

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

3:00 PM	Congressional Tribute Honoring Officer Jacob (J.J.) Chestnut and Detective John Gibson	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Members of the Chestnut and Gibson Families attending	Tab C To Be Forwarded
8:15 PM	National Council of Senior Citizens Conference Dinner	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E To Be Forwarded
OPTION: TBD	DROP-BY PRIVATE DINNER	No Paper

198 JUL 27 14:58

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STRETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds south to southwest at 5 to 10 knots. Low 68 to 73. High 89 to 94.

July 27, 1998 (8:27pm)

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, July 28, 1998
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 2:20PM

2:20 2:35	pm- pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein
2:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart The White House via motorcade en route United States Capitol [drive time: 5 minutes] Note: The Vice President will depart at 2:35pm in a separate motorcade.
2:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive United States Capitol, House Entrance Greeters: Gregory Casey, Senate Sergeant at Arms Wilson Livingood, House Sergeant at Arms
2:50 3:00	pm- pm	HOLD/BRIEFING ROOM H210 (SPEAKER'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE) U.S. Capitol
3:00 3:40	pm- pm	CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE HONORING OFFICER JACOB ("J.J.") CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN GIBSON U.S. CAPITOL ROTUNDA Remarks: Jordan Tamagni, Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Larry Stein Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams CAPITOL HILL POOL PRESS ONLY -- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady, accompanied by Senator Trent Lott, Representative Newt Gingrich, and Chief Gary Abrecht, Capitol Police. -- Dr. James Ford, House of Representatives Chaplain, delivers invocation. -- Senator Trent Lott lays wreath on behalf of the Senate.

July 27, 1998 (8:27pm)

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

-- Representative Newt Gingrich lays wreath on behalf of the House.

-- **The President** lays wreath on behalf of the White House.

-- Chief Gary Abrecht lays wreath on behalf of the Capitol Police.

-- Senator Trent Lott makes remarks.

-- Representative Newt Gingrich makes remarks.

-- The Vice President makes remarks.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Chief Gary Abrecht makes remarks.

-- Dr. Lloyd Oglivie, Senate Chaplain, delivers Benediction.

-- **The President** departs the Rotunda.

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to Room S214, the Vice President's Ceremonial Office

3:45 pm-
3:50 pm **HOLD**
ROOM S214 (VICE PRESIDENT'S CEREMONIAL OFFICE)
U.S. Capitol

3:50 pm-
4:00 pm **VISIT WITH FAMILY OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON**
ROOM S211
U.S. Capitol
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

4:05 pm-
4:15 pm **VISIT WITH FAMILY OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE OFFICER JACOB ("J.J.") CHESTNUT**
ROOM S207
U.S. Capitol
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

4:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart United States Capitol Rotunda, Senate Entrance via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

July 27, 1998 (8:27pm)

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

4:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

4:30 pm- **DOWN**

7:45 pm

7:45 pm- **BRIEFING**

8:00 pm **OVAL OFFICE OR DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM**

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

8:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motorcade en route
Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
[drive time: 5 minutes]

8:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill

Greeter: Steve Protulis, Executive Director, National Council of Senior
Citizens

Gary Dollens, General Manager, Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill

8:15 pm- **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS CONFERENCE**
8:55 pm **DINNER**

HYATT REGENCY CAPITOL HILL

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

OPEN PRESS

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Steve Protulis, Executive
Director, National Council of Senior Citizens.

-- The "National Anthem" is performed.

-- Steve Protulis makes brief remarks and introduces Tom Buffenburger,
President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace
Workers.

-- Tom Buffenburger makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** works a ropeline and proceeds backstage.

July 27, 1998 (8:27pm)

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

9:00 pm-
9:10 pm **PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES (2)**
 BACKSTAGE
 Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
 Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
 Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

9:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill via motorcade en
 route The White House
 [drive time: 5-10 minutes]

9:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House or Optional Drop-By

OPTION: TBD	DROP-BY PRIVATE DINNER
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BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
 WASHINGTON, DC

July 27, 1998 (8:27pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 27 PM8:29

July 27, 1998

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE HONORING
OFFICER JACOB "J.J." CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN GIBSON

DATE: Tuesday, July 28, 1998
LOCATION: United States Capitol, Rotunda
TIME: 2:45 pm-4:20 pm
FROM: Larry Stein jjs

I. PURPOSE

To pay tribute to slain U.S. Capitol Police Force Members, Officer J.J. Chestnut and Detective John Gibson.

II. BACKGROUND

As you are aware, at approximately 3:40 pm on Friday, July 24, a lone gunman burst through a security checkpoint on the ground floor of the U.S. Capitol. He opened fire and fatally wounded Officer Jacob "J.J." Chestnut and Detective John Gibson, and seriously injured a tourist, Angela Dickerson, 24.

Officer Chestnut was an 18-year veteran of the U.S. Capitol Hill Police Force. He is survived by his wife, Wen Ling, and five children, Joseph (35), Janice (27), Janet (27), Karen (22) and William (19).

Detective Gibson was also an 18-year veteran of the U.S. Capitol Hill Police Force. At his current detail, he was responsible for securing the Office of Minority Leader Tom Delay. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn, and three children, Kristin (17), John (15) and Daniel (14).

The bodies of Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson will lie in honor in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol for public viewing on Tuesday, July 28th from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Administration:

The President
The First Lady
The Vice President
Attorney General Janet Reno
Secretary Robert Rubin
Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder
Director Louis Freeh

Members of Congress:

Sen. Trent Lott
Sen. Tom Daschle
Rep. Newt Gingrich
Rep. Dick Gephardt

****All Members of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives have been invited to attend.**

Family Members of Officer Chestnut and Agent Gibson

Please see attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

2:45pm	The President and First Lady arrive U.S. Capitol
	Greeters: Gregory Casey, Senate Sergeant at Arms Wilson Livingood, House Sergeant at Arms
2:50pm-3:00pm	HOLD , Room H.210 (Speaker's Ceremonial Office)
3:00pm-3:40pm	CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE HONORING OFFICER JACOB("J.J.") CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN GIBSON, U.S. Capitol, Rotunda
-	Off-stage announcement of the President , accompanied by Senator Trent Lott, Representative Newt Gingrich, and Chief Gary Abrecht, Capitol Police.
-	Dr. James Ford, Chaplain, House of Representatives, delivers invocation.

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-- Senator Trent Lott lays wreath on behalf of the Senate.

-- Representative Newt Gingrich lays wreath on behalf of the House.

-- The President lays wreath on behalf of the White House.

-- Chief Gary Abrecht lays wreath on behalf of the Capitol Police.

-- Senator Trent Lott makes remarks.

-- Representative Newt Gingrich makes remarks.

-- The Vice President makes remarks.

-- The President makes remarks.

-- Chief Gary Abrecht makes remarks.

-- Dr. Lloyd Oglivie, Chaplain, Senate, delivers Benediction.

-- The President departs.

3:40pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to Room S210, the Vice President's Ceremonial Office
3:40pm-3:45pm	HOLD, Room S. 214 (Vice President's Ceremonial Office)
3:45pm-4:00pm	VISIT WITH FAMILY OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON ROOM S211, U.S. Capitol
4:00pm-4:15pm	VISIT WITH FAMILY OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE OFFICER JACOB ("J.J.") CHESTNUT ROOM S207, U.S. Capitol
4:20pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart United States Capitol Rotunda via motorcade en route The White House

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

I. Members of the Chestnut and Gibson families who will be attending.

'98 JUL 27 PM9:42

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
EULOGY FOR OFFICER JACOB J. CHESTNUT AND
DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON
UNITED STATES CAPITOL ROTUNDA
July 28, 1998**

Scripture asks, what does the Lord require of us? "To love justice, to do mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." [Micah 6:8]

Officer Chesnut and Detective Gibson loved justice. The story of what they did in the line of duty -- of how far they were willing to go to protect innocent lives -- is already a legend.

They gave their lives on Friday. But that is not all they have given. The full measure of their devotion is that they were willing, every day, to risk their lives to keep open the doors of freedom's house.

It is fitting that we gather here to honor these two American heroes -- here, in this hallowed chamber that has known many heroes; here, in this building, in this Capitol they gave their lives to defend. And here, today, we remember that what makes our democracy strong is not only what Congress may enact, or what a President may achieve. It is the countless individuals who live out our ideals every day ... the countless acts of heroism that go unnoticed.

What keeps our democracy vital and strong is the quiet courage and uncommon bravery of J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson and every one of the 81 police officers who have given their lives this year to ensure our domestic tranquility.

We honor each of them today -- and, in so doing, we honor the hundreds of thousands of other officers who stand ready to do the same. They make it seem so ordinary, so expected. They ask for no awards, no acknowledgments. So we do not always appreciate, or even see, their daily sacrifice. They walk humbly. Until crisis reveals their courage, we do not see how truly special they are.

To the Gibsons: Evelyn, Kristen, John, and Daniel. To the Chestnuts: Wen Ling, Joseph, Janice, Janet, Karen, and William. You always knew. You always knew J.J. and John were special. Now the whole world knows, too.

Love justice. Do mercy. Walk humbly with thy God. That is what Officer Chestnut did, that is what Detective Gibson did, and that is what each of us must do.

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**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CHESTNUT AND
GIBSON FAMILIES ATTENDING
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 27 PM8:14

SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS

DATE: Tuesday, July 28, 1998
LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
TIME: 8:00 PM - 9:00 PM
FROM: Minyon Moore
Barbara Woolley

I. PURPOSE

To address 1,000 senior citizen leaders and advocates across the country, as the guest of honor at the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC) legislative conference banquet. In the spirit of their conference theme, *Bridging the Generations: Protecting the Future of Social Security and Medicare*, this event will provide you a chance to articulate the Administration's position on "Saving Social Security."

II. BACKGROUND

NCSC is a grassroots advocacy group for senior citizens with over 2,000 affiliated senior clubs in over forty states. Founded in 1961, the organization spearheaded the fight to enact Medicare, prompting President Lyndon Johnson to say, "Without the National Council of Senior Citizens, there would be no Medicare." Today, 70% of their group are labor retirees, and several International Labor Union Presidents serve on their board of directors. It is one of the national senior organizations that receives funding through the Older American's Act (OAA), and the future of this program, along with Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, is of great concern to this group of senior advocates.

Senior citizens have long been a powerful voting block, and the NCSC has consistently supported the programs and policies of this Administration. Early in the Administration, NCSC worked to support the economic stimulus package and endorsed the Health Security Act. During the budget battle of 1995, NCSC mobilized to fight Congressional attempts to cut Medicare and Medicaid, orchestrating a number of events that were effective at generating media. During their conference, they will be continuing with their efforts to save Social Security, with a torchlight intergenerational rally from the FDR memorial to the Capitol.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Steve Protulis, NCSC Executive Director
Tom Buffenbarger, NCSC Board Member & President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
1000 NCSC Members

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open to the press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Upon arrival, **YOU** will be greeted by Steve Protulis, Executive Director, NCSC, and Gary Dollen, General Manager, Hyatt Regency. (Protulis also greeted you at your appearance in the 1996 Chicago NCSC conference.)
- **YOU** will be announced on-stage with Tom Buffenbarger, President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (Buffenbarger introduced you at the 1996 Chicago conference) and Steve Protulis. **YOU** will proceed to your seat on dias.
- Steve Protulis will make brief remarks and introduce Tom Buffenbarger.
- Tom Buffenbarger will introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will proceed to podium and deliver remarks.
- **YOU** exit stage, work ropeline, and proceed to NCSC photo opportunity in hallway.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech-writing.

**THE REMARKS FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF SENIOR CITIZENS CONFERENCE DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

11:10 AM	Remarks to Education International World Congress	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Background	Tab C
12:35 PM	Photo Opportunity with White House Fellows	Tab D
1:15 PM	American Disability Association Recognition Drop-By	Tab E
	- Talking Points	Tab F To Be Forwarded
	- List of Attendees	Tab G
	- Draft Directive	Tab H
OPTION BETWEEN:		
1:30 PM-	Drop-By Samuel Berger's	Distributed
1:45 PM	Meeting with President-Elect Mahud of Ecuador	Separately

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds southwest at 5 to 10 knots becoming northwest at 8 to 12 knots in the late evening. Low 70 to 75. High 91 to 96.

July 28, 1998 (7:44pm)

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, July 29, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:30	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
9:30	am-	MEETING
9:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:45	am-	BRIEFING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:20	am-	BRIEFING FOR EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL WORLD
10:50	am	CONGRESS OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
10:55	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Washington Hilton and Towers [drive time: 10 minutes]

July 28, 1998 (7:44pm)

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

11:05 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Hilton and Towers

Note: The following officers will greet upon arrival in the hallway.

Mary Hatwood Futrell, President, Education International
Fred van Leeuwen, General Secretary, Education International
Robert Chase, President, National Education Association
Sandra Feldman, President, American Federation of Teachers
Georgina P. Baiden, Vice President, Education International
Sharan Burrow, Vice President, Education International
Charles Lennon, Vice President, Education International
Gregory O'Keefe, Past Vice President, Education International
Karl Dieter Wunder, Past Vice President, Education International
Elie Jouen, Deputy General Secretary, Education International
Sheena A. Hanley, Deputy General Secretary, Education International

11:15 am-
12:00 pm

REMARKS TO EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL WORLD CONGRESS

EAST BALLROOM CENTER

Washington Hilton and Towers

Remarks: June Shih

Translation: Consecutive

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be twenty-four Education International officers seated on stage. There will be approximately 1100 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Mary Hatwood Futrell, President, Education International.
- Mary Hatwood Futrell makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks and departs.

12:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Washington Hilton and Towers via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

July 28, 1998 (7:44pm)

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

12:20	pm-	MEETING
12:30	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:35	pm-	PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS
12:45	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Jackie Blumenthal
		Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
		WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
1:00	pm-	BRIEFING
1:10	pm	OVAl OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
1:15	pm-	AMERICAN DISABILITY ASSOCIATION RECOGNITION DROP-BY
1:30	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
		Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
		WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Secretary Alexis Herman introduces the President.
- The President makes brief remarks.
- The President proceeds to the signing table to sign an Executive Memorandum.
- The President departs.

OPTION BETWEEN:

1:30	pm-	DROP-BY SAMUEL BERGER'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT
1:45	pm	MAHUAD OF ECUADOR (5 MINUTES)
		OFFICE OF SAMUEL BERGER
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

July 28, 1998 (7:44pm)

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

1:30 pm- PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:15 pm OVAL OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

July 28, 1998 (7:44pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1998

98 JUL 28 PM 7:44

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS of EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL

DATE: July 29, 1998

LOCATION: Washington Hilton

TIME: 11:15 AM

FROM: Karen A. Tramontano

I. PURPOSE

This is the business meeting for the Second World Congress of Education International (EI) where they will elect new officers and set their agenda for the next three years. NEA President Bob Chase and AFT President Sandy Feldman are the co-hosts for the event and invited you to speak. This is another opportunity for you to outline your education agenda, talk about the summer jobs program and call on Congress to take favorable action on your proposals.

II. BACKGROUND

The EI was created in January 1993 in Stockholm, Sweden following the dissolution of the World Confederation of Organizations of Teaching and the International Federation of Free Teacher Unions. As the new International Trade Secretariat for the education sector, EI has a membership of over 284 teacher union organizations in 146 countries representing over 23 million education employees. Mary Hatwood Futrell is EI's President and a past NEA President. Al Shanker, former AFT President is credited with bringing about the merger of the two organizations and creating EI.

The delegates are trade union leaders who represent educators in their countries. Generally, they subscribe to the belief that education secures democracy and democracies produce strong economic growth. As trade union leaders they believe these principles are consistent with strong, democratic trade union movements.

At this World Congress, EI will focus on four areas: Learning throughout life; Education and the economy; The rights and responsibilities of educators; and Building coalitions for reform. Prior to your arrival the delegates participated in extensive round table discussions on these topics and adopted their budget to implement programs in these areas.

The EI also will be conferring two awards. The first is the Albert Shanker International Education Award which will be presented to Dr. Shantha Sinha (India). Dr. Sinha's has been instrumental in bringing thousands of children suffering from bonded labor back to school. The second award, the Educational International Trade Union & Human Rights Award will be given to two individuals: Dr. Taye Woldeismiate who has been imprisoned in Ethiopia since May 1996

for his involvement in the Ethiopian Teachers' Association (ETA) and, posthumously to Assefa Maru, ETA's Deputy General Secretary who was murdered on his way to work by Ethiopian government security forces.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants

Bruce Reed
Michael Cohen
Karen Tramontano

Event Participants

Secretary Riley

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU will be greeted upon arrival by Mary Hatwood Futrell, President EI, Fred van Leeuwen, General Secretary, EI, Bob Chase, President NEA and Sandy Feldman President, AFT.

YOU will proceed to a back-stage photo opportunity with the greeters and other general EI officers.

