Human Rights Campaign makes brief remarks.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** by Elizabeth Birch.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and proceeds backstage.

Note: There will be approximately 1,500 guests.

8:55 pm-
9:10 pm

MEET AND GREET WITH DINNER CO-CHAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE BOARD
HALLWAY
Grand Hyatt Hotel
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 11 guests.

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Grand Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the White House

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1997

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
NATIONAL DINNER**

Date: November 8, 1997
Location: The Grand Hyatt Hotel
Time: 8:30 p.m.
From: Maria Echaveste, Craig Smith

I. PURPOSE

You will be giving the keynote address at the national dinner of the Human Rights Campaign. This event will mark the first time a President of the United States is to address a gay and lesbian civil rights organization and is part of your effort to promote unity and reconciliation.

II. BACKGROUND

The Human Rights Campaign is the largest national gay and lesbian political organization. They envision an America where lesbian and gay people are ensured of their basic equal rights -- and can be open, honest and safe at home, at work, and in the community. The Administration has worked closely with them on many issues, especially the Employment Non-Discrimination Act.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Maria Echaveste
Craig Smith
Virginia Apuzzo
Richard Socarides
Michael Waldman or June Shih or designee

Event Participants

Approximately 1500 guests. Dr. Dorothy Height, Chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and Ellen DeGeneres will be given awards and will be attending.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will arrive and proceed to hold backstage.
- Elizabeth Birch will introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will give remarks.
- **YOU** will greet guests at the rope-line and proceed to a room t/b/d.
- **YOU** will do a small (10-15pp) Meet and Greet at room t/b/d.
- **You** will depart.

VI. REMARKS

- Provided by Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- List of Administration Accomplishments

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION A RECORD OF INCLUSION OF GAY AND LESBIAN AMERICANS

On November 8, 1997, President Clinton will deliver the keynote address to the Human Rights Campaign National Dinner, where he will highlight the diversity that is America's strength and discuss how we must all work together to solve our nation's problems.

Fighting Discrimination

Prohibiting Discrimination against Gays and Lesbians in the Federal Workforce. Under President Clinton, federal agencies implemented non-discrimination policies that include gays and lesbians and he issued an executive order mandating that security clearances no longer be denied based on sexual orientation.

Fighting Discrimination in the Workplace. President Clinton endorses passage of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA), a bill to outlaw discrimination in hiring, firing and promotions based on sexual orientation. The President's endorsement of ENDA in October 1995 makes him the first U.S. President ever to back civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians.

Fighting Gay and Lesbian Hate Crimes. President Clinton signed the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, as part of the 1994 Crime Control Act. The bill covers those victims of hate crimes who have been targeted because of their sexual orientation. The President will also convene the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997.

Fighting Discrimination Against People With AIDS. President Clinton directed the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to vigorously prosecute those who discriminate against people with AIDS, leading to actions against health care providers and facilities that violate the Americans with Disabilities Act. More than 800 charges of AIDS-related discrimination have been settled in four years.

Fighting Discrimination Against People with AIDS in the Military. President Clinton successfully fought for the repeal of the Dornan amendment, which would have required the expulsion of all HIV-positive military service members regardless of their ability to do their jobs.

Opposed Anti-Gay Ballot Initiatives. President Clinton opposed anti-gay ballot initiatives in Colorado and Oregon. His two nominees to the Supreme Court voted to overturn Colorado's Amendment 2, declaring such initiatives unconstitutional violations of the Equal Protection clause of the Constitution.

Helping Those Fleeing Persecution Because of Their Sexual Orientation. President Clinton's Administration is the first ever to permit asylum for gays and lesbians facing persecution in other countries.

Banning Insurance Discrimination for Pre-Existing Conditions such as AIDS. Fought for and signed the Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which bans insurance discrimination against people with pre-existing medical conditions including HIV/AIDS.

Fighting Harassment Based on Sexual Orientation. The Department of Education has issued policy guidance on sexual harassment of students, which includes certain forms of harassment based on sexual orientation.

Welcoming the Contributions to Public Service of All Americans

President Clinton has Appointed the Most Inclusive Administration in History. The President has appointed over 130 openly gay and lesbian people to his administration, including Virginia Apuzzo as Assistant to the President for Administration, the first openly gay or lesbian Assistant to the President. The President has also nominated Jim Hormel to be U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg -- if confirmed he would be the first-ever openly gay United States ambassador.

