

Monday, January 12, 1998

12:50 PM	Meeting	No Paper
2:20 PM	Drug Testing Announcement	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B To Be Forwarded
	- Directive	Tab C
2:45 PM	State of the Union Address Meeting	Distributed Separately
3:30 PM	Meeting	No Paper
4:00 PM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
5:30 PM	Race Initiative Meeting	Tab D
	- Seating Chart and Bio's	Tab E
	- Q's and A's/Talking Points	Tab F
	- Events/Announcements Summary	Tab G

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1998
*REVISED FINAL SCHEDULE***

7:00pm
JAN 11 1998

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

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

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Wind variable at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 30 to 35. High 43 to 48.

CAMP DAVID

Partly cloudy. Wind northwest at 8 to 12 knots.

Low 21 to 26. High 32 to 37.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1998
*REVISED FINAL SCHEDULE***

DOWN UNTIL 12:00 PM

12:00 pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady proceed to Marine One
12:05 pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Camp David, Camp David Maryland via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive The White House
12:40 pm- 12:50 pm	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
12:50 pm- 1:50 pm	MEETING CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
2:00 pm- 2:20 pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

2:20 pm-
2:40 pm

DRUG TESTING STATEMENT

OVAL OFFICE

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

POOL PRESS

- **The President** and The Vice President accompanied by Eric Holder, Barry McCaffrey enter the Oval Office.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces Eric Holder.
- Eric Holder makes brief remarks and introduces Barry McCaffrey.
- Barry McCaffrey makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** proceeds to the Resolute Desk and signs the directive.
- Guests depart.

2:45 pm-
3:15 pm

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS PREPARATION MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Michael Waldman

3:15 pm-
3:30 pm

COMBINED BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:30 pm-
4:00 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

4:00 pm-
4:25 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

4:30 pm-
5:15 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

5:15 pm-
5:30 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Maria Echaveste

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1998

5:30 pm-
7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE MEETING
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Maria Echaveste
ONE POOL PRINT REPORTER ONLY

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

A

6:00pm
JAN 10 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1998

STATEMENT ON PRISON DRUG USE

DATE: January 12, 1998
TIME: 2:20 pm
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE
FROM: RAHM EMANUEL
BRUCE REED

I. PURPOSE

To announce and sign a directive to the Attorney General on coerced abstinence for drug offenders in the criminal justice system.

II. BACKGROUND

You have consistently promoted a policy of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for offenders. This directive will build on those efforts by requiring states to submit baseline data and annual progress reports on their drug use problems; allowing states to use federal prison funds for drug detection, testing, and treatment; and working with states to enact tougher penalties for prison drug trafficking.

- Last week, Columbia University's Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) released a study confirming the need for coerced abstinence and treatment in the criminal justice system. CASA's study found that 1.4 million offenders --or 80% of the 1.7 million criminals in prison and jails --were either high on drugs or alcohol when arrested, stole property to buy drugs, or have a history of drug and alcohol abuse. Many other studies also confirm that the majority of individuals in the criminal justice system have similar drug histories.
- **Testing to Measure Progress.** Under current law and federal guidelines, states are required to submit drug testing and intervention plans for their federal prison construction funding. This directive calls on the Attorney General to amend the guidelines to require states to also include a baseline report of their prison drug abuse problem, and to report every year thereafter to chart the progress they are making to reduce drug use and availability. The directive also encourages states to

expand their efforts to include other offenders involved in the criminal justice system.

- **Helping States Get the Job Done.** Today's directive asks the Attorney General to draft and transmit to the Congress legislation that will grant states the flexibility to use their federal prison construction and substance abuse treatment funds to provide the full range of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for offenders under criminal justice supervision. With this added flexibility, states could tap into the nearly \$8 billion in prison funds authorized by the 1994 Crime Law (about \$2 billion of which already have been appropriated to date).
- **Keeping Drugs Out of Prisons.** Finally, the directive calls on the Attorney General to work with the states to enhance their penalties for drug trafficking into and within correctional facilities. The 1994 Omnibus Crime Bill contains tough penalties for similar crimes in federal prisons. This will promote a "zero tolerance" policy for drug use and trafficking within our nation's prison systems.

Increased Resources in FY 1999 Budget. The FY 1999 Budget will continue the Administration's policy of drug testing, sanctions and treatment for offenders. In particular, the budget includes \$197 million for the following programs:

- \$85 million for a new drug testing and treatment initiative
- \$30 million to add more Drug Courts
- \$4.7 million for Operation Drug Test
- \$5 million for demonstration to combat teenage drug use
- \$72 million for treatment in state prisons

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants

The Vice President

Rahm Emanuel

Bruce Reed

Jose Cerda

June Shih

Event Participants

The Vice President

Director Barry McCaffrey, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, Department of Justice

[There is no audience.]

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The Vice President will make brief remarks and introduce Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder.
- Eric Holder will make brief remarks and introduce Director Barry McCaffrey.
- Director McCaffrey will make brief remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks and then sign the directive.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks by June Shih.

B

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE DRUG TESTING ANNOUNCEMENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Zero Tolerance for Drug Use and Availability
for Offenders

Crime rates in this country have dropped significantly for 5 years, and the number of Americans who have used drugs is down nearly 50 percent from its peak 15 years ago. Also, drug-related murders have dropped to their lowest point in a decade, and recent drug use surveys indicate that -- for the first time in years -- teen drug use is leveling off, and in some instances, modestly decreasing. All of this news is encouraging.

Nonetheless, much more can and needs to be done to continue to bring down drug use and increase public safety. With more than half the offenders in our criminal justice system estimated to have a substance abuse problem, enforcing coerced abstinence within the criminal justice system is critical to breaking the cycle of crime and drugs. My Administration consistently has promoted testing offenders and requiring treatment as a means of reducing recidivism and drug-related crime. We have worked to expand the number of Drug Courts throughout the country, increased the number of Federal arrestees and prisoners who are tested and treated for drugs, and launched an innovative "Breaking the Cycle" initiative, which is a rigorous program of testing, treatment, supervision, and sanctions for offenders at all stages of the criminal justice process. And under your leadership, the Federal Bureau of Prisons provides models of excellence in drug detection, inmate testing, and drug treatment.

We can do still more to enforce coerced abstinence among State prisoners, probationers, and parolees. When a drug user ends up in a State prison, we have a chance to break his or her addiction. Convicted offenders who undergo drug testing and treatment while incarcerated and after release are approximately twice as likely to stay drug- and crime-free as those offenders

who do not receive testing and treatment. But when drug use inside prisons is ignored, the demand for drugs runs high. In this environment, correction officials struggle to keep their prisons drug-free. Often drugs are smuggled in by visitors; sometimes even by compromised correctional staff.

To maintain order in our prisons, to make effective treatment possible, and to reduce drug-related crime, we cannot tolerate drug use and trafficking within the Nation's prisons. Thus, I direct you to:

- (1) Amend the guidelines requiring States receiving Federal prison construction grants to submit plans for drug testing, intervention, and treatment to include a requirement that States also submit a baseline report of their prison drug abuse problem. In every subsequent year, States will be required to update and expand this information in order to measure the progress they are making towards ridding their correctional facilities of drugs and reducing drug use among offenders under criminal justice supervision.
- (2) Draft and transmit to the Congress legislation that will permit States to use their Federal prison construction and substance abuse treatment funds to provide a full range of drug testing, drug treatment, and sanctions for offenders under criminal justice supervision.
- (3) In consultation with States, draft and transmit to the Congress legislation that moves towards enacting stiffer penalties for drug trafficking into and within correctional facilities.

6:00pm
JAN 10 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1997

RACE INITIATIVE OUTREACH MEETING

DATE: January 12, 1998

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 5:30pm

FROM: Maria Echaveste

I. PURPOSE

To continue your dialogue with Civil Rights Leaders about the Race Initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

This is part of the ongoing series of discussions you are having with community leaders, academics and other individuals on the topic of race in America. This meeting is a follow-up to the discussion you held with Civil Rights leaders prior to your San Diego speech on the Race Initiative and the meeting you held with Conservative leaders last month.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants:

John Podesta, Sylvia Mathews, Maria Echaveste, Minyon Moore, Judy Winston, Janet Murguia

Event Participants:

Wade Henderson, Nan Rich, Kweisi Mfume, Karen Narasaki, Raul Yzaguirre, Fred Rotundaro, John Echohawk, Hugh Price, Stewart Kwoh, Mayor Jose Serna, Asifa Quraishi, Congressman John Lewis, Roger Wilkins, Senator Tom Daschle, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, Congressman Xavier Becerra (pending)

Staff: Sylvia Mathews; Maria Echaveste; Minyon Moore; Judy Winston; Janet Murguia; Christopher Edley, Consultant to the Race Advisory Board; Dr. John Hope Franklin, Chair of the Race Advisory Board

IV. PRESS PLAN

A newspaper reporter will be present.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will be briefed in the Oval Office and will then proceed to meeting with participants in the Cabinet Room.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks necessary

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Biographies on participants

Seating Chart

Q & A on:

- Affirmative Action
- Juvenile Crime
- National Education Tests

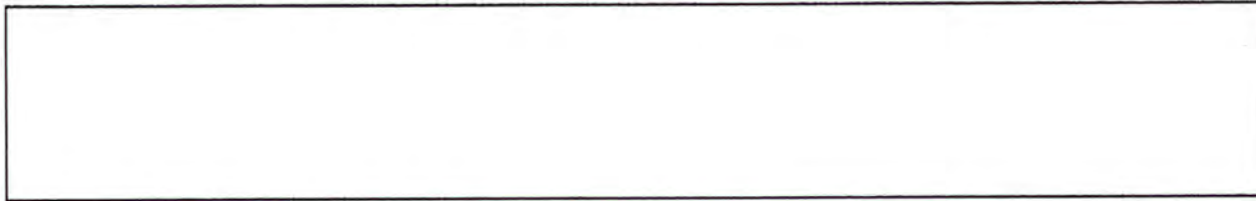
Overall talking points for the Initiative

Summary of major Initiative Events

January Race Initiative Events

E

WADE HENDERSON JOHN LEWIS ASIFA QURAISHI HUGH PRICE POTUS KAREN NARASAKI ELEANOR NORTON ROGER WILKINS



MAYOR SERNA FRED ROTUNDARO KWEISI MFUME TOM DASCHLE STEWART KWOH XAVIER BECERRA JOHN ECHOHAWK DR FRANKLIN

Biographies

JOHN ECHOHAWK, a member of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, is the Executive Director of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF). NARF is the national Indian legal defense fund that has been involved in most of the major Native American litigation since the organization was founded in 1970. You recently appointed him to serve on the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission. Since 1988, he has been recognized as one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America by the *National Law Journal* due to his leadership in the Indian law field. He is a graduate of University of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico School of Law.

WADE HENDERSON is the Executive Director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the self-described legislative arm of the civil rights movement, which lobbies for a wide range of organizations. Mr. Henderson was formerly a candidate for the NAACP's top position, but he lost to former Congressional Black Caucus Chairman, Kweisi Mfume, who will also be in attendance at your meeting. He received his BA from Howard University and his JD from Rutgers University.

STEWART KWOH is currently the President and Executive Director of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California and serves as Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors for the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium. His extensive civil rights community involvement included his participation in the Los Angeles Multicultural Collaborative, which developed a comprehensive plan for human relations improvement after the civil unrest in LA in 1992. Mr. Kwoh earned his BA at UCLA and his JD from UCLA Law School.

KWEISI MFUME is the current President of the NAACP. He is a magna cum laude graduate of Morgan State University and received his masters degree from John Hopkins University in 1984. Mr. Mfume sees the need to embrace the nation's youth in order to pass on the Civil Rights legacy. Mr Mfume challenges African-Americans to move beyond the "blame and excuses and to start doing for ourselves" (*The Cincinnati Enquirer* October 11, 1997).

KAREN NARASAKI is the Executive Director of the National Asian Pacific American Legal consortium a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. Previously, she was the DC representative for the Japanese American Citizens League, the nation's largest membership-based Asian American civil rights organization. She is a graduate of Yale University and UCLA School of Law.

HUGH BERNARD PRICE is the Association Executive of the Urban League. He received his LLB from Yale Law School in 1966 and his BA from Amherst College in 1963. Mr. Price believes that African-Americans should take advantage of the resources available from government. He believes in educating the younger generation on the importance of economic power and that ownership of property and business would allow for better control of minority neighborhood by those live in them.

ASIFA QURAISHI is an LLM student of comparative constitutional law at Columbia University. She received her JD from the University of California, Davis and her BA from the University of California, Berkeley. She has been an active member of the Muslim community throughout her life, including her present positions as President of Karamahi Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights and as an associate of the Muslim Women's League based in Los Angeles, CA.

NAN RICH is currently the President of the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW). She has extensive experience in advocacy, community service and Israel affairs, including her service as founding President of the Board of Trustees for the Home Instruction Program for Pre-School Youngsters (HIPPY), the program Mrs. Clinton brought to Arkansas. Ms. Rich is also the Chair of the Government Affairs Committee for the Florida Association of Jewish Federations, the central address for relations between legislators and the organized Jewish community in Florida. Ms. Rich attended the University of Florida.

ALFRED ROTONDARO has been the Executive Director of the National Italian American Foundation since 1979. Previously he was a free lance journalist, Director of Media and Publications and President for the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs. He has published 200 articles and reviews on various public policy issues, such as poverty and racial issues in America. He is a graduate of University of Scranton and a Ph.D. New York University.

MAYOR JOE SERNA, JR. (D-Sacramento, CA) was elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1981 and was elected Mayor of Sacramento in 1992. In a continuing effort to revitalize the city, Mayor Serna established the Mayor's Commission on Education and the City's Future, and the Mayor's Summer Reading Camp, which have been formidable advancements in the Sacramento educational system. Throughout his career, Mayor Serna has been committed to fiscal policy, urban planning, and social services while remaining active with local organizations such as the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission.

ROGER WILKINS is a professor of History and American Culture at George Mason University and a commentator on National Public Radio. He graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 1953 and obtained his LLB in 1956. Mr. Wilkins was appointed Special Assistant to the Foreign Aid Director at the State Department in 1962 and Assistant Attorney General at the Department of Justice in 1966. Mr. Wilkins believes that racism was and is so deeply rooted in our society that it has always been bigger than segregation and that before the civil rights movement, white people seldom responded with fear when they saw a black man on the street. Mr. Wilkins serves on the board of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

RAUL YZAGUIRRE is the President of the National Council of La Raza the largest constituency-based national Hispanic organization and leading Hispanic "think tank" in DC. Mr. Yzaguirre joined NCLR in 1974 and is credited with spearheading it into the most influential and respected Hispanic organization in the country. He is a member of numerous organizations including the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Biographies on Congressional Members will be provided to you by Legislative Affairs

F

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES THAT MAY BE RAISED

Overview of Affirmative Action Cases

- The University of Michigan has been sued by a white applicant for admission who was rejected. The applicant alleges that the University's admissions program is unconstitutional as it sets up what is essentially a two-track selection process for white and minority applicants. The U.S. is not a party currently, however, the Department of Justice is monitoring the case closely.
- The National Science Foundation's minority scholarship program has been challenged in a lawsuit claiming that the program is unconstitutional. The Department of Justice is defending the scholarship program. They filed a brief on Friday, January 9, 1998, challenging the plaintiff's case on standing grounds.
- The Department of Justice continues to defend the Adarand case which DoJ has appealed to the Tenth Circuit from an adverse decision in the District Court in Colorado.

