

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY AND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

March 11, 1996

Staff Copy

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 - 1 Pager
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Distributed
Separately

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1996

FINAL

APPOINTMENT SCHEDULER: STEPHANIE STREETT
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WEATHER: **Washington, DC**
Partly cloudy. Wind east to northeast at 10 to 15 knots.
Low 25 to 30. High 39 to 44.

Hackensack, New Jersey and New York, New York
Clear and sunny. Wind northeast at 5 to 10 knots.
Low 27 to 31. High 42 to 44.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1996
FINAL**

NOTE: Staff vans depart at 8:45 am from the West Basement.

tba **MORNING RUN**

9:35 am- **OFFICIAL PHOTO WITH THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**
9:40 am **DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM**
 Staff Contact: Alexis Herman
 WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

Note: This departure is closed to staff and guests.

9:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via Marine One en route
 Andrews Air Force Base
 [flight time: 10 minutes]

10:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

10:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force
 One en route Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey
 [flight time: 55 minutes]

Note: The Vice President departs Andrews Air Force Base
 at 9:55 am and meets the President at Newark
 International Airport.

11:05 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Newark International Airport, Newark,
New Jersey

OPEN PRESS

CLOSED PUBLIC

Greeters:

Senator Frank Lautenberg
Representative Robert Torricelli
Representative Donald Payne
Representative Bob Menendez
State Senator Lipman
Luis Quintano, Newark City Council
Gayle Chaneyfield, Newark City Council
Anthony Carrino, Newark City Council
Henry Martinez, Newark City Council
Ronald Rice, Newark City Council
Donald Tucker, Newark City Council
George Branch, Newark City Council
Donald Bradley, Newark City Council
Patrick J. McNally, Clerk, Essex County
Armando Fontoura, Sheriff, Essex County
Maria Vizcarrondo, Surrogate, Essex County
Joseph DiVincenzo, Freeholder President
Patricia Sebold, Freeholder, Essex County
Joseph Parlavecchio, Freeholder, Essex Ct.
Sara Bost, Freeholder, Essex County
Arthur Wright, Freeholder, Essex County
Louise Palagano, Freeholder, Essex County
Jeanne Fox, Regional Director, EPA

NOTE: Twenty five smoke-free teenagers will greet the President on the tarmac.
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11:15 am

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President depart Newark
International Airport, Newark, New Jersey, via motorcade en route
Wallington, New Jersey
[drive time: 25 minutes]

11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President arrive Wallington,
New Jersey

Greeters:

Walter Wargacki, Mayor, Wallington
John Frisco, Deputy Director, NJ Programs, EPA

11:45 am-
12:10 pm

TOUR INDUSTRIAL LATEX SUPERFUND SITE
Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon
POOL PRESS

- **The President** and the Vice President tour the site accompanied by John Frisco, Deputy Director for New Jersey Programs, Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office.
- Senator Frank Lautenberg, Representative Robert Torricelli, Administrator Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency and Mayor Walter Wargacki will tour the site separately, accompanied by Jeanne Fox, Regional Director, Environmental Protection Agency.

12:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President depart Wallington, New Jersey via motorcade en route Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President arrive Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey

Greeter: Mayor John F. Zisa, Hackensack
Barbara
Frank Mertz, President, Fairleigh Dickinson
University
Mrs. Gail Mertz

12:45 pm-
1:55 pm

**REMARKS TO THE COMMUNITY ON THE ENVIRONMENT
ROTHMAN CENTER**

Fairleigh Dickinson University

Remarks: David Shipley

Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Senator Frank Lautenberg, Representative Robert Torricelli, Administrator Carol Browner and Frank J. Mertz, President, Fairleigh Dickinson University, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- Frank J. Mertz, President, Fairleigh Dickinson University, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Robert Torricelli.
- Representative Robert Torricelli makes remarks and introduces Senator Frank Lautenberg.
- Senator Frank Lautenberg makes remarks and introduces Administrator Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency.
- Administrator Carol Browner makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- The **President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the **President** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart.

1:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President proceed on foot to Dickinson Hall

1:55 pm-
2:00 pm

POLICE PHOTOS

HALLWAY

Dickinson Hall

Fairleigh Dickinson University

NOTE: The Vice President proceeds on a separate schedule at this time.

2:10 pm-
2:25 pm

BRIEFING

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Dickinson Hall, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Staff Contact: Michael McCurry, Lorrie McHugh

2:30 pm-
3:20 pm

**ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION WITH NEW JERSEY
JOURNALISTS**

MEETING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

Dickinson Hall, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Staff Contact: Michael McCurry, Lorrie McHugh
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

CLOSED PRESS

David Wald, The Newark Star Ledger

Thomas Fitzgerald, The Bergen Record

Larry Arnold, The Asbury Park Press

Jim Goodman, The Trenton Times

John Froonjian, The Press of Atlantic City

Robert Ingle, The Camden Courier Post

3:25 pm-
3:35 pm

BRIEFING

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Dickinson Hall, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Staff Contact: Michael McCurry, Lorrie McHugh

3:40 pm-
4:10 pm

RADIO INTERVIEWS

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Dickinson Hall, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Staff Contact: Michael McCurry, Lorrie McHugh
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

CLOSED PRESS

WCTC - New Brunswick

KYW - Philadelphia

WFPG - Atlantic City

WKXW - Trenton

4:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Dickinson Hall via motorcade en route the Landing Zone at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey
[drive time: 5 minutes]

4:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Landing Zone at Fairleigh Dickinson University

4:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Landing Zone at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey via Marine One en route the Wall Street Landing Zone, New York, NY
[flight time: 15 minutes]
OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC

4:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Wall Street Landing Zone, New York, NY
OPEN PRESS
CLOSED PUBLIC

4:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route the Plaza Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

5:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Plaza Hotel

 Greeters: Jacques Van Seters, President, Plaza Hotel
 Robert Columbo, General Manager, Plaza Hotel
 Bill DeSaulnier, Director of Catering, Plaza Hotel

5:00 pm- **BRIEFING**
5:05 pm **SUITE**
 The Plaza Hotel
 Staff Contact: Marcia Hale