Reaching Out to All Communities. President Clinton named the first Presidential Liaison to the gay and lesbian community.

Working to Save Lives and Improve Health Care

Dramatically Increasing Overall AIDS Funding. The Clinton Administration has responded aggressively to the significant threat posed by HIV/AIDS with increased attention to research, prevention and treatment. President Clinton increased public health spending for HIV/AIDS programs by over 56 percent, including a 186 percent increase for Ryan White CARE programs and a 40 percent rise for AIDS-related research. The 1998 budget also includes \$634 million for CDC's HIV prevention activities and \$1.5 billion to continue research efforts in HIV infection and AIDS supported by NIH.

Saving Lives. In 1996, for the first time in the history of the AIDS epidemic, the number of Americans diagnosed with AIDS declined, falling by 6 percent for Americans over 12 between 1995 and 1996. In addition, HIV/AIDS mortality declined 26 percent between 1995 and 1996, falling from the leading cause of death among 25-44 year olds to the second leading cause of death in that age group. There has been a slowing in the epidemic overall and a sharp decline in the number of AIDS cases in infants and children.[Centers for Disease Control, 7/97]

Increasing AIDS Drug Assistance. Funding for AIDS drug assistance has increased by 221 percent during the Clinton Administration. This program provides new life-prolonging drugs to people with HIV and AIDS.

Accelerating AIDS Drug Approvals in Record Time. President Clinton convened the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, and removed dozens of bureaucratic obstacles to the effective and decent treatment of people with AIDS. In four years, FDA has approved 16 new AIDS drugs and 3 new diagnostic tests. Included in those approvals are a new class of drugs known as protease inhibitors, which show tremendous promise in the treatment of HIV disease.

Protecting Medicaid: The President fought for and won protection of the fight to preserve the

Medicaid guarantee of coverage for the more than 50% of people living with AIDS who rely on Medicaid for health coverage.

Increasing Research. In one of his first acts in office, President Clinton signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, placing full responsibility for planning, budgeting, and evaluation of the AIDS research program at NIH in the Office of AIDS Research.

Pushing for an AIDS Vaccine. On May 18, 1997, President Clinton challenged the nation to commit itself to the goal of developing an AIDS vaccine within the next ten years. The President also announced a number of initiatives to help fulfill this commitment, including high-level international collaboration, a dedicated research center for AIDS vaccine research at NIH, and outreach to scientists, pharmaceutical companies and patient advocates to maximize the involvement of both the private and public sector in the development of an AIDS vaccine.

Focusing National Attention on a National Problem:

Targeting Young People With Warnings of the Dangers of AIDS. Launching the Prevention Marketing Initiative, focusing on the risk to young adults (18-25) with frank public service announcements.

Creating a White House Office of National AIDS Policy. This office is bringing greater direction and visibility to the war on AIDS, while also sharpening the focus of federal AIDS programs.

A Presidential Advisory Council. The President created the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS to provide him and his Administration with expert outside advice on the ways in which the Federal government should respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The Administration also Convened the First Ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. On December 6, 1995, the President convened the first White House Conference on HIV and AIDS in the history of the epidemic, bringing together more than 300 experts, activists, and citizens from 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for a full day of discussions of key issues.

11/7/97 8pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS BEFORE THE HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOVEMBER 8, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Elizabeth Birch, HRC president; Members of Congress; Members of my administration, including four of my most recent appointees: Virginia Apuzzo, my assistant for Management and Administration at the White House; Fred Hochberg, deputy administrator at the SBA; John Berry, who starts his new job Monday as Assistant Secretary of Interior; Jim Hornel, my pick for ambassador to Luxembourg; your honorees, Ellen DeGeneres and Dorothy Height and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; From the White House: Sandy Thurman, my director of AIDS policy, Marsha Scott, Richard Socarides.

It is now six years since I ran for President with a vision for how to move America into the 21st Century. I wanted to keep the American Dream alive for all who will work for it ... to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and democracy ... to bring people together, across all that divides us, to build one America.

For more than two centuries, through turmoil and with countless acts of courage, this nation has been lifted up by our struggle to honor our ideals of freedom and equality. These ideals are not and never have been just faded words on parchment. Instead, they have breathed the air of change and found the fullness of their meaning in modern experience.