Status of Anti-Affirmative Action State Initiatives

- At last count, there were 18 state initiatives -- either legislation or constitutional amendment referenda -- pending in 15 states aimed at eliminating state affirmative action programs.

Affirmative Action Q&As

Q: How can you accomplish your goals of diversity in the face of the current backlash against affirmative action, especially from those in the white community? What do you see as possible alternatives to affirmative action?

A: We have to do affirmative action carefully, and always be looking for alternatives. But the alternatives can't just sound good. The alternatives must be effective at moving us towards One America, closing the racial divisions and gaps. And I have repeatedly challenged those who oppose affirmative action to deliver an alternative, as I did when I met with conservatives in December.

The critics have to be honest. Some are saying, "Forget affirmative action in college; instead we'll fix K-12 education for everyone." But many of those same people won't support opportunity programs, like Head Start and high national standards and Pell Grants. And more importantly, the kind of K-12 education reform agenda is still a long-term strategy -- by itself it won't bring about equal opportunity right away.

I am convinced that candid examination of the issues - - of what our history has been, of where we are now, and what we need to do to become One America with equal opportunity for all - - will persuade people that there is still a necessary role for narrowly

tailored affirmative action in our society. The people of Houston understood what they were voting on, and people came together to defeat a sweeping anti-affirmative action measure.

At the same time, we should be taking the kinds of actions and building the kind of society that will make affirmative action less and less necessary. That is one of my goals for this initiative.

Q: Where do you stand on Proposition 209 and similar legislation?

A: I have consistently and forcefully stated my opposition to referenda like Proposition 209 which eliminate affirmative action. I am foursquare on the record as stating that fair, effective and balanced affirmative action is still necessary to combat discrimination and encourage inclusion, and the actions my Administration have taken are in line with this position. I was pleased to see that the people of Houston decided to preserve their affirmative action programs which Mayor Lanier noted have helped Houston increase equal opportunity and equal access to jobs and business opportunities for all its residents.

I recognize that since the Supreme Court declined to hear the constitutional challenge to Proposition 209 it is now state law in California. I think that the elimination of affirmative action programs in California will have unfortunate results, particularly in the area of education. Indeed, I have been distressed to see drastic drops in minority enrollment in California. The same thing has occurred in the university system in Texas where the courts have prohibited the use of affirmative action to increase diversity among the university's student body. No one wants to go back to a time when our institutions of higher education were all white. The numbers we have seen are clear signals that there continues to be a need for affirmative efforts to ensure diversity in higher education -- an asset which benefits the entire student body and our nation as a whole.

Juvenile Crime Q&A

Q: Why are you supporting tough juvenile crime legislation?

A: While we are beginning to make progress on reducing juvenile crime, gang crimes and youth violence remain a serious problem.

My Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is a balanced approach that gives law enforcement, prosecutors, and parents the tools they need to combat gangs and youth violence in their communities. My strategy gets tough on violent gangs that terrorize our neighborhoods and other kids, and makes sure that violent juveniles are prohibited from ever buying a gun. But it also creates new after school programs so our young people have safe havens that also give them positive learning opportunities.

I believe that we made progress in addressing the juvenile crime problem last year. Through spending legislation, we provided new funding for prosecutors' offices to work with their communities to create anti-gang task forces, and court programs which will help to pay for probation officers and youth gun and drug courts. We expanded our tracing efforts of crime guns used by young criminals to ten new cities. And we secured \$40 million for after school programs. Taken together, these tools will help communities to replicate the success we have seen in Boston -- where for two and a half years, no juvenile was murdered with a gun.

And without passing legislation, we were able to get eight of our largest handgun manufacturers to voluntarily agree to child safety devices for every handgun they sell. I also made sure that all of my federal law enforcement agents were given these safety devices as well.

Next year, we will again fight for Congress to pass comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that takes a tough, but balanced approach. And as part of my new child care initiative last week, I will propose to quadruple the funding for after school programs in next year's budget -- from \$40 million to \$160 million. This is an important part of our juvenile crime strategy.

National Tests Q&As

Q: We are very concerned that your proposed national tests will be used for "high stakes" purposes, such as retaining students in grade, when the test will not be validated for those purposes. Why haven't you been willing to simply prohibit the use of these tests for high stakes purposes?

A: I believe strongly that when we set academic standards for students, we should require students to meet the standards before passing them on to the next grade. That's why I'm opposed to social promotions; we don't do any student a favor when we pass them along even if they haven't learned what they are supposed to. That is why I don't want to prohibit the use of national tests for high stakes purposes -- if these tests are good measures of the standards required by a state or city, then it should be able to use the tests as one way to determine if a student should be promoted. However, just as I don't want to prohibit the use of these tests for high stakes purposes, I also don't want to require that they be used this way.

Let me also say that under our civil rights laws, it is clear that tests used to make promotion, tracking, or other important decisions about individuals must be validated for those purposes, and the school must be able to show that it is giving students a fair opportunity to learn the material. Any state or school district that wants to use these tests for high stakes purposes must assume the responsibility of demonstrating that the tests are valid. And the Education Department's Office of Civil Rights will be prepared to enforce

the civil rights laws to make sure this happens properly.

Finally, let me point out that the agreement I reached with Congress that enabled our work on developing these tests to move forward placed responsibility for policy decisions regarding the test -- including the purposes for which the test can be used -- in the hands of the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). I know they will be looking at this issue carefully.

Q: You have proposed giving the 4th grade reading test only in English. This will be unfair to Limited English-Proficient (LEP) students, who may have good reading comprehension skills but may lack English language proficiency. LEP students will therefore either do poorly on the test, or will be stigmatized by being excluded from taking the test. Your own Title 1 program requires that students be tested in a language that best enables them to demonstrate competency in the subject being tested -- a requirement that your own testing proposal doesn't meet.

Would you be willing to reconsider your position, and provide a Spanish-language version of the test? Would you be willing to consider an arrangement in which LEP students take the test in both English and in Spanish?

A: In order to succeed in school, students must be able to read well and independently by the 4th grade. In order to succeed both in school and in life, students must be able to read well in English. That is why I believe our national standard for reading ought to require students to demonstrate they can read well in English, and that is why our proposed test is in English. I do not believe we should create a version of the test in Spanish or in the 100 other languages students in some school districts speak, because that would be counter to the fundamental purpose of the test.

G

ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: The President's Initiative On Race

OVERALL TALKING POINTS FOR THE INITIATIVE AS OF JANUARY 10, 1998
--

The President's Plan. The President is leading the nation in an effort to be One America: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the values that unite us. He is working to achieve this goal by executing the following plan:

- **1) Continue To Develop Policy That Offers Opportunity To All Those Who Work For It.** Taking the recommendation of the Advisory Board, the primary focus of our policy actions will be to enhance educational and economic opportunity. A number of policy actions have been announced, including the creation of education empowerment zones, increasing quality teaching in underserved areas and stepping up enforcement to stop discrimination in housing.
- **2) Engage Americans In A Broad And Constructive Dialogue.** The President is engaging communities across the country in a dialogue on race - - calling on them, not only to stand up against discrimination, but to build greater understanding, search for resolution of honest differences and celebrate honest argument. Out of dialogue develops positive actions like the Akron Coming Together Project.
- **3) Highlight Promising Practices That Are Already Working.** Community efforts are crucial to the success of the President's Initiative on Race. In communities throughout the country, people are working to bridge racial divides and to create equal opportunity for all. Recognizing that long-term progress depends upon the efforts of citizens, the Race Initiative is identifying and creating a compilation of descriptions of efforts deemed "Promising Practices," so that others may participate in them, or replicate them in their own communities, schools, businesses, and religious organizations. Thus far, 50 Promising Practices have been highlighted on the Race Initiative's Web site, and many more will follow.
- **4) Recruit Thousands Of Leaders.** The President reaching out to leaders in several sectors around the country, with a special emphasis on recruiting leaders from four areas: youth, education, religion and corporate America. One America leaders are those people who are engaging their sectors and communities to work through the issues of race that confront them and those leaders who take up the President's call to build One America. Through their leadership, these sectors and communities will become an integral part of building One America.
- **5) Focus On The Youth Of America.** The initiative has a special focus on youth. As our nation becomes more integrated in the era of global diversity, it is their lives that will be most directly affected by this incredible explosion of diversity.
- **6) Deliver A Report from the President.** The President will issue a report in which he will: 1) present his vision of One America, including an assessment of the growing diversity of our nation; 2) a reflection of the work that has occurred during the initiative; and 3) provide recommendations and solutions that enable individuals, communities, businesses, organizations and government to address difficult issues and build on our best possibilities.

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE: Taking Action To Help Build One America

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS / ANNOUNCEMENTS.
AS OF JANUARY 10, 1998

DEVELOPING POLICY THAT OFFERS OPPORTUNITY TO ALL THOSE WHO WORK FOR IT

- **Getting Good Teachers Into Underserved Areas.** In his speech on July 17, 1997 to the NAACP, President Clinton announced a \$350 million initiative to attract talented people of all backgrounds to teach at low-income schools across the nation, and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to our future teachers. This new initiative will help bring nearly 35,000 outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years. The President proposed doing this by offering scholarships to those students preparing to become teachers who will teach in identified communities for at least three years. This proposal responds to the nation's need for a diverse and excellent teaching force.
- **Creating "Education Opportunity Zones."** On December 3, 1997, at President Clinton's first Race Town Meeting, President Clinton announced a competitive challenge grants program aimed at demonstrating comprehensive, coordinated, and effective approaches to expanding opportunities for students in high poverty urban and rural school districts. These grants are coupled with a balanced approach to increased responsibility for results for schools, educators and students themselves. High-poverty school districts will be eligible for additional Federal funding *if* (1) they now adopt tough reform measures -- like those adopted in Chicago -- that make administrators, principals, teachers, and students truly accountable for success or failure, and (2) in time, show real improvements in student achievement.
- **Acting To Prevent Housing Discrimination.** On September 30, 1997, at a meeting with his Advisory Board, President Clinton announced a plan to ensure better enforcement of existing housing laws preventing housing discrimination. Secretary Cuomo has started a weekly "drumbeat" where he focuses on a case a week by creating a community forum around each case. Also, on September 30, 1997, Secretary Cuomo announced that HUD will double the number of civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000. Secretary Cuomo also announced that \$15 million was being given to 67 fair housing centers around the country to assist in combating housing discrimination this year.
- **Fighting Hate Crimes.** On November 10, 1997, the President and Attorney General Janet Reno hosted the first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which featured many experts and law enforcement officers from around the country. The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes.

ENGAGING AMERICANS IN A BROAD AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE

- **Presidential Town Meetings.** On December 3, 1997, President Clinton led the first Race Town Hall meeting in Akron, Ohio, to open up the national dialogue on race relations. This town hall meeting -- which brought together varying viewpoints for an nationally-televised discussion of race relations -- was the first in a series of town hall meetings the President will be leading throughout the country over the coming months. In conjunction with the President's town hall

meeting, there were more than 90 "watch sites" held throughout the nation by members of the Advisory Board, the President's Cabinet Members, and senior Administration officials, including a bipartisan watch party on Capitol Hill sponsored by Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) and Congressman Tom Davis (R-VA). Many of those sites held their own mini-town-halls to supplement on a local level the President's national town hall meeting.

- **Conversations That Bring Us Together.** The Administration has launched group conversations on race throughout the nation. To date, the Race Initiative Board Members, Members of the President's Cabinet, and senior Administration officials have led approximately 100 conversations to date in 31 cities in 19 states.
- **Presidential Meeting With Conservative Writers and Academics.** When President Clinton launched his race initiative, he called for a national dialogue with wide, varying perspectives. On December 19, President Clinton brought together a group of conservative thinkers - including Ward Connerly, Abigail and Stephan Thernstrom, Linda Chavez and Elaine Chao - to continue the national dialogue and get their opinions on race relations in America.

HIGHLIGHTING PROMISING PRACTICES THAT ARE ALREADY WORKING TO BUILD ONE AMERICA

- **Highlighting Promising Practices On The White House Website.** One of the foundations of the Race Initiative is that local communities are the source of some of the best ideas. Promising Practices highlight examples of communities and organizations that have ideas that are already working to help bring people together as One America. The Race Initiative Web Site highlights 50 such promising practices.
- **Making Martin Luther King Jr's Birthday A "Day On" Instead of A "Day Off."** President Clinton believes that coming together across racial lines to do community service is one powerful practice that bridges the gaps that divide us. In his November 29, 1997 radio address, the President encouraged the American people to spend Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday volunteering for local community groups and announced that the Corporation for National Service awarded 73 grants to communities from Boston to Los Angeles, to help make the day of service a resounding success. On January 19, the President, Vice President and Administration officials will join community leaders throughout the country in a day of service.
- **First Lady Highlights Boston "Team Harmony" Promising Practice.** In an effort to highlight what some communities are doing, Mrs. Clinton visited Boston, MA on December 9, 1997 to highlight "Team Harmony," a program that brings together youth of different backgrounds. More than 8000 Boston youth participated in Mrs. Clinton's visit.

RECRUITING THOUSANDS OF LEADERS TO HELP BUILD ONE AMERICA

- **Mobilizing Business Leaders.** On December 1, 1997, Robert Thomas, Member of the President's Race Advisory Board joined Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater in a meeting with 50 business leaders in Miami, Florida, to share best practices for fostering diversity, to highlight the links between majority and minority-owned firms and to strengthen the ties between corporations and their communities. Among the business leaders was Wayne Huizenga, co-chairman of Republic Industries, who stated, "I'm here for the same reason a lot of other people are. I'm very concerned with the whole diversity issue and its importance to the workplace." On January 13, Secretary Herman will hold a roundtable discussion in Phoenix, Arizona with business and labor leaders from the southwest.

- **Partnering With Universities.** Nearly a quarter of America's colleges and universities have agreed to partner with the Race Initiative to encourage every college and university to conduct special programs focusing on race and other dimensions of diversity in American society. The combined membership of ACE and AACU represents over 2,100 colleges and universities across the nation.
- **Reaching Out To Religious Leaders.** Reverend Suzan Johnson Cook of the Advisory Board is working on organizing the faith community so that they can be an integral part of the effort as well.

FOCUSING ON THE YOUTH OF AMERICA

- **Public Service Announcement Released.** On December 2, 1997, a public service announcement (PSA), developed by the President's Initiative on Race, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the Ad Council, was unveiled. The PSA challenges youth to become more active in eradicating racism and prejudice, and asks people to let President Clinton know what they are doing to improve race relations in America.
- **Call To Action To Young Leaders.** On November 28, 1997, the President sent a letter to 25,000 high school senior class presidents, college and university class presidents, and young leaders from national and local organizations. In this letter, President Clinton issued a call to action, asking these young people to each commit to participating in at least one project aimed at moving out country closer together. Over 400 youth leaders from across the country have responded to the President's call. Many of these youth activities will be highlighted as promising practices on the website.
- **Vice President Briefing With Youth Media.** Following up on the President's letter, on December 1, 1997, the Vice President hosted a briefing at the White House for youth-oriented media, such as *Vibe Magazine* and *MTV*. At the briefing, the Vice President spoke about the special emphasis the Initiative is placing on youth and the ways being used to reach out to America's youth. The Vice President called on the media representatives to find ways to use their creative energies to reach young people on the subject of race.

ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: The President's Initiative On Race

JANUARY RACE INITIATIVE EVENTS AND RACE-RELATED EVENTS AS OF JANUARY 10, 1998
--

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| January 12 | President Clinton Conducts Race Initiative Outreach Meeting. |
| January 13-14 | Advisory Board Meets in Phoenix to Discuss Employment. |
| January 15 | President Clinton Attends the Wall Street Project Conference in New York, New York. Rev. Jesse Jackson has organized the Wall Street Project Conference, a three-day conference in New York that is designed to bring together minority-owned businesses and leaders on Wall Street. |
| January 15 | President Clinton Presents Medals of Freedom.
Medal awardees include civil rights activists: Arnold Aronson, James Farmer, Wilma Mankiller, Fred Korematsu, Mario G. Obledo, as well as Brooke Astor, Robert Coles, Justin Dart, Jr., Frances Hesselbein, Sol Linowitz, Margaret (Mardy) Murie, Elliot L. Richardson, David Rockefeller, Albert Shanker, Elmo Russell (Bud) Zumwalt, Jr. |
| January 19 | President Clinton Participates in Community Service on Martin Luther King "Day On." The President, Vice President and Administration officials will join community leaders throughout the country in a day of service. President Clinton will help renovate Cardozo High School in Washington, D.C. |
| January 21 | Advisory Board Conducts Town Hall Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. |
| January 21 | White House Fellows Commission and Current White House Fellows Meet on Race Initiative. At the White House Fellows Commission's bi-annual meeting, Judy Winston and Sylvia Mathews will brief the Commissioners on the Race Initiative and seek their involvement in recruiting leaders, identifying promising practices and holding dialogues. |
| January 27 | President Clinton Addresses the Nation on the State of the Union. |

Tuesday, January 13, 1998

9:50 AM	Weekly Economic Briefing - Background	Tab A Distributed Separately
11:15 AM	Interview: <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> and <i>Time</i> - Q's and A's	Tab B Distributed Separately
12:30 PM	Off-the-Record Time with Executives from the <i>Associated Press</i>	Tab C
1:30 PM	Meeting	Tab D
5:45 PM	State of the Union Address Preparation Meeting	No Paper

WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1998
*FINAL SCHEDULE***

85 JAN 12 4-7130

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy and warmer with rain showers ending.

Wind south to southwest at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 34 to 40. High 49 to 55.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1998
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
9:50	am-	WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING
10:10	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Janet Yellen
10:20	am-	MEETING
10:25	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:30	am-	BRIEFING
11:15	am	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
11:15	am-	INTERVIEW WITH U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
11:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
		CLOSED PRESS

Interviewer: Ken Walsh

Note: A photographer from *U.S. News and World Report* will take photographs at the top of the interview.

11:50 am-
12:20 pm

INTERVIEW WITH *TIME*
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
CLOSED PRESS

Interviewer: Karen Tumulty
Jay Branegan

Note: A photographer from *Time* will take photographs at the top of the interview.

12:30 pm-
1:30 pm

**OFF THE RECORD TIME WITH EXECUTIVES FROM THE
*ASSOCIATED PRESS***
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry
CLOSED PRESS

Participants: Walter Mears
Donald Newhouse
Louis Boccardi

1:30 pm-
2:30 pm

MEETING
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

2:30 pm-
5:45 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

5:45 pm-
6:30 pm

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS PREPARATION MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Michael Waldman

Note: A photographer from *U.S. News and World Report* will be present for photographs at the top.

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

'98 JAN 12 PM7:50

January 12, 1998

WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING

DATE: Tuesday, January 13
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 9:50 - 10:10 a.m.
FROM: Janet L. Yellen

Janet L. Yellen

I. PURPOSE

You will be briefed by CEA Chair Janet Yellen and other members of your economic team on Civil Rights policy and black employment, and on lessons from Japanese banking relationships (Weekly Economic Briefing, January 9).

II. PARTICIPANTS

CEA Chair Janet Yellen
CEA Member Jeffrey A. Frankel
NEC Director Gene Sperling
Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy Dan Tarullo
Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin
OMB Director Franklin Raines

III. PRESS PLAN
closed

IV. REMARKS
none required

V. ATTACHMENT

Weekly Economic Briefing, January 9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1998

INTERVIEW WITH KEN WALSH AND RON BROWNSTEIN OF
US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT AND
KAREN TUMULTY AND JAY BRANEGAN OF *TIME*

DATE: January 13, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:30- 11:15 am-Briefing
11:15 - 11:45 am - US News
11:45 am - 12:15 pm - Time
FROM: Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

To highlight and preview your State of the Union speech for two of the nation's largest news magazines, Time and US News and World Report, through interviews and photo access.

II. BACKGROUND

You will interview with US News and World Report about how you plan to lead the country in the next year and in the next three years.

US NEWS

The U.S. News interview will focus on two themes: Clintonism defined and your contribution to the future.

Clintonism defined

How would you like your presidency remembered (e.g. your race initiative, medicare spending caps, tobacco, and entitlements)?

What will you leave behind politically, culturally, and governance?

How effective has your administration been?

How would you like it defined?

Contributions

What contributions do you plan to make in the next three years?

How do you use these good times to limit the problems of the past (e.g. racism, class division, xenophobia)?

How do you limit the potential for negative forces (as described above)?

What are the opportunities you will take to seize on the good times now and to protect the country?

TIME

Time wants to write a piece which will analyze your ideas of where you want to lead the country and what inspires you to lead in certain directions. They want to learn about why you make the decisions you do and where your ideas come from. Below is a sampling of the type of questions they are likely to ask.

Which books have influenced you and why?

Where do you want to lead the country?

What plans do you have to help the country through the transformation into an information society?

How are you planning to educate the public about the importance of free trade and the interdependent economy that exists today?

What analogies do you see between issues you deal with today and events in history?

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing

Mike McCurry

Rahm Emanuel

Doug Sosnik

Sid Blumenthal

Ann Lewis

Paul Begala

Sylvia Mathews

U.S. News and World Report

The President

Amy Weiss Tobe

Ken Walsh, *US News and World Report*

Ron Brownstein, *US News and World Report*

US News photographer (at top)

stenographer

Time

The President

Amy Weiss Tobe

Karen Tumulty, *Time*

Jay Branegan, *Time*

Diana Walker, *Time* (at top)

stenographer

IV. PRESS PLAN

Each interview is exclusive to that news organization. The stories will run in the magazines next week.

V. ATTACHMENTS

See attached Q&A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1998

**OFF THE RECORD SESSION WITH
ASSOCIATED PRESS EXECUTIVES**

DATE: January 13, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 12:30 pm
FROM: Michael McCurry

You will meet with Donald Newhouse, Louis Boccardi, and Walter Mears for an informal off-the-record session. They will discuss their plans for the 150th Anniversary of the Associated Press and present you with a photo album of AP photos of your family and an album of Pulitzer Prize winning AP photos.

Donald Newhouse is the chairman of the board of directors for the Associated Press and president of Advanced Publications, which owns the multi-million dollar Newhouse newspaper and magazine group. Newhouse papers that cover the White House regularly include the Newark Star-Ledger, the Trenton Times, the New Orleans Times-Picayune, the Syracuse Herald Journal, the Harrisburg Patriot, and the Portland Oregonian.

Louis Boccardi has worked his way up the Associated Press ladder from his position as executive assistant to the general news editor in 1967 to his current position as President and CEO. In the past, he has served as chief operating officer, executive editor, and managing editor for the AP. Before joining the AP, Boccardi worked as a reporter and desk editor for the New World Telegraph and Sun and for the World Journal Tribune which ceased in 1967. Additionally, from 1966 to 1973, Boccardi was a visiting faculty member at his alma mater Fordham University.

Walter Mears, the "dean of the wire-service political reporters," has been the vice president and executive editor of the Associated Press since 1984. He, like Louis Boccardi, has spent the large majority of his career at the Associated Press. He joined the company while at Middlebury College in 1955. Since that time, he left the AP for only one year; in 1974 he worked for the Washington bureau of the Detroit News but found the pace too slow. He continues to write in depth wire stories regularly.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1998

MEETING ON UNIFIED SURPLUS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

DATE: January 13, 1998
TIME: 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE:

To continue our discussions with you on options relating to the unified surplus, Social Security and retirement security. We will discuss how the issue will be presented in the FY 1999 budget, what you could say in the State of the Union, what processes we would undertake for 1998 and how we will achieve reform in 1999.

II. BACKGROUND:

The projected unified surpluses are attracting increased attention, as evidenced by their prominence in the news. A crucial part of your State of the Union address will be what you say about our approach to the unified surplus and to Social Security reform. As we have examined the possible options and further refined our thinking, the views of many advisers have evolved significantly. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss further our options on using the unified surplus to bolster the Social Security system, and the processes for advancing the reform effort.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
Frank Raines
Gene Sperling
Secretary Rubin
Jack Lew
Paul Begala
Janet Yellen
Ron Klain
Rahm Emanuel
Sylvia Mathews
John Podesta
Ken Apfel
Elena Kagan

Bruce Reed
John Hilley
Peter Orszag

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

-- You will be meeting with your advisors.

V. PRESS COVERAGE:

None

VI. REMARKS:

None

Wednesday, January 14, 1998

2:05 PM

Congressional Meeting;
Meet and Greet; and
Democratic Unity/Health Care
Bill of Rights Event

Tab A

- Remarks

Tab B

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Wind north at 6 to 12 knots.

Low 27 to 33. High 38 to 44.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
12:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
12:30	pm-	MEETING
12:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
12:45	pm-	LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
1:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM
1:45	pm-	BRIEFING
2:05	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley
2:05	pm-	BRIEF MEETING WITH SENATOR THOMAS DASCHLE AND
2:15	pm	REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD GEPHARDT OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Hilley CLOSED PRESS
2:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room
2:25	pm-	MEET AND GREET
2:40	pm	BLUE ROOM Staff Contact: John Hilley Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz CLOSED PRESS

Note: Approximately 12 members of Congress present.

2:40 pm-
3:10 pm

DEMOCRATIC UNITY/HEALTH CARE BILL OF RIGHTS

GRAND FOYER

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: John Hilley

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and the Vice President accompanied by Senator Thomas Daschle and Representative Richard Gephardt and Erskine Bowles to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Erskine Bowles makes remarks and introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.
- Representative Richard Gephardt makes remarks and introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.
- Senator Thomas Daschle makes remarks and introduces The Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

3:20 pm-
3:35 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:35 pm-
3:50 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

3:55 pm-
4:00 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1998

4:00 pm- **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
6:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE**

6:30 pm- **HOLD**
7:30 pm

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

January 13, 1998

**PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS PRESS CONFERENCE
WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS**

DATE: Wednesday, January 14, 1998

LOCATION: Grand Foyer

TIME: 2:15 to 3:00 pm

FROM: John Hilley *JH*
Chris Jennings

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate Democratic support for the Patient Bill of Rights and to promote Democratic unity.

II. BACKGROUND

This event is a follow-up to the November 11 announcement of the Patient Bill of Rights. At this event, you will be calling on Congress to enact national legislation before they adjourn this fall that provides consumer protections in health care. The Democratic leaders agree that any "Consumer Bill of Rights" legislation should include, at a minimum, the following protections:

1) **Guaranteed Access To Needed Health Care Providers** to assure patients are provided appropriate high quality care. This includes giving women access to qualified providers for routine women's health services, assuring consumers with complex or serious medical conditions access to specialists, and assuring that chronically ill people are protected against sudden changes in provider participation in health plans that threaten continuity of care.

2) **Access to Emergency Services** when and where the need arises. Legislation should require health plans to cover these services in situations where a "prudent layperson" could reasonably expect that the absence of care could place their health in serious jeopardy; and

3) **Grievance and Appeals Processes** for consumers to resolve their differences with their health plans and health care providers --including an internal and external appeals process.

(While these three provisions are agreed upon goals for this session, there are other protections for consumers that will likely be taken up by this Congress.)

National legislation that can be federally enforced is critical because, while many states have passed consumer legislation, millions of Americans are covered under self-insured plans, which are not governed by state law.

Although you will be surrounded by Democrats at this event, you should note that many Republicans recognize the need for national consumer protections. In fact, legislation co-sponsored by Congressman Norwood, has the support of nearly 100 Republican House Members. At the state level, many Republican Governors, as well Democrats, have signed consumer rights into law.

CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Health Care Quality Commission's consumer bill of rights consists of the following rights and responsibilities:

- 1) **Access to Accurate, Easily Understood Information** about consumers' health plans, facilities and professionals to assist them in making informed health care decisions;
- 2) **Choice of Health Care Providers** that is sufficient to assure access to appropriate high quality care. This right includes assuring consumers with complex or serious medical conditions access to specialists, giving women access to qualified providers to cover routine women's health services, and providing access to continuity of care for consumers who are undergoing a course of treatment for a chronic or disabling condition;
- 3) **Access to Emergency Services** when and where the need arises. This provision requires health plans to cover these services in situations where a "prudent layperson" could reasonably expect that the absence of care could place their health in serious jeopardy;
- 4) **Participation in Treatment Decisions** including requiring providers to disclose any incentives, financial or otherwise -- that might influence their decisions, and prohibits "gag clauses" which restrict health care providers' ability to communicate with and advise patients about medically necessary options;
- 5) **Assurance that Patients are Respected and Not Discriminated Against**, including discrimination in the delivery of health care services consistent with the benefits covered in their policy based on race, gender, ethnicity, mental or physical disability, and sexual orientation;

6) **Confidentiality** which assures that individually identifiable medical information is not disseminated and that also provides consumers the right to review, copy and request amendments to their own medical records;

7) **Grievance and Appeals Processes** for consumers to resolve their differences with their health plans and health care providers -- including an internal and external appeals process; and

8) **Consumer Responsibilities** which asks consumers to take responsibility by maximizing healthy habits, becoming involved in health care decisions, carrying out agreed-upon treatment plans, reporting fraud, among others.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief (1:45 pm - 2:05 pm)

President

Vice President

Erskine Bowles

John Podesta

John Hilley

Rahm Emanuel

Doug Sosnick

Paul Begala

Ron Klain

Chris Jennings

Craig Smith

Janet Murguia

Oval Brief (2:05 pm - 2:10 pm)

Sen. Daschle

Rep. Gephardt

Blue Room Hold (2:15 pm - 2:30 pm)

Sen. Tom Daschle (D-SD)

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND)

Rep. Dick Gephardt (D-MO)

Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA)

Rep. Bob Clement (D-TN)

Rep. Jim Davis (D-FL)

Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA)

Rep. Diana DeGette (D-CO)

Rep. John Dingell (D-MI)

Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)

Rep. Martin Sabo (D-MN)

Rep. Pete Stark (D-CA)
Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL)
Rep. Ellen Tauscher (D-CA)
Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA)
Rep. Mike McIntyre (D-NC)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Oval Briefing	1:45 pm - 2:05 pm
Oval Meeting	2:05 pm - 2:10 pm
Blue Room Hold	2:15 pm - 2:30 pm
Grand Foyer Event	2:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Speaking Order:

Erskine Bowles
Leader Gephardt
Leader Daschle
Vice President
President

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

DRAFT

'98 JAN 13 PM9:03

Draft 1/13/98 8:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR DEMOCRATIC UNITY EVENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 14, 1998**

Acknowledge: VP Gore; Sec. Shalala; Dep. Sec. Of Labor Kitty Higgins; all the people here today concerned about the quality of health care in America.

I am very pleased that Senator Daschle, Congressman Gephardt, and the other members of Congress could join us here today to help us ensure that every American family has the security it needs to thrive.

Throughout our history, our nation's strength has come from our enduring values. And throughout our history, Democrats have helped our nation to meet our challenges by making those values real in changing times.

Today, we are proving once again that we are committed to move our country forward in a fiscally responsible way that strengthens our families and expands opportunity for all our people. Since 1993 this nation has worked to put its fiscal house in order and reduce the deficit while investing in our people. When I took office, the deficit for this year was projected to be \$357 Billion, and rising. Today, it is less than \$23 Billion, on its way to zero. And as I said last week, I am committed to submitting to Congress in a few weeks, next year's budget -- the first budget in a generation, three years early.