5:05 pm- **MEETING WITH ALAN HEVESI, NEW YORK CITY**
5:15 pm **COMPTROLLER**
 SUITE
 The Plaza Hotel
 Staff Contact: Marcia Hale
 Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon
 CLOSED PRESS

5:20 pm-
5:30 pm

**MEETING WITH PETER VALLONE, NEW YORK CITY
COUNCIL SPEAKER
SUITE
The Plaza Hotel
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon
CLOSED PRESS**

5:35 pm-
5:45 pm

**MEETING WITH MARK GREEN, NEW YORK CITY
PUBLIC ADVOCATE
SUITE
The Plaza Hotel
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon
CLOSED PRESS**

5:50 pm-
5:55 pm

**DRIVER/POLICE PHOTOS
HALLWAY
The Plaza Hotel**

**Greeters: Niall O'Dowd, Publisher, Irish America
Patricia Harty, Irish America**

6:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Ballroom

Greeters: Senator Edward Kennedy
 Senator Christopher Dodd
 Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith
 Enda Kenney, Minister of Travel and Trade, Ireland
 Mrs. Fionnualla Kenney
 Baroness Denton, Minister of Tourism, Northern
 Ireland
 Paul O'Dwyer, Civil Rights Lawyer
 Mrs. Patricia O'Dwyer
 Tom Moran, President and CEO, Mutual of America
 Turlough McConnell, Senior Vice President,
 Irish America
 Michael Foley, Ireland United States Council
 Bill Flynn, 1996 Parade Grand Marshal
 Paddy Wright, Chief Executive, Jefferson
 Smurfit
 Donald Keough, Former President, Coca Cola, Co.
 Padraig O Huiginn, Chairman, Irish Tourist Board
 Joe Byrne, Irish Tourist Board
 John Sharkey, Executive Vice President, MCI
 Brian Stack, Chairman, CIE Tours International
 Fergus O'Dowd, Mayor, Drogheda
 Liam Neeson, Actor
 Natasha Richardson, Actor
 James McGoldrick, Assistant Editor, Irish America
 Marian Hall, ARt Director, Irish America
 Honorah Harty, Marketing Director, Irish America
 Emer Mullins, Assistant Editor, Irish America
 Seamus O'Cleirecain

6:05 pm-
6:50 pm

**THE PRESENTATION OF THE IRISH AMERICAN OF
THE YEAR AWARD
BALLROOM**

The Plaza Hotel

Remarks: Vinca Showalter

Staff Contact: Susan Brophy

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by Senator Edward Kennedy, Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith and Niall O'Dowd, Publisher, Irish America, is announced to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- Niall O'Dowd makes welcoming remarks, and introduces Malachy McCourt, actor.
- Malachy McCourt proposes a toast to the *Irish American of the Year*.
- Niall O'Dowd introduces Senator Edward Kennedy.
- Senator Edward Kennedy makes remarks and introduces Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith.
- Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith makes remarks and presents the President with the *Irish American of the Year* Award.
- **The President** accepts the award and makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President works a ropeline and departs.

6:50 pm-
6:55 pm

**INTERVIEW WITH BILL PLANTE OF CBS
LOUIS XIV ROOM**

The Plaza Hotel

Staff Contact: Michael McCurry

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Plaza Hotel via motorcade en route the St. Regis Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the St. Regis Hotel

Greeters: Rick Segal, General Manager, St. Regis Hotel
Joe Prezioso, Director of Banquet Services,
St. Regis Hotel
Jeremy Schuster, Director of Sales, St. Regis
Hotel

7:10 pm-

7:40 pm

**RECEPTION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE**

THE LIBRARY

St. Regis Hotel

Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

CLOSED PRESS

-- The President does a photo receiving line.

7:45 pm-

8:45 pm

**DINNER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE**

THE ROOF

St. Regis Hotel

Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman

Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik

Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon

POOL PRESS

-- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Representative Martin Frost and Representative Richard Gephardt, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".

-- Representative Martin Frost makes opening remarks and introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.

-- Representative Richard Gephardt makes remarks and introduces the President.

-- The President makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President works a ropeline and departs.

9:00 pm -
9:15 pm

MEETING WITH BETH MEDRASH GOVOHA
LOUIS XVI ROOM
The St. Regis Hotel
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman, Doug Sosnik
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon
CLOSED PRESS

- Jay Schottenstein, President, Value City and El-An Foundation, makes brief remarks, introduces the President and presents the President with a Talmud.
- The President makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President shakes hands and departs.

9:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the St. Regis Hotel via motorcade en route the Wall Street Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Wall Street Landing Zone

9:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en route Newark International Airport
[flight time: 15 minutes]

10:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Newark International Airport

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Newark International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 55 minutes]

11:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

11:40 pm.

THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House

BC AND HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

TARMAC GREETING OF ANTI-SMOKING KIDS AND PARENTS

Date: March 11, 1996
Location: Newark International Airport
Time: 11:05 AM
From: Donald A. Baer 

I PURPOSE

To highlight individuals working at the grassroots level to solve your State of the Union challenges.

II BACKGROUND

The group you will meet is comprised of adults and students from three schools around the state who are involved in anti-youth smoking efforts.

Hasbrouck Heights Middle School, Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey

These students are members of the Smoke-Free Class of 2000 (SFC-2000). SFC-2000 was established by the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and American Lung Association, and is a 12-year education and awareness project targeted to the 3 million kids who entered the first grade in 1988 and will graduate in 2000.

Included in the group are **Tommy Gay** and **Meredith Stone**, New Jersey's SFC-2000 Ambassadors. Tommy Gay joined you in the Oval Office on August 10, 1995 before you announced your proposed FDA rule. Also present from the Hasbrouck Heights school district will be **Richard Stepura**, the principal of Lincoln Elementary School who initiated these kids into the SFC-2000 when they were in the first grade.

Perth Amboy Partnership for Youth, Perth Amboy, New Jersey

Members of this group have conducted tobacco billboard surveys throughout Perth Amboy to identify and remove advertising illegally placed near schools as well as tobacco awareness campaigns throughout their Hispanic neighborhoods.