YOU will be accompanied to the stage by Mary Hatwood Futrell with an off-stage announcement introducing **YOU** and President Futrell.

YOU will be introduced by Mary Hatwood Futrell and give remarks.

YOU will depart without working a rope line.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speech writers.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Department of Education's analysis of House Committee Cuts in FY 1999 Priority Education Programs.

B

Draft 7/28/98 2:30 p.m.
June Shih

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF EDUCATION
INTERNATIONAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 29, 1998**

Good Morning. I am delighted to join this Second World Congress of Education International on your final day in Washington. I hope you've had a successful meeting and are preparing to go home energized, with a renewed commitment to our children and their future.

It is always an honor for me to meet with the world's teachers. As President, I have had the privilege of visiting schools all across America and around the world. And wherever I go -- from the Kisowera School in rural Uganda to the Mangueira school in inner city Rio de Janeiro -- I have met teachers whose dedication to their students is nothing short of heroic. Men and women for whom kindling the spark of possibility in every child -- from the girl who dreams of being the first in her struggling family to go to college to that once-in-a-career math prodigy -- isn't just a job, but a vital mission. I know there are many more like them -- beginning with the educators in this room. So I thank all of you and the 23 million colleagues you represent all around the world for making the education of our children your life's work.

We are living in an era of unprecedented hope and possibility. The Cold War has ended, giving way to peaceful democratic revolutions on nearly every continent on Earth. A technological revolution is sweeping all across the globe, changing the way so many of us live and work; binding our economies even closer together; making our world seem even smaller. Today, there are 100 million people connected to the Internet. In just three years, that number could grow to more than 700 million.

But with all these hopeful changes come new challenges. We all know that new democracies must be carefully nurtured by their citizens if they are to take root and thrive. We all know that with technology advancing at rapid speed, the best jobs, the best opportunities of the future will be available only to those with the skills and knowledge to take advantage of them; that if we do not take action, dangerous opportunity gaps between those people and those nations with these skills and those without could grow and deepen.

The best way to meet these challenges -- to strengthen democracy and to strengthen our nations for the 21st Century -- is to strengthen education around the world. As we have learned from recent events in Asia, a nation's economic health depends on the health of its trading partners around the world. It is in every nation's interest to ensure every other nation's economic health. To do that, we must use education to help all people lift themselves out of poverty and into the middle class. Where once we focused all our development efforts on the construction of tractor factories and power plants, today, we must invest in the power of the human mind, in the potential of every single one of our children. A world-class education for all children is essential to combating the ignorance, prejudice and fear that have undermined freedom, to creating global

prosperity and a worldwide middle class, to fulfilling the most basic needs of the human spirit.

That is why the 21st Century must be the Century of Education. That is why the new century must be the Century of the Teacher. Throughout my career, first as governor of a small state, and now as President of the United States, I have made education my top priority. I want to tell you about what I believe every nation can and must do to strengthen education. I want to talk about what we are doing to provide every American at every stage in life a world-class education.

First, we have recognized that a college education is becoming more essential than ever in our global economy. We have made the first two years of college entirely free to every student who is willing to work and study hard. And through expanded low-cost student loans, tax credits and deductions, we are making all forms of higher education more affordable for all Americans.

Second, we are working to bring high national standards of academic excellence to our schools. Many of your countries already have national standards. We don't. I believe that so many students from around the world outperformed Americans in the Third International Math and Science Study did so because their countries set the bar high, challenged them to master rigorous and advanced material, and used national tests to ensure that they did. I want to do the same in America. With high national standards in fourth grade reading and eighth grade math, America, too, can give parents the tools they need to make sure our children are mastering the basics.

Third, we know that good teachers are the key to good schools. That is why we are working to reward and honor the most innovative, inspirational and successful teachers in our classrooms and to recruit more of our best and brightest to enter this important profession. Next, we are working to create safer, more disciplined learning environments by modernizing our schools and reducing class size. We are working hard to prepare our children for the demands of the Information Age by connecting every classroom to the Internet and training teachers in these new technologies. And finally, we are working to end the worst and most harmful practices of the past -- to abolish social promotion so that no more children are passed from grade to grade without learning the material first.

Today, there is a vigorous debate going on in our Congress over the nature and extent of our responsibilities to our children and our public schools. There are some in the other party who don't see eye-to-eye with me on honoring our commitment to our public schools. Even as we recognize the importance of raising academic standards and challenging all our students to meet them, there are those who would prohibit national tests in our schools -- including those who voluntarily decide to adopt them. Even as more studies confirm what we had already suspected about the importance of early childhood development, some on the other side would deny Head Start opportunities to 25,000 disadvantaged children. Even as the greatest number of children since the Baby Boom are enrolling in our schools, some would weaken our efforts to recruit new, highly qualified teachers. Even as hundreds of thousands of high-paying, high-tech jobs all across America and around the world go begging for workers, some would cut investments in

education technology and technology training for teachers.

And what seems most shortsighted of all, there are some who are trying to kill one America's most successful efforts to provide on-the-job training for young people. For a generation, legislators from both parties have supported a Summer Jobs program that has helped millions of our most disadvantaged young people experience the rewards and responsibilities of a regular job and a regular paycheck. Our summer jobs program honors the values we Americans cherish most -- hard work, responsibility, opportunity. If we truly honor responsibility, then we must help those young people who want to take responsibility for their lives find the jobs that will help them succeed. If we say we honor opportunity, then we must bring the opportunity of a summer job to every child who is willing to work hard.

I will not allow any of these setbacks to our children and American education. I will not allow America to abandon our vital mission of preparing our children for the world of the 21st Century. I will not allow our 21st Century children to enter the future with 20th Century skills.

In all my travels at home and abroad, I have made a point of visiting schools because I believe that you can find out a lot about a country's future from its public schools. Does every child -- boy and girl; rich and poor -- have the same opportunity to learn? Are they engaged by patient, well-trained, and inspiring teachers? Are they learning the skills they need to hold good jobs in the future, to meet the demands of the world economy? Do they have opportunities to go to college? Are the schools themselves safe, spacious and well-kept?

I believe that, together, we can build a future where the answer to all of these questions is "yes." I believe we can build a future where every child in every corner of the world has the skills, the opportunity, the education to fulfill his greatest God-given potential. I know this because our teachers are leading the way. When he came to the White House to be honored as our national teacher of the year, Philip Bigler said that "to be a teacher is to be forever an optimist." I thank every one of you for that unshakeable optimism, for believing in every child's potential to make the future even more glorious than our present. Thank you. God Bless you all.

C



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CUTS IN
THE PRESIDENT'S FY1999 PRIORITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

July 16, 1998

"On balance, this bill fails to provide young Americans with the schooling and training that will be essential to their success as working adults, and to our success as a nation. The bill is fundamentally flawed. Overall, it cuts \$2 billion from our request for education investment, short-changing initiatives on education reform, on raising educational achievement for our children, and on providing focused help for students who need it most... This bill shortchanges investments in education, and if it were sent to me in its current form, I would have no choice but to veto it."

-President William Jefferson Clinton, July 14, 1998

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Program	FY1998	President's FY1999 Request	House Appropriations Committee FY1999	Funds Denied	Impact
<u>America Reads Challenge</u> . Helps children to read well and independently by the end of the third grade	- 0 -	\$260,000	- 0 -	(\$260,000)	Would deny funding to schools and communities to help improve reading programs by linking home, school, and community efforts; providing tutoring connected to quality classroom instruction; improving teacher training in reading; and providing family literacy activities to help children become successful readers.
<u>21st Century Community Learning Centers</u> . Funds school-community partnerships to keep schools open after regular hours as safe havens for enhanced learning	\$40,000	\$200,000	\$60,000	(\$140,000)	Would deny participation of approximately 425,000 additional school-age children in before- and after-school programs that include tutoring, computer classes, arts, music and cultural programs, supervised recreation and community service opportunities in safe, drug-free environments.
<u>Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants)</u> . Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics	\$7,375,232	\$7,767,000	\$7,375,232	(\$391,768)	Would deny funds that would help an additional 520,000 educationally disadvantaged children boost their basic skills and improve the entire academic programs in schools.
<u>Technology Teacher Training</u> . Helps to train new teachers to use technology in the classroom	- 0 -	\$75,000	- 0 -	(\$75,000)	Would deny specialized training to a large number of new teachers entering the profession to help them learn to maximize the use of technology to strengthen curriculum and enhance student learning.

Program	FY1998	President's FY1999 Request	House Appropriations Committee FY1999	Funds Denied	Impact
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide computers, software and technology training to schools	\$425,000	\$475,000	\$425,000	(\$50,000)	Would deny Federal funding to 400 school districts to provide students and teachers with access to classroom computers, training, and the latest educational software and telecommunications technology to improve teaching and learning in the core subjects
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools (State Grants and National Programs).</u> Helps schools become safe, drug-free learning environments	\$556,000	\$556,000	\$556,000	—	The Committee failed to earmark \$125 million for competitive grants to support effective prevention efforts in up to 100 school districts with severe drug and safety problems and quality prevention plans.
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools Coordinators.</u> Places drug and violence prevention program coordinators in middle schools	- 0 -	\$50,000	- 0 -	(\$50,000)	Would deny 6,500 middle schools (almost one-half in the country) the benefit of a full-time expert to plan, design, and implement successful drug and violence prevention programs.
<u>Educational Opportunity Zones.</u> Helps to raise student achievement in high-poverty urban and rural communities	- 0 -	\$200,000	- 0 -	(\$200,000)	Would deny grants to approximately 35 high-poverty urban and rural school districts to improve low-performing schools, to strengthen educational accountability, and to provide families with broader choices within the public school system.
<u>Raise Educational Standards - Goals 2000.</u> Helps schools raise academic standards, improve teaching, expand the use of technology and increase parental involvement	\$491,000	\$501,000	\$245,500 ¹	(\$255,500)	Would reduce by half the number of grants to States to support comprehensive local reform efforts, and would help 6,000 fewer schools develop challenging State standards, coordinate student assessments, enhance teacher preparation and licensure requirements, and provide parental and community activities.
<u>Upgrade Teacher Skills - Eisenhower Professional Development (State Grants).</u> Improves teachers' skills in core academic subjects	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$285,000 ²	(\$50,000)	Would reduce the average State grant by \$950,368 and would deny Federal funds for improved professional development for a significant number of educators and other school personnel nationwide.
<u>Interagency Research Initiative.</u> Improves reading and math instruction	- 0 -	\$50,000	- 0 -	(\$50,000)	Would not fund a 5-year research initiative to develop strategies needed to improve the acquisition of reading and mathematics skills at the K-9 level, specifically focusing on critical periods in the cognitive development of children.

¹ The House Appropriations Committee removes the priority of raising standards in Goals 2000 by permitting the funds to be used as an unfocused, unaccountable block grant

² The House Appropriations Committee removes the priority of providing sustained professional development for teachers in the Eisenhower program by permitting the funds to be used as an unfocused, unaccountable block grant

Program	FY1998	President's FY1999 Request	House Appropriations Committee FY1999	Funds Denied	Impact
<u>School to Work</u> . Connects classroom learning to future careers and to real work situations.	\$200,000	\$125,000	\$75,000	(\$50,000)	Would reduce the average State grant by \$1,877,273 and the average grant for high-poverty urban and rural areas by \$121,000. Would significantly slow State and local efforts to provide career-related coursework and work-based learning experiences to substantially more than 1 million students in well over 3,000 high schools.
<u>High Hopes for College</u> . Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college by connecting middle and high schools with colleges and universities	- 0 -	\$140,000	- 0 -	(\$140,000)	Would deny more than one million (over 5 years) at-risk, middle school students critical academic and support services such as mentoring, tutoring and college visits needed to raise educational expectations, increase academic achievement, and eliminate the barriers these students face in preparing for and pursuing a postsecondary education.
<u>Work-Study</u> . Helps students pay for college by working part time	\$830,000	\$900,000	\$850,000	(\$50,000)	Would deny approximately 57,000 students the opportunity to work and earn funds to help pay for college, learn general job-related skills and explore career opportunities while attending college.
<u>Teacher Recruitment and Preparation</u> . Helps to recruit and prepare talented, dedicated, and well-prepared teachers for America's classrooms	\$2,212	\$67,000	\$2,212	(\$64,788)	Would withhold funding for the President's plan to recruit, prepare and support excellent and diverse teachers by providing approximately 7,000 scholarships to help recruit new teachers for high-poverty urban and rural areas and to improve teacher preparation by establishing partnerships between schools and universities to give the teachers the best preparation possible.
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships</u> . Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology and related innovations	- 0 -	\$30,000	- 0 -	(\$30,000)	Would deny support to projects that would improve technology-based learning opportunities for individuals, such as the disabled, dislocated workers, those making the transition from welfare to work, and others who do not have easy access to traditional campus-based postsecondary education.
CUTS IN OTHER PRIORITY DISCRETIONARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS				(\$150,000)	

TOTAL CUTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S PRIORITY DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS: - \$2 BILLION

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION, AND CLASS SIZE REDUCTION

Program	President's Request	Senate- and House-Passed Budget Resolutions	Difference	Impact of House- and Senate-Passed Budget Resolutions
<u>School Construction and Modernization.</u> Provides Federal tax credits to pay interest on bonds – making them interest-free – to help local communities make their school bonds go much further in renovating and building needed schools	\$3.3 billion over 5 years ³ (\$21.8 billion in bonding authority for two years)	- 0 -	- \$3.3 billion over 5 years	Would not provide funds to build some 1,000 public schools and renovate more than 5,000 others to make them safer and less overcrowded, and to meet substantial enrollment increases and repair crumbling school facilities. Would make it much more difficult to have modern schools with smaller class sizes in communities throughout the country.
<u>Class Size Reduction.</u> Reduces class sizes in grades 1-3 to give children more personal attention and get them on the right track	\$1.1 billion in FY1999	- 0 -	- \$1.1 billion in FY1999	Would deny funds to schools to hire and train an additional 100,000 qualified teachers over the next 7 years to reduce class size, provide children with more individual attention, make classrooms more orderly and help children learn to read.

³ Joint Committee on Taxation estimate.

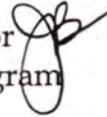
D

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS
THE WHITE HOUSE

'98 JUL 28 PM3:35

July 28, 1998

Photo with the White House Fellows

Date: Wednesday, July 29, 1998
Location: Oval Office
Time: 12:35 to 12:45 p.m.
From: Jackie Blumenthal, Director 
White House Fellows Program

I. Purpose

To take a group photo of the 1997-98 Class of White House Fellows with the President.

II. Background

Every year the White House Fellows have their group picture taken with the President. Usually this occurs when they meet with the President, but this year when the Fellows met with you in the Cabinet Room there was no time for a photo.

III. Participants

Photo: The 15 White House Fellows

IV. Press Plan

Not relevant

V. Sequence of Events

The White House Fellows will be meeting with the First Lady from 11 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. They will then proceed to the West Wing lobby where they will arrive by 12:25 p.m. and await instructions for the photo.

VI. Remarks

None required.

E

'98 JUL 28 PM8:11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1998

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ANNIVERSARY EVENT

DATE: July 29, 1998
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 1:15-1:30 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore, Bruce Reed, and Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To sign an Executive Memorandum directing federal agencies to increase public outreach and education about important requirements within the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Medicaid buy-in option within the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. This event is also an opportunity to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the historic Americans with Disabilities Act, which was signed into law on July 26, 1990, and to further your commitment to the Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities that you created this spring.

II. BACKGROUND

While the Americans with Disabilities Act makes it possible for millions of Americans to participate more fully in society, the unemployment rate among the 30 million working-age adults with disabilities continues to be significantly higher than that of the general population. For this reason, you signed an executive order in March establishing the Task Force on Employment of People with Disabilities. With Secretary Herman serving as Chair and Tony Coelho serving as Vice-Chair, the Task Force is charged with recommending policies to help increase the employment rate of adults with disabilities. Although the Task Force will not issue its first formal report until November, it already has identified actions that the Administration can take to begin reducing barriers to work. You will issue an Executive Memorandum tomorrow to direct these actions.

The Executive Memorandum will direct relevant agencies to take appropriate actions to expand public education and outreach about regulations within the ADA and the Medicaid buy-in option within the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Specifically, you will:

- Direct the Attorney General, the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to

expand public education about the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 to employers, employees, and others whose rights may be affected -- including, in particular, small businesses and under-served populations.

- Direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to inform governors, state legislators, state Medicaid directors, consumer organizations, and others about the new Medicaid buy-in option enacted as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. This new option provides Medicaid coverage for individuals with disabilities who, because of their earnings, would not qualify for Medicaid under current law.