And within the fiscal discipline of that balanced budget, we will continue to invest in our people ... increasing access to Medicare for more Americans when they need it the most with a program that pays for itself ... increasing work study scholarships to reach our goal of helping one million Americans pay for college ... and making the largest investment in child care in our nation's history.

Today, by coming together to support to a Health Care Consumer Bill of Rights, we are taking another step toward building the kind of America we want our children to live in, in the 21st Century.

In the past five years, our health care system has changed dramatically, as millions of Americans' coverage has moved from traditional health insurance to HMOs. While we know that managed care has the potential to provide high quality health care at a low cost, many Americans worry that they will be left out of the process of their own health care decisions. Above all, they fear that lower costs will lead to lower standards.

We have to make sure that whether they have traditional health care or managed care, no American family ever has inferior care. We have worked hard to implement health care consumer

DRAFT

protections at the state level -- but in a rapidly changing health care system, this patchwork of protections is not enough.

To give American families the security they need to thrive, we need national consumer rights that say to every American: You have a right to know that you are receiving the best care, not the cheapest care; you have the right to choose the right doctor for the right type of care; the right to medical services in an emergency, wherever and whenever the need arises; the right to know your medical records are confidential and only used for legitimate purposes; and you have the right to express your concerns about the quality of care you receive, and to take action when that care is inadequate.

I look forward to working with Senator Daschle, Representative Gephardt, and the Democratic leadership in Congress to make these rights real for all Americans. This is a national goal -- it should be supported by people of all parties. I look forward to working in good faith to get this done. We are ready -- and we will work hard to make national consumer protections the law of the land.

A Health Care Consumer Bill of Rights won't cost American taxpayers a dime -- but it will pay off in peace of mind for millions of Americans. I am confident that we will meet this challenge as we have met so many others -- by working together as Democrats, the party of the nation, united in our purpose to better the lives of all Americans and to prepare our nation for the 21st Century. Thank you, and God bless you.

Thursday, January 15, 1998

9:15 AM	Medal of Freedom Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B To Be Forwarded
	- Text of Citations	Tab C
11:20 AM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

ADVANCE:

CHRIS WAYNE

CELL: 202-395-1608

PAGER: 4878

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Cloudy with snow and sleet by mid-morning
becoming freezing rain before changing to rain
late afternoon and evening. Wind northeast to
east at 6 to 12 knots.*

Low 26 to 32. High 35 to 41.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR'S BIRTHDAY

8:45 am-
9:00 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:00 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Red Room

9:05 am-
9:15 am

BRIEFING
RED ROOM
Staff Contact: Phil Caplan, Capricia Marshall

9:15 am-
9:40 am

MEET AND GREET WITH MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECIPIENTS
BLUE ROOM
Staff Contact: Phil Caplan
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

-- **The President** and The First Lady will pose for a family photograph with each medal recipient (15 in total)

9:45 am-
11:15 am

MEDAL OF FREEDOM EVENT
EAST ROOM

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Phil Caplan

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- Medal of Honor recipients are announced into the East Room, and escorted to their seats.
- Off-stage announcement of **The President** and The First Lady to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- The First Lady makes welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes welcoming remarks.

Presentation of Medals:

- **The President** makes remarks honoring the award recipient.
- The Presidential Military Aide reads a citation as the recipient or family representative proceeds to the stage.
- **The President** presents the award recipient with the Medal of Honor.
- A photograph is taken.

Note: 15 separate medals will be presented.

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

11:15 am-
11:20 am

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

11:20 am-
11:40 am

FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
CLOSED PRESS

11:50 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1998

MEDAL OF FREEDOM AWARD CEREMONY

DATE: January 15, 1998

TIME: 9:05 A.M.

LOCATION: East Room

FROM: Phil Caplan 
Sean Maloney 

I. PURPOSE

To make the annual Medal of Freedom presentations. This medal is the highest American civilian award.

II. BACKGROUND

Presentation of the 1997 awards has slipped a bit into 1998. This year's ceremony falls on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday -- a fitting day to make these presentations in that many of this year's recipients made their mark in the area of civil rights: *e.g.*, Arnie Aronson and James Farmer (African American rights); Justin Dart (the disabled); Fred Korematsu (Asian Americans); Mario Obledo (Hispanics). This year's other dominant theme is community service, with recipients such as Brooke Astor, Frances Hesselbein, Sol Linowitz, and David Rockefeller.

The complete list of this year's awardees is as follows:

Arnold Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. *(He is very ill and not able to travel to the White House -- his wife, son and granddaughter will accept the award on his behalf.)*

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York philanthropist, Brooke Astor, through the Vincent Astor Foundation, has spent a lifetime funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959.

Robert Coles, 67. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles is a leader in the call to citizen service. He has explored children's relationships

with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. Early in his career, he served as an adviser to President Kennedy on racial and education issues.

Justin Dart, Jr., 67. Considered the father of the historic Americans with Disabilities Act, Justin Dart has worked from his wheelchair for more than 40 years to expand the rights of others. From his days at the University of Houston organizing a civil rights initiative to his government service to his trailblazing work on behalf of people with disabilities, Dart has profoundly influenced the public policy of this Nation. (*He is very ill with heart problems.*)

James Farmer, 87. One of our Nation's most influential civil rights leaders, James Farmer formed the Congress of Racial Equality in 1942, which became a catalyst of the civil rights movement. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. He is currently a professor at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, VA. (*He is blind and in a wheelchair.*)

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Mrs. Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she transformed the organization. By 1990 her policies had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations maintain their values while more effectively meeting the needs of those they serve.

Fred Korematsu, 78. Fred Korematsu's legal challenges to civilian exclusion orders during WWII serve as the underpinning of the redress movement for Japanese Americans. In 1942, he was arrested and convicted for violating the government's exclusion orders, sentenced to five years of probation and sent to an internment camp. Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, where it was upheld in 1944. Forty years later in 1983, a Federal district court found the Government's exclusion and detention actions during the war were legally unsupportable and that the Government's defense of the actions was based on fraud and misconduct. (*He is able to walk but is feeble.*)

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. A volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, IESC has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and businessman, Linowitz served as United States representative to the OAS as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Wilma Mankiller, 52. Rising out of poverty and overcoming great personal tragedy, Wilma Mankiller was appointed the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1985. In 1987, she became the first elected female leader of a major Indian tribe and was re-elected twice. Known for being an effective leader, she has emphasized reducing Cherokee infant mortality, improving health and educational systems, and promoting Cherokee business interests. *(She is very ill with cancer.)*

Margaret ("Mardy") Murie, 93. A lifetime environmental activist and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie has been at the forefront of the conservation movement for over 70 years. A member of the governing council of The Wilderness Society, her work led to, among other accomplishments, the passage of landmark legislation that protected some of our Nation's most pristine and precious lands in Alaska. She also founded the Teton Science School to teach ecology to students of all ages. *(She is in a wheelchair.)*

Mario G. Obledo, 65. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, Mario Obledo has been at the forefront of the struggle to ensure the civil rights of America's Hispanic citizens. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993. He is a veteran of the Korean Conflict and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson has served in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General during the Watergate scandal. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, is also a renowned philanthropist. Personally and through various foundations he has supported a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, and Latin American studies. He was active with the Dartmouth Conference and co-founded the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders.

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the American Federation of Teachers and as Vice-President of the AFL-CIO,

Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. *(His wife Edie will accept the award.)*

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. Respected for his progressive policies as CNO, Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination, particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment. A successful businessman, he now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The First Lady

Recipients:

The Family of Arnie Aronson -- accepting the award will be his wife Annette, his son Bernie, and his granddaughter Felicia (age 7).

Brooke Astor and family

Robert Coles and family

Justin Dart, Jr. and family

James Farmer and family

Frances Hesselbein and family

Fred Korematsu and family

Sol Linowitz and family

Wilma Mankiller and family

Mardy Murie and family

Mario Obledo and family

Elliott Richardson and family

David Rockefeller and family

The Family of Albert Shanker -- accepting the award will be his wife Edie

Bud Zumwalt, Jr. and family

Cabinet:

Secretary Shalala

Secretary Babbitt

Secretary Togo West

Secretary of the Navy John Dalton

Mrs. Ellen Pena

Members of Congress:

Sen. and Mrs. Chuck Robb (very close with Farmer)
Sen. Tom Harkin
Sen. Ted Kennedy
Sen. Arlen Specter
Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton
Rep. Bob Matsui
Rep. Ellen Tauscher
Rep. Carolyn Maloney
Rep. and Mrs. Major Owens
Rep. Bobby Scott
Rep. Joe Kennedy
Mrs. Libby Doggett (wife of Rep. Doggett--friend of Dart)

Others:

Mayor Marion Barry
Former Rep. Walter Fauntroy
Former Rep. Norm Mineta
Former Sen. Gaylord Nelson (awarded Medal of Freedom by you in 1995)
Dr. Mary Frances Berry
Judy Heumann, Assistant Secretary of Education
Gloria Steinem
Wade Henderson, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Anita DeFrantz, U.S. Olympic Committee
Judy Lichtman, Women's Legal Defense Fund
Ralph Neas
Rabbi David Sapperstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 9:05 A.M. **YOU** and the First Lady arrive in the Red Room for pre-brief.
- 9:15 A.M. **YOU** and the First Lady proceed to the Blue Room for meet and greet and photos with the recipients and their families.
- 9:45 A.M. Program begins; the recipients are announced into the East Room and are escorted to their seats.

YOU and the First Lady are announced to Honors and proceed to the stage.

The First Lady makes welcoming remarks and introduces **YOU**.

YOU make remarks; **YOU** then make brief remarks about the first recipient (in alphabetical order).

The Military Aide reads the citation as the recipient (or family representative) proceeds to stage.

YOU place the medal around the neck of the recipient, assisted by the Military Aide and pause for photo. (NOTE: two medals will be accepted by family members (Aronson and Shanker); **YOU** will merely hand these medals to the families in the box.)

YOU introduce the next recipient and repeat the above sequence until all 15 medals have been awarded.

11:05 A.M. **YOU** invite the assembled guests to the State Dining Room for a reception.

YOU and the First Lady depart.

(NOTE: At the conclusion of the ceremony a number of the recipients may conduct brief interviews with various press outlets.)

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Lowell Weiss

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Text of citations (to be read by Military Aide)
- Complete guest list

THE REMARKS
FOR THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 15, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to 15 individuals.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom was established by President Kennedy by Executive Order on February 22, 1963. It is the highest civilian award of our Government. The Medal is awarded only by the President to those persons whom he deems to have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. The Medal may be awarded to citizens of other nations and may be awarded posthumously. President Kennedy announced the first Presidential Medal of Freedom awards in 1963. However, President Johnson made the first presentations of the Medal in a ceremony at the White House on December 6, 1963. Recipients receive a medal and a citation signed by the President.

The text of the citations awarded today read as follows:

ARNOLD ARONSON

Arnold Aronson has labored quietly and selflessly for more than 50 years in the vineyards of our Nation's civil rights movement. As co-founder of the pioneering Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a driving force behind the passage of the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, longtime President of the LCCR Education Fund, and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he has shown us how to work toward equality through cooperation and has helped to unite all Americans across the lines that have sometimes divided us. We all are better because Arnie Aronson has lived among us.

BROOKE RUSSELL ASTOR

Legendary in her beloved New York and admired throughout our Nation for her wide-ranging and hands-on philanthropy, Brooke Astor has given generously of her wealth, her time, and her compassion for the common good. She has put into action her simple philosophy that "if you have enough money for three meals a day and you're not too busy, you ought to do something for others." From her care for the homeless and underprivileged, to her devotion to literacy, conservation, and cultural enrichment, she has indelibly touched the lives of millions. With enthusiasm and energy, Brooke Astor has shone as a jewel of hope for us all.

more

ROBERT COLES

A gifted psychiatrist, teacher, and writer, Robert Coles has spent a lifetime unlocking the mysteries of childhood experience. With art and literature as his guide, he has listened to the voices of children worldwide and revealed for us their unique perceptions of race, class, history, and spirituality. In the process, he has documented the perils of poverty and racism and challenged us to live lives of moral purpose through citizen service. With an open mind and a generous heart, Robert Coles has broadened our horizons and led us to a new understanding of our children and ourselves.

JUSTIN DART, JR.

"The purpose of human society," Justin Dart has said, "is to empower every individual to live life to his or her God-given potential." He has made that purpose his own. Since contracting polio as a young man, he has worked for the independence, inclusion, and empowerment of people with disabilities. A leading architect of the Americans with Disabilities Act and a driving force behind its passage, he has had a profound impact on the public policy of this Nation. Justin Dart has earned our thanks for helping us recognize the possibility within each individual and for tenaciously advocating equal access to the American Dream for all our people.

JAMES FARMER

Visionary civil rights hero, James Farmer has inspired millions of Americans with his passionate convictions, committed activism, and unwavering dignity. As founder more than 50 years ago of the Congress of Racial Equality, he embraced the principles of direct action and nonviolence, leading the first sit-ins to protest racial segregation. His organization of and participation in the Freedom Rides of the 1960s focused national attention on inequities in public accommodations and often put his life at risk. The changes he wrought are with us to this day. Our Nation proudly salutes James Farmer for his extraordinary work to combat discrimination and bring racial harmony and healing to our land.

FRANCES HESSELBEIN

Frances Hesselbein has devoted herself to changing lives for the better. Rising from a volunteer troop leader to chief executive officer of the Girl Scouts of America, she reinvigorated the organization with her commitment to inclusiveness and to upholding the Girl Scout mission of empowering each Scout to reach her highest potential. Under her guidance, the number of minority Girl Scouts tripled and overall membership soared. She has worked to imbue other nonprofit groups with the hallmarks of true leadership: openness to innovation, willingness to share responsibility, and respect for diversity. With skill and sensitivity, Frances Hesselbein has shown us how to summon the best from ourselves and our fellow citizens.

more

FRED T. KOREMATSU

An American who wanted only to be treated like every other American, Fred Korematsu challenged our Nation's conscience, reminding us that we must uphold the rights of our own citizens even as we fight tyranny in other lands. Defying the 1942 order for the internment of Japanese Americans, he stood strong against anti-Asian prejudice in the United States during World War II. Convicted of violating the order, he waited more than 40 years for justice, when a Federal court overturned the judgment that the Supreme Court first upheld against him. A man of quiet bravery, Fred Korematsu deserves our respect and thanks for his patient pursuit to preserve the civil liberties we hold dear.

SOL M. LINOWITZ

Even as he has succeeded in law and business, Sol Linowitz has never forgotten the needs of others. Involved early in local community service, he later broadened his activities to promote the goals of international understanding and job creation in developing countries. As co-founder of the International Executive Service Corps, he inspired retired American executives to share their expertise with emerging nations to help foster economic growth. In a series of high-level diplomatic assignments, he made lasting contributions to the pursuit of world peace. With a keen mind, a warm heart, and a generous spirit, Sol Linowitz has enriched the lives of millions around the world.

WILMA P. MANKILLER

Wilma Mankiller prevailed over childhood poverty, relocation, and other personal adversity to become a strong and creative leader of the Cherokee Nation. Compelled by the problems endured by her tribe, she returned home to Oklahoma to devote her skills and energy to make life better for her people. The success of her innovative community projects underscored the effectiveness of her message of self-esteem and self-reliance and ultimately led to her election as the first female chief of a Native American tribe. Our Nation pays tribute to Wilma Mankiller, who has made it her mission to bring opportunity, a higher standard of living, improved health care, and quality education to Native Americans.