Mary Volz School, Runnemede, New Jersey

These students recently asked their town council to draft an ordinance banning tobacco vending machines, self-service racks, and tobacco advertising. They also conducted their own "sting operation" during which they were able to purchase cigarettes.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Hasbrouck Heights Middle School

Jennifer Caroccia

Nicole Carreau

Anthony Dellafave

Tommy Gay (New Jersey Smoke Free Class of 2000 Ambassador)

Teresa Del Guidice

Aaron Hordych

Richard Stepura (Principal, Lincoln Elementary School)

Perth Amboy Partnership for Youth

Majna Davila

Iris Doné (Project Director)

Robert Morales

Elavia Olivo

Raymond Tavarez

Mary Volz School

Rick Amelio

Trina Coker

Alfred Fatale

Ken Hedrick

Linda Hurd (Teacher)

Alexa Pinto

Nichelle Vitkow

Others

Karen Blumenfeld (NJ GASP--Group Against Smoking Pollution)

Teri Cox (American Cancer Society)

Evelyn Dries (American Heart Association)

Meredith Stone (New Jersey Smoke Free Class of 2000 Ambassador)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Following your greeting of elected officials, you will meet members of these anti-youth smoking initiatives.

V. PRESS

The meet and greet will be covered by the local press. Additionally, the individuals will be extensively profiled about this meeting both before and after your visit.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks are necessary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

TOUR INDUSTRIAL LATEX SUPERFUND SITE

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	Wallington, NJ
TIME:	11:45 am
FROM:	Kitty Higgins

I. PURPOSE

You will visit a highly contaminated site that is being cleaned up and paid for by EPA's Superfund trust fund.

II. BACKGROUND

Wallington, NJ is a residential and industrial community located 10 miles from Manhattan. The Industrial Latex toxic waste site is a Superfund site located on an abandoned, contaminated lot in a residential section of Wallington, bordered by an elementary school, a playground, and homes. Over 10,000 people live within a half mile of the site and children are known to trespass on it.

The company manufactured adhesives and rubber products from 1951 and 1983. Chemical wastes were stored in drums and buried in unlined trenches and tanks. These improper disposal practices caused widespread soil contamination and posed a serious explosion hazard with the potential for release of toxics into the community. The soil at the site is contaminated with PCB's and other cancer causing chemicals.

In 1980, EPA worked with state and local officials to start removing the highly flammable and hazardous chemicals from the site. The first phase of the plan was completed in November 1995 with the demolition of the buildings and the removal of the remaining hazardous waste containers. The second phase, the removal of PCB contaminated soil is ready to begin. The Superfund program requires the company responsible for the pollution to pay for the clean up. Because the company is no longer in business, the clean up is being paid for by the Superfund Trust Fund.

Completion of the clean up at this site (and 60 other sites across the country) is on hold and may never be finished due to budget uncertainties. The Republicans recent budget proposal would cut the Superfund clean ups by 25 percent -- forcing EPA to abandon further clean up at Industrial Latex and other sites across the country.

III PARTICIPANTS

YOU

The Vice President

John Frisco, Deputy Director for NJ Programs, US EPA, Regional Office

Senator Frank Lautenberg

Representative Robert Torricelli

EPA Administrator Carol Browner

Wallington Mayor Walter Wargacki

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU and the Vice President will arrive and tour the site with John Frisco

YOU will be followed by Senator Frank Lautenberg, Representative Torricelli, Administrator Browner, and Mayor Wargacki.

VI. REMARKS

None provided.

PROFILE: INDUSTRIAL LATEX TOXIC WASTE SITE

The Community

Wallington, New Jersey is a residential and industrial community located 10 miles from Manhattan. The Industrial Latex toxic waste site is a Superfund site located on an abandoned, contaminated lot in a residential section of Wallington, bordered by an elementary school, an outdoor recreational complex and homes. Over 10,000 people live within a half mile of the Industrial Latex site, and children are known to trespass on the site going to and from school.

History of Site

Industrial Latex is one of almost 100 sites in New Jersey on the National Priority List -- the list of the country's worst toxic hot spots. Nationwide there are more than 1,300 sites on the National Priority List.

The Industrial Latex Corporation manufactured adhesives and rubber products from 1951 until 1983. Chemical wastes from the production process were stored in drums and buried in unlined trenches and underground tanks. Various containers of flammable hazardous substances were also stored in buildings. These improper disposal practices caused widespread soil contamination and posed a serious explosion hazard with the potential for release of toxics into the surrounding community.

Public Health Risk

The soil at the site is highly contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and other cancer-causing chemicals. Flammable chemicals in drums at the site included toluene, benzene, xylene, acetone and hexane -- all of which cause respiratory effects, headaches and nausea.

EPA Cleanup

In 1980, local officials alerted the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) about the significant health risk at Industrial Latex. NJDEP inspected the site, found 250 leaking drums of hazardous waste, and notified U.S. EPA of the public health risk. EPA conducted a removal action at the site to remove the highly flammable and hazardous chemicals posing immediate risk, and erected a fence around the site to reduce exposure to trespassers.

EPA and local officials have agreed to a clean-up plan, and Mayor Walter Wargacki and the town council have been very active in the Industrial Latex cleanup. They have worked closely with EPA in formulating a cleanup plan to remove the risk to the community surrounding the site.

The first phase of the plan -- which was completed in November 1995 -- included the demolition of the two buildings and removal of the remaining hazardous waste containers. The second phase -- removal of the PCB contaminated soil -- is ready to begin. The Superfund law requires the company responsible for the pollution to pay for the clean up. Because the company responsible for the pollution at Industrial Latex is no longer in business and cannot be found, clean up is being paid for out of the Superfund Trust Fund.

Budget Impact

Completion of cleanup at Industrial Latex -- and at more than 60 other sites across the country -- is on hold and may never be finished due to budget uncertainties. The Republican's budget proposal would cut Superfund clean ups by 25 percent -- forcing EPA to abandon further clean up at Industrial Latex and other toxic waste dump sites across the country.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

REMARKS TO THE COMMUNITY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	Fairleigh Dickinson University Hackensack, NJ
TIME:	12:45 pm - 1:55 pm
FROM:	Kitty Higgins

I. PURPOSE

You will give a speech at Fairleigh Dickinson University emphasizing the Administration's environmental priorities.