These few fundamental words about liberty and justice have been the driving life force of this land – spurring us along the task of bringing all Americans into the widening circle of democracy. We fought a great civil war because we came to understand that no country founded on the belief that all men are created equal should allow any person to hold another in slavery. Nearly a century and a half after the birth of our nation, we finally extended the vote to women because we came to understand that our democracy could not be true unless women were given an equal voice.

Fifty years ago, President Truman stood at a new frontier in this long struggle to fulfill our ideals when he became the first President to speak before a civil rights organization. Slavery had ended, but segregation remained. And standing before the Lincoln Memorial, Harry Truman declared: "It is more important today than ever to ensure that all Americans enjoy the rights [of freedom and equality]. When I say all Americans, I mean all Americans."

Tonight, a President of the United States comes before this organization to say that discrimination still exists in America. And if we are to build a nation that provides opportunity to everyone willing to work for it, that brings all of us together as One America, then we must guarantee all Americans -- including gays and lesbians -- their full civil rights.

No President can grant rights – both our ideals and our history hold that they are inalienable – I am simply here to reaffirm them.

All America loses if we let prejudice and discrimination stifle the hopes or deny the potential of any American. America loses when any person is denied or forced out of a job because of sexual orientation. Being gay has never impaired anyone's ability to read a balance sheet, change a spark plug, or introduce a student to the principles of geometry. Think of the skills siphoned from our workplaces, the efficiency drained from our economy, the genius lost to our schools, when we reject qualified workers based on false assumptions and fears.

For generations, the American Dream has represented a fundamental compact with all Americans -- if you take responsibility and work hard, then you can achieve a better life for yourself and a better future for your family. "Equal opportunity for all, special privileges for none." This faith is shared by all Americans, regardless of their political views. We believe that all citizens should have the chance to rise as far as their God-given talents will take them. What counts is your energy, honesty and talent. No arbitrary distinctions should be allowed to get in the way.

When we deny opportunity because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color, or sexual orientation, we break this compact. It is wrong to deny someone a job or a promotion because of sexual orientation. It violates America's basic creed, our notions of fairness and opportunity for all who take responsibility. It is not only wrong -- it should be illegal. So I call on Congress, once again, to act, and make that the law of the land.

Protecting the civil rights of all Americans, and enforcing the laws that prohibit discrimination, are among the most fundamental duties of government. But we cannot honor this obligation unless we have a strong and qualified leader to enforce our civil rights laws. I am determined to see to it that Bill Lee becomes our next Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights and I thank the Human Rights Campaign for your early support of this nomination. The son of Chinese immigrants, Bill Lee has experienced discrimination firsthand, and he has dedicated his career to fighting for equal rights, without regard for ideology or political party. He is the best candidate for the job. I urge Congress to give Bill Lee a fair vote by the full Senate. Partisan politics should never stand in the way of confirming the best qualified candidate -- and we must not let partisan politics stand in the way of the enforcement of our civil rights laws.

Let me say a few words here to people not sitting in this room who might not yet feel comfortable with lesbians or gay men. I understand that you are uncomfortable. But the issue is whether we are comfortable with our founding creed as Americans – the belief that we should all be treated as individuals with inalienable rights, not segregated or discriminated against or consigned to second class status. How can any of us feel comfortable knowing that any of our fellow Americans -- men and women who are working as hard as anyone to make their communities better and this country greater -- are being denied the equal protections of

citizenship?

Throughout our history, our vision of human rights has expanded to include those once enslaved because of their race, locked out because of their national origin, barred from the Presidency because of their faith, subordinated because of their gender, or denied opportunity because of their sexual orientation. And the cause you advance here tonight will not be the end of the journey. America is and always will be an endless crusade to honor what Thomas Jefferson called "the creed of our political faith" – "equal and exact justice to all."

I am here to restate the simple, powerful truth that discrimination is wrong – and we must stand for the rights of all Americans.

And when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans.

Walt Whitman, after experiencing the horrors of our civil war, and witnessing the transformations of the previous century, understood that our country's greatest strength came from our diversity, and our capacity -- ultimately -- to embrace difference. Whitman saw America as a "Union holding all, fusing, absorbing, tolerating all." Let us move forward in that spirit of One America, with open minds and open hearts, a people united in the pursuit of liberty and justice for all.

God bless all of you and God bless the United States of America.