MARGARET E. MURIE

We owe much to the life's work of Mardy Murie, a pioneer of the environmental movement, who, with her husband, Olaus, helped set the course of American conservation more than 70 years ago. Her passionate support for and compelling testimony on behalf of the Alaska Lands Act helped to ensure the legislation's passage and the protection of some of our most pristine lands. A member of the governing council of The Wilderness Society, she also founded the Teton Science School to teach students of all ages the value of ecology. For her steadfast and inspiring efforts to safeguard America's wilderness for future generations, we honor Mardy Murie.

more

MARIO G. OBLEDO

A veteran of the Korean Conflict, Mario Obledo returned home to face another kind of struggle: the struggle of Hispanic Americans to achieve their rightful place as full members of our society. As national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, a guiding force in the Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project, co-founder of the National Hispanic Bar Association, and as chairman of the Rainbow Coalition, he has worked to benefit those who historically have been denied access to political, economic, and educational opportunities. Uniting the voices of diverse ethnic, racial, and religious groups, Mario Obledo has created a powerful chorus for justice and equality.

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

A man of principle and integrity, Elliot Richardson epitomizes distinguished public service. In a public career spanning more than five decades, he has served in more United States cabinet positions -- as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce -- than any other person in our Nation's history. At HEW, he was a strong advocate for welfare reform and for racial integration in America's schools. As Attorney General, at a time of crisis in our national life, he acted with extraordinary courage and conviction, keeping faith with the American people. A true patriot, Elliot Richardson has earned our lasting gratitude for maintaining the highest standards of service to our Nation.

DAVID ROCKEFELLER

Through his extensive humanitarian efforts to promote world peace, David Rockefeller has worked to improve lives both at home and abroad. Building on his family's tradition of charitable giving, he has generously supported a wide range of educational, cultural, health, and urban renewal programs. As co-founder of the International Executive Service Corps, he has recognized the duty and responsibility of the private sector to a world in need. His creation of and support for the Trilateral Commission has provided a unique forum for communication and problem solving by world leaders. Philanthropist, businessman, community servant, and exemplary global citizen, David Rockefeller has earned our enduring respect and heartfelt thanks.

ALBERT SHANKER

Albert Shanker was an impassioned and forthright champion of public education in America. Rising from substitute math teacher to the presidency of the American Federation of Teachers, he fought and won important battles for teachers' rights and waged a prolonged crusade for rigorous educational standards for students and certification for teachers. The son of Russian immigrants, he realized that democracy works best when we give all of our children a chance to live up to their potential, and he devoted a lifetime of service to making our public education system fulfill its promise. Al Shanker's foresight and determination provided the foundation upon which we can build toward a brighter future for our Nation's children.

ADMIRAL ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR., USN, (RET.)

In both wartime and peacetime, Elmo Zumwalt has exemplified the ideal of service to our Nation. A distinguished veteran of World War II and Korea, he served as Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in Vietnam and rose to become the Navy's youngest Chief of Naval Operations in 1970. As CNO, he worked vigorously to improve our sailors' quality of life and devoted himself to eliminating discrimination in the Navy. In a life touched by tragedy, he became a great champion of veterans afflicted by ailments related to service in Vietnam. For his dedication, valor, and compassion, we salute Bud Zumwalt.

#

Friday, January 16, 1998

9:45 AM	Tape Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
10:10 PM	Meeting	No Paper
1:30 PM	Greet/Meeting with Baltic Presidents and Charter Signing Ceremony	Distributed Separately

5-4303

Michael

15369

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1998
*FINAL SCHEDULE***

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with rain tapering off in the morning.

Wind northeast to north at 10 to 15 knots.

Low 28 to 34. High 37 to 43.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	COMBINED BRIEFING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
9:45	am-	TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
10:05	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney CLOSED PRESS
10:10	am-	MEETING
10:20	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Michael Waldman CLOSED PRESS
10:30	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
1:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
1:00	pm-	BRIEFING
1:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Capricia Marshall

1:30 pm
1:35 pm

GREET WITH BALTIC PRESIDENTS
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
CLOSED PRESS

- Ambassador Mary Mel French escorts President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia to the Oval Office.
- Ambassador Mary Mel French introduces the Baltic Presidents to **the President**.

1:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, proceeds to the Cabinet Room.

1:40 pm-
2:30 pm

MEETING WITH BALTIC PRESIDENTS
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Interpretation: Consecutive/Whisper
CLOSED PRESS

- After brief introductions, the meeting begins.
- At the conclusion of the meeting, **the President**, accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, proceeds to the Oval Office for a brief hold.

2:35 pm-
2:40 pm

HOLD
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Capricia Marshall

2:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, proceeds to the Blue Room.

2:45 pm-
3:20 pm

CHARTER SIGNING CEREMONY
EAST ROOM
Remarks: Vinca LaFleur
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
Interpretation: Simultaneous
OPEN PRESS

Note: Approximately 190 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, is announced into the East Room.
- **The Presidents** take their positions.
- **The President** makes remarks followed by:
 - President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia
 - President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania
 - President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia
- At the conclusion of remarks, **the President** invites President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia to join him at the signing table.

Signing Ceremony

- Phil Caplan, Staff Secretary, steps onto the stage from the Green Room door to direct the signing of documents.
- Documents are signed (4 binders).
- **After the last document is signed, the President** stands shakes hands with the Baltic Presidents.
- At the conclusion of the signing ceremony, **the President**, accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, proceeds to the Blue Room for a brief hold.

3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT accompanied by President Lennart Meri, Republic of Estonia; President Algirdas Brazauskas, Republic of Lithuania; and President Guntis Ulmanis, Republic of Latvia, proceeds to the West Lobby.

THE PRESIDENT bids the Baltic Presidents farewell.

Note: The Baltic Leaders will proceed to the Stake-Out to receive questions from members of the press.

Note: The Vice President will host a reception for the Baltic Leaders immediately following the Charter Signing Ceremony at Blair House.

3:30 pm-
7:30 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

<i>EVENING OFF</i>

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1998

TAPED WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: January 16, 1997
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 9:30 AM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will renew your call for strong bipartisan legislation to reduce smoking, especially by young people.

II. BACKGROUND

As you said in your statement upon departure to New York, the tobacco industry documents that came to light Thursday show more than ever why it is imperative that Congress take action now to get tobacco companies out of the business of marketing cigarettes to children. Reducing teen smoking has always been America's bottom line, is your administration's bottom line and should become the industry's bottom line.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing: 9:15 AM
The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Bruce Reed
Jordan Tamagni

Radio Address: 9:30 AM
The President
Megan Moloney
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television (WHTV)
White House photographer
Approx. 10 guests
(See attached for special guest list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC/Mutual/Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio Network, and Standard News networks will carry the address in its entirety to their thousands of stations across the country this Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing	9:15 - 9:30 am
Tape Radio Address	9:30 - 9:50 am

VI. REMARKS

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting.

Draft 1/15/98 8:30pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON TOBACCO LEGISLATION
January 17, 1998

Good morning. Today, I want to talk about the steps we must take to protect our children and the public health from one of the greatest threats they face: tobacco.

For years, tobacco companies have sworn that they do not market their deadly products to children. But this week, disturbing documents came to light that confirm our worst suspicions. For years, one of our nation's biggest tobacco companies appears to have singled out our children for seduction, carefully studying their habits and pursuing a marketing strategy designed to prey on their insecurities in order to get them to smoke.

Let me read you two of the most startling lines from an internal tobacco company presentation proposing a marketing campaign targeted at children as young as 14: "Our strategy becomes clear ...: Direct advertising appeal to younger smokers." Younger smokers, this document says also "represent tomorrow's cigarette business."

The message of these documents is all too clear: marketing to children sells cigarettes. Today, I want to send a very different message to those who would endanger our children: Young people are not the future of the tobacco industry -- they are the future of this country. And we must take immediate, decisive action to protect them from tobacco.

We know that every day, 3,000 young people will start smoking -- and 1,000 of them will die prematurely due to tobacco-related disease. We also know that 90% of adults who smoke -- 90% -- began using tobacco before the age of 18. That is why, starting in 1995, we launched a historic nationwide effort with the FDA to stop our children from smoking before they start, reducing their access to tobacco products, and severely restricting tobacco companies from advertising to young people. And the balanced budget agreement I signed into law last summer includes a \$24 Billion children's health initiative, providing health coverage to up to 5 million uninsured children, paid for by tobacco taxes.

But even these efforts are not enough to fully protect our children from the dangers of smoking. To do that we need comprehensive bipartisan legislation. Last September I proposed five key elements that must be at the heart of that legislation. First, and most important, it must mandate the development of a comprehensive plan to reduce teen smoking, with tough penalties for companies that do not comply. Second, it must affirm the FDA's full authority to regulate tobacco products. Third, it must include measures to hold the tobacco industry accountable, especially for marketing tobacco to children. Fourth, it must include concrete measures to improve the public health -- from reducing second-hand smoke, to expanding smoking cessation programs, to funding medical research on the effects of tobacco. Finally, it must protect tobacco farmers and their communities from loss of income caused by our efforts to reduce smoking by young people.

These are the steps I believe we must take to keep our children safe and give them a better chance for a healthy future. And if Congress sends me a bill that mandates those steps, I will sign it.

Reducing teen smoking has always been America's bottom line, and it has always been this Administration's bottom line. But to make it the tobacco industry's bottom line, we need this legislation. This is not about politics. This is not about money. This is about our children. The 1998 Congress should be remembered as the Congress that passed comprehensive tobacco legislation, not the Congress that passed up this historic opportunity to protect our children.

Thanks for listening.

Monday, January 19, 1998

9:15 AM	Meeting	Limited Distribution
10:00 AM	Meeting	Limited Distribution
11:00 AM	Renovation of Cardozo High School Classroom	Tab A
	- Background	Tab B
	- Talking Points	Tab C

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1998

'98 JAN 16 PM7

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly sunny. Wind north at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 23 to 31. High 37 to 43.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00 am-	MEETING
9:15 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15 am-	MEETING
9:45 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
9:55 am-	BRIEFING
10:00 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Maria Echaveste
10:00 am-	MEETING
10:15 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Maria Echaveste
10:30 am-	BRIEFING
10:40 am	OVAL OFFICE
	Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
10:45 am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Cardozo High School [drive time: 10 minutes]
	Note: An event will take place
10:55 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Cardozo High School
Greeters:	Harris Wofford, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National Service General Julius Becton, D.C. School Superintendent Reginald Ballard, Principal, Cardozo High School General Charles Williams, Director of Facilities, D.C. Schools

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1998

11:00 am-
12:00 pm

RENOVATION OF CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOM
CLASSROOM 306

Cardozo High School

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS (AT THE TOP)

Note: Casual Attire.

- **The President**, accompanied by Harris Wofford; Julia Butler, Americorps member; Jennifer Brindisi, Americorps member; Abebech Abebe, Student, Cardozo High School; Kenneth Gutierrez-Garth, Student, Cardozo High School; Margaret McLawhorn, Teacher, Cardozo High School; Terrell Munson, Teacher, Cardozo High School; paints classroom.
- At the completion of the classroom, **the President** and Harris Wofford proceed to the cafeteria.

12:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to cafeteria

Greeters: Charlene Drew Jarvis, Chairperson Pro Temp, D.C. City Council
General Julius Becton, Superintendent, D.C. Schools
Wilma Harvey, President, D.C. School Board
Reginald Ballard, Principal, Cardozo High School

12:10 pm-

GREET VOLUNTEERS

12:40 pm

CAFETERIA

Cardozo High School

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

Note: Approximately 200 people in attendance.

Note: The President has the option to make brief remarks from a stand-up microphone.

-- The President, accompanied by Charlene Drew Jarvis, General Julius Becton, Wilma Harvey, and Reginald Ballard, enters the Cafeteria.

-- The President works a ropeline.

-- The President departs.

Note: The President will pose for a group photograph with National Civilian Conservation Corp members en route motorcade.

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Cardozo High School via motorcade en route
The White House

[drive time: 10 minutes]

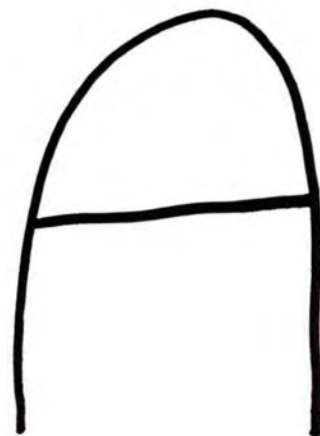
1:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

DOWN FOR DAY AND EVENING

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1998

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day of Service

DATE: January 19, 1998

LOCATION: Cardozo High School, Washington, D.C.

TIME: 11:00am - 12:30pm

FROM: Stephen B. Silverman

Bibb Hubbard *for the*

Diana Fortuna

I. PURPOSE:

To commemorate and promote Dr. Martin Luther King's vision that, "Everybody can be great because anybody can serve.", you will paint a classroom and help to restore Cardozo High School with 300 Cardozo students, AmeriCorps' National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) members, and community volunteers. On Monday, Mrs. Clinton will read to children and build bookshelves at the MCI center. In addition, 12 cabinet and 6 members of your race advisory board will participate in service-related events around the country and in Washington, D.C. (see attached list).

By engaging in community service on MLK Day, you illustrate the importance of service and highlight the fact that having people work together is key to changing attitudes about race and helps move us closer to becoming One America.

II. BACKGROUND:

Martin Luther King Day of Service:

In 1994, Harris Wofford and John Lewis sponsored and you signed the King Holiday and Service Act. The legislation mandates that the observance of Martin Luther King's birthday be transformed into a day of service that reflects his life and teaching - bringing people together, breaking down the barriers that divide us, and working to solve our problems through citizen action. Traditionally, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day (MLK Day) had been commemorated with memorial services and a "day off". However, this year millions of Americans will gather to recognize King's legacy by participating in a "day on" rather than a "day off". By recognizing his legacy, Americans will pay their respects by promoting racial cooperation through citizen action.

In addition to the Administration's participation, there are community service activities taking place in honor of MLK Day nationwide. The 70 communities to which you awarded Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. service grants in November will conduct service activities. CityYear, an AmeriCorps program that has racial diversity as a core mission, will launch its Young Heroes program. The Young Heroes program consists of pairing junior high school students with CityYear members in eight cities on service projects over 16 consecutive Saturdays. AmeriCorps and its National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) program is also responsible for hosting over 117 community service activities across the country. The NCCC is a team of young people, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, whose primary efforts are focused on tackling environmental issues and disaster relief.

Cardozo High School

There is a rich history at Cardozo High School. Until 1950, Cardozo was called Central High School, and it was an elite all-white school in the era when D.C.'s schools were segregated. Cardozo alumni include Helen Hayes, J. Edgar Hoover, ambassadors, judges, and generals. Shifting demographics led Central to be way under capacity, and neighboring all-black Cardozo to be very over-crowded. In an effort to fend off court challenges to segregation, the D.C. Board of Education voted in 1950 to close Central and move Cardozo students to the building. It was a major controversy at that time, with whites opposed and blacks in support. The white superintendent of schools went so far as to confiscate the cornerstone of the building, causing black groups to call for his prosecution. (The cornerstone is still in a warehouse in South West D.C.)

The active white alumni association had little interest in Cardozo High School or its students until very recently. Attempts in the 1970's to get the Central alumni to create scholarships for Cardozo kids failed. However, in 1993, elderly members of the alumni association voted to give scholarships to Cardozo students and become involved in Cardozo. (See attached *Washington Post* article and History of Cardozo.) Some of the Central alumni volunteer their time at Cardozo and are likely to participate at the MLK Day event on Monday.