II. BACKGROUND

Fairleigh Dickinson University, founded in 1942, is one of the largest private universities in New Jersey. The University has over 10,000 students and offers approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate degrees. The University's School of Natural Sciences incorporates environmental and public health protection in its curriculum. The school is located in a middle class, suburban neighborhood. The Rothman Center Auditorium holds approximately 5,000 people.

Because of its proximity to a number of Superfund sites and its environmental curriculum, Fairleigh Dickinson University is an excellent setting to give a major address on the environment.

III PARTICIPANTS

YOU

The Vice President

President Frank Mertz, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Senator Frank Lautenberg

Representative Robert Torricelli

EPA Administrator Carol Browner

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU will be announced off-stage with the Vice President, Senator Lautenberg, Representative Torricelli, Administrator Browner, and Frank Mertz.

Frank Mertz, President, Fairleigh Dickenson University, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Torricelli.

Representative Torricelli makes remarks and introduces Senator Lautenberg.

Senator Lautenberg makes remarks and introduces Administrator Browner.

Administrator Browner makes remarks and introduces the Vice President

The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.

YOU make remarks.

Upon conclusion, **YOU** and the Vice President work a ropeline and depart to Dickenson Hall.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriters.

3/10/96 7:00 P.M.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE ENVIRONMENT
FAIRLEIGH-DICKINSON UNIVERSITY
TEANECK-HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY
MARCH 11, 1996**

96 MAR 10 P7:26

Acknowledgments: V.P. [introduces you]; Sen. Lautenberg; Reps. Menendez, Payne, Torricelli; Admin. Browner; fmr. Gov. Florio; Frank Mertz [president, Fairleigh-Dickinson]. Special word in memory of two young women from N.J. who were killed in recent terrorist attacks in Israel. Sara Duker [Due-Kur] was killed in the first of the two recent Jerusalem bus bombings. Alisa [Ah-Leesa] Flatow [Flah-Toe] was killed in a Gaza bus bombing on April 9, 1995. Both were students at Frisch Yeshiva High School in Paramus, 10 miles away.

Exactly a week ago, Leah Rabin, the widow of my friend the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, spoke to you from this stage. In her remarks, she told a story about her husband. Yitzhak Rabin, she said, always took issue with those who characterized the creation of Israel as a miracle. In the mind of this great man, there was nothing miraculous about it. It was the result of thousands and thousands of people devoting hard work and infinite sacrifice to a common cause.

It is in keeping with this spirit that I want to speak with you. About how **Americans** can pull together to meet the challenges of the 21st century, and create our own everyday miracles.

I came into my job with a straightforward vision. I wanted this country to go into the new century as a nation where every American who was willing to work for it could have their shot at the American Dream. I wanted America to remain the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world. And above all, I wanted to see this country come together in mutual respect around our basic values.

My State of the Union Address urged us to recognize that we live in an age of great possibility. More Americans will have the chance to build the future of their dreams than ever before. And I outlined seven challenges we must face together: to build stronger families and better childhoods for all our children; to open educational opportunity so that every child and adult has access to life-long learning; to provide economic security for families who are willing to work for it; to take back our streets from crime and gangs and drugs; to maintain our leadership in the fight for freedom and democracy; to reinvent government so that it works better and inspires more trust; **and to provide a clean and healthy environment for today and tomorrow.**

What is the nature of this last challenge? It is about the basics of what we require as human beings in order to flourish. The need to maintain a safe, clean environment truly touches every aspect of our lives. From the first breath an infant takes, to the beaches and parks we go to with our families on the 4th of July, to the tap water that keeps us alive.

Caring for the world around us is not a luxury. It is the necessity of self-preservation. And it is also at the core of our spiritual beliefs. Nearly every faith practiced in this great country teaches us that we must be careful stewards of God's gifts. Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Muslims all embrace the words of the Psalmist: "The Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." [Psalm 24:1]

That is why it is so incredible to me to consider that protecting the environment -- the health and safety of Americans -- is even a question for some people in this country today.

I just came from Wallington. There, in the middle of a residential neighborhood, just down the hill from a school [Jefferson Elementary], is a toxic waste site. The land is being cleaned up under the Superfund law. But the clean up is a long way from finished. There's still a fence topped with barbed wire severing the nine-acre site from the rest of the community. Land within that fence remains contaminated with cancer-causing chemicals. Families cannot walk there. Children cannot play there. There is a hole in the heart of the community. [Mayor Walter Wargacki *WAR-gotz-ski* and 300 people from Wallington in audience.]

I cannot think of a single reason why we would tolerate this -- in Wallington or anywhere. Ten million children under the age of 12 live within four miles of a toxic waste dump. In New Jersey alone, there are 100 toxic "hot spots" that need to be cleaned up -- 800,000 children live a mere bicycle ride away from these. This is America. And that's just not good enough.

Along with every parent in America, I say to you: No child should have to live near a toxic waste dump. No child should have to drink water contaminated with chemicals. No child should have to eat food poisoned with pesticides. I am determined that America will give its children a safe and healthy future.

For a long time now, Americans from both political parties shared this belief. And America is cleaner and healthier because of that bipartisan commitment. Since our environmental laws were put in place 25 years ago, toxic emissions from factories have been cut in half. Lead levels in children's blood have dropped 70 percent. Once, because it was so polluted, a river of ours caught on fire. No more. Lake Erie, once declared dead, now teems with fish.

But, when I came to office, I knew there was more to do. A third of us breathe air that endangers our health. Our national parks, the envy of the world, are in desperate need of repair. In too many communities, the water is still not safe to drink.

So, with the help of the Vice President, we expanded the Community Right to Know law, which requires industries to tell our citizens exactly what substances are being released into the air and water. We are cutting toxic air pollution from chemical plants by 90 percent. Because of our tougher clean air laws, 50 million Americans in 55 cities are now breathing easier. Our stricter meat safety tests have dramatically reduced the chances of a child eating a hamburger with the lethal E Coli bacteria.

Working with some of America's best corporate citizens, we've kicked dozens of dangerous chemicals out of the marketplace, and quickly replaced them with safer substitutes.