You also will announce your strong commitment to working with Senators Kennedy and Jeffords to pass affordable and feasible legislation that helps people with disabilities maintain their health care coverage and return to work. This legislation would allow people with disabilities who return to work to keep their Medicare coverage, eliminating a provision in current law that often requires people with disabilities to choose between work and health insurance. The legislation also would increase the number of people with disabilities able to buy into Medicaid by eliminating the requirement that they have income below 250 percent of poverty and giving states additional resources and bonuses to offer this return-to-work option. Although a prior version of the Kennedy-Jeffords bill was not affordable -- costing \$5 billion over 5 years -- we have worked hard with the Senators' staff to bring the pricetag down to about \$1 billion.

III. PARTICIPANTS

PRE-BRIEF PARTICIPANTS

Bruce Reed
Minyon Moore
Chris Jennings
Diana Fortuna

EVENT PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Secretary Alexis Herman
Tony Coelho

*The audience will consist of approximately 40 Members of the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities and representatives from disability advocacy organizations.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Prior to your arrival, Tony Coelho will deliver welcoming remarks and introduce Secretary Herman.
- * Secretary Herman will deliver remarks.
- * **YOU** will enter the room and deliver brief remarks.
- * **YOU** will sign the executive memorandum.
- * **YOU** will work a ropeline and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points to be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of attendees.

F

**THE TALKING POINTS FOR THE
AMERICAN DISABILITY ASSOCIATION
RECOGNITION DROP-BY
WILL BE FORWARDED**

G

**AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ANNIVERSARY EVENT
LIST OF ATTENDEES**

Presidential Task Force Members:

- Chair, Secretary Alexis Herman, Department of Labor
- Vice Chair Tony Coelho
- Secretary Donna Shalala, Department of Health and Human Services
- Secretary Rodney Slater, Department of Transportation
- Administrator Aida Alvarez, Small Business Administration
- Commissioner Kenneth Apfel, Social Security Administration
- Director Janice Lachance, Office of Personnel Management
- Acting Chairman Paul Igasaki, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- Chairwoman Marca Bristo, National Council on Disability
- Eva Plaza, Department of Housing and Urban Development

Leaders in the Disability Community:

- Paul Marchand, Director of Governmental Affairs for the ARC and Chair of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities
- James Brady, President of the National Brain Injury Association
- Gina McDonald, President of the National Council on Independent Living
- John Kemp, CEO of Very Special Arts
- Justin Dart, Jr.
- Oral Miller, Executive Director of the American Council for the Blind
- Gordon Mansfield, CEO of the Paralyzed Veterans Association
- Alan Reich, CEO of the National Organization on Disability
- Jeanette Harvey, CEO of the United Cerebral Palsy Association
- Nancy Bloch, National Association of the Deaf
- Wade Henderson, Executive Director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- Peter Thomas, Chair, Patients Bill of Rights
- Jennifer Dexter, National Easter Seals Society

H

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COMMISSION
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: OUTREACH ACTIONS TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OF ADULTS
WITH DISABILITIES

As we commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), we have much to celebrate. This landmark civil rights law is making it possible for millions of Americans to participate more fully in society, including employment, access to public facilities, and participation in community and leisure activities, and to do their part to make us a stronger and better country. At the same time, we are reminded that significant challenges remain. Far too many of the 30 million working-age adults with disabilities are still unemployed, especially those with significant disabilities.

To address barriers to work for people with disabilities, I issued Executive Order 13078 on March 13, 1998 establishing the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities. The Task Force will issue in November the first in a series of reports on what the Federal Government can do to help bring the employment rate of adults with disabilities to a rate as close as possible to that of the general population. The Task Force, however, already has identified important ways to reduce barriers to work for people with disabilities, and I hereby direct you to act on these findings.

First, although awareness of the ADA is increasing among persons with disabilities, employers, and the general public, too many people still are not aware of their rights and responsibilities under the ADA. There is a particular need to educate the small business community, which employs most of the private work force and includes the vast majority of employers.

I therefore direct the Attorney General, the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to expand public education regarding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 to employers, employees, and others whose rights may be affected, with special attention to small businesses and under-served communities, such as racial and language minorities that may not have ready access to information that is already available.

Second, lack of adequate private health insurance options is a disincentive to leave Social Security programs for work. Few private health plans cover the personal assistance and other types of services that make it possible for many people with disabilities to work. Recognizing this problem, I proposed and the Congress passed a new Medicaid option last year that allows people with disabilities to buy into Medicaid without having to receive cash assistance. A number of states

DRAFT

DRAFT

have expressed a strong interest in offering this new option and I have instructed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to work with them to do so. Much more, however, needs to be done to increase the public outreach and education activities about these important laws and options.

I therefore direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services ("HHS") to continue to take all necessary actions to inform Governors, state legislators, state Medicaid directors, consumer organizations, employers, providers and other interested parties about Section 4733 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Section 4733 allows states to provide Medicaid coverage for working individuals with disabilities who, because of their earnings, would not qualify for Medicaid under current law. Additional guidance, letters, technical assistance, and other efforts by HHS about the enormous benefits of this option can go a long way in encouraging states to adopt and use this Medicaid buy-in.

This memorandum is for the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

DRAFT

Friday, July 31, 1998

11:45 AM

Statement

Tab A

- Remarks

Tab B

Friday, July 31, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813
OFFICE: 202-456-2920
WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339
OFFICE: 202-456-5655
WHCA PAGER: 4293

ADVANCE LEAD:

MITCHELL SCHWARTZ

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220
CELL PHONE: 202-757-9572
SKY PAGE: 173-6434

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly cloudy with scattered showers and a chance of thunderstorms. Winds northeast to east at 5 to 10 knots. Low 69 to 74. High 86 to 91.

HAMPTONS, NEW YORK

Mostly cloudy with a chance for showers and isolated thunderstorms. Winds northwest to north at 8 to 12 knots. Low 66 to 71. High 78 to 83.

July 30, 1998 (8:26pm)

Friday, July 31, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, July 31, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am-
11:00 am

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

11:00 am-
11:45 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

11:45 am-
12:00 pm

STATEMENT
ROSE GARDEN
Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

- **The President** and the Vice President proceed to the podium on the Rose Garden steps.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs and proceeds to the Oval Office.

12:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to the South Lawn

12:25 pm

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

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 30 PM8:20

July 30, 1998

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECOND QUARTER GDP NUMBERS

DATE: July 31, 1998
TIME: 11:00am-12:00pm
LOCATION: Rose Garden
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To provide context to the second-quarter GDP numbers and highlight the fact that the fundamentals of the American economy remain strong. Because one of the main reasons for the moderation in second quarter growth was the Asian financial crisis, you will call on Congress to fully fund the IMF.

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, GDP growth is expected to moderate in the second quarter. The consensus forecast is that growth will be just 0.5 percent in second quarter, compared to 5.4 percent in the first quarter. There are three main factors for the moderation: (1) the impact of the Asian financial crisis on American exports; (2) a significant decline in inventory investment from its record level in the first quarter; and (3) the GM strike. Both the second and third factors are transitory and should have minimal effects on growth in the third quarter.

Despite this quarter's GDP, most experts believe that the American economy remains fundamentally strong. Indeed, Alan Greenspan stated last week that he thought the economy would grow at a 3-3.25 percent rate this year and that the American economy was still "as impressive as any I have witnessed in my near half-century of daily observation." You should know that we forecast growth to be 2.9 percent this year, while CBO and the Blue Chip consensus forecasts are both higher (3.3 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Brief Participants
The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
Gene Sperling

Janet Yellen
Larry Stein
Rahm Emanuel
Paul Begala
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Ron Klain

Event Participants

The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
Secretary Rubin
Secretary Herman
Secretary Daley
Chairwoman Yellen
Gene Sperling
Deputy Secretary Summers
Acting Director Lew
Larry Stein

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will be briefed by your advisors in the Oval Office from 11:00-11:45 am.
- At 11:45, YOU proceed to the podium on the Rose Garden steps.
- YOU make remarks.
- YOU depart and proceed to the Oval Office.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

B

98 JUL 30 PM 7:31

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE ECONOMY
THE ROSE GARDEN
July 31, 1998

I want to talk to you this morning about the strength of the American economy and the ways we can make it stronger still as we approach the 21st century.

Five and a half years ago, we set a new strategy for a new economy, founded on fiscal discipline, expanded trade, and investment in our people. Today, our economy is the strongest in a generation. The latest economic report shows that growth moderated appreciably during the second quarter of 1998, to a rate of [TK] percent; but the foundation of the American economy remains solid, and we are well on track to having another strong year. Investment and consumer confidence are high; unemployment and inflation are low. Prosperity and opportunity abound for the American people.

We know there are several reasons that growth has moderated since our remarkable performance last quarter, some of them temporary: the General Motors strike, which has been resolved; fluctuations in business inventories; and the continued economic slowdown among our trading partners in Asia.

In the long term, we can keep the American economy on its strong and prosperous course. Our economic foundation is solid; our strategy is sound. Still, more than ever, the challenges of the global marketplace demand that we press forward with the comprehensive strategy that, for nearly six years now, has given America a growing economy -- the strongest in a generation.

First, we must maintain our fiscal discipline. This week marks the fifth anniversary of the 1993 economic plan that charted the course to a balanced budget -- the first balanced budget, and the first budget surplus, in three decades. That fiscal discipline has had a powerful impact on the American economy: driving interest rates down, pushing investment up to historic levels, and creating a virtuous cycle of economic activity that helped cut the deficit even further. But we have not come this far, or worked this hard, to abandon the fiscal discipline that got us here by squandering the surplus, as some in Congress are suggesting. As I have said: we should not spend a single penny of the surplus until we have saved Social Security first.

Second, we must continue to invest in the American people. When I laid out my economic agenda more than five years ago, I said that we had to close two gaps: one in the budget and the other in the skills of our people. Now, as we hear of a shortage of highly skilled workers, we have more confirmation that America must invest in education and job training.

That is the way we are going to fill those high-wage jobs. [I am willing to lift visa restrictions as a temporary fix, but I will do so only if, at the same time, we lift the skills of American workers for the long term.] In 1995 I put forward a comprehensive bill to modernize job training -- a G.I. Bill for America's workers. I am pleased that Congress is poised to finish the job, and I look forward to signing the bill into law. Congress must continue along this bipartisan path to progress -- and reject partisanship. They should abandon plans to make drastic cuts in our nation's education budget. An investment in education is the most important investment we can make in America's future.

Third, we must continue to lead the world in this age of economic interdependence. Fully one-third of America's economic growth during the past five years has come from exports. That is why, as today's economic report shows, the health of the Asian economy affects the health of our economy. We have seen the impact on our nation's rural communities, which send about 40 percent of all American grain exports to Asian countries. The Asian financial crisis has meant a 30 percent decline in farm exports to Asia.

The International Monetary Fund is designed to reform those economies, to stabilize them, like the rudder of a great ship, and help steer them in the right direction. Asian countries are among the best customers for our nation's products. That is why a commitment to the IMF is an investment in the American economy. And that is why Congress should step up to its responsibility, put progress, again, above partisanship, and renew our commitment to the IMF. I urge Congress to stop playing politics with America's prosperity.

Open and fair trade. A balanced budget. Better education and higher skills. The strategy that has boosted the American economy during the past five and a half years will boost it further as we move boldly into a new century. I will continue to do everything in my power -- as must the Congress -- to strengthen an economy that offers opportunity, a society rooted in responsibility, and a nation that lives as a community.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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

AUGUST 1998

Divider Title: _____

Monday, August 3, 1998

9:45 AM	Brief Meeting/Photo Opportunity with Colombian President-Elect Pastrana	Distributed Separately
11:10 AM	Budget/Summer Jobs Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Maryland Political Briefing	Tab C
7:30 PM	Youth Violence Dinner	Tab D
	- Background	Tab E

Monday, August 3, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds northwest at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 65 to 70. High 85 to 90.

August 1, 1998 (5:56pm)

Monday, August 3, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, August 3, 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: Samuel Berger
9:30	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45	am-	BRIEF MEETING/PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH COLOMBIAN
10:00	am	PRESIDENT-ELECT ANDRES PASTRANA OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
10:00	am-	BRIEFING
10:30	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
10:35	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Prince George's Hospital Center [drive time: 25 minutes]
11:00	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Prince George's Hospital Center
		Greeters: Sam Wynkoop, Chairman, Dimension Health Care Systems Winfield Kelly, President and Chief Executive Officer, Dimension Health Care Systems Calvin Brown, Chairman, Prince George's Hospital Center Ray Laplaca, Chairman, Prince George's Private Industry Council, Inc. Joseph Puhalla, President, Prince George's Private Industry Council, Inc.

August 1, 1998 (5:56pm)

Monday, August 3, 1998

11:10 am-
12:10 pm

**BUDGET/EDUCATION EVENT
AUDITORIUM**

Prince George's Hospital Center

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

OPEN PRESS

- County Executive Wayne Curry makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Albert Wynn.
- Representative Albert Wynn makes brief remarks and introduces Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend.
- Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Alexis Herman.
- Secretary Alexis Herman makes brief remarks and introduces Young Person TBD.
- Young Person TBD makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

12:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Prince George's Hospital Center via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 25 minutes]

12:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

1:10 pm-
1:15 pm

MEETING

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

1:15 pm-
7:15 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

7:15 pm-
7:30 pm

BRIEFING

MAP ROOM

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall

August 1, 1998 (5:56pm)

Monday, August 3, 1998

7:30 pm-
TBD

**YOUTH VIOLENCE DINNER
BLUE ROOM**

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

CLOSED PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the First Lady and Attorney General Janet Reno, greets guests on the State Floor and invites them into the Blue Room for dinner.
- After dinner is served, a discussion will be facilitated by Bruce Reed.
- Upon conclusion of the dinner, **the President** and the First Lady depart.

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

August 1, 1998 (5:56pm)

A

August 2, 1998

SPEECH ON SUMMER JOBS

DATE: August 3, 1998
TIME: 11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
LOCATION: Prince George's County Medical
Center, Cheverly, Maryland
FROM: Gene Sperling
Jack Lew

I. PURPOSE

To draw attention to the elimination of the Summer Jobs program, and other cuts in education, child care, and the LIHEAP program made by House Republicans in the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill. You will call on Congress to fund your initiatives in this bill, and warn them against leaving town in the fall without securing critical investments in education.

II. BACKGROUND

The Legislation. The Labor-HHS bill was reported out by subcommittee in June and by full committee on July 14. It is scheduled for floor action next week, and possibly will be in Rules on Tuesday. At this point, moderates are balking and Republicans don't have the votes to pass it. It is considered the most contentious of all the appropriations bills so far. This is the only appropriations bill to carry a Presidential veto threat.

The bill would eliminate the Summer Jobs program, eliminate LIHEAP, cut your education initiatives by \$2 billion dollars, and make cuts in child care. Summer Jobs, which rewards hard work and provides valuable work experience to young people, is the source of one in four of the jobs for African-American 14-15 year-olds. We anticipate that the full House may restore some money for LIHEAP, and possibly, for summer jobs. The Senate will not take up Labor-HHS until September.

The Event. You will be speaking at Prince George's County Medical Center which is the site of a summer jobs program. You will be joined on stage by some of the young people participating in the program at the medical center and at other sites in the metropolitan area. In the audience will be summer job participants, local elected officials, and full-time employees from the medical center.

The Summer Jobs Program. This program provides summer jobs and academic training opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth ages 14-21 during the summer. These jobs often include clerical positions, building maintenance, custodial, and repair positions, positions in recreation, camps, and playgrounds, landscaping and conservation positions, classroom aide positions, and positions in day care centers, libraries, and museums.

State and local governments, together with the private sector, have primary responsibility for the development, management, and administration of the Summer Jobs Program. The Governors have approval authority over program planning and monitoring, while local service delivery areas assess the youth's needs and arrange for work sites and work-based learning experiences.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants

Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Barbara Chow
Larry Stein
Bruce Reed

Event Participants

County Executive Wayne Curry
Rep. Al Wynn
Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Secretary Alexis Herman
Summer Job Participant (either Terence Newton or Tyron Martin)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will be briefed by your advisors in the Oval Office from 10:00am - 10:30am.
- YOU will travel to event site at 10:30 am
- Event will take place from 11:00am to 12:15 pm
 - Speakers will precede you in this order:
 - Curry
 - Wynn
 - Kennedy Townsend
 - Herman
 - Summer Job Participant (either Terence Newton or Tyron Martin)
- YOU will deliver remarks

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speech writing.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

One-Pager on Labor HHS.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore

Supporting Investments in the Young People of America

August 3, 1998

Congress Retreats from Support for Education and Youth

Republicans in the House of Representatives are advancing a bill that denies educational and training opportunities to the young people of America. The House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill, which will soon be put to a vote, cuts \$3.3 billion from the President's education and training priorities.