You may remember that in October of 1997, the Promise Keepers wanted to help renovate and clean-up at a large number of D.C. schools. At the time, Judge Kaye Christian, the federal judge who presided in a lawsuit filed by a parents group over school reconstruction, denied the Promise Keepers' efforts to help renovate D.C. schools. Expressing disappointment at her decision were Superintendent General Becton, some D.C. Council Members, and Rep. Dick Armey. Consequently, the Promise Keepers worked only at Taft School. The lawsuit has since been settled and the NCCC's on-going work at Cardozo has been warmly received and appreciated by the high school.

Cardozo High School met the criteria we used to determine your site for MLK Day. Cardozo is a racially diverse school with 60% of the students African-American, 30% Hispanic and 10% Asian. The NCCC is actively involved with the school in an on-going partnership. Cardozo supports unique programs to help foster productive relationships with their diverse student body. For example, the First Lady visited Cardozo in April 1997. She went to learn about and participate in a program where Cardozo 10th graders help teach reading to elementary school students. One of the goals of this program is to relieve tension between African Americans and Latino students at school.

Participation of D.C. Elected Officials:

For your MLK Day event at Cardozo, Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, Mayor Marion Barry, City Council Members Charlene Drew-Jarvis, Linda Cropp, Frank Smith, D.C. School Board President Wilma Harvey, D.C. School Board Members, Control Board Chairman Andrew Brimmer, Superintendent General Julius Becton and the Director of Facilities for D.C. Schools General Charles Williams were all invited to participate.

Of these, Drew-Jarvis, Becton, Williams, Harvey and ten D.C. School Board Members are planning to attend. Frank Smith will be represented by a staff member (Cardozo is in his City Council Ward). Most of the officials will be attending other MLK Day events within their respective districts, with many attending an event at the MLK Library downtown. White House staff has been advised that D.C. officials are supportive of your MLK Day event and that they are comfortable with your service event taking place concurrently with other events in D.C.

You should know that all invitees have been instructed as to the working nature of the Cardozo event; should any arrive in business attire, it is merely reflective of their attendance at other events.

Ongoing Administration Efforts on Community Service:

Since the Philadelphia Summit, your administration has made real progress in promoting citizen service by aggressively implementing commitments made in Philadelphia. (See attached your November 1997 letter to General Powell and the appended report on the Administration's accomplishments.) For example, the Department of Justice has convened a new public/private Mentoring Alliance to promote the Summit's mentoring goal. The Social Security Administration, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Transportation, and General Services Administration have all started new partnerships with schools.

The Corporation for National Service, led by Harris Wofford and his chief of staff John Gomperts, is in a boom period. Harris Wofford has participated in dozens of mini-summits sponsored by America's Promise and AmeriCorps. Its reauthorization legislation (which you announced in November) will be transmitted to the Hill shortly. The National Service Scholarships will be expanded this year to include 10,000 high schools - close to half of all high schools in the nation. Also, Wofford is working closely with White House, HHS and America's Promise staff to develop a plan to educate Americans about the newly available medicaid funds available to help children.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Pre-brief participants:

YOU

Stephen Silverman

Diana Fortuna

Bibb Hubbard

Arrival Greeting the Local Officials:

YOU

Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service
Reginald Ballard, Principal of Cardozo High School
General Julius Becton, D.C. School Superintendent
General Charles Williams, Director of Facilities, D.C. Schools

Painting the Classroom Event:

YOU

Harris Wofford
Jennifer Brindisi, NCCC Member
Julia Butler, NCCC Member
Kenneth Gutierrez-Garth, Cardozo High School Student
Abebech (Abby) Abebe, Cardozo High School Student
Margaret McLawhorn, 9th grade English Teacher (you are painting her classroom)
Terrell Munson, Community Volunteer and Teacher

Cafeteria Greeting

YOU

250 volunteers
Charlene Drew Jarvis, Chairperson Pro Temp, D.C. City Council
General Julius Becton, Superintendent, D.C. Schools
Wilma Harvey, President, D.C. School Board
Reginald Ballard, Principal, Cardozo High School

Board of Education Members

Wilma Harvey, President
Sandra Butler Truesdale
Tania Kinlow
Jay Silberman
Ann Wilcox
Don Reeves
Angie Corly
Benjamin Bonhum
Terry Hairston
Linda Moody
Rev. Robert Childs

IV PRESS PLAN:

- A. Pool Spray for Classroom Work
- B. Press Pool for Cafeteria Greeting

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

YOU arrive at Cardozo High School and are greeted by Harris Wofford, the Director of the Corporation for National Service, Reginald Ballard, Principal, General Julius Becton, the Superintendent of D.C. Schools, and General Charles Williams, Director of Facilities, D.C. Schools.

YOU, along with Harris Wofford, 2 AmeriCorps NCCC members, 2 Cardozo High School students, the teacher of the classroom and a community volunteer help paint the interior of classroom 306.

YOU greet the local officials and proceed to the cafeteria where the 250 volunteers are gathered for lunch.

YOU greet volunteers.(A stand-up mike will be available for you for your remarks.)

YOU give brief remarks and proceed to work a rope line.

Note* If time allows, you will take a group photo with 65 AmeriCorps NCCC members on your way out of the event.

VI. REMARKS:

Talking points will be provided by speech writers.

B

Administration Events in Honor of Martin Luther King, Jr. Day of Service

January 19, 1998

Members of the President's Cabinet have taken up the challenge of honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by making Monday, January 19 a day on rather than a day off. Members of the Cabinet and the Advisory Board of the President's Initiative on Race will participate in events with AmeriCorps members, Martin Luther King, Jr. grantees, and City Year Youth honorees, in addition to other events relating to their agencies' service commitments and policy initiatives.

Below is a description of what the Cabinet and Advisory Board are doing in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Cabinet

Department of the Treasury

On January 15, Secretary Rubin delivered a speech at Jesse Jackson's Wall Street Project conference in New York City.

Department of Defense

Deputy Secretary Hamre will participate in a Washington, D.C., Young Marines Unit mentoring event with kids, parents, and mentors honoring Dr. King.

Department of Justice

On January 19, Attorney General Reno will visit Jackson, Mississippi to hold a town hall meeting on service and to help rebuild a home that was donated to Habitat for Humanity. Joining the Attorney General will be AmeriCorps volunteers, U.S. Attorney Pigott, and others from the community.

On January 19, Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Bill Lann Lee will participate in a MLK, Jr. Day event in Detroit, MI. He will speak on hate crimes at an event sponsored by Focus:Hope, the Federal Bar Association, and the Wolverine Bar.

Department of Interior

On January 19, Secretary Babbitt will be in Philadelphia, joining Mayor Rendell and Dr. Deloris Tucker in the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Association's annual luncheon and commemorative bell ringing. Secretary Babbitt will speak on the ethic of service at the luncheon.

United States Department of Agriculture

On January 19, Secretary Glickman will attend an Operation Push for Excellence breakfast in Chicago, IL with Reverend Jesse Jackson, Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. and Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

Department of Labor

On January 15, Secretary Herman traveled with the President to New York City for Jesse Jackson's Wall Street Project conference. On January 16, she will host an MLK celebration at the Department of Labor with Martin Luther King III.

Department of Health and Human Services

On January 19, Secretary Shalala will serve breakfast to homeless veterans at the Maryland Center for Veterans Education and Training, Inc. in Baltimore.

Department of Transportation

On January 19, Secretary Slater will participate in King Center events with the Vice President in Atlanta, Georgia. He will also participate in the Do Something service activities.

Department of Energy

On January 15, Secretary Peña gave a keynote address at the Energy Department's Forrestal Auditorium. On January 20, the Secretary will also participate in a community service initiative with the Department of Energy's Adopt-a-School.

Department of Education

On January 19, Secretary Riley is participating, along with the First Lady, in a DC Reads literacy fair in Washington, D.C., with the Corporation for National Service at the MCI center. This program will focus on instilling the value of reading in children by giving away free books, library cards, and simple lectures on Dr. King's philosophy.

Department of Veterans Affairs

On January 10, Acting Secretary West gave a keynote address in Chicago, IL at the 26th Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dinner held by the Minority Economic Resources Corporation.

Environmental Protection Agency

On January 15, Administrator Browner delivered remarks to commemorate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., to employees of the EPA and the U.S. Customs Agency.

Council of Economic Advisors

On January 19, Chair Yellen will join children in Washington, D.C., from the Horton's Kids mentoring and tutoring program as they serve the community. Children from the Horton's Kids program will prepare food for the homeless at Martha's Table.

Office of Management and Budget

On January 19, Director Raines will participate in the Washington, D.C., Horton's Kids program at Martha's Table with Chair Yellen.

Small Business Administration

On January 19, Administrator Alvarez will participate in a program at Sarah House in Washington D.C. This program is run by Howard University students who plan to teach non-violence and conflict resolution to children in the Shaw community through games, presentations, entertainment, and toy exchanges (violent toys for educational toys).

Office of Personnel Management

On January 19, Director Lachance will be in Connecticut working with AmeriCorps members at the Volunteer Center for Greater Bridgeport. The holiday will kick off four months of service, including recruiting 200 young people for 10 hours of service, visiting nursing homes, helping out with a pregnant teen support program, and designing and painting a mural. Senator Dodd will also participate.

General Services Administration

On January 19, Administrator Barram will host a dialogue in Washington, D.C. at the Cannon House Office Building with 150 high school students. The focus of this dialogue is to provide the audience with tangible skills to combat discrimination.

Social Security Administration

On January 15, Commissioner Apfel hosted SSA's Martin Luther King, Jr. Breakfast in Baltimore, MD. On January 19, he will participate in the Capitol Area Food Bank project with AmeriCorps and community volunteers to sort food that has been donated in order to get it ready for distribution.

The President's Initiative on Race Advisory Board**John Hope Franklin**

On January 19, Dr. Franklin will accompany the Vice President to Atlanta for MLK Day activities.

Linda Chavez Thompson

On January 19th, Ms. Thompson will be in Silver Spring, MD to participate in service activities held by the Montgomery County Volunteer and Community Service Center, River Road Unitarian Church, and People's Community Baptist Church. This project connects churches of different ethnic and racial backgrounds with children from the Montgomery County Police Activities League (PAL) and will present a living memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr..

Reverend Suzan Johnson Cook

On January 18, Reverend Cook will be joining the New York Metropolitan Martin Luther King Center for Non-Violence in the Bronx. She will also join hundreds of people at the Central Synagogue in Manhattan for a silent prayer march. On January 19, the Reverend will be speaking at the Riverhead Church 13th annual breakfast honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. at the Radisson Hotel.

Angela Oh

On January 19, Ms. Oh will be the keynote speaker at the Varsity Theater in Davis, CA. She will be speaking on race relations in the 21st century. After her speech, Ms. Oh will engage the audience in a community forum on race relations in America. The Human Relations Commission is the sponsor of this event for the City of Davis.

Robert Thomas

On January 19, Mr. Thomas will be attending the Naugle Amaturo Theater at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida celebration in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Governor William Winter

On January 19, Governor Winter will be the keynote luncheon speaker at the Itawamba County (Mississippi) Community Summit. During the morning session, the invitees will be dispersed into five different groups depending on their area of focus (education, youth, economy, health, and quality of life). These groups will discuss what they can do in the future to help Itawamba County.

Judith A. Winston

On January 19, Ms. Winston will accompany the Vice President to Atlanta for MLK Day activities.

Copyright 1997 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

December 21, 1997, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: MAGAZINE; Pg. W16

LENGTH: 3742 words

HEADLINE: NEW SCHOOL TIES; Central High was a beneficiary -- and a casualty -- of segregation. Part of its legacy is the question of how, half a century later, the alumni can best remain true to their school

BYLINE: Eugene L. Meyer

BODY:

A hundred members and guests of the Central High School Alumni Association are gathered for a luncheon at the Charles Sumner School Museum at 17th and M streets NW. The old auditorium upstairs is filled with chatter about retirement and grandchildren and the dearly and recently departed. Someone is playing their songs on the piano, standards from the '30s and '40s. As the alumni sit down to their chicken and rice, their easy camaraderie suggests that their association

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

remains quite lively even if their alma mater was consigned to history almost half a century ago.

On this sunny Saturday in May, they are honoring Henry Louis Collomb, class of '47, who retired from the Air Force with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Robert C. Lautman '41, who made his career as an architectural photographer; and Nicholas Pistolas '34, captain of the undefeated 1933 football team, then a player at Columbia with Sid Luckman, and then a children's eye doctor. In remarks acknowledging his certificate of distinction, each man explicitly thanks not only old teachers and coaches, but also Central itself for instilling in him self-confidence and the will to succeed. "You had to be something," is how Pistolas puts it. A Central education, he says, placed you in "an upper-class situation."

Central was actually as elite as a public school could be. At a time when the District's schools were the best in the region, Central was the most prestigious of the District's schools, a place that prepared young men and women for accomplishment in business, medicine, the law, the military -- any field worthy of their endeavor. The school had an endless list of alumni luminaries, a roster of legendary teachers, a tradition of winning athletic teams and a magnificent building in Columbia Heights. Even parents from outside the District -- federal

*including
the style
article
- Julie*

employees, who could send their children to D.C. schools for free — sought
The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

out Central for the advantages it conferred.

Today, however, the alumni are looking forward as well as back. At another point, Fred Dunn '42, a retired Montgomery County educator, rises to introduce Andrea Jones, a 17-year-old senior at Cardozo High. The alumni association is awarding her a scholarship of \$ 1,000.

Only moments before, Dunn had explained to her how her school came to occupy the building on the heights, and how his school ceased to be. How the public schools were segregated then, and how Central was reserved for whites, Cardozo for blacks. How the District school board, in the spring of 1950, closed Central and put Cardozo in its building. It was a desperate -- and doomed -- attempt to keep the school system segregated.

With light streaming in through the auditorium's tall windows, Jones stands before a microphone on the floor and tells the crowd that she will be going to Howard University to major in nursing. She introduces her mother, a 1980 Cardozo graduate who is seated nearby. By way of conclusion she adds, "I'd like to say I'm delighted to be in the presence of all you Central High alumni."

As she returns to her seat, the alumni applaud warmly and easily, as if Cardozo scholarships have been a longstanding part of their ritual. In fact,
The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

these prizes are only four years old. It took nearly half a century for the Central alumni to come home. In that half a century, Central's past, always formidable, became something both to celebrate and to overcome. Within the alumni association, history died hard.

It was said to be Washington's first high school, but that claim overlooked the creation a few years before of a black high school, the M Street School, which was housed in the Sumner building when it had its first graduation in 1877.

Central opened in 1882 at Seventh and O streets NW as Washington High, and was renamed in 1890, after the District built other schools. With overcrowding came pressure for a new building, which opened in 1916 at 13th and Clifton streets NW, on a hillside that commanded a sweeping view of the city from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. The facility boasted a stadium, swimming pool, rifle range, armory, indoor track, tennis courts, greenhouse, library and the best school auditorium in town. Through the 1920s and into the '30s, Central swelled with more than 3,000 students.

The alumni association was formed in 1904, and over the years grew in numbers and importance. Alumni officiated at the laying of the cornerstone at the "new" Central in 1915. They contributed funds for the library, and to send

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Centralites to college. They raised money for a three-panel Holy Grail Frieze to hang in the library to memorialize Central's World War I dead. In 1924 the association, with a mailing list of 8,000, was said to be the largest for any public high school in the country.