Just as important as **what** we have done, is **how** we have done it. The laws and regulations that brought our environment back from the brink worked well for their time. But what worked yesterday may not work today or tomorrow. Going through Washington is no longer the only road to ensuring a cleaner, safer world. So we are cutting paperwork at the E.P.A. by 25 percent. We are challenging businesses and communities to work together to achieve better results at lower cost. The E.P.A.'s new Project XL encourages responsible businesses to find inexpensive, efficient ways to exceed our tough pollution standards. Our Common Sense initiative for small business emphasizes results, not punishment. If a small business makes a mistake, and is committed to fixing that mistake, we'll waive the fine if they repair the problem.

This new way of doing business overturns the conventional wisdom that we have to choose between the health of our environment and the health of our economy. The facts speak for themselves. In the last three years, as we have stepped up our efforts to protect the environment, we have also managed to spark our economy. I am very proud that our economy has produced more than 8 million new jobs, almost all of them in the private sector. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 27 years. Exports are growing faster than imports for the first time in years. For three years in a row, our people have set successive records for the formation of new businesses. Individual companies will tell you the same story. 3-M estimates that its Pollution Prevention Pays program has saved the company more than \$482 million over the last two decades.

So I say to you now: We have proof. We do **not** have to pit good jobs against clean air, clean water, and a safe future. And we will not.

Our legacy of environmental protection has been good for all Americans. That's why I can't understand why Congress, in the last year, has worked so hard to roll-back the successes of this quarter-century of bipartisan effort.

In the last year, a small army of lobbyists literally descended on Capitol Hill, as if they owned the place, to mount a full-scale attack on our environmental and public health protections. And this Congress actually allowed these lobbyists to sit down and rewrite important environmental laws to weaken our safeguards.

From gutting enforcement of the Clean Air and Water acts...to weakening Community Right to Know laws...to selling off our great and precious store of public lands to the highest bidder...to tying up our enforcement agencies in litigation, this Congress has mounted the most aggressive anti-environmental campaign in our history. And I am proud that we stopped them.

Because Congress knew that Americans would never let them get away with repealing our

environmental safeguards outright, they took another approach. They tried to take the environmental cop off the beat by cutting resources for our health and safety protections in half. And I am proud that we stopped them.

We've fought off a lot this year. But the fight isn't over. The Republicans have also used the budget impasse, and this crazy way of running the government by continuing resolution, to slowly and quietly keep the EPA from getting the resources it needs to do its job. [Operating at 14% under '95 budget; 22% under '96 budget.]

The agency is running way behind on inspections. It has been unable to put in place safeguards to keep cryptosporidium out of our drinking water -- that's the deadly bacteria that contaminated Milwaukee's water supply three years ago, killing 100 people and making hundreds of thousands more sick. Cleanup will soon stop at more than 60 toxic waste sites around the country -- including at Wallington.

If that's not bad enough, funding under the current continuing resolution runs out on Friday. Congress is threatening to shut down the government for a third time unless I accept their drastic cuts in the environment, education, Medicare, and Medicaid. Let me be clear: It was wrong for them to shut down the government the first time because I wouldn't accept their deep cuts in environmental protections, it was wrong the second time, and three wrongs on the environment don't make a right.

We don't need to do this. We know we can balance the budget in seven years **and** protect the health and safety of all Americans. I ask all Americans to join with me to tell Congress that we will not turn back the clock on our environment. Let me say, too: Any deal that says we will provide a little more protection for the environment in exchange for harsh cuts in Medicare is no deal at all.

So once more, I ask Congress to join with me to find new, better, more efficient ways to protect the environment. I ask them to join with me in expanding our Brownfields initiative. Our Brownfields initiative encourages businesses and communities to turn old, polluted industrial sites into homes for safe, sustainable businesses. The effort has already created jobs in 29 different communities.

To spark investment, we've made clear that Brownfields purchasers will not be liable for the mess they inherited -- and neither will the lenders who financed the cleanup. And we will do more. Today, I am proposing the next step in revitalizing communities: A Brownfields tax incentive for those who clean up and redevelop contaminated, abandoned properties. This \$2 billion tax incentive is targeted specifically to areas where the poverty rate is 20 percent -- or higher. It will make it possible for Brownfields investors to deduct their cleanup expenses immediately, cutting the cost of capital for this type of investment in half.

Our \$2 billion commitment is expected to spur \$10 billion in private cleanups nationwide. It is projected to return to productive use as many as 30,000 Brownfields properties in the

United States. It is fully paid for in my 7-year balanced budget. It is good for all Americans. And I urge Congress to join with me to make it happen. This initiative reflects the best of what we can do together to protect our environment and revitalize our cities. Individuals, businesses, communities, and government at all levels working together to meet our shared challenges. This is the way America has always met its challenges. And it is the way we will help hope find its way back to America's cities.

Brownfields is only part of a larger picture. We must repair the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program. Like our other environmental laws, Superfund has been an important tool in helping us protect the environment. In the past 16 years, toxic waste has been removed from more than 3000 sites. We've taken steps to see that it works better than ever before. In the last three years, we've completed more cleanups than in the previous twelve years -- and we reduced their cost by 25 percent. But it's still not good enough. Too many of our children still live closer to a toxic waste site than they do to a park.

Unfortunately, we've reached the limit of what we can do alone. The remaining problems with Superfund -- small businesses and communities trapped in the liability net, lenders afraid to finance cleanups -- all have to do with the way the law was written. And only Congress can change that.

Congress -- and Congress alone -- can finish the job of repairing Superfund. They should do it quickly. And they should do it the right way: by making sure polluters pay. Right now, Congress is moving forward with Superfund legislation that would let polluters off the hook. That's wrong. I don't think taxpayers should pay. I believe the polluters should pay. You make a mess -- you clean it up.

I call on Congress not only to repair Superfund the right way, but to abandon its all-out assault on our environmental and health and safety protections. I hope Congress will change course. I want to work in a bipartisan way to meet our shared challenges. As President, I take no pleasure in exercising the power of the veto. But when it comes to protecting our air, food, and water, I cannot and will not sacrifice my principles. I will stand in the way of any effort to undermine our basic values. That's my job. And I will do that job as long as the health and safety of our people and our environment is at stake.