The House Republican Bill:

- **Eliminates the \$871 million Summer Jobs program.** Up to 530,000 disadvantaged young people would be denied the opportunity to gain skills and valuable work experience over the summer months. Studies show that the Summer Jobs initiative works. A 1995 report concluded that more than three out of four young people enrolled in the program would have been jobless without it, especially 14-15 year-olds.
- **Retreats from the nation's commitment to raise academic standards.** President Clinton has proposed to help states, local communities and schools raise academic standards through the development of voluntary national tests in the basic skills and through the Goals 2000 program. The House bill denies 6,000 schools nationwide funds to help students reach high standards and would halt development of voluntary national tests in fourth grade reading and eighth grade math.
- **Cuts Head Start.** Denies slots to up to 25,000 low-income children.
- **Eliminates funds for reading tutors.** The House bill eliminates \$260 million for the America Reads Challenge, denying funding to schools and communities to improve reading programs and provide tutors.
- **Denies funds for after-school programs.** The House bill reduces the President's request for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program by \$140 million, denying approximately 425,000 school-age children participation in before- and after-school programs.
- **Denies disadvantaged students help in the basic skills.** The House bill denies funds to help an additional 520,000 educationally disadvantaged students master the basic skills, by cutting the President's request for Title 1 by almost \$400 million.
- **Slows progress in putting computers in the classroom.** The House bill denies funding to 400 school districts nationwide to provide students and teachers with access to computers and denies specialized technology training to a large number of new teachers first entering the classroom.
- **Eliminates funding to prepare disadvantaged children for college.** The House bill denies more than one million at-risk middle school students (over five years) the mentoring and tutoring to raise education expectations and eliminate barriers to college, by denying \$140 million for the High Hopes program.
- **Eliminates funding for middle school safety coordinators.** The House bill denies 6,500 middle schools throughout the nation with \$50 million that would provide full-time Safe and Drug-Free Schools Coordinators.
- **Denies funding for key child care initiatives.** The House bill denies \$180 million in child care funding to improve and enforce health and safety standards.
- **Eliminates Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP).** More than four million low-income families will be denied help to pay for home heating costs.

B

'98 AUG 2 PM6:44

Draft 8/2/98 6:15pm
Jordan Tamagni

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR SUMMER JOBS EVENT
CHEVERLY, MARYLAND
August 3, 1998**

Acknowledgments: County Exec. Wayne Curry; Rep. Al Wynn; Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend; Sec. Herman; Young Person TK.

Good morning. I am very glad to be here today. I hope you are proud of yourselves, and proud of what you're doing here. Whether you are serving lunch in the cafeteria or escorting patients through the hallways, you are not only helping this hospital to help others -- you are helping to build your own future. And you are proving that given the opportunity to learn and work, there's no limit to what young people can do.

I want to talk to you today about what we are doing to make sure that more young people have a chance to participate in summer job programs like this. I also want to talk about what we are doing to make sure that our nation continues to invest in young people -- by investing in your education.

I ran for President because I wanted to build an America where all young people had the same chance to make the most of their lives that my generation had. I wanted to build an America for the 21st Century where the American dream was alive for all our people. I said then, and I believe just as strongly today, that to meet that challenge, we have to make sure that every young person in America gets a world-class education. And for nearly six years, improving education has been one of my top priorities as President.

Right now in Washington, we are preparing a budget that will determine how we continue to renew and reform American education. This isn't just any budget. Because of five years of fiscal discipline by our nation, this will be the first balanced budget since well before most of you were born. It proves that we do not have to choose between balancing the budget and investing in our people. To keep our economy going strong, we can't just do one or the other. We must do both.

To do our part, I have proposed a comprehensive education agenda for the 21st Century -- with high national standards ... more well qualified teachers ... smaller classrooms ... modern schools equipped with computers ... reading tutors for children who are falling behind, before- and after-school programs to keep young people learning in the classroom, not lost on the streets ... and summer job programs like this one, to give young people the skills they need to succeed once they leave school.

Those are the things I believe we must do to help our young people live up to their God-given potential, and to prepare our nation for the 21st Century. This is a moment of great possibility for America. Our economy continues to grow steadily. New industries are coming

into being, creating new jobs -- jobs that demand new skills -- jobs we cannot even imagine yet. This is one of those rare moments in American history when we have a chance to act -- not because of a crisis, but because of a great opportunity. We cannot let this moment pass us by. We must make progress, both parties together.

But there are those in the Congress who don't agree. They have proposed a narrow, partisan plan that doesn't invest in your future -- or the future of our nation.

At a time when we should be increasing our investments in education and training, their plan actually cuts more than \$3 billion from the plan I proposed.

At a time when we should be raising standards and challenging our students to meet them, their plan would prohibit the development of national tests for our schools. It would also deny special help in the basics to more than half a million educationally challenged students.

At a time when more children are getting ready to enter school than any time since the Baby Boom, I have proposed to expand Head Start -- their plan would give 25,000 fewer disadvantaged children the opportunity to participate in that important early learning program. My America Reads initiative would give thousands of students a chance to have a tutor to teach them to read -- their plan would cut that program off without a penny.

At a time when we should be helping young people learn the skills they need to succeed in the jobs of tomorrow, their plan will make it harder for 400 school districts across the country to buy computers. And it would cut \$140 million from my proposal to expand after-school programs that keep young people learning in the classroom, not lost on the streets.

Believe it or not, it would even kill the summer jobs program like this one. I am sure that when you started this program, some of you didn't know how rewarding working can be. Some of you may not have thought you had what it takes to make it on the job. Now you know that you do, and if you continue to work hard and take responsibility, there is no limit to what you can achieve.

Today, there are nearly half a million young people just like you in summer jobs programs -- next year, there will be even more. If the Republicans had their way, every one of those kids would be out of a job.

That is not all the Republicans plan will do away with.

At a time when more families have two parents working, their plan would cut \$180 million dollars from my proposal to make child care centers better, safer places for our children.

Finally, at a time when our nation is experiencing extremely severe weather -- from ice storms in the winter to the record heat waves that have killed more 100 people this summer. We have helped more than 4 million low income families pay for home heating and cooling costs. If the Republicans had their way, those families would be on their own.

At a time when we should be putting our nation's progress ahead of partisanship, the Republicans's plan puts politics ahead of people, and puts your future last. I think that is wrong. And if Congress sends me a bill like that, I will veto it.

I have sent Congress a balanced budget that proves that we can maintain our fiscal responsibility and still invest in our people. But so far, Congress has failed to pass that budget -- or one of their own. Within less than two months, they will have to act. Because of their delay, they may decide to send me a bare bones budget that fails to expand all of the critical investments we need to make -- from education, to school construction to child care.

The last budget of the 20th Century must prepare our nation for the challenges of the next -- and I will not accept any budget that fails to do this. So today, I say to the Congress once again -- let's put progress ahead of partisanship -- and pass a budget that invests in America's future.

Thank you.

C

July 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY

1998 JUL 31 PM 6:09

RE: MARYLAND POLITICAL BRIEFING

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	988,571	50%
Bush/Quayle	707,094	36%
Perot/Stockdale	281,414	14%

1996

Clinton/Gore	966,207	54%
Dole/Kemp	681,530	38%
Perot/Choate	115,812	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady went to the Francis Scott Key memorial and Fort McHenry in Baltimore during her Save America's Treasures Tour on July 13.

The First Lady attended a National Historic Trust for Preservation event in Montgomery County on June 15.

YOU were in Annapolis to give the commencement speech at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 21.

YOU attended a fundraiser in Washington, D.C. for Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) on April 9.

YOU were in Wheaton for an education event on March 13.

The First Lady was in District Heights for an America Reads event on March 2.

YOU were in Baltimore for a clean water event and a DNC fundraiser on February 20.

YOU visited Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Springs with British Prime Minister Tony Blair on February 5.

The First Lady was in Baltimore on January 21 to receive an honorary degree and attend a question and answer session at Goucher College.

The Vice President attended a fundraiser for Governor Glendening on January 7 in Washington, D.C.

UPCOMING POLITICAL TRAVEL

YOU are tentatively scheduled to attend a fundraiser for Governor Parris Glendening on October 2.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Parris Glendening (D) 50.1% in 1994
U.S. Senate: Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) 59% in 1994
Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D) 71% in 1992
U.S. House: 4D/4R
State Senate: 32D/15R
General Assembly: 100D/41R
Electoral Votes: 10

MARYLAND AT A GLANCE...

- 1995 estimated population was 5,072,000.
- 70.8% of Maryland residents are White, 25.7% are African American, and 3.4% are Asian American.
- 11.3% of Maryland residents are age 65 or older.
- The median household income is \$39,198.
- 26.5% of Maryland residents have a college degree. 78.4% have a high school diploma.
- In Maryland, 46.2% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) voted in the 1996 elections, compared with 53% of the VAP in 1992.
- Maryland's unemployment rate is currently 4.6%.
- 184,000 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993.
- Business failures have dropped an average of 2.5% per year since 1993.
- Approximately 90,000 Maryland workers from an increase in the minimum wage since October 1996.
- Personal income in Maryland has risen at annual rate of 2.6%.
- The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,472 new police officers across Maryland.
- There are 75,903 fewer people on welfare in Maryland now than at the beginning of 1993 - a 34% decrease.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton/Gore '96 captured 54.3% of Maryland's popular vote, the second largest percentage for a Democratic presidential candidate in 56 years, while increasing the margin of victory in the state by 2% from 1992. Clinton/Gore '96 did especially well in the City of Baltimore as well as Baltimore, Prince George's, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, and Sommerset counties. The large margins of victory in the Baltimore-Washington I-95 corridor off set the losses in the less populous Western Maryland and Eastern Shore counties. The Democrats failed to pick up any congressional seats in the 1996 election, but successfully held their four seats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D)
Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-01)
Rep. Ben Cardin (D-03)
Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-05)
Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-07)

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D)
Rep. Bob Ehrlich (R-02)
Rep. Albert Wynn (D-04)
Rep. Roscoe Bartlett (R-06)
Rep. Connie Morella (R-08)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	Parris Glendening (D)
Lt. Governor:	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)
Secretary of State:	John Willis (D)
Attorney General:	Joseph Curran, Jr. (D)
State Comptroller:	(Acting) Robert Swann (D)
State Treasurer:	Richard Dixon (D)
Senate President:	Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. (D)
Senate President Pro-Tem:	Clarence Blount (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Vernon Boozer (R)
House Speaker:	Casper R. Taylor, Jr. (D)
House Majority Leader:	John A. Hurson (D)
House Minority Leader:	Robert Kittlenan (R)

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Despite his incumbent status, Maryland Governor Parris Glendening (D) is seen by many as vulnerable in his '98 reelection bid. After his narrow 6,000 vote victory in 1994, Glendening has been plagued by problems--including an investigation into the election itself--which dropped his approval rating below 30% in the summer of 1996. Since October 1996, Glendening has improved his public standing by fighting a heated battle against the gambling interests, pushing for an income tax cut, and working to improve education.

On June 9, Glendening aired his first campaign television ad of the season, touting his record on education, gun control, crime, taxes, children's health care and the environment. Despite his legislative successes, many speculate that Glendening may not receive credit for his achievements. On June 16, Glendening formally announced his re-election campaign at the University of Maryland in College Park. Glendening is gearing up for the 1998 race by launching a fundraising operation which has already netted \$2.1 million, four times the funds raised by his GOP challenger Ellen Sauerbrey.

Glendening's campaign has taken a major hit when two leading African American Democrats - Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke (D) and Prince George's County Executive Wayne Curry (D) - gave their endorsement to his primary opponent Harford County Executive Eileen Rehrmann. Schmoke's endorsement of Rehrmann came as a surprise to many Maryland Democrats and seems to have been a miscalculation based on legalized gambling. By endorsing legalized slot machines at Maryland horse race tracks, Schmoke and Rehrmann have given Governor Glendening a popular and valuable campaign issue. Also backing Rehrmann's campaign is a leading Maryland political operative Larry Gibson. Gibson is a political operative for Schmoke and Prince George's County Executive Wayne Curry (D). However, almost every major elected state official has endorsed the governor and his support among African Americans remains high.

Rehrmann announced her candidacy in an unusually low-key fashion by releasing the text of a letter she mailed to 4,000 supporters throughout the state. Rehrmann may have difficulty raising the funds needed to topple Glendening. Former Montgomery County Executive Sidney Kramar

(D) was selected as her Lieutenant Governor running mate in order to geographically and ideologically balance the ticket and tap into the money in Montgomery County. Kramar, 72, is a successful businessman and a veteran politician from the state's most populous jurisdiction, was defeated the last time he ran for elected office in 1990. Also, Kramar's profile among voters has been low in recent years but his ties to Montgomery County business could offer Rehrmann a wealth of contacts that could prove helpful in raising campaign funds.

Also in the Democratic primary is little known physician Terry McGuire (D).

On July 6, former Redskin Ray Schoenke (D) quit the race and gave his support to Glendening. Schoenke's exit from the race comes after he had already spent two and a half months and \$2 million of his own money on the campaign. Schoenke's internal poll showed the governor's position strengthening and that he did not have a realistic chance to win the primary. Also, he did not want to splinter the party. Schoenke's departure leaves Rehrmann as the leading primary challenger to Glendening for the Democratic nod.

In a July 16-18, Mason-Dixon/PMR poll, Governor Glendening led his nearest Democratic opponent Eileen Rehrmann by 30 points. Also included in the poll is physician Terry McGuire.

Primary Vote

Glendening	53%
Rehrmann	23%
McGuire	2%
Undecided	22%

1994 Republican gubernatorial nominee Ellen Sauerbrey (R) formally announced her candidacy at an April 30th fundraiser attended by Steve Forbes. She will face a primary challenge from Howard County Executive Chuck Ecker (R) and could be haunted in the election by the outrageous cries of fraud she made following the 1994 election. Her spiteful, bordering on obsessive, attacks against Glendening after the race dropped her approval ratings in 1996. On June 16, she announced that former U.S. attorney Richard Bennett (R) will be the running mate for her ticket. Sauerbrey's selection of Bennett is very popular with GOP moderates around the state.

Sauerbrey has met with African American business leaders in Columbia, Maryland as a part of her effort to turn what has been a disastrous electoral liability for Republicans into an asset. It is still unlikely that there will be a significant African American vote for her. African Americans -- almost one-quarter of the electorate in Maryland -- are the Democrats' most reliable supporters. Polls suggest that they voted nearly 9-to-1 for Glendening in 1994. —

Because the closed Republican primary is dominated by the party's far right, the conservative Sauerbrey will likely defeat the moderate Ecker, despite her damaged reputation. At the first GOP debate, on May 20, Sauerbrey and Ecker focused on Glendening's ethics in government and faulting Democrats for public policy failure. The two offered almost no criticism of each other but instead issued harsh words towards Governor Glendening. The Democratic nominee would

most likely be a slight favorite against Sauerbrey because of her very conservative views and marred image. However, if Ecker is able to emerge victorious from the GOP primary, he will present a formidable challenge to the Democrats.

The same poll as above found Sauerbrey leading Ecker by 57 points in a primary matchup.

Primary matchup

Sauerbrey	69%
Ecker	12%
Undecided	19%

Out of all the gubernatorial candidates, Ecker is the only one to have filed with the state election board to use public campaign financing by the July 6 deadline. Ecker now has until July 16 to file the proper paperwork proving he qualifies for matching public funds of up to about \$770,000 for the primary. State law requires Ecker to prove he raised about \$154,000 from small donors giving less than \$250 each since March 1, 1997. Also, under the law, Ecker also must agree to limit his campaign spending to nearly \$1.5 million.

The above poll also found in a general election matchup, Governor Parris Glendening leading Ellen Sauerbrey by 7 points.

General Election Vote

Glendening	48%
Sauerbrey	41%
Undecided	11%

This race is leaning in favor of Glendening because of his fundraising advantage, the strong economy and the fact that registered Democrats outnumber state Republicans 2-1.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) is seeking reelection to a third term in 1998. She won election to a second term in 1992 with 71% of the vote and should easily win reelection in 1998. Her approval rating has been consistently in the mid 60's during the last three years. Due to her popularity in Maryland, only one Republican challenger has announced their candidacy, Carroll county physician Michael Gloth. For 1998, Republicans have wisely chosen to focus their attention on unseating Governor Parris Glendening (D) rather than wasting their efforts against Mikulski, who would help in turning out Democrats.

An April 2-5, Mason Dixon/PMR general election poll, Mikulski lead Gloth by 47-points.

General Election Matchup

Mikulski	63%
Gloth	16%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

Eighth Congressional District

Civil Rights activist Ralph Neas (D) announced in November his bid to unseat Rep. Connie Morella (R-08) who is a DCCC targeted race. This is the only Congressional race being watched in Maryland.

Morella has established a unique hold on this Democratic-leaning district with her moderate to liberal stands on social issues and her attentiveness to issues that affect the thousands of federal employees living in the district. She has won each of her re-election contests with at least 63 percent of the vote. As of the end of March 1998, Morella had \$426,591 in the bank, having raised \$327,044.

Neas, the former executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will be Morella's toughest opponent. His 15 years with the LCCR not only gained him a great deal of notoriety, but also provided him with tremendous contacts and relationships that have come in handy as he has begun his campaign. As of the end of March, Neas had raised \$353,616 and had \$200,390 cash on hand, more than any of Morella's previous opponents have had combined since 1988.