Central's alumni, moreover, were compiling a remarkable record of individual achievement. Over the years they included FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, actress Helen Hayes, CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood; an ambassador to China and a District school superintendent; judges, lawyers, doctors and mid- to high-level bureaucrats by the bushel. Centralites serving in World War II included 29 generals, six admirals and the first officer killed in the Normandy invasion.

"Central High School is more than just a building of brick and stone," rhapsodized the last yearbook. "It is a symbol of the American way of life, a foundation of knowledge, a haven for youth and a challenge for a better tomorrow. Her spirit dwells in the hearts of over twelve thousand Centralites scattered throughout the world."

Central had an unchallenged position atop a "dual" school system that had been operating in Washington since before the Civil War. "We didn't create the segregated system," says Gerry Wagshal, who graduated from Central in 1946. "We found ourselves growing up in it."

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Indeed, in the 1940s a kind of apartheid prevailed in the nation's capital. Virtually every public facility in the city -- restaurants, theaters, playgrounds, subsidized housing -- was segregated by law or by custom. Even neighborhood associations were divided by name: Blacks belonged to "civic" associations, whites to "citizens" associations.

After World War II, this entire social order came under attack, especially in the courts, and the school system seemed particularly vulnerable. The change was fueled as much by demographics as by legal action: Even before the war, white families had been moving uptown from the inner city to upper Northwest. As they did so, Roosevelt and then Coolidge high schools were built to serve them, and Central's enrollment consequently declined. Even with the addition of the seventh and eighth grades, the number was down to 1,400 by 1949.

The city's black population, meanwhile, had been surging, in part because of migration from the South. The neighborhood around Central reflected the shift as

black families moved in immediately south of the school.

School demographics were also changing citywide. In the 1940s, suburban students were, for the first time, required to pay tuition to attend District schools, and their numbers dropped sharply. With relative suddenness, the District's school system had a 52 percent black majority among its students.

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Black schools were overcrowded and white schools were under-enrolled.

This shift put the District Board of Education under considerable pressure: To maintain its dual system, it was legally obligated to provide "equal" facilities for both races. Fearful that it would lose a legal challenge on that point, the board played racial checkers, shifting schools from one racial designation to the other, to try to keep up with the demographics.

Cardozo High School, occupying an old building at Ninth and Rhode Island NW, was 756 pupils over its capacity of 1,040 and operating on staggered triple shifts. The football team practiced on a makeshift field between buildings at Howard University. The drama club rehearsed at Francis Junior High, at 25th and N streets NW. Recess was in the streets. Clearly, the board had to provide a bigger building for Cardozo.

Central, less than half full, became a prime target for conversion.

Over the fall of 1949 and winter of 1950, the board held hearings. They were contentious, and polarized largely along racial lines. For the most part, white neighborhood groups, the Central alumni and schools superintendent Hobart Corning (Central '07) opposed the change. So did 1,125 Central students, who signed petitions expressing their opposition. Black neighborhood groups, the

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

NAACP and progressive whites favored it. "CENTRAL FOR CARDOZO," proclaimed a full-page advertisement placed by a coalition of blacks and liberal whites in The Washington Post on December 20, 1949. The next day, real estate salesmen descended on homeowners surrounding Central with offers to buy their homes.

In a letter to its members, the Central Alumni Association warned, "There are certain pressure groups in this area who seem to thrive on controversial issues and therefore would not welcome a workable solution to this most difficult problem." It then offered its own solution: Transfer white Wilson Teachers College to under-enrolled Roosevelt High; temporarily transfer black Miner Teachers College to Wilson; temporarily transfer Cardozo to the Miner campus pending completion of a new high school building for blacks in Northeast.

"It is now time for white people to stand in solid phalanx for their civil rights, the same as Negro people assert theirs," one citizens association representative said at a public hearing on the Central-for-Cardozo proposal. To which the president of the black Federation of Civic Associations replied, "It augurs poorly for American democracy that these people should scream, 'Keep Central for white people' when 1,700 children are housed in an inadequate building almost 80 percent overcrowded."

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Some whites, however, favored turning Central over to black students -- as a means of keeping the races apart. "Primarily, we want to defend the segregated school system," said a vice president of the white Federation of Citizens Associations. "Will we save one school and lose the segregated system?"

Amid this debate, the U.S. Court of Appeals here, in a 2-to-1 decision, upheld school segregation in Washington, finding no evidence of inequality in the assigning of school buildings or in educational opportunities. It would be four years before the U.S. Supreme Court would overturn the legal basis for segregated schools -- not only in *Brown v. the Board of Education*, but also in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, a District case that the court had agreed to hear along with *Brown*.

Still, the District board acted with dispatch. On March 8, 1950, less than a month after its last public hearing, it voted to close Central. "The tragedy that has befallen Central cannot be exaggerated," reported the Central Alumni Record. "Irreparable damage has already been done not only to Central but to the entire community of Washington."

The last day of school for Central was June 9. George Couzzens, who is now president of the alumni association, was a senior then. He recalls an assembly at which students were told that the school would close a week early, and that

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

demonstrations would not be tolerated. Students were directed to clear out their lockers and leave. Rather than being resentful, Couzzens and his buddies were simply happy to be out of school sooner.

Others took it harder. "It was very emotional," recalls Bruna Lenzi Watts, a classmate of Couzzens's. "I remember a lot of us cried. I was angry -- I don't know at whom -- because I would not have a high school to go back to." Central's evacuation was so total that even the books were taken away. "We were busy and sad and involved in helping to clean out," Watts recalls. "I helped teachers pack books."

On September 11, 1950, Cardozo students entered what had been the hallowed halls of Central High. "I remember walking in there," recalls Helen Jones, a member of Cardozo's class of 1951. "It was such a tremendously large building, I felt so lost. There was so much room, you couldn't take it in all in one day. Everyone came early that morning . . . We were so elated, we didn't even go out at lunchtime. We just rejoiced."

The alumni of Central were in mourning, and like the members of an illustrious family, they sought to preserve the artifacts from their ancestral home. Over the summer, the alumni association had set about obtaining the school's trophies and plaques and other memorabilia — all the tangible

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

symbols of the institution that had defined their passage out of youth. Even the Holy Grail Frieze was removed from the library.

Superintendent Coming went further: He had the building's cornerstone removed and stored in his office closet. This act prompted black groups to call for his prosecution, but ultimately the D.C. corporation counsel ruled, and the school board agreed, that Coming had acted within his statutory authority.

Meanwhile, it seemed that nobody wanted the rest of the Central memorabilia. Three promised rooms to house them at Western High turned out to be one. Some trophies went to the Chevy Chase Community Center; many were kept in the basement of McKinley High. From 1967 to 1987, all the mementos resided in two attic rooms in the Columbia Historical Society's Heurich Mansion near Dupont Circle.

Finally, they wound up at the Sumner School Museum -- the building where the M Street School had once been housed. That is where they rest today: Central yearbooks fill a bookcase, records fill a closet, and the trophies and Holy Grail Frieze grace the Ella Morgan Memorial Room, named after a beloved English teacher. The cornerstone is also in the custody of Sumner, but it sits in a Southwest Washington warehouse.

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Through it all, the Central Alumni Association remained strong. There were alumni groups in New York, Boston, Cleveland, eventually Florida and Leisure World. The Washington newspapers were filled with reports of Central reunions. At one such affair, in 1958, 400 alumni turned out to sing school songs and honor various of their brethren, including Realtors, association presidents, a banker and a university professor. At these galas, issues of race were discreetly not discussed.

That changed in 1970, at the 40th reunion of the class of 1930. According to a later account in *The Post*, Joseph Danzansky, the class "prophet" who became a prominent businessman and was a civic leader until his death in 1979, rose to suggest that Central and Cardozo become one school with one name and one alumni association. Reported reactions ranged from silence to boos.

At another Central reunion in 1979, Eileen Shanahan, then a national economics reporter for the *New York Times* and a 1940 graduate, rose to receive her distinguished alumni award. While mentions of Central in newspapers were now largely on the obituary pages, Cardozo was receiving citywide renown for its dazzling marching band, and the band had an invitation to the Rose Bowl parade but a shortage of funds for the trip. Shanahan proposed that the alums get out their checkbooks and support the Cardozo kids.

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

"Well, all hell broke loose," she recalls, "and people stood up outraged and said, 'We have nothing to do with them. They stole our school.' Not a single person spoke up in support. I was so mad I purposely left the little plaque they gave me on the table when I left. Somebody mailed it to me. I threw it in the trash and vowed to have nothing to do with Central High School again." In time, it became a vow she would not have to keep.

The changes came in steps, small and tentative, but forward all the same.

In the early 1980s, Charlie Kligman, who in the 1941 yearbook had "willed" his pitching arm to the trophy case, suggested that his fellow alumni fund some scholarships in Central's name at American University, from which he also had graduated. As the alumni raised \$100,000 to endow the fund, the issue of race emerged.

"To be very honest with you," recalls Kligman, some people said, "You're not going to give scholarships to black people." So we had to fight that element. There were just two or three people, but they were vocal. They thought the scholarships should be just for white people." The opposition did not surprise him. Nor did it faze him. "We outvoted them. We let AU decide it" -- the university, not the association, would decide who got the scholarships. The money would be modest -- \$1,000 to \$5,000 -- but the gesture was

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

significant. Since 1985, AU has awarded 16 scholarships in the name of Central, including three to minority students.

Also in the mid-'80s, the issue of helping out the Cardozo band came up again. This time, newsletter editor M. Gill Piquette, a 1934 graduate, said if

the association didn't do it, she'd do it herself. The board voted to donate \$ 500.

What was happening was not so much a revolution as another demographic shift: With the sheer passage of time, the membership was increasingly composed of people less steeped in the values that they grew up with and more attuned to current realities. To them, Central's closing in some ways "was just something that happened," says Florence C. Marvil, a 1942 graduate, "and then we sort of outgrew it and outlived those who had any ill will."

Marion Bishop Polli, a 1946 graduate, is one of those who was largely indifferent to the closing of Central at the time. But she also says, "When you get older, you think more. I remember when I went into the banking business, blacks were only maintenance people, but we had a very good president and things were beginning to change. He asked two maintenance people to be tellers. One customer said she was going to stop banking there. But I'm glad it happened, because in the course of working with different people, I thought, 'We all

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

want the same things -- a decent job, a decent education for our children.' "

So in 1993, when Polli proposed that the alumni association -- which she then headed -- contribute money either directly to Cardozo or to its students, the group was more receptive to some sort of link to the school than it had been in 1979.

"The reaction was kind of draggy at first" on the alumni board, recalls John "Gus" Plakas, of the class of 1940. "There were speakers who said they didn't think they [Cardozo] deserved it. They didn't want it racially. They said it wasn't their school anymore. I said that was not the point, that we're out to help people, we're an educational organization, we have an obligation."

"I felt if we could just touch a few people, let them know that just because we were a segregated school, we haven't forgotten them and we want to do what we can to help," Polli says. "But this wasn't something constantly discussed or brought up or whatever. It's just the passage of time. If anything's certain in life, it is that things change. That's what happened with the board."

She raised the idea first at the May 1993 board meeting. Only the month before, 15 board members had gone to Cardozo to present then-Principal Geraldine R. Johnson with a \$ 1,000 check for her discretionary use. Their

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

reception, from teachers and administrators, couldn't have been nicer. There were hugs and picture-taking.

Over that summer, the Central alumni mulled over the idea of a more regular relationship. When the board reconvened in September, the only question on the table was the form of giving. The vote was unanimous to create the Central scholarships for Cardozo students. After 43 years, a direct link had been forged between the two schools.

On the outside, the building they have in common looks much as it used to. Even an impression of the letters spelling "CENTRAL" remains behind the name "CARDOZO." But so much has changed over the decades, in the school and in the neighborhood.

In 1995, Plakas, a retired printer, thought he'd scout the old school before a planned visit by another group of Central alumni. On January 5, he drove in from his home in Montgomery County. He hoped his trip would allay any apprehension in the group. "I'd just parked the car and gotten out when I heard the shot," he says. It was fired by a 14-year-old freshman just outside the Clifton Street entrance to the school. "I didn't move. There was a second shot." The attack would leave a 16-year-old sophomore dead. "He stumbled through the [school] door. I pulled out of the parking space and left, very disheartened."

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

Still, Plakas returned that spring with his group, and his desire to help the school remains.

Since then, visits to the building have become an annual ritual. Fred Dunn, the scholarship committee chairman, drives down in the spring to deliver applications and returns a month later to pick them up. Then his committee, which includes Marvil and Shanahan among its five members, visits Cardozo for interviews.

Of the nine applicants last spring, two were African American and the rest were Salvadoran, African, Vietnamese. After a while, a member of the committee innocently asked a student how long she'd been in the United States. "My whole life!" answered the startled girl, an 18-year-old African American. Andrea Jones and Sulciman Shifaw, from Ethiopia, were the hands-down favorites. They were honored at the Central reunion last May, and Dunn made the awards at a Cardozo assembly last June.

"Schools change names, schools change purposes," he said in the hushed auditorium. "But our alumni association still has a tremendous feeling towards the people and the building that is here."

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

And now, the scholarships will not be the Central alumni's only legacy to Cardozo. The alumni know too well that they are nearing the end. The youngest among them is 65. Their membership is 2,200, but shrinking. This is their endgame. There's no more than \$ 50,000 in their bank accounts, but even associations must have heirs.

The Centralites have chosen theirs. When they disband, a few years hence, half their treasury will go to the Sumner School Museum, the former black school that houses their treasures. The other half will go to perpetuate the Central scholarships at Cardozo.

Eugene L. Meyer is a Washington Post reporter. His wife's great-aunt was a 1913 Central classmate of J. Edgar Hoover's, and her grandfather graduated from Central in 1914.

GRAPHIC: Photo, linda wheeler; Photo, arthur ellis; Photo, courtesy charles sumner school museum and archives; Photo, john mcdonnell; Photo, ray wilson, A school in transition: In 1948 the old Cardozo High at Ninth and Rhode Island NW was so crowded that a health class had to meet in the basement, left. In June 1950, above, students listen during one of the final English lessons at Central. Bottom, an impression of "CENTRAL" remains at Cardozo. A Central education, one graduate says, placed you in "an upper-class situation." Top to bottom:

The Washington Post, December 21, 1997

the 1913 debate team, which included J. Edgar Hoover, far left; the building circa 1916; the 1916 prom; a '30s football game; a '40s dance; a 1972 alumni event. The Cardozo marching band, which eventually made it to Pasadena. Alumnus Fred Dunn with honorees Andrea Jones and Suleiman Shifaw.

C

Draft 1/18/98 5:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR A "DAY ON"
AT CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, DC
January 19, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Harris Wofford, DC City Council Chairperson Charlene Drew Jarvis, Superintendent Gen. Julius Becton; School Board President Wilma Harvey and the rest of the DC School Board, Principal Reginald Ballard, members of the community.

Thirty-one years ago Martin Luther King came to this very neighborhood to ask the people of Shaw to rise to the nation's highest calling -- the calling of active citizenship. He saw a community that believed in the concept of "renewal with the people, by the people, and for the people." He saw a community that was committed to his dream.

Imagine what we could accomplish if we all gave a little more of ourselves: If just the people in America with the last name Clinton or Gore gave just two hours a week, we could paint every classroom in every public high school in America before Dr. King's next birthday.

This past year, AmeriCorps added 15,000 new volunteers, and now we have a total of 40,000 working in communities across America. Since Dr. King's last birthday, AmeriCorps volunteers have rehabilitated thousands of homes, immunized tens of thousands of children and adults, tutored hundreds of thousands of young people, and planted Millions of trees.