It's important to remember that this current state of affairs is a drastic aberration. Protecting our air, our water, the natural blessings God gave us has never been just for Democrats. It has never been just for Republicans. It has always been for all of us. It has always been just plain common sense. And on this issue we have always found common ground.

After all, the future we are working so hard to create together simply cannot unfold without a safe, clean environment to sustain it. As Robert Frost wrote, "the land was ours before we were the land." Our environment is us. Its well-being is ours. In revitalizing the environment, we will nourish our souls and restore our communities. We can do nothing less than preserve the environment for our children, their children, and generations beyond.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ROUNDTABLE WITH NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS

DATE: March 11, 1996
LOCATION: Dickinson Hall, Fairleigh Dickinson University
TIME: 2:30 p.m.
FROM: Mike McCurry, Julie Green

I. PURPOSE

You will speak with reporters from six New Jersey newspapers to amplify the environmental message of your trip, highlight the accomplishments of your administration and the themes outlined in your State of the Union address. By inviting reporters from across the state to this roundtable, your environmental message will reach beyond the North Jersey/New York media market.

II. BACKGROUND

You will meet with reporters from the Asbury Park Press, Press of Atlantic City, Bergen Record, Camden Courier Post, Newark Star Ledger, and Trenton Times. The six newspapers in this roundtable represent the largest New Jersey dailies, all having daily circulations over 50,000 and Sunday circulations near or above 100,000. These newspapers all endorsed Clinton/Gore in 1992.

You last interviewed with the Newark Star Ledger during Pope John Paul II's visit to the United States last summer. You have never interviewed with the other newspapers as President.

You are likely to be asked the following questions during the roundtable discussion:

- * New Jersey is home to a large number of Cuban Americans. How do you explain recent U.S. actions toward Cuba after two planes were shot down?
- * What do you hope to accomplish on your upcoming trip to the Middle East?
- * When do you plan to announce your candidacy for President?
- * What is your reaction to the current field of Republican candidates?
- * The Casino industry is very important to Atlantic City and southern New Jersey. Do you think that gambling is an appropriate way of raising revenue?

- * What are your plans to prevent coastal erosion on the Jersey shore?
- * How do you plan to address corporate downsizing and the economic insecurity people are facing as a result? In particular, AT&T plays an important role in preserving the state's economic base and many employees here are facing uncertain futures due to their recently announced plans to downsize.

III. SCHEDULE

After brief introductory remarks, you will take one question from each reporter. Time permitting, each reporter can ask an additional question in roundtable format.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

- *The President
- * Larry Arnold, state affairs reporter, Asbury Park Press
- * John Froonjian, political editor, The Press of Atlantic City
- * Thomas Fitzgerald, senior political reporter, The Record
- * Robert E. Ingle, editorial page editor, The Courier Post
- * David Wald, political editor, Newark Star Ledger
- * Jim Goodman, political reporter, Trenton Times

V. PRESS PLAN

This interview is exclusive to these New Jersey newspapers. An AP photographer will take photos during the top five minutes of the roundtable.

VI. REMARKS

None.

SUMMARY OF RECENT NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

ASBURY PARK PRESS

- * Officials are watching developments in President Clinton's proposed 1997 Defense Department Budget to see how New Jersey military installations may be affected by its estimated reduction. (Guidance attached).
- * Concern over how the probable signing of the Anti-terrorist bill, which would restrict habeas corpus, would effect those on "death row," and the future of the death penalty in New Jersey.
- * An editorial on the recent terrorist bombings in Ireland and Israel echoed approval of President Clinton's continued involvement in the peace seeking process.

THE RECORD

- * New Jersey's large Cuban community welcomes President Clinton's backing of a strict sanctions bill against the government of Fidel Castro. An estimated 85,000 Cubans live in North Jersey, giving the area the second-highest concentration of Cubans after Miami.
- * Publication of the salaries of the 407 White House employees raised the issue of a gender gap showing in Clinton's staff. (Guidance attached).
- * Although TV executives have begun to meet President Clinton's challenge on TV violence, exposure to violence will continue be a problem due to its numerous outlets.
- * Article urges state legislature to follow Clinton's lead on voluntary car pools. This would require changing the existing state law which is currently unenforced and under criticism for being unkind to business.
- * Job insecurity remains a subject on the minds of many due to numerous important industries in New Jersey cutting their staffs to cope with tough competition.
- * An indepth and critical analysis of Forbe's flat tax plan states that it will do more harm than good.

NEWARK STAR-LEDGER

- * President Clinton and Vice President Gore's trip to New Jersey highlights the importance of the state in the presidential election, and appears to be designed to boost the Senate candidacy of Rep. Robert Torricelli. The trip will focus on environmental issues, which score political points due to the issue's importance in the state.

* Dr. Delvis Fernandez Levy's opinion editorial commends Clinton for not caving in to pressures related to Cuba, but he says that his decision to end charter flights for family visits is wrong. He states that it is not right to use families as a bargaining chip to promote foreign policy objectives.

* A proposed merger between pharmaceutical companies Ciba-Geigy Ltd. and Sandoz Ltd. is expected to rob New Jersey of hundreds, if not thousands of jobs over the next three years. This news comes after AT&T Corporation's recent layoff of 7,000 local workers. (Guidance attached).

THE PRESS OF ATLANTIC CITY

* Atlantic City's Mayor James Whelan hosted a baseball meeting this Thursday. Proposal's for the formation of an independent Atlantic City League of Professional Baseball are expected later this month.

* A New Jersey state transportation task force approved a tunnel project to link the Atlantic City Expressway with the Marina Site where Mirage Resorts has proposed a casino. Questions on whether the state should fund the project which seems to benefit the casino developer Steve Wynn are being heard, especially from his competitor Donald Trump.

* Corporate debate surrounds a proposed amendment to the controversial bill that would allow land developers to be reimbursed by the state for 75% of the cost of cleaning landfill building sites. The amendment seems to favor developer Steve Wynn.

POLITICS/ 1996

Presidential Campaign Staffing

Q: Is the campaign going to be run out of the White House in 1996?

A: The campaign will be run out of the campaign and the White House will stay in the governing business. I think that's the best way to run a campaign and the best way to run a government.

Q: When will you be hiring a campaign manager and campaign staff?