While Morella has racked up impressive winning percentages for the past 10 years, she is in for her stiffest campaign since her first election. Neas is a tireless candidate and fundraiser who will continue to run an aggressive campaign, but Morella has a strong grip on this district and will be difficult to demonize. This race will be competitive, but assuming that there will be no strong undertow for Republicans in November, this is leaning toward Morella.

MARYLAND HOT ISSUES:

Louis Goldstein

On July 3, state comptroller Louis Goldstein (D) passed away after 60 years of public service. Goldstein served in the state legislature for 20 years before becoming state comptroller for the past 40 years. The following Monday, July 6, Governor Glendening named his campaign chair and former Rep. Michael D. Barnes to fill the vacated position. Barnes, a liberal Democrat from Montgomery County, has been out of office since losing the 1986 primary for the U.S. Senate to Barbara Mikulski. Glendening's decision came despite the fact that former Governor William Schaefer and more than a dozen other candidates had filed to run for the office this fall. Schaefer and Barnes stood out among a small army of candidates, including former Baltimore City Council President Mary Pat Clarke, Baltimore Comptroller Joan M. Pratt and former Maryland Senator Julian L. Lapides. Among those staying out of the crowded field was Eileen Rehrmann, who resisted prodding from other Democrats that she should abandon her race against Glendening and run instead for comptroller.

At a July 9 press conference, just three days after accepting the appointment, Barnes withdrew from the position and the race to permanently fill the position. Barnes' actions come after a surge of political support mounted for the surprise candidacy of Schaefer. During the press conference Glendening announced that Schaefer would now run as part of his team working for reelection this fall and that he asked longtime Goldstein assistant, Robert Swann, to serve until a permanent

replacement is selected in November. The announcement marked a quick effort by Glendening and his allies to make the best of what was rapidly turning into a potentially embarrassing free for all that could threaten Democratic unity for the fall elections. This latest development will strengthen Glendening's candidacy by adding the popular former governor to his ticket.

A July 16-18, Mason-Dixon/PMR poll, found Schaefer leading both primary opponent Joan Pratt (D) and potential general election opponents Michael Steele (R) and Tim Mayberry (R).

Democratic Primary Matchup

Schaefer	58%
Pratt	12%
Undecided	25%

Republican Primary Matchup

Steele	10%
Mayberry	6%
Undecided	80%

General Election Matchup

Schaefer	50%
Steele	31%
Undecided	19%

Schaefer	54%
Mayberry	25%
Undecided	21%

Ethics

On March 6, Governor Glendening ordered that all state agencies that have contracts with elected officials to submit them for review and make them available for public inspection. In a response to a legislative recommendation, Glendening (D) also created a commission to review state health care contracts, which were at the center of a recent Senate ethics scandal. The panel will have the authority to send questionable contracts to the Maryland attorney general for investigation. Glendening's actions came as ethics controversies dominated Legislature in Annapolis. The scandals have set the stage for an election-year battle over the integrity of public officials, with Glendening himself a potential target for Republicans.

For the third time in 1998 the possibility of ethics violations were investigated in the Maryland state legislature. Allegations circulated that state House Speaker Casper R. Taylor Jr. (D), intervened with state officials to help a close friend win a unique state coal mining lease. Taylor met with top state officials in 1994 to promote a deal that gave James J. J. Oberhaus a lease to mine state-owned coal in Western Maryland. In promoting the arrangement, Taylor personally called the appraiser twice to stress his interest in the deal. The calls came after the appraiser concluded that the transaction was bad for the state. However, two Republican elected officials, Delegate George C. Edwards and Senator John J. Hafer were also mentioned as being involved with the coal mining lease. The Maryland General Assembly ethics committee voted unanimously on March 11 to clear Taylor of any ethical violations for his dealing with the mining deal. The Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics came to the conclusion that no ethic violations were committed after reviewing news accounts of the transaction and a letter from Taylor defending himself.

Delegate Gerald J. Curran (D), a Northeast Baltimore Democrat and member of one of Maryland's most prominent political families, submitted his resignation from the Maryland House of Delegates on February 26. Curran, 58, a Townson-based insurance broker, was due to appear

on March 2, before the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics to defend some of the insurance arrangements he has entered into in recent years. After receiving Curran's resignation letter, the ethics committee voted on February 26 to end its investigation. Curran's resignation ends a 32 year legislative career under an ethics probe into his business dealings with the University of Maryland System. He pushed for seven years to establish an insurance program for the University of Maryland's 30,000 employees. He sought help from his contacts in state government, including former Governor William Schaefer (D) and Comptroller Louis Goldstein (D). Curran's decision saves the House from having to consider disciplining the longtime legislator, as the Senate did in January with Senator Larry Young (D).

On January 16, African American West Baltimore state Senator Larry Young was the first Maryland lawmaker in two centuries to be expelled by his colleagues. An investigation found Young was guilty of using his elected office for personal gain. On February 10, a five-member Democratic Central Committee in Young's district unanimously agreed that he should return to his seat. Attorney General Joseph Curran Jr. (D) issued a formal opinion on February 10 saying that under the Maryland Constitution, each House shall judge the qualifications and elections of its members and that Young has already been deemed unqualified to hold his seat by his colleagues. Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Curran, Governor Parris Glendening (D) refused to reappoint Young to his Senate seat. Under the urging of Glendening the Democratic Central Committee nominated a new candidate to fill the vacated seat. On February 16 the committee nominated John Jeffries to fill the post. Jeffries, 69, is a former two term member of the Maryland House of Delegates and currently serves as assistant secretary in the state's Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. The 44th District committee selected Jeffries to fill the west Baltimore Senate seat until the term expires in January 1999. This will be the second time that Jeffries has filled a seat left vacant by Young. In 1988, Jeffries succeeded him in the House of Delegates when Young moved over to take an open Senate seat. Jeffries says that he will finish the term out but will not seek election to a full four year term this fall-- leaving Young the opportunity to make another bid to reclaim the seat.

Killer Bacteria Plagues Pocomoke River

An outbreak of a mysterious killer bacteria *Pfiesteria* has plagued the Pocomoke River, which flows from the Chesapeake Bay. The microorganism, which has also bloomed in North Carolina rivers, has killed thousands of fish and sickened dozens of people. The emergence of large concentrations of dead floating fish and the accompanying health concerns has prompted the state of Maryland to close a seven-mile stretch of the river.

Although many questions still surround this ecological problem, there has been recent speculation that *Pfiesteria* is linked to waste from Maryland's poultry industry. Maryland's poultry industry generates chicken manure equal to the sewage produced by a city of 1 million people. The Pocomoke's 430 square mile drainage plain is sparsely populated land, where poultry outnumbers people roughly 500 to 1. Chicken manure is used as fertilizer on much of this land, which gets washed into streams and ground water. Scientists, while cautioning that they don't yet have proof of the link, have proven that *Pfiesteria* blooms in waters with extremely high nutrient levels. In laboratory tests, *Pfiesteria*-laden water stimulated by nutrients from animal waste has spawned the growth of the microorganism.

At the root of the debate on pfiesteria is a fundamental cultural divide: Farmers are an independent lot, and they cherish their rights to use their property as they see fit. With equal fervor, environmentalists maintain that agriculture must be regulated like any other industry to stop pollution from fouling the Chesapeake Bay. Representatives from the state poultry industry visited the State House on February 16 to show support for a bill they hope will derail strict farming regulations proposed by Gov. Glendening as part of his initiative to clean up the Chesapeake Bay. When Glendening unveiled his bay clean-up initiative in January, he pleased environmentalists with his call for limits on fertilizers. But he also disappointed some by declining to include a provision that would force major poultry producers to pay for a substantial part of his program.

1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

- Water Quality Act of 1998, a measure that will protect the health of Maryland citizens and the Chesapeake Bay, while establishing both short and long term strategies for fighting toxic Pfiesteria in the state's waterways.
- Maryland Children's Health Insurance Program, an initiative that will provide health care for 60,000 children of working families and will enable thousands of pregnant women to have access to essential pre-natal care.
- School Accountability Funding for Excellence (SAFE), which will provide unprecedented resources to reduce class size, assist at risk students, and improve learning environments for young people in every part of Maryland.
- Science, Engineering, Computer and Technology Scholarship Program, designed to reward those students who graduate from a Maryland high school with at least a "B" average in core curriculum courses and enroll in a degree or certificate program in computer, science, engineering, or technology.
- Pre-Paid Tuition Earnings Tax Exemption, a measure that will completely exempt pre-paid tuition investment earnings from State income taxes.
- Small Community College Funding, an initiative that will make tuition affordable, improve administrative efficiency, and expand programs in information technology at the state's small community colleges.
- Public school construction funding, a total of \$222 million in Fiscal Year 1999 to build new schools where necessary, as well as to modernize and renovate existing schools in established communities-the highest amount in 25 years.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 JUL 31 PM9:12

July 31, 1998

DINNER AND DISCUSSION ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

DATE: August 3, 1998
LOCATION: The White House Blue Room
TIME: 7:30 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed
Melanne Verveer

I. PURPOSE

To discuss issues of youth violence and the factors placing children at risk with a diverse group of leading writers and thinkers.

II. BACKGROUND

You will hear from a broad group of authors, writers and experts on topics such as: (1) the root causes of violence among young people; (2) the recent incidents of extreme violence; and (3) next steps we can take as a nation to address these problems. The discussion is likely to focus on the broader social forces that may contribute to youth violence, such as access to guns, the pervasiveness of violence in the media, early childhood trauma, the weakening of communities, and new social and economic stresses on families.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants

Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Melanne Verveer

Dinner Guests

Sissela Bok, author of Mayhem: Violence as Public Entertainment.

William Finnegan, author of Cold New World: Growing Up in a Harder Country, and writer for the New Yorker.

James Fox, Dean of the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University of Boston
Massachusetts and author of Mass Murder; Overkill; and, Killer on Campus.

Sylvia Ann Hewlett, co-author of The War Against Parents (with Cornel West).

Dr. Steven Hyman, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Robin Karr-Morse, author of Ghosts from the Nursery: Tracing the Roots of Violence.

David Kennedy, author of "Can We Keep Guns Away From Kids?" in *The American Prospect* and Director of the Boston Gun Project.

Rev. Eugene Rivers, Director of the Ella J. Baker House in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Howard Snyder, Director of the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Ron Suskind, author of A Hope in the Unseen and *Wall Street Journal* reporter.

Robert Sampson, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago and Project Director for the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.

John Tierney, former Attorney General of Maine.

Cornel West, co-author of The War Against Parents (with Sylvia Ann Hewlett).

Administration

Attorney General Janet Reno

Shay Bilchik, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice

Leslie Thornton, Chief of Staff, Department of Education

Melanne Verveer

Rahm Emanuel

Bruce Reed

VI. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

Note: Two guests are authors who are also print reporters (Finnegan and Suskind); they understand that the dinner is entirely off-the-record.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Informal dinner.

Bruce Reed will serve as discussion facilitator, as necessary.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Background on dinner guests, including bios and excerpts of their writings.

E

BACKGROUND ON PARTICIPANTS

Dr. Sissela Bok, Ph.D., author of Mayhem: Violence as Public Entertainment

Professor Bok's work focuses on the deleterious impact on children of exposure to violence as entertainment, associated with glamor and thrill. Bok argues that viewers who become accustomed to seeing violence as an acceptable and attractive way of addressing problems find it easier to identify with aggressors and suppress a sense of pity or respect for victims of violence. She concludes that the growing exposure to violence has contributed to a tendency for increased aggression and absence of empathy, which she argues, has played a role in the most recent spate of school shootings. Although Bok concedes that child abuse, substance abuse, and access to firearms play a larger role in determining violent behavior than media violence, she asserts that we cannot ignore the impact of exposure to violence. She argues that there are opportunities for individuals and communities to guard against the impact of excessive media violence, without resorting to censorship.

Professor Bok is likely to argue for a public discussion of media violence through the use of campaigns intended to create public norms against such portrayals. Such efforts would be similar to current campaigns to de-glamorize smoking and drugs.

William Finnegan, author of Cold New World: Growing Up in a Harder Country

Mr. Finnegan's work depicts the lives of four American teenagers and young adults struggling to survive while confronting gangs and guns, drugs and violence, poverty and desolation. Finnegan focuses on way in which these young people are forced to raise themselves in the absence of parental or community support and structure. As a result, they create their own support system and sources of protection -- gangs. This, he argues, leads to a greater need for self-protection and increased youth violence. Finnegan asserts that the thriving economy has in fact increased the sense of hopelessness for those who have been left behind.

Mr. Finnegan is likely to encourage efforts to achieve broader inclusion in economic prosperity for more of America's at-risk families and children.

James Fox, Dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, Boston

Mr. Fox's professional efforts have been devoted to analyzing trends in juvenile crime and exploring the causes of increased crime rates. He notes that while we are facing a declining juvenile violent crime rate, it is still double the rate of the early 1980s. Nevertheless, Mr. Fox argues, investment in programs for youth that provide alternatives to violence, drugs, and gangs has declined over the past 20 years.

Mr. Fox is likely to urge greater investments in programs for youth that provide community and structure and that protect America's young people from falling into a tragic cycle of violence and drugs.

1

Dr. Sylvia Ann Hewlett, Ph.D. & Professor Cornel West, co-authors of The War Against Parents

Dr. Hewlett and Professor West argue in their new book that a large scale erosion of the role of parents is at the heart of the central problems facing America's children. They assert that business, government, and today's media-driven culture are undermining the effectiveness of parents, which in turn ensures that more and more children are left to raise themselves. Hewlett and West then identify steps that can be taken to revitalize the "art and practice of parenting." They argue for a "Parents Bill of Rights," fashioned after the G.I. Bill of Rights, to ameliorate the tight economic and social conditions facing today's parents. Hewlett and West propose such measures as paid parental leave, tax breaks for stay-at-home parents, flexible work places, a family allowance for families with children under age six, an extended school day and year, increased spending on early childhood education, and a removal of the sales tax on children's necessities.

Dr. Hewlett and Professor West are likely to discuss the changing role of family in society and its impact on youth violence, and may urge specific measures by government, both at the federal and local level, to support and strengthen parents and the family structure.

Dr. Steven Hyman, M.D., Director of the National Institute of Mental Health

Dr. Hyman brings the medical perspective of a mental health professional to bear on the issues of youth violence and at-risk youth. He argues that children's emotional development -- healthy or impaired -- can have enormous implications for their predisposition to violent behavior later in life.

Dr. Hyman is likely to urge greater emphasis on preventive mental health services.

Robin Karr-Morse, co-author of Ghosts from the Nursery: Tracing the Roots of Violence

Ms. Karr-Morse's work focuses on the connection between early brain development and later violent behavior. She argues that a predisposition to violent behavior can result from brain development that is impaired by abuse, neglect, and exposure to drugs and violence. Karr-Morse suggests a critical period of 33 months -- including nine months of prenatal development and the first two years of life -- during which the quality of physical, emotional, and cognitive care is of tremendous significance. Infancy, she asserts, is the crucial stage at which individuals form the core of conscience, develop the ability to trust and relate to others, and build the capacity for focused thinking and empathy. Karr-Morse's premise is that rage-filled adolescents are formed in the nursery, where infants develop a framework of expectations -- anticipating responsiveness or indifference, success or failure. When this is combined with early negative family circumstances, such as prenatal exposure to alcohol or early child abuse, there is an enormous risk for violent tendencies in later life.

Ms. Karr-Morse is likely to discuss the importance of healthy, early brain development, and will urge greater investment in home visitation, quality child care and health care.

1

Professor David Kennedy, author of "Can We Keep Guns Away from Kids?" in *The American Prospect*

Professor Kennedy's work focuses on youth access to guns and its impact on the rates of juvenile crime in America. He posits that fear is the central reason kids arm themselves, which often results in a cycle of increasing reliance on weapons and a localized arms race. Kennedy argues that if we work to remove guns from the streets, we can reduce this fear and reverse this trend. He advocates a strategy that would disrupt the black market in guns -- target sellers, buyers, and black marketers to raise the costs and lower the benefits of the youth gun trade. Kennedy's research serves as the theoretical underpinning of the Boston Gun Project, which traces crime guns and removes these illegal weapons from the streets. The President has expanded this approach to 27 other cities. In addition, Professor Kennedy has done much work analyzing urban juvenile crime, arguing that such crime is committed by a small number of offenders, and therefore, targeted strategies to deal with these specific offenders can reduce crime rates in general.

Mr. Kennedy will likely discuss the differences between the recent shootings and general urban juvenile crime, arguing for specific approaches that separate these issues. In addition, he will argue to maintain the current level of support for and attention to gun strategies, such as the project in Boston.