Today, we are doing more than putting a fresh coat of paint on a school. We are renewing our bonds as neighbors. We are helping to keep Dr. King's dream alive.

###

Tuesday, January 20, 1998

10:00 AM	Meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	Distributed Separately
11:35 AM	Briefing and Video Taping	Tab A
	✓ - Script <i>Janet</i>	Tab B To Be Forwarded
11:50 AM	State of the Union Preparation Meeting	No Paper
1:15 PM	Medal of Honor Presentation	Tab C
	- Remarks <i>Don Benjamin</i>	Tab D To Be Forwarded
	- Background	Tab E
7:45 PM	Democratic National Committee Dinner and Dessert Reception	Tab F
	- Talking Points <i>Paul Foxman</i>	Tab G To Be Forwarded

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

'98 JAN 19 PM5

FOR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

EVENT COORDINATOR:

(MEDAL OF HONOR)

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

EVENT COORDINATOR:

(DNC DINNER)

ANTHONY BERNAL

HOME: 202-232-8328

OFFICE: 202-456-5307

WHCA PAGER: 4416

ADVANCE:

(DNC DINNER)

ROB ROSEN

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

CELL PHONE: 202-3995-1839

WHCA PAGER: 4540

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Wind northwest at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 25 to 31. High 37 to 43.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
FINAL SCHEDULE**

9:00 am-
9:15 am
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:15 am-
9:30 am
COMBINED BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

9:30 am-
10:00 am
BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

10:00 am-
11:00 am
**MEETING WITH ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN
NETANYAHU**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)

11:15 am-
11:20 am
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:20 am-
11:30 am
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Colonel Dana Pittard

11:35 am-
11:45 am
BRIEFING AND VIDEO TAPING
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Brenda Anders

Note: Set-up begins at 10:00 am.

11:50 am-
12:50 pm
STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Michael Waldman

12:55 pm-
1:10 pm

BRIEFING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo, Alan Sullivan, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room

1:15 pm-

MEDAL OF HONOR PRESENTATION

1:45 pm

BLUE ROOM/EAST ROOM

Remarks: Dan Benjamin

Staff Contact: Virginia Apuzzo, Alan Sullivan, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

-- **The President** greets Major General James L. Day, his family, and National Commanders John Moon of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Anthony Jordan of the American Legion, and Harry McDonald of the DAV in the Blue Room.

Note: Major General Day's family and the National Commanders will be escorted to their seats in the East Room prior to the start of the program.

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Major General James L. Day and U.S. Navy Captain George W. Pucciarelli into the East Room.

-- U.S. Navy Captain George W. Pucciarelli offers an invocation.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- A Presidential Military Aide reads the Medal of Honor citation.

-- **The President** assisted by a Presidential Military Aide presents the Medal of Honor to Major General James. L Day.

-- **The President** departs.

1:45 pm-
5:45 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

5:45 pm-
6:45 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Bruce Lindsey

WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998

6:45 pm-
7:35 pm

DOWN

7:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart The White House via motorcade en route The Corcoran Gallery of Art
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive The Corcoran Gallery of Art

Greeters: Governor Roy Romer, Chairman, Democratic National Committee
Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee

Note: The Vice President and Mrs. Gore will join the President and the First Lady at this time.

7:45 pm-
9:00 pm

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER
MAIN ATRIUM

The Corcoran Gallery of Art

Remarks: Paul Tuchmann

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal

POOL PRESS (FOR REMARKS ONLY)

- Off-stage announcement of **The President**, The First Lady, The Vice President, and Mrs. Gore accompanied by Democratic National Committee Chairpersons Governor Roy Romer and Steve Grossman.
- Each of the **four principals** takes his/her seat at a different table.
- Dinner is served.
- 8:15 pm -- Two songs are performed Melissa Manchester.
- Governor Roy Romer makes remarks and introduces Steve Grossman.
- Steve Grossman makes remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces The Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.
- **The President**, The Vice President and Mrs. Gore proceed to the Gallery for a dessert reception.

9:05 pm-
9:30 pm

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DESSERT
RECEPTION
GALLERY**
The Corcoran Gallery of Art
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Anthony Bernal
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President**, The First Lady, The Vice President, and Mrs. Gore will
greet approximately 50 guests.

9:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart The Corcoran Gallery of Art
via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive The White House

BC/HRC RON

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

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1998

SUPER BOWL PSA FILMING

DATE: Tuesday, January 20, 1998
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 11:35-11:50 AM Briefing/Filming
FROM: Sylvia Mathews
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Ann Lewis
Mike McCurry

I. PURPOSE

You will film a public service announcement to air during the Super Bowl in support of the President's Initiative on Race.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Football League will broadcast the PSA during the Super Bowl on Sunday, January 25. Due to the nature of the event, the PSA will have a sports theme that will demonstrate the successful integration of the races in football. There will be a montage of clips of past and present players of many different racial and ethnic backgrounds. You will do a voice over during this visual and then the camera will cut to you for your concluding remarks. The PSA will fade out with the PIR's One America logo.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

The President
Sylvia Mathews
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Ann Lewis
Brenda Anders
Jon Jennings
Kristi Brown, make-up

Event participants:

The President
NFL Films Crew (6)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The PSA will air during the Super Bowl and various other programs throughout the year. The estimated audience for the game is 120 million viewers.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:35 a.m.	Briefing and Make-up
11:40 a.m.	PSA Filming
11:50 a.m.	Make-up removal/departure

VI. REMARKS

A teleprompter will be provided.

B

The Script for the Briefing and Video Taping Will Be Forwarded

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY FOR
MAJOR GENERAL (THEN CORPORAL)
JAMES L. DAY, U.S. MARINE CORPS (Retired)

DATE: Tuesday, January 20, 1998

LOCATION: East Room, West Wing

TIME: 1:05 p.m.-1:50 p.m.

FROM: *for* Alan P. Sullivan *Tim M. Hall*

I. PURPOSE

To officially recognize Major General Day's gallant actions during the battle for Sugar Loaf Hill, Okinawa, on May 14 through May 17, 1945.

II. BACKGROUND

During the battle for Sugar Loaf Hill, Corporal Day held a critical position while attending to another Marine delirious with fever. For two days and nights, Corporal Day held his position against what was determined, from the over 100 dead around him, to be reinforced companies of Japanese infantry. Corporal Day's Commanding Officer, on the advice of several eyewitnesses, recommended Corporal Day for the Medal of Honor; however, Corporal Day's Commanding Officer and senior staff were killed in a following battle and the recommendation was never acted upon.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Deputy Secretary of Defense
Members of Congress
Under Secretaries of Defense
National Security Council staff
Major General James L. Day, USMC (Ret.) and family (14)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

To be provided by Laura Schwartz

VI. REMARKS

To be prepared by NSC speech writers

'98 JAN 16 PM6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT

WHAT: MEDAL OF HONOR EVENT

WHEN: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998

NOTES: APPROX. 150 GUESTS/OPEN PRESS/BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

12:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT receives briefing in the Oval Office.

Briefing Participants:

Sandy Berger
Dan Benjamin
Jim Seaton

1:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Blue Room.

1:05 p.m. THE PRESIDENT greets family of Major General Day and the National Commanders of Veteran's Associations in the Blue Room.

Blue Room Participants:

THE PRESIDENT

Major General James L. Day	Sally Day (Wife)
Gayle M. Eustice (Daughter)	Matthew D. Day (Son)
LCpl Joshua J. Eustice (Grandson)	Jeremiah D. Day (Grandson)
Matthew M. Day (Grandson)	Nicholas J. Day (Grandson)
Michael D. Day (Grandson)	William K. Day (Son)
Donna M. Day (Daughter-in-law)	William W. Day (Grandson)
LtCol James A. Day (Son)	Sarah E. Day (Granddaughter)
Katherine J. Day (Daughter-in-law)	Jessie A. Day (Granddaughter)
Harry R. McDonand, Jr. - Nat'l Commander, Disabled American Veterans	
Mr. Anthony Jordan - Nat'l Commander, The American Legion	
Mr. John E. Moon - Commander in Chief, Veteran's of Foreign Wars	
Marine Corps Chaplain, USN Captain George W. Pucciarelli	

1:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT accompanied Major General James L. Day and U.S. Navy Captain George W. Pucciarelli are announced into the East Room.

PROGRAM BEGINS

Invocation by Chaplain of Marine Corps, U.S. Navy Captain George W. Pucciarelli.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks and asks for the citation to be read by Military Aide, Major Duffy White.

The Military Aide reads the citation.

Military Aide, Lieutenant Commander Wess Huey, presents the Medal of Honor to the President for presentation to Major General James L. Day.

THE PRESIDENT places the Medal of Honor on the Major General and pauses for a photo.

1:50 p.m. **THE PRESIDENT** departs.

D

The Remarks for the Medal of Honor Presentation Will Be Forwarded

3



★ MEDIA RELATIONS OFFICE ★ 1608 "K" STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006-2847 ★
★ (202) 861-2700 ★ FAX (202) 861-2785 ★

Anthony G. Jordan *National Commander*

Anthony G. Jordan of Augusta, Maine, was elected National Commander of The American Legion on Sept. 4, 1997, at the close of the organization's 79th National Convention in Orlando, Fla.

Jordan served in the U.S. Army from 1963 to 1965 and joined the nation's largest veterans organization in 1971.

Jordan has served as chairman of the National Security Commission, chairman of the National Membership and Post Activities Committee, chairman of the Foreign Relations Council, member of the National Subcommittee on Committees and liaison to the National Finance Commission.

Jordan is a member of the Bradford-Sortwell-Wright American Legion Post No. 54 in Wiscasset, Maine, where he served two years as post commander. He served as a commander at the county and district levels, and as commander of The American Legion's Department of Maine (1979-1980).

Jordan was Maine's alternate member of The American Legion National Executive Committee, the Legion's "board of directors," from 1980 to 1982. He served as a National Executive Committeeman from 1982 to 1990.

Jordan recently retired from the Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company after 26 years. He and his wife, Claudette, have six grown children.

(9/97)



DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

P.O. Box 14301 * CINCINNATI, OHIO 45250-0301 * PHONE (606) 441-7300 * FAX (606) 442-2090

FACT SHEET

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

HARRY R. McDONALD, JR.
National Commander
Disabled American Veterans

Harry R. McDonald, Jr., a veteran of 28 years of military service, was elected National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) at the million-member organization's 1997 National Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., Mr. McDonald enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1945. He served on three ships in the Far East during his Navy service. In 1949, he left the Navy and launched a long career in the U.S. Army. The next two and a half decades saw Mr. McDonald handling a variety of increasingly responsible assignments around the world, including tours in Germany, Korea and Vietnam. Having begun his military career as an enlisted man, he advanced through the ranks, eventually earning a commission as an officer. He held the rank of captain -- and a chest full of military decorations, including the Bronze Star and Combat Infantry Badge -- when he was discharged due to service-connected disability in 1973.

Mr. McDonald immediately joined the DAV after leaving the military, and has held various appointed and elected positions as a life member of DAV Chapter 57 in Crestview, Fla. He was elected Chapter Commander for 1979-80, and continues to serve as Chapter Adjutant/Treasurer.

Mr. McDonald has also held numerous DAV Department of Florida posts, including Department Commander in 1984-85, and six years as Department Service Commission Chairman..

At the DAV National level, Mr. McDonald served as a member of the DAV's National Executive Committee from 1985 to 1987. He also served a year on the National Finance Committee and was a member of the National Interim Employment Committee in 1992-93. Mr. McDonald was first elected to line office in 1993 as the National 3rd Junior Vice Commander. He was consecutively elected National 2nd Junior Vice Commander in 1994, National 1st Junior Vice Commander in 1995, and National Senior Vice Commander in 1996.

Mr. McDonald and his wife, Merallyn Ann, live in Crestview, Fla. They are the parents of two grown daughters who are DAV Auxiliary life members and a son who is an Army Sergeant First Class and DAV life member. They also have seven grandchildren and a great grandson.

John E. Moon
Commander-in-Chief
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States



John E. Moon was elected to the position of VFW Commander-in-Chief at the organization's 98th National Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 21, 1997.

Moon served in the United States Marine Corps from July 1968 to July 1970. While stationed in Vietnam, he was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marine Division. In recognition of his service he received the Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze stars, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation, Combat Action Ribbon and the National Defense Service Medal.

He joined the VFW in April 1970 at Post 5665, Sherwood, Ohio. A year later, he was elected Post Commander, and re-elected the following year. In 1975, he joined VFW Post 2873 in Grover Hill, Ohio. During three terms as Post Commander there, he twice earned the distinction of All State Post Commander. He also served as Post Adjutant for 14 years. Moon also served as a District Commander and as a County Council Adjutant.

At the Department level, he has served as chairman of several committees, including legislation, membership, Vietnam veterans, National Home, and the Ohio Caravan that visits the VFW National Home every year. He was an All American Department Commander for the year 1987-1988 and was elected to the National Council of Administration in 1988.

National appointments have included chairman of the Americanism committee and assignments to the POW/MIA, National Security and Foreign Affairs, Budget and Finance, Veterans Service, and Legislative committees. He has also served as an assistant Inspector General, Deputy Chief of Staff and National Aide de Camp.

Moon attended Northwest State College, where he earned degrees in Business Management and Human Resources. He is a member of the DAV, AMVETS, American Legion, Military Order of the Cootie and the Marine Corps League. He served for 16 years as the mayor of Grover Hill, Ohio.

He is married to the former Susan Golliver; the Moons have four children and two grandchildren.

-vfw-

F

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DINNER AND DESSERT RECEPTION**

98 JAN 19 PM 5:4

Date: Tuesday, January 20, 1998
Venue: The Corcoran Gallery of Art
500 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Time: 7:35 p.m.

I. PURPOSE

This dinner and dessert reception celebrates the fifth year of the Clinton/Gore Administration and the 150th year of the Democratic National Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This is a two-tiered event for new and renewing members of the Democratic Business Council, the Women's Leadership Council and the Major Supporters Program. Membership in the Democratic Business Council and the Major Supporters Program represents the highest level of support for the national party and its values. Among the dinner attendees are CEOs of Fortune 500 companies, representatives from national labor organizations, small business owners and opinion leaders from across the nation.

Estimated attendance at the dinner is 160 guests, among those 60 guests will attend the dessert reception.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The dinner is open to the pool press for formal remarks.

V. SEQUENCE

7:35 p.m.

- ◆ YOU and the First Lady arrive and are greeted by DNC Chairs Steve Grossman and Roy Romer.
- ◆ YOU and the First Lady are announced into the room by an offstage announcement accompanied by Vice President Gore and Mrs. Gore and DNC Chairs Steve Grossman and Governor Roy Romer.

- ♦ YOU all proceed into the room and are seated at separate head tables for dinner.
- ♦ Melissa Manchester performs three songs.
- ♦ PROGRAM
 - Governor Roy Romer delivers remarks and introduces Grossman.
 - Chairman Steve Grossman delivers remarks and introduces MEG.
 - MEG delivers remarks and introduces FLOTUS.
 - FLOTUS delivers remarks and introduces VPOTUS.
 - VPOTUS delivers remarks and introduces YOU.
 - YOU deliver remarks.
- ♦ YOU and the Vice President depart stage right and work a ropeline out of room.
- ♦ The Vice President and Mrs. Gore depart.
- ♦ YOU and the First Lady proceed to the dessert reception.
- ♦ YOU and the First Lady greet guests in an informal mix and mingle, candid photos will be taken at this time.
- ♦ YOU and the First Lady depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

G

**The Talking Points for the Democratic National Committee Dinner and
Dessert Reception Will Be Forwarded**