A: We're doing a good job of laying the necessary groundwork and we'll make and announce staffing decisions at the appropriate time. I'm not going to rush the timetable just because the Republicans have decided they want to fly around the country and start this thing up early. Personally, I'd like to stay out of the campaigning for re-election stuff for the time being.

Senator Dole as Opponent

Q: Right now, the betting is that Bob Dole will be your opponent in 1996. What will be your message to the American people against Bob Dole?

A: Bob Dole's been an elected official in Washington since the 1960's. He's served with Republican presidents, with Democratic presidents, as a member of the majority party, as a member of the minority party, as Majority Leader, as Minority Leader. I think he's had a lot of time and opportunities to try to solve our country's problems, many of which were created during the long period he's been here. I've only been in Washington for just two-and-a-half years now, and I've spent those two years trying to fix the problems that have resulted from decades of "politics-as-usual".

The Perot Vote

Q: Isn't the Perot vote essential to your reelection? If so, why aren't you going to the Perot event in Dallas? How are you reaching out to the Perot supporters?

A: Every day I am President, I work on two important issues that are critical to all Perot voters. Number one, balancing the budget. We have done a pretty good job there, reducing the deficit by more than \$1 trillion over 7 years. Now, I have put a plan on the table that brings the budget to balance. It also preserves investments in education and training -- the keys to our future --, strengthens Medicare, and targets tax cuts only at the middle class. That's what Ross Perot was talking about in 1992.

Number two, political reform. In June, I shook Speaker Gingrich's hand and we agreed. to deal with this issue and now he is not ready to work on this issue.

The State of the DNC

Q: The DNC has been in disarray since you've been in office. How will you get your feet on the ground before 1996?

A: There do not appear to be any difficulties in raising money for the DNC. They have raised record numbers since I took office. Senator Dodd and Chairman Fowler are both doing a great job. When a party is driven from a legislative perspective so long and changes to an executive perspective, it takes some adjusting. We are moving ahead with building our state parties and building our technical infrastructures. I am pleased with where the Democratic Party is at this point.

Jesse Jackson

Q: What do you think of the possibility that Jesse Jackson will run for President?

A: Well, as everyone knows, Jesse and I don't agree on everything. In the end, though, it's my sincerest hope that Jesse will understand that we share some important common ground, such as the desire to grow the middle class and shrink the underclass, to reduce the crime that ravages our inner cities and to help our nation derive strength from its diversity rather than being divided by it.

The stakes could not be higher in this next election. And I do believe that when Jesse looks at where many in the Republican party seem determined to take this country -- slashing the programs that help working people achieve the American Dream while offering big tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans, threatening our ability to protect our air, our water and our food, and even trying to divide our people for political benefit -- and then takes a look at our economic strategy to create jobs and raise incomes, and our social strategy to reward work, family and responsible parenting and to restore our social fabric, he'll understand that we can't afford to go back to the policies that got this country into trouble in the first place. The 1996 election will be one of the most important of our lifetime, and I hope he'll be in our corner. If he decides to run, well, that's his constitutional right.

The State of the Democratic Party in the South

Q: With three gubernatorial races this year, all in the south, and with the decline of the Democratic Party in that region, what will be the strategy for the Democratic Party on capturing these seats, and just how important are they?

A: In 1992, I campaigned aggressively throughout the south on a platform of job creation and economic security. This was a message which I knew would resonate particularly well in the south because many southern states had been hardest-hit by the last recession.

Therefore, one of the tasks of the Democratic Party, not just in the South, but throughout the country, is to remind voters of the progress we have made in restoring economic security to all Americans:

- * Over 7 million new jobs created in the first 26 months of this administration;
- * The largest deficit-cutting plan in our nation's history -- \$1 trillion over 7 years and a plan to bring the budget into balance;
- * The lowest unemployment rate in over 4 years.

My administration has done more to cut government and return responsibility to the states than any in recent history. Much remains to be done, particularly on political reform and welfare reform, but I believe our hard work is paying-off and Americans know that I am intensely focused on securing a better future for our children and grandchildren. This is the kind of message that will win races for the Democratic Party not just in the south, but throughout the country.

Excerpts From economic briefing 3/8/96

Q Why is there so much insecurity, then, in the whole job picture throughout the country?

DR. STIGLITZ: Well, we have an extremely dynamic economy, and part of this dynamic economy is that there is a lot of job creation; but also part of that is a lot of job transition -- people move from one job to another. And, quite naturally, that kind of moving from one job to another gives rise to a certain amount of anxiety.

As an administration we've been very concerned about that kind of anxiety, which is real anxiety, and have tried to put into place a set of programs that address those concerns. For instance, in the budget we have a provision to provide health care for people when they become unemployed. It's one of the real anxieties that people face because we have a health care system which is job related -- when you lose your job, you lose your health care. And that's one of the examples. The kind of programs that Secretary Reich has been talking about for years -- the re-employment program, job training and education, put people in a position to better deal with these kinds of transitions.

So, you know, yes, there are some anxieties out there and really, for the last three years, the administration is trying to deal with them.

Q Well, isn't there a lot of downsizing? Isn't that the whole wave throughout the whole corporate world now?

DR. STIGLITZ: Well, one of the important points to realize is --

Q Thousands are being --

DR. STIGLITZ: Yes. Well, what you have to realize is that these numbers are -- this 8.4 million number is the number of net new jobs created. So what the economy has been able to do is to create enough new jobs for all the people who have been downsized and laid off, and for the new entrants into the labor force and to reduce the unemployment rate from the high level that it was in 1993 down to -- not 1992 -- down to the level of 5.5 percent that we obtained this month.

Q How low do you think we can go? This is lower than we thought we could go, and now we've done it. So did you expect the unemployment rate to be even lower in the fall?

DR. STIGLITZ: We believe the economy is capable of sustained expansion. In our economic report to the President we talked about there being a range of numbers. The issue is how low can it go, and for inflation to remain stable -- I mean, that really is the economic issue.

And what we said in the economic report to the President is there's a range of numbers. Increasingly, people are becoming convinced that that range is lower than they had previously thought.