Rev. Eugene Rivers, Boston

Reverend Eugene Rivers, an ex-gang member who attended Harvard University and then went to work in Dorchester, the poorest section of Boston, has committed his life's work to reaching at-risk youth with a hands-on, faith-based approach. Based on conversations in 1991 with Boston heroin dealers as to why they were effective in luring local children, Rivers and his colleagues established a 10-point action plan. The underlying objective is to provide a substitute family, set of values, and support structure for at-risk youth through the church.

Reverend Rivers will likely advocate for a national expansion of his Boston faith-based program and will urge broader inclusion of civic and faith-based organizations in crime prevention strategies.

Professor Robert Sampson, Professor of Sociology from the University of Chicago

Professor Sampson's work has focused on studying Chicago neighborhoods across race, class, and ethnic lines. In the course of his studies, he has found that the level of "collective efficacy," defined as the willingness to monitor children's play groups, help neighbors and intervene in preventing acts such as juvenile truancy or street-corner loitering, is the key indicator for violence in a community. In addition, Professor Sampson has examined single-parent families from the vantage point of the community, finding that large clusters of single-parent families within a small community can lead to increase rates of delinquency, because of the lack of adult

supervision in the neighborhood.

Professor Sampson is likely to address the role of community cohesion as a key indicator of juvenile crime and discuss steps to build such community.

Dr. Howard Snyder, Ph.D., Director of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dr. Snyder is the director of a U.S. Department of Justice-funded project to collect and improve the quality and availability of data on juvenile crime, victimization and the justice system. Dr. Snyder brings a vast understanding of juvenile crime statistics. He emphasizes that statistics reveal that the increase in violent juvenile crimes is not the result, as some might suggest, of a "new breed of predators," but rather, of greater numbers of juveniles committing violent crimes. *Dr. Snyder is likely to avoid commenting on the policy implications of juvenile crime trends, but will offer a research-based, factual perspective.*

Ron Suskind, author of A Hope in the Unseen and *Wall Street Journal* reporter

Mr. Suskind describes the journey of Cedric Jennings, a talented black teenager struggling to succeed in one of the harshest, lowest-performing public high schools in Washington, D.C. Mr. Suskind follows Jennings beyond his high school graduation to Brown University, and describes his story and the struggles of inner-city youth in modern America. The President sent a note to Cedric Jennings following Mr. Suskind's first series of profile articles in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Mr. Suskind will likely urge greater investment in intervention programs targeted at inner-city youth ages 11-13, when, he argues, peer pressure and expectation to reject education for crime is the most intense.

James Tierney, former elected Democratic Attorney General of Maine

Mr. Tierney advises state Attorneys General throughout the country and approaches the issue of juvenile crime from the perspective of a prosecutor. He argues that efforts to confront juvenile crime must take into account the role of punishment -- specifically, how plays an important role in alleviating community anger, as well as promoting accountability in young offenders. He has promoted blended sentencing, which tries to find a middle ground between juvenile and adult sentences.

Mr. Tierney is likely to discuss the need to balance prevention and early intervention strategies with efforts to prosecute youth and hold them accountable for their crimes.

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

12:30 PM	Congressional Hispanic Caucus Meeting	Tab A
	- Agenda	Tab B
	- Background on Appointments	Distributed Separately
	- Issues Background and Talking Points	Tab C
2:55 PM	Welfare Reform Anniversary Event	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E
7:55 PM	Remarks at Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Dinner	Tab F
	- Talking Points	Tab G To Be Forwarded

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1998

1998 Aug 3 - 4 8:05

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny in the morning becoming mostly cloudy in the evening. Winds northeast to east at 8 to 12 knots. Low 66 to 71. High 81 to 86.

August 3, 1998 (7:35pm)

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, August 4, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
12:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
12:00	pm-	BRIEFING
12:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein
12:30	pm-	CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS MEETING
1:30	pm	CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Larry Stein CLOSED PRESS
1:45	pm-	MEETING
2:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
2:00	pm-	MEETING
2:05	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
2:15	pm-	BRIEFING
2:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
2:45	pm	The President proceeds to the State Floor
2:50	pm-	MEET AND GREET
2:55	pm	BLUE ROOM Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz CLOSED PRESS

August 3, 1998 (7:35pm)

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

2:55 pm-
3:45 pm

WELFARE REFORM ANNIVERSARY EVENT
EAST ROOM
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Alexis Herman, Secretary Donna Shalala and Person TBD, is announced into the East Room.
- Secretary Alexis Herman makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Donna Shalala.
- Secretary Donna Shalala makes brief remarks and introduces Person TBD.
- Person TBD makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

4:00 pm-
4:15 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

4:15 pm-
4:30 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

4:30 pm-
7:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Washington Court Hotel
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

7:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Court Hotel

Greeter: Maxine Waters, U.S. Representative

August 3, 1998 (7:35pm)

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

7:15 pm-
7:50 pm

MIX AND MINGLE
BALLROOM ONE
Washington Court Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Candid photos will be taken with 60 African American business leaders.

7:55 pm-
8:20 pm

REMARKS AT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE DINNER
BALLROOM TWO
Washington Court Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

-- Representative Maxine Waters makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.

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

8:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Washington Court Hotel via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

8:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 3, 1998 (7:35pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

98 AUG 3 PM8:41

August 3, 1998

MEETING WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS

DATE: Tuesday, August 4, 1998
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*
Janet Murguia *Jm*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in order to touch base and discuss issues of concern.

II. BACKGROUND

The Hispanic Caucus wants to discuss several issues, but will focus attention on three issues which they deem as urgent items to address on their agenda for the meeting with you (See Attachment # 1): (1) Accurate 2000 Census, including census appropriations funding and census education and outreach; (2) Education, including bilingual education and the Riggs (R-CA) bill scheduled for House floor consideration later this week. Also in this category is follow-up on the Hispanic Education Agenda which you proposed in your budget and the possibility of hosting a White House Summit on Staying in School in order to address the issue of high Hispanic drop out rates; and (3) Immigration and Citizenship, including the naturalization backlog, fee increase, and Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) reorganization. In this area they will also request Administration support for "parity" for Salvadoreans and Guatemalans and other efforts to provide amnesty relief to various groups of refugees.

In addition, the Caucus will raise the issue of Latino Presidential appointments including: Latino judges and U.S. Attorneys; the Special Envoy to the Americas vacancy and State Department appointments; and Federal career workforce issues (See Attachment #2). Other Hispanic Caucus priorities that may be raised if time permits are: telecommunications and the E-rate; development funding for Latin America; Health and minority tobacco issues; Welfare-to-Work rates and Hispanics; the Race Initiative; and issues related to the territories of Puerto Rico and Guam.

1. Census

The Caucus wants the White House to take a strong stand in support of Census appropriations funding. This is an important issue in the Hispanic community, where an estimated 5% were undercounted in the 1990 Census. On Wednesday (7/15), the House Appropriations Committee ignored a Presidential veto threat and voted to approve the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill that provides just six months of funding for Census 2000. This measure would provide \$952 million for preparations for the 2000 Census for FY99. But only half the money would be immediately available. The rest would be withheld until April and could only be released if Congress votes to do so. The House is scheduled to consider the CJS bill on Tuesday. The Caucus as well as other Democrats will be attempting to pass the Mollohan (D-WV) Amendment which will provide full funding and which the Administration supports. The Senate provided the Administration's request for the decennial census.

2. Education

The English Fluency Act, introduced by Rep. Riggs, may come to the House floor this week. This bill would eliminate the existing Bilingual Education and Emergency Immigrant Education programs and replace it with a block grant requiring students to be placed in regular English-language classes after two years, and deny funds to districts for any children remaining in bilingual classes after three years. The bill would also eliminate funding for professional development programs, and would curtail the enforcement powers of the Education Department's Office of Civil Rights.

Members of the Hispanic Caucus have been concerned that you would couple opposition to the Riggs bill with a proposal of your own to reform bilingual education. They feel strongly that Congress should address the program during its scheduled reauthorization next year. Reps. Becerra, Hinojosa and Martinez were each told last week that the Administration did not intend to transmit an alternative to the Riggs bill, unless there was broad sentiment within the Democratic Caucus that one is needed. At present, there is no push from the Democratic Caucus for an alternative bill. We are preparing a SAP that will indicate strong opposition to Riggs, but will stop short of a veto threat. We do not believe we should issue a veto threat without an alternative bill to support. Further, since it is extremely unlikely that the Senate will take up the bill this session even if it passes the House, Senior advisers believe a veto threat is unnecessary as a practical matter.

3. Immigration and Citizenship

Many Hispanic advocates have expressed serious concerns over the naturalization backlog and INS's naturalization fee increases. The dramatic increase in naturalization applications (from 540,000 in FY 1994 to almost 1.6 million in FY 1997), along with the dedication of substantial resources over the past nine months to implement quality procedures, has resulted in an increase in the number of pending applications to nearly 1.9 million as of the end of May 1998. Currently, most applicants are experiencing a wait time of 12 to 15 months, if not longer.

The Hispanic Caucus is very concerned about the backlog and the Administration's plan to increase the naturalization fee, which funds the naturalization program. We have developed the following proposed plan to address the INS backlog and delay the naturalization fee increase (we will go forward with the other fee increases on schedule). The plan has been discussed with Congressman Becerra and he agrees that **we should not announce** the plan at this time. The House is currently considering the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill, and announcement of this plan may jeopardize the funding for this initiative.

The proposed plan would

- provide **an additional \$171 million** in FY1999 dedicated to reduce the backlog;
- implement management improvements by establishing a **new Deputy Executive Associate Commissioner for Immigration Services** who will focus exclusively on benefits service delivery with a mandate to reduce the naturalization backlog, continue reengineering of adjudications processes, and improve customer service;
- **establish backlog reduction teams** comprised of adjudicators dedicated to naturalization application processing. The teams will be **concentrated in the five cities that represent 65% of the backlog** -- Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Miami, and Chicago.
- **implement reengineering improvements** (recommended by Price Waterhouse Coopers) including implementing a comprehensive national phone center, consolidating medical waiver and complete file review at service centers, and implementing the *Guide to Naturalization* ensuring standard procedures across the agency.
- **implement the naturalization fee increase, including a fee waiver policy, effective January 1, 1999.** All other immigration services fee increases will be

effective in October, 1998. These fee increases are necessary to reflect the true cost of immigration services.

Congressman Becerra and we believe that we must delay announcement of this plan to protect funding and prevent Republican (Chairman Rogers) opposition. Therefore, you should not go into any of the specifics of this plan at tomorrow's meeting.

4. Other Issues

The Office of Legislative Affairs has coordinated with other White House offices including DPC, NEC, OMB, OPL, and IGA to provide background and talking points on other Caucus priorities which we believe may be highlighted. (See Attachment III)

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Jack Lew
Gene Sperling
Mickey Ibarra
Bob Nash
Janet Murguia
Elena Kagan
Jeff Farrow
Mike Cohen

Event

President
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Jack Lew
Mickey Ibarra
Bob Nash
Janet Murguia
Elena Kagan
Jeffrey Farrow

1

Members of Congress

Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-CA), Chairman
Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY), Vice Chair
Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-CA), Vice Chair
Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-TX)
Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)
Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)
Rep. Matthew G. Martinez (D-CA)
Rep. Robert Menendez (D-NJ)
Rep. Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX)
Rep. Ed Pastor (D-AZ)
Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-TX)
Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)
Rep. Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR)
Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)
Rep. Jose Serrano (D-NY)
Rep. Esteban E. Torres (D-CA)
Rep. Robert Underwood (D-Guam)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As usual.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- I. Congressional Hispanic Caucus Agenda.
- II. Latino Appointees Background from Presidential Personnel.
- III. Background and Talking Points on relevant issues and other Caucus priorities.

B

'98 AUG 3 PM8:41

ATTACHMENT I

**** CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS AGENDA ****
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CLINTON
Tuesday, August 4, 1998

A. URGENT ITEMS TO ADDRESS

- 1. ACCURATE 2000 CENSUS (Roybal-Allard)**
 - Census Appropriations Funding (Sanchez)
 - Census Education and Outreach
- 2. EDUCATION (Hinojosa)**
 - Bilingual Education
 - CHC Education Funding Priorities & President's Hispanic Education Agenda
- 3. IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP (Gutierrez)**
 - Naturalization - Backlog, Fee Increase, Reorganization (Reyes)
 - Support for HR 3553, Central American & Caribbean Refugee Assistance
 - Section 377 Late Amnesty

B. LATINO APPOINTMENTS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

- 4. LATINO PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS (Torres)**
 - Latino Judges and US Attorneys (Serrano)
 - Special Envoy office & State Department Employment (Menendez)
 - Federal Career Workforce (Rodriguez)

C. OTHER CHC PRIORITIES TO REVIEW

- 5. TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND THE E-RATE (Reyes)**
 - Expanding Information Technology Opportunities for Latinos
- 6. DEVELOPMENT FUNDING FOR LATIN AMERICA (Menendez)**
- 7. HEALTH (Underwood)**
 - Addressing Latino Tobacco Abuse
 - National Anti-Drug Campaign
 - Children's Health Insurance -- Equal Treatment for All Children (Romero-Barcello)
- 8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Velazquez)**
 - Welfare to Work & Minorities
- 9. PRESIDENT'S RACE INITIATIVE (Serrano)**
- 10. AID FOR FARMWORKERS AFFECTED BY HEAT WAVE (Becerra)**
 - H2A & Emergency Aid

C

ATTACHMENT III - BACKGROUND AND TALKING POINTS

1998 AUG 8 PM 8:41

Census

Background:

Our goal is the most accurate census, employing the most up-to-date, scientific methods with the most cost effective use of taxpayer dollars. Such accuracy is necessary because the census has real impact on the lives of real people. Information gathered in the decennial census is used by states and local governments to plan schools and highways, by the federal government to distribute funds for health care and other programs, and by businesses in making their economic plans. Because the census is so important, we must do everything we can to ensure that everyone is included in the count. We know that previous censuses overlooked millions of Americans, especially children and minorities. That's not fair, it's not accurate, and it's not acceptable. We are determined to do better.

HISPANIC/LATINO SPECIFIC CENSUS FACTS

More than 245,000 Latinos and persons of Hispanic Origin were not counted in the state of Texas in 1990. In California, more than 395,000 Latinos and persons of Hispanic Origin were missed, the most in the nation. The national undercount rate for Latinos and persons of Hispanic Origin in 1990 was 5%. The highest Hispanic undercount rate in 1990 was seen in Georgia at 6.9%.

Talking points:

- Thank the Caucus for their hard work and leadership on this issue.
- Ask them to continue to talk about the importance of a fair and accurate census in their states, with their constituents and their colleagues.
- Assure the Caucus that this census issue is very important to the President and that the White House is working hard to ensure that the 2000 Census is the most accurate possible using the National Academy of Science's endorsed use of statistical sampling.

Education: Bilingual Education

Background:

The English Fluency Act, introduced by Rep. Riggs, may come to the House floor this week. The bill would eliminate the existing Bilingual Education and Emergency Immigrant Education programs and replace it with a block grant requiring students to be placed in regular English-language classes after two years, and denying funds to districts for any children remaining in bilingual classes after three years. The bill would also eliminate funding for professional development programs, and would curtail the enforcement powers of the Education Department's Office of Civil Rights.

Talking Points:

- I am opposed to the Riggs bill. It would arbitrarily cut off services to students who need them, retreat from our efforts to provide well-prepared teachers for bilingual education programs, and curtail efforts to protect the civil rights of LEP students.
- I do not plan to transmit an alternative to the Riggs bill during this session of Congress. I believe we must strengthen our efforts to help LEP students learn English and succeed in academic subjects, and plan on sending a proposal to Congress next year, as part of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

I have asked the Education Department and my Domestic Policy Council staff to consult with the Hispanic Caucus as we develop our proposal for reauthorization of the Bilingual Education program and other programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). I hope we can work together on this.

If you are asked if you will veto the Riggs bill, we recommend the following response:

- I do not believe that the Riggs bill will come to my desk, because it is very unlikely that the Senate will even take it up. At this point, I think it best simply to state strong opposition to the Riggs bill. If the situation changes, then I will consider whether it makes sense to issue a veto threat.

Education: Hispanic Education Action Plan

Background:

In February, the VP announced a more than \$600 million investment plan for addressing the educational needs of Hispanic Americans. It was warmly received by the caucus and Latino organizations.

Talking Points:

- I will fight for these investments. I have already promised to veto the House version of the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. It is \$469 million short on my Hispanic Education Action Plan.
- Proposing the plan had an impact: while the House appropriations bill is short, increases over FY 98 are included in 6 of the 9 programs that I recommended.
- I hope you will join me in taking every opportunity to criticize Republicans for failing to address important needs. For example, my doubling of training for teachers that serve LEP children (from \$25 million that we won in the BBA last year, to \$50 million.)

Education: Dropout Summit

Background:

Citing the high Latino “dropout rate,” the caucus and Senator Bingaman sent you a letter asking that the White House call a “summit” on the problem of high school dropouts. We have been following up the staff level, asking for more detail about the goals of such an effort, and suggestions for who and what would be included. The caucus may be aware your staff have concerns about focusing on dropouts.

Talking Points:

- The Hispanic dropout rate is too high. I noticed that your letter cites the problem of overcrowding and that is why we’re pressing for school construction funding and out other investments.
- The High Hopes for College proposal is critical. It targets kids early and works with them over the long term. We know that’s what works.
- Beyond this budget fight, a summit of some sort could make good sense.

If they push:

- If we are going to have a summit focused on dropouts, I want to make sure that what the press and public focus on is constructive and action-oriented.
- No matter how you slice the data, it is clear that we need to do much more to address the needs of Hispanic youth. But we need to be careful, because part of the reason for the high drop out rate is not Latinos who actually drop out of U.S. schools, it is immigrants who come here without finishing school in their own country, then they get counted in the dropout numbers.
- There are legitimate needs that we want to address -- that’s why I’ve asked for more adult education funds, for example, -- but some could draw the wrong conclusions, attaching immigration at “the problem.” We need to think carefully about whether we want to give them an opportunity to do that. Or perhaps there is a way to address it that minimizes the danger.

Note: The CEA report done for the race initiative says that: Educational attainment has increased much faster for native-born Hispanics than for the Hispanic population as a whole. For example, the high school completion rates of native-born Hispanics are now comparable to those of non-Hispanic blacks, whereas those of Hispanic immigrants are considerably lower. Thus, the slow increase in average educational attainment of Hispanics is at least partly due to the increasing representation of immigrants with lower educational attainment in the Hispanic population.

Immigration: INS Naturalization -- Backlog Reduction

Background

Many immigration advocates have expressed serious concerns over the naturalization backlog and INS' proposed immigration service fee increases -- primarily for naturalization. The dramatic increase in naturalization applications (from 540,000 in FY 1994 to almost 1.6 million in FY 1997), along with a greater focus on the integrity rather than the speed of the naturalization process, has resulted in an increase in the number of pending applications. As of the end of May 1998, nearly 1.9 million applications were pending. Currently, most applicants are experiencing a wait of 18-24 months.

Talking Points

- I agree that the growing **backlog is unacceptable**. My Administration is committed to both management reforms and providing the resources necessary to reduce waiting times. In the past year, the INS has implemented several reforms to the naturalization process that are designed to expedite processing, while maintaining integrity. We recognize, however, that INS's efforts to date represent just the first steps in a long road -- enormous challenges lie ahead, and we are committed to meeting those challenges expeditiously.
- We are working with the caucus to develop a new plan with INS to meet the backlog reduction targets outlined in the Budget. **The plan will provide INS with the means to reduce the backlog and improve customer service.** The plan will include a package of management reforms and process reengineering improvements.

Immigration: INS Reorganization

Background

The Administration has developed a plan to make federal immigration activities more effective by separating enforcement and service operations within INS -- from headquarters to the field -- while preserving the necessary integrating functions for supporting and coordinating both operations. Congressman Reyes developed an alternative proposal that was introduced by Rep. Rogers last week. This bill would create a separate agency within DOJ that would handle all immigration enforcement; however, the Rogers bill does not address either reforms to the services operation or overall immigration policy coordination. Our legislation was recently transmitted to the Hill and was introduced by Senator Kennedy and Representatives Watt and Berman on Thursday, July 30th. We -- along with the House Democratic leadership (including Rep. Becerras) -- have been trying to persuade Rep. Reyes to work with the Administration our proposal.

Talking Points

- The focus of the Administration's reform effort is to untangle the INS's confusing organizational structure and replace it with two clear organizational chains of command -- one to provide immigration-related services and the other to accomplish its enforcement mission. This separation will result in an INS organization with better accountability and improved efficiency.
- We believe that this proposal is far better than the Commission on Immigration Reform's recommendation to disband the INS and reallocate its responsibilities to the Departments of Justice, State and Labor. That proposal would only compound the current problems with the nation's immigration system. To be most effective, all immigration policy and management should remain within one agency at the Justice Department.
- The Administration did consider Congressman Reyes's proposal to pull enforcement operations out of INS into Main Justice. Consistent with Congressman Reyes's recommendation, our plan consolidates all enforcement operations to create a single point of responsibility and accountability. However, because of the variety of ways in which service officials depend on data collected by enforcement officers, and vice versa, we decided that both operations would work best when housed within a single entity.

Immigration: Section 377 -- Late Amnesty

Background

The Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986 (IRCA) legalized the immigration status of certain aliens who had been unlawfully present in the United States since before January 1982. IRCA provided for a one-year application period for this benefit, ending in May 1988. The INS's implementation of the legalization program was challenged on the ground that the INS dissuaded some individuals from applying within the requisite time period. Despite a 1993 Supreme Court decision severely limiting the class of those potentially harmed by INS's action, much class action litigation continued.

Section 377 of the 1996 Immigration Act brought this litigation to an end by removing federal court jurisdiction from cases where the claimant couldn't show that he actually filed a legalization application within the specified period, or that he attempted to file during the time period, but was turned away. The Justice Department supported this provision.

Many immigration advocates are concerned that hundreds of thousands of individuals who have resided legally in this country for years will become deportable in the near future as a result of this provision. Many of these individuals claim to have been in the United States since before January 1, 1982, and few would be able to secure any other form of relief from deportation.

Talking Point

As you know, the Justice Department supported the enactment of Section 377 in an effort to bring an end to lengthy litigation covering individuals without bona fide claims to legalization. However, I have asked my staff to look into this further and welcome your thoughts on this matter.

Immigration: "Parity" for Salvadorans and Guatemalans

Background

The Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), enacted during the last session of Congress, authorized the more lenient (pre-1996 Act) rules for suspension of deportation to apply to pending cases of Guatemalans and Salvadorans, while providing amnesty (automatic "green cards") for Nicaraguans and Cubans. The Hispanic Caucus and many Central American advocates have urged the Administration to implement NACARA in a way that would achieve "parity" among all Central American groups affected by the legislation. Since last fall, Congressmen Gutierrez and Becerra have strongly supported amnesty for Salvadorans and Guatemalans (equivalent to that received by the Nicaraguans and Cubans). Also, Congressman Gutierrez has introduced a bill that would give amnesty to Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Haitians, and Hondurans. We have consistently taken the position that Hondurans are not similarly situated to the Central American groups covered by NACARA, and thus have opposed special relief for this group.

Talking Points

I share your concern about the disparities in treatment in NACARA. As I indicated in my signing statement, we are seeking to minimize these disparities in the implementation process.

In this regard, the Attorney General has authorized a new administrative procedure for adjudicating the cases of Salvadorans and Guatemalans covered by NACARA. This procedure will empower INS asylum officers -- not just immigration judges -- to decide the suspension claims of these individuals. This modified procedure will be less adversarial than immigration court and will thus lessen the need for representation by an attorney, thus reducing the cost.

- Also, the INS will issue a regulation that codifies existing case law on the "extreme hardship" standard to ensure that there is fair and consistent interpretation of this standard to all applicants.

We expect that these changes will result in a generous approval rate.

- I am generally supportive of efforts to achieve parity among similarly situated groups, but would have to review any proposed legislation carefully before deciding whether I could support it.

Territories: Puerto Rico Status Choice

1

Background:

The House-passed Puerto Rico status choice bill appears to have little chance of passing the Senate. Some Republicans (1) are concerned that Puerto Rico would be a Democratic state and (2) are responding to proponents of English becoming the Nation's official language. Governor Rossello and the leaders of Puerto Rico's legislature, therefore, plan to call a future status referendum in December using terms of the bill that we support whether it becomes law or not.

Talking Points:

- Exactly 100 years ago, our country was taking Puerto Rico from Spain militarily. A century later, the residents are U.S. citizens and live under most Federal laws, but have no vote in their national government although we are the greatest democracy in history.
- I am disappointed some Senate Republicans don't want to let them choose their future status because of their Spanish heritage and a State of Puerto Rico might be Democratic.
- I'll support nationhood or statehood if Puerto Ricans vote for either change and continue to help them under the Commonwealth local government arrangement if they do not.

Territories Data Collection

Background:

The territories are not included in all data collection programs. The reasons include (1) costs related to Puerto Rico's Spanish heritage and the other areas' small size and distance from the States and (2) a lack of consideration by some agencies. The areas complain the exclusions cost them funds they are due. Resident Commissioner Romero-Barcelo has advocated inclusion in all appropriate programs since he was Puerto Rico's Governor and raised the issue with you in 1995.

Puerto Rico Interagency Group follow-up efforts to improve Puerto Rico's coverage led to the Administration reversing itself in 1996 on a proposal to discontinue the Economic Census in the territories at a cost of \$4.8 million. In the process, resistant Commerce and OMB officials expressed concern about the cost of including the territories in other surveys. Given this, the Census sampling fight with Congress, and time constraints, more has not been done on the issue.

Talking Points:

- Carlos, I know this has concerned you since you were Governor 20 years ago. We began to work on it after you raised it with me three years ago.
- In identifying the specific problem areas, we found the Commerce Department proposed to discontinue the Economic Census in the territories and we recalled that proposal at a cost of reallocating \$4.8 million in the budget.
- Commerce and OMB are concerned about the costs of equal coverage -- a real problem especially because of Census appropriations issues. But some of the cost arguments aren't good and some of the problem is a lack of consideration by agencies.

- I don't think we've done enough on this and I will have my Puerto Rico Interagency Group work further on it. You could help by identifying the priorities.

Puerto Rico Judgeship

Background:

Commonwealth Annabelle Rodriguez was nominated to the District Court for Puerto Rico 2 ½ years ago when we agreed to the priority appointments request of Gov. Rossello and Congressman Romero: letting the acting U.S. Attorney stay in that office. Rodriguez's nomination has not been considered in the Senate, however, because of Romero's opposition.

Romero objects to Rodriguez on the grounds that she (1) does not acknowledge the extent of Federal authority in the Commonwealth and (2) is not supported by the elected Democratic officials. She is, however, supported by Representatives Gutierrez and Velazquez.

Talking Point:

- The Judiciary Committee should have a hearing on the nomination and act on it.

Territories: Guam U.S. Attorney

Background:

A Bush-appointed U.S. Attorney continues to serve in Guam. Two candidates recommended by Delegate Underwood and Governor Gutierrez have been judged unfit by the Justice Department and Justice officials are unenthusiastic about the third, Phillip Tydingco. They think it may be impossible to find an acceptable local candidate because of inter-relationships among the territory's small population. We have stressed the importance of finding a candidate acceptable to insular officials and who comes from or has lived on the Island.

Talking Points:

- I'm happy to have some progress to report: Knowing of your interest, staff asked Justice to seriously consider Mr. Tydingco. He will now, finally, be interviewed.
- If he doesn't work out, we will work with you and Gov. Gutierrez to find someone acceptable to you both and with a Guam background.

Guam Philippines Visa Waiver

Background:

Visas are not required for short-term visitors to Guam from 17 countries. The nearby Philippines has been excluded from the waiver because of the high rate of visa overstays by Filipinos. Delegate Underwood and House Immigration Subcommittee Chairman Smith have proposed that visas not be required for up-to-15 day visits by 100 Filipinos for a one year trial period. The INS is opposed because of the Philippines overstay rate and because it is reviewing the entire program.

Talking Point:

- We will make sure your proposal is seriously considered and INS' review of the overall program is completed expeditiously.

Guam Visit

Background:

During the last meeting with the Caucus, you told Delegate Underwood that you would try to stop on Guam during the India trip later this year if you could not during the China trip. Underwood and Gov. Gutierrez have been pressing to have this publicly confirmed. Scheduling is working on this. Like Underwood, Gutierrez wants to participate in the confirmation. You are scheduled to do an event with him tomorrow.

Talking Point:

- Bob, I'm going to try to stop on Guam later this year, as I told you in April I would. We hope to confirm this soon. We'll let you know when we can.

Welfare to Work: Minorities on Welfare Caseloads

1

Background

The New York Times reported recently that minorities are an increasing share of the welfare caseloads in some states. As you have requested, the DPC is working with HHS and others to examine these trends carefully. As you know, the racial/ethnic composition of welfare caseloads has been changing gradually over the last 25 years: whites rose from 38 percent in 1973 to a peak of 42 percent in 1983 and have dropped steadily since then, to 35 percent in 1997. The proportion of blacks also has generally declined, from 46 percent in 1973 to 37 percent in 1997. As The New York Times points out, the most significant trend is the increase in the Hispanic portion of the caseload, from 13 percent in 1973 to 23 percent in 1997. (Of course, some of this increase is attributable to the rapid increase in the Hispanic population overall.)

We still have a great deal to learn about how welfare reform is affecting these historic trends. The latest statistics show that from 1994 to 1997, the percent of the welfare caseload that is Hispanic grew from 20 to 23 percent, while the proportion that is white fell from 37 to 35 percent. In addition, new statistics indicate that although the number of white, black, and Hispanic families receiving welfare all dropped since 1994, the rate of decline has been greatest for whites and smallest for Hispanics.

Talking Points

- I have asked my staff to examine thoroughly the issue of whether and why there are more minorities on the welfare caseloads, as The New York Times recently reported. This new information is important and merits close attention.
- Of course, the number of all families receiving welfare -- white, black, and Hispanic -- has dropped since 1994, but the rate of decline may well be greatest for whites and lowest for Hispanics.
- The New York Times obtained much of its data directly from a sample of states. We need to examine whether the trend in those states is reflective of the national situation, and if it is, what factors account for this trend. Once we have figured out the causes, we will have a better idea of what to do about the situation.

E-RATE

Background

The e-rate program was established as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to ensure Internet access to schools and libraries throughout the United States. For the past several months, the program has been under harsh attack by those who have cynically cast it as the "Gore tax." Speaker Gingrich has vowed to schedule a House vote to kill the program this session. The Hispanic Caucus is critical to our efforts to defend the "e-rate" from political attacks. They have worked with the Black Caucus and Secretary Riley to organize press conferences and rallies to defend the e-rate.

Rep. Scarborough (R-FL) has filed an amendment to the Commerce, Justice, State (CJS) Appropriations bill (scheduled for floor action this week) that would prevent the FCC from collecting any additional funds for the e-rate. Apparently, the chairman of the CJS Appropriations subcommittee has asked Scarborough to withdraw the amendment.

Talking Points

- All of our nation's children must have access to the educational tools of the 21st Century. The "digital divide" must be bridged.
- If the Scarborough amendment comes up for a vote, I am confident that the Hispanic Caucus will help lead the effort to defeat it.
- The Vice President and I will continue to speak out in support of the e-rate, and to oppose any effort by the Congress to eliminate or delay it. I want to thank you for all of your work on the e-rate, and I hope you will continue to make sure that the Congress doesn't unplug our kids from the future.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 AUG 3 PM6:34

August 3, 1998

WELFARE REFORM ANNIVERSARY EVENT

DATE: August 4, 1998
LOCATION: East Room
BRIEFING TIME: 2:15 pm
EVENT TIME: 2:45 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate your leadership in reforming the welfare system by announcing: (1) the elimination of the "100 hour rule" for Medicaid that has prevented some states from providing Medicaid coverage to working, two-parent families; (2) \$60 million in new Welfare-to-Work grants; (3) new federal hiring numbers showing that 5,714 former welfare recipients have been hired since April 1997; and (4) transmittal of the First Annual Report to Congress on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, which shows that 1.7 million adults who were on welfare in 1996 were working in 1997.

II. BACKGROUND

This event will celebrate the two-year anniversary of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act, which you signed into law on August 22, 1996, and highlight new action you are taking to promote work and responsibility.

Eliminating Anti-Work and Anti-Family Rules that Denied Families Health Coverage

You will announce that the Department of Health and Human Services will revise its regulations to allow all states to provide Medicaid coverage to working, two-parent families who meet State income eligibility. Under the old welfare rules, adults in two-parent families who worked more than 100 hours per month could not receive Medicaid regardless of income level, while there were no such restrictions on single-parent families. Because these rules provided disincentives to marriage and full-time work, the Administration allowed a number of states to waive this rule. The new regulation eliminates this rule for all States, providing health coverage for working families to help them stay employed and off welfare.

\$60 Million More in Welfare-to-Work Grants

Nearly one year after obtaining \$3 billion in new Welfare-to-Work funds in the Balanced Budget Act, you will announce funds for Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Virginia, West Virginia, and Guam. These funds help long-term recipients who have significant barriers to employment obtain and retain jobs and can be used to help fathers as well as mothers go to work. With the \$60 million released today, the Department of Labor has now approved \$759 million for 38 states and Guam under the Welfare-to-Work.

The Federal Government is Doing Its Share

You will announce that the federal government has now hired 5,714 new workers off the welfare rolls, which is over half-way to its goal of 10,000 by 2000. Nearly 80 percent of these new workers live and work outside the Washington Metropolitan area. The Vice President is leading this effort to ensure that the federal government does its fair share to employ welfare recipients. The White House pledged to hire six welfare recipients and has already exceeded this goal and has employed seven former welfare recipients.

Two Years Later, Millions of Welfare Recipients are Working

You will announce the release the First Annual Report to Congress on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, which shows a dramatic increase in the number of welfare recipients who have gone to work. Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show that the rate of employment of individuals on welfare in one year who were working in the following year increased by nearly 30 percent between 1996 and 1997. As a result, 1.7 million adults on welfare in 1996 were working in March 1997. The report also finds that families moving from welfare to work also enjoy increases in income.

The report highlights the dramatic decline in welfare caseloads, showing that welfare rolls have declined 27 percent since the welfare reform law was signed and that the percentage of the population on welfare is at its lowest since 1969. The report also finds that on average states are spending more per person on welfare-to-work efforts than they did before the passage of the 1996 law.

Several other reports also confirm that welfare reform is on the right track. The Urban Institute recently found that, on average, a family's income goes up 51 percent when they move from welfare to a part-time entry level job, and increases even more as they move to full-time work. The Earned Income Tax Credit, which this Administration fought hard to expand in the 1993 budget, is a major factor in making work pay, especially if families take the option to get part of this tax credit in their regular paycheck. And the National Governors' Association recently reported that state spending on child care has increased by more than half, while spending on helping welfare recipients succeed at work has increased by one-third.

Call for Full Funding for Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers

You also will call on Congress to fully fund your proposal for 50,000 Welfare-to-Work housing vouchers to help welfare recipients get or keep jobs by moving closer to job opportunities, reducing long commutes, or securing more stable housing. Although both the House and the Senate have appropriated some funds for this purpose, they have funded less than half the Administration's request.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Secretary Shalala
Secretary Herman
Bruce Reed or Elena Kagan
Chris Jennings
Cynthia Rice

Participants:

Secretary Shalala
Secretary Herman
Beneficiary of Medicaid Rule Change or
Welfare Caseworker tbd

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by Secretary Shalala, Secretary Herman, and Person tbd.
- Secretary Herman will make remarks and will introduce Secretary Shalala.
- Secretary Shalala will make remarks and introduce Person tbd.
- Person tbd will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks provided by Speechwriting.

E

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON WELFARE REFORM
THE WHITE HOUSE
August 4, 1998**

'98 AUG 3 PM6:56

Acknowledge: Sec. Shalala; Sec. Herman.

Two years ago, I stood with many of you in the Rose Garden and declared that our "nation's answer to our great social challenges will no longer be a never-ending cycle of welfare." As those of us who had been working for years to change the system knew all too well, welfare had failed our society, and more important, failed millions of families it was meant to help. While welfare had been designed to offer a second chance, for too many families it had become a draining, demeaning, demoralizing way of life. So in the Rose Garden we came together to restore America's basic bargain of providing opportunity and demanding responsibility in return. We ended welfare as we knew it and made way for a system based on the dignity of independence and the value of work.

Today, we have come here to lay to rest the last vestige of the old system -- an anti-work, anti-family provision that has deprived some two-parent families of their Medicaid coverage when a parent secures a full-time job. But on this important anniversary, I believe we must first recognize that the new strategy we launched two years ago has already shown remarkable signs of success.

Two years ago, we said welfare reform would spark a race to independence, not a race to the bottom -- and this prediction is coming true. According to the National Governors Association, state investment in helping former welfare parents succeed at work has gone up by a third and spending on child care has increased by half. We said work should pay more than welfare. And last week, the Urban Institute reported that family income goes up more than 50% on average when parents move from welfare to a part-time entry-level jobs, and significantly more when they move up to full-time work. I was particularly pleased to note how helpful the Earned Income Tax Credit is for families making this transition; it accounts for almost half the income gains in some states.

We have more good news today. In a few moments, I will release our first annual report to Congress on welfare reform. It is precisely the kind of report we hoped for when I signed the bill two years ago. The report shows that the number of welfare recipients entering the workforce rose by nearly 30% in a single year. It reports that states are spending more per person on welfare-to-work efforts than they did two years ago. It confirms that the percentage of people on welfare is at its lowest level since 1969.

There are other, more powerful, signs of success the report can't even show. The pride in children's eyes when they go to school and they're asked what their parents do for a living. The new confidence you can see on the faces of parents who have rejoined the community of work and regained control of their lives.

One of most important ways we can build on these everyday triumphs is to make sure that parents can go to bed at night without worrying that they will lose health coverage for

their children. That is why I am proud to announce that the Department of Health and Human Services will revise its regulations to allow all states to continue providing Medicaid coverage to two-parent families after a parent takes a full-time job. Under the old rules, adults in two-parent families who worked more than 100 hours per month could be cut off Medicaid in many states.

Perhaps no aspect of the welfare system did more to defy common sense and insult our values than this so-called 100-hour rule. Just think of the message it sent: Instead of rewarding work, it took away health care from people who secured a full-time job. Instead of rewarding stable families, it punished couples that work hard and stay together. Instead of demanding responsibility, it basically said a father would do more for his children by sitting at home or walking away than by earning a living. The 100-hour rule was wrong, and now it's history.

The remaining challenges are ones we must all accept. All of us -- the public, private, religious, and nonprofit sectors -- have a moral obligation to continue helping all former welfare recipients find and keep jobs.

First, we must continue to offer states and communities the tools they need to promote the value of work. In June, we secured new funds to help communities make commuting to work easier and less expensive for former welfare recipients. Today, we will release \$60 million more in Welfare-to-Work grants for seven states to help mothers and fathers facing the most significant employment hurdles. And I call on Congress to fully fund my plan to provide housing vouchers for welfare recipients who need to move closer to their place of work.

Second, the private sector, the true engine of job creation in our country, must continue to do its part. Last year, more than five thousand companies of all sizes joined our Welfare to Work Partnership, and they hired more than 135,000 former welfare recipients. I have called on these companies to hire another 270,000 by the end of this year.

Third, we must continue to welcome former welfare recipients into the federal family. Today we are releasing new data showing that the federal government has hired more than 5,700 former welfare recipients in just the past year -- well over half way toward our goal of hiring 10,000 by the year 2000.

America is enjoying a time of great prosperity. We have lowest unemployment rate in 28 years, the lowest inflation in 32 years, and wages for America's working families are on the rise. This is our window of maximum opportunity. If not now, when our economy and prospects are so bright, then when? Right now, we have jobs waiting to be filled in almost every community. We have the opportunity to reach out to neglected neighborhoods and change the whole culture of poverty. If we make the best use of this time, we can help millions of families raise their children in homes full of hope and pride.

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F

CONGRESSWOMAN MAXINE WATERS CBC-DCCC RECEPTION

Date: August 4, 1998
Location: Washington Court Hotel
525 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Time: 6:30 p.m.

98 AUG 3 PM 6:28

I. PURPOSE

To raise funds for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This evening reception is the first part of a two day event hosted by Congresswoman Maxine Waters and the Congressional Black Caucus to benefit the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The audience will consist of a limited number of Members of Congress and approximately 70 African American business leaders. Guests will include Clarence Avant, Ed Lewis, Danny Bakewell, Maceo Sloan, Mel Farr, Bill Gray and Sheryl Busby.

Note that the following morning the Vice President and Secretary Robert Rubin will attend breakfast with the same group.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU, Congresswoman Waters, other members of the Congressional Black Caucus, business leaders

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Call time for guests is 6:30 p.m.
- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Congresswoman Waters
- **YOU** mix and mingle with a limited number of Members of Congress and approximately 70 African American business leaders.
- Guests are seated in adjoining room for dinner
- Prior to dinner, Congresswoman Maxine Waters makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** proceed from off-stage to podium for brief informal remarks.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- * List of guests.

G

**Talking Points for Democratic Congressional
Campaign Committee Dinner
will be forwarded**

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

9:00 AM	Remarks to the House Democratic Caucus	Distributed Separately
	- Remarks	Tab A
	- Q's & A's	Distributed Separately
11:30 AM	Meeting with German Chancellor Candidate Gerhard Schroeder	Distributed Separately
5:45 PM	Meeting with South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki	Distributed Separately
7:10 PM	Unity Dinner	Tab B
	- Talking Points	Tab C To Be Forwarded
8:50 PM	Brief Drop-By Reception for Governor Carl Gutierrez	Tab D To Be Forwarded

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Clear becoming partly cloudy in the evening.

Winds northeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low 62 to 67.

High 82 to 87.

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, August 5, 1998
*Final Schedule***

8:00	am-	MEETING
8:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
8:15	am-	BRIEFING
8:45	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Craig Smith
8:50	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Capitol Hill [drive time: 5 minutes]
8:55	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Canon House Office Building, Capitol Hill
		Greeters: Representative Barbara Kennelly Representative John Lewis Representative Rosa DeLauro Representative Chet Edwards Representative Robert Menendez Wilson Livingood, House Sergeant at Arms

Note: The Capitol Hill Press Pool will be pre-positioned in hallway to cover the entrance of the President and the Greeters into the Cannon Caucus Room.

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

9:00 am-
10:30 am

REMARKS TO THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS
CANON CAUCUS ROOM
Canon House Office Building
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

- Representative Vic Fazio makes remarks and introduces House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.
- House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Representative Vic Fazio moderates a brief question and answer session.
- Upon conclusion of the session, **the President** departs.

10:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Capitol Hill via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:40 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

10:45 am-
10:50 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:00 am-
11:15 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

11:15 am-
11:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

11:30 am-
12:00 pm

MEETING WITH GERMAN CHANCELLOR CANDIDATE
GERHARD SCHROEDER
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

12:00	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
5:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
5:30	pm-	BRIEFING
5:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
5:45	pm-	MEETING WITH SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTY PRESIDENT THABO
6:15	pm	MBEKI
		OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
		OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
6:15	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
7:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
7:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Sheraton Carlton Hotel [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:05	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Carlton Hotel
		Greeter: Ibriham Fahmy, General Manager, Sheraton Carlton Hotel Senator Robert Torricelli Representative Nancy Pelosi Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.
7:10	pm-	MIX AND MINGLE
7:35	pm	CRYSTAL BALLROOM Sheraton Carlton Hotel Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Note: Candid photos will be taken with guests.

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

7:40 pm-
8:40 pm

UNITY DINNER
CRYSTAL BALLROOM
Sheraton Carlton Hotel
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

- **The President** takes his seat and dinner is served.
- Representative Nancy Pelosi makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.
- Steve Grossman makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Robert Torricelli.
- Senator Robert Torricelli makes brief remarks and introduces House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.
- House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs.

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Chandelier Room

Greeters: Governor Carl Gutierrez

8:50 pm
9:05 pm

BRIEF DROP-BY RECEPTION FOR GOVERNOR CARL GUTIERREZ
CHANDELIER ROOM
Sheraton Carlton Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 30 guests in attendance.

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

9:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Sheraton Carlton Hotel via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

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

August 4, 1998 (7:38pm)

A

Draft 8/4/98 3pm
Michael Waldman

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS
CANNON CAUCUS ROOM
WASHINGTON, DC
August 5, 1998**

First, I want you to hear something straight from me: I have an all-out commitment to doing everything I can to see a Democratic House of Representatives elected in November. If that means I have to raise money, I'll raise money. And if that means I have to raise my voice, I'll raise my voice. Not simply because a Democratic House is in my political interests, or yours ... but because having a House that reflects Democratic values and a Democratic vision is important to the national interest.

We began this journey together, you and I, when I came to office in 1992. We were carried into office by people who believed we needed not only new leadership, but new ideas. We took a new message to the American people -- based on opportunity, responsibility, community. And we went to work to give the American people the change they voted for.

It is entirely fitting that we meet today, five years to the day when we won the central policy battle of this decade: the fight over the fundamental direction of the American economy. History will never forget that long day, five years ago, when you passed our economic plan. Neither will I. What I saw 5 yrs ago today was a new chapter in JFK's Profiles in Courage -- at least from the Democrats.

Remember what our opponents said. Here's Speaker Gingrich: "This will lead to a recession next year." Dick Armey said: "Clearly, this is a job killer." John Kasich said: "This plan will not work. If it was to work, I'd have to become a Democrat." By my count, that puts us just ten seats away from a majority!

Think of the difference that single vote has made. That single vote produced 92% of the deficit reduction our nation has achieved. That single vote paved the way for an American economic renaissance.

That single vote helped to create 16M new jobs ... lowest unempl in 28 yrs ... lowest inflation in 32 years ... highest homeownership in American history ... the smallest federal government in 35 years. Wages rising strongly again. And the first balanced budget in 29 years. After decades in which government couldn't seem to do the big things well, this strategy worked -- for the reasons we said it would work -- and better than we could have hoped it would work. And this is the strategy that is keeping our economy growing, steady and strong.

That is the difference a single act of courage and conscience made. And as you know, our economic rebirth was only the beginning. It was the Democrats who said, put 100,000 police on the street. When we passed Family Leave that has allowed millions to take time off from work, most in other party opposed us. It was Demo party that said: balance the budget, but let's do it with the Hope Scholarship, Pell grant, health care for children. It was the Demo Party that said: we can grow economy & have cleaner enviro.

Because of the progress we have made, America is in a golden moment of prosperity. Now we must take the lead in meeting America's big challenges as we approach the 21st Century. We have a duty to use the time of fiscal plenty that we created to meet our next critical obligation: Saving Social Security First. I want to thank you for your strong support, and for your involvement in town meetings/forums across the country. Here is my bottom line: we must reserve every penny of any surplus until we act to strengthen SS for the long term. No tax cuts, no spending programs from the surplus until we save SS. If the GOP sends me any bills that squander the surplus, I will veto them.

Saving Social Security 1st is the centerpiece of the agenda we Democrats must carry together into the Fall campaign. We must contrast our message of progress with the GOP's partisanship.

2d, Patient's Bill of Rights. 160 M in HMO/man care. I want us to stand strong, together, not let GOP get away with passing weak/phony bill. We need a plan that has full coverage, full remedies if you are injured, full guarantee of care. If the Congress sends me the bill that passed the House, that every single one of you stood against, I will veto it.

3rd, Education -- saving public schools. USA has best college in world, now must make public schools best in world. Smaller classes; 100,000 teachers; modernization; connecting schools to Internet, summer and afterschool opportunities.

4th, Environment. No riders that cripple wildlife protection & put roads through wilderness. Safe & clean drinking H2O. Toxic cleanup. Community right-to-know.

Social Security, patients' rights, public schools, a clean environment. That is our message -- and that is our mission. When people ask you what's at stake in the 1998 elections -- when they ask you why they should bother to vote in an off-year, low turnout election. You tell them what's at stake. You tell them Democrats are the party of Social Security, patients' rights, public schools and a clean environment. Four strong pillars that we can build a majority on.

While we choose progress, GOP chooses partisanship. GOP leadership killed tobacco, trying to kill camp fin reform. Partisan measure on the census -- I believe all Americans must be counted.

Because of our record, our message, our agenda, and our unity, we have a chance to make history and win back the House. As VP said, we are working very hard with DCCC and all of you to do that. Let's take our message to the American people and we will make history in November.

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Unity '98
National Co-Chair Reception and Dinner

Date: Wednesday, August 5, 1998
Location: Carlton Hotel
16th and K Street, NW
Washington, DC
Time: 7:00 PM POTUS Arrival Time
From: Don Erbach, Unity '98

I. Purpose

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the Unity '98 Program.

II. Background

The guests at this event have written/raised a minimum of \$100,000 per couple to attend the event.

III. Participants

You will be greeted by Abraham Fahmy, General Manager of the Carlton Hotel. Please acknowledge the following elected officials during your remarks: Vice President Al Gore, House Democratic Leader Dick Gephardt, Senator Bob Torricelli, Congressman Martin Frost, Congressman Charles Rangle, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, and Democratic National Chairman Steve Grossman. Approximately 50 guests are expected to attend the meet and greet and dinner. Please see the attached guest list.

IV. Press Plan

This event is open to the White House press pool for remarks only.

V. Sequence of Events

- **YOU** arrive at 7:00 PM with the Vice President.
- **YOU** are greeted by Abraham Fahmy, General Manager of the Carlton.
- **YOU** will meet and greet approximately 50 guests at an informal reception.
- **YOU** proceed to your table. **YOU** will remain seated until you are introduced to speak.
- **PROGRAM**
 - Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi gives brief welcoming remarks and introduces Chairman Steve Grossman

- Steve Grossman gives brief remarks and introduces Senator Bob Torricelli
- Senator Torricelli gives brief remarks and introduces Congressman Dick Gephardt
- Congressman Dick Gephardt gives brief remarks and introduces the Vice President
- Vice President gives remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** give brief remarks and depart.

VI. Remarks

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. Attachments

- Greeters, stage participants, VIPs, and guest list
- Table List
- Table Diagram
- Bios
- Talking Points

C

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE UNITY DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

D

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE GOVERNOR GUTIERREZ RECEPTION
WILL BE FORWARDED