Q & A's for New Jersey Regional Reporter Roundtable

- Q. OCEAN DUMPING AND DREDGING. In a recent press conference, a number of environmental groups claimed that your Administration has been rolling back protection of our coastal ocean resources -- especially with respect to your dredging policies here in New York and New Jersey. Doesn't this violate your pledge to protect human health and the environment?
- A. This is a transportation and environmental issue that is vital both to the local and national economy. The channels of the Ports of New York and New Jersey must be dredged to stay open and prosper, and we are making sure that the dredging we need to do will not compromise environmental protection. Federal agencies are working closely with state and local governments to develop a long-term plan that will keep the ports in service while protecting the environment and accelerating the cleanup of contaminated sediment.
- Q. STERLING FOREST. It seems like everyone, Republicans and Democrats alike, agree that Sterling Forest should be saved from development. Most people want the federal government to pay for the acquisition. What's your position?
- A. Sterling Forest is critical to the water supply and open space needs of millions of Americans who reside within 50 miles of this great resource. Legislation is pending which authorizes a federal partnership in acquisition and protection of this vulnerable area. Congress should pass it. We must work together with both New York and New Jersey to save it. I will be proposing additional measures in the future concerning Sterling Forest.

CASINO GAMBLING

There is no federal government position or jurisdiction on casino gambling but the following bullets outline relationships taken as Governor.

* Lotteries

There was a lot of talk in Arkansas about lotteries when Clinton was Governor according to Phyllis. However, a lottery proposal never got on the ballot. When asked about a lottery for Arkansas, Clinton's response was somewhat equivocal. He noted that while the revenues raised from a lottery would be for a good purpose, he expressed concern about the impact on poor citizens. In addition, he raised the issue that the revenue stream could not be maintained.

* Horse Racing

Clinton signed a bill in 1989 that allowed the Oaklawn Race Track to keep more of its revenues and reduce the state share. The rationale was a competitiveness issue. Many other race tracks in neighboring states were opening up and Oaklawn argued they needed the additional funds to improve the track and keep up the quality of horses.

* Bingo

Clinton replied in response to questions about bingo that the State constitution would have to be changed to allow it.

RE: Indian Gaming

BACKGROUND:

In December of last year, US Attorney John Kelly (New Mexico) notified several tribes that their ongoing gaming activities were illegal as a result of two New Mexico Supreme Court decisions. He let them know that he was prepared to file a forfeiture proceeding against the gaming operations of the tribes. The tribes countered by suing the U.S. and asking for a restraining order and an injunction against Kelly.

In mid-January, US Attorney Kelly agreed to a stipulation with eight tribes that has temporarily resolved the Indian gaming dispute in New Mexico. At the time, it was hoped that the state legislature would speedily act to clarify its gaming compact with the tribes, but the legislature ended its session for the year without acting.

As part of the agreement, the United States agreed to refrain from filing a forfeiture procedure or any other civil or criminal enforcement action. For their part, the tribes agreed not close public highways and renounce violence as they have threatened previously in regards to this issue. The tribes also agreed to abide by a federal court decision in the event the court agrees that the tribal casinos violate federal law and to drop their request for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. The case is not expected to be decided until spring or early summer.

- Q. On February 15, the New Mexico legislature ended its session for the year without acting on the issue of Indian gaming. What happens now?
- A. We agreed previously to permit the casinos to continue to operate while the lawsuit, brought by the eight tribes, is still before the U.S. District Court. The tribes agreed voluntarily to cease their casino gambling if the court ruled against them. The Justice Department has moved for an expedited hearing on its motion for summary judgement.

DEFENSE BUDGET

Background: Several newspaper stories have highlighted the fact that the Administration's proposed Defense Budget has a lower level for force modernization in FY 1997 than what was appropriated for FY 1996. The articles also report that compared to the level Congress enacted for FY 1996, the FY 1997 budget is about six percent lower in real terms.

Points

- The Defense Budget strikes a prudent balance between immediate military needs, such as high readiness, and long-term investments, such as research and the modernization of weapons and equipment.
- For the past several years, the Defense Department has been able to take advantage of the Cold War equipment assets and defer modernization plans in order to ensure full funding for training, maintenance, quality of life and other components of near-term readiness.
- Starting in FY 1998, the downward trend in modernization is being reversed and the Department is embarking upon the recapitalization of U.S. forces. By FY 2001, funding to procure equipment to modernize our forces will increase to \$60.1 billion -- in real terms about 40 percent higher than the \$38.9 billion requested in FY 1997.
- Due to the recent lower inflation figures, \$46 billion could have been cut from the Defense Budget over the next six years and the same defense program could have been bought as was planned for last year. Instead, the decision was made not only to buy the same program as last year but, in addition, to give \$30 billion of additional budget authority to Defense for modernization -- including \$4.3 billion for FY 1997.
- Fort Dix Closing: Since the end of the cold war, we have reduced our personnel by 25%, cut our bases by only 10%. Need to realign our infrastructure expenses so we preserve defense resources for needed training, equipment. Know these changes can be difficult for communities, but should also understand that base closing's economic effects not as great as once feared, and sometimes open up new opportunities.

White House Staff Guidance

Assistants to the President

Total Number:	23
Number of Men:	15
Number of Women:	8

Deputy Assistants to the President

Total Number:	31
Number of Men:	14
Number of Women:	17

Special Assistants to the President

Total Number:	59
Number of Men:	24
Number of Women:	35

WHITEWATER

Questions and Answers

Q: What is your reaction to the ongoing Congressional Whitewater hearings?

A: The release of the final Pillsbury report is a major turning point in the Whitewater inquiry. After two years and \$4 million worth of work, the final results of the Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro examination on behalf of federal regulators are in. The report, conducted by a major law firm -- a firm with strong Republican ties -- examines and then undermines the central allegations that are the subject of Senator D'Amato's Whitewater hearings. Its conclusions remove any responsible argument for extending these hearings endlessly. The events and actions of the Senate Whitewater Committee over the past several weeks make it clear that these hearings are all about inflicting political damage on me during this election year.

The Chair of the Committee, Senator D'Amato, is the National Chair of Bob Dole's Presidential Steering Committee. In that capacity, Senator D'Amato has traveled to campaign for Senator Dole and raised money for him. Members of the Committee have campaigned for Bob Dole, using Whitewater as an issue. Recently, it was discovered that the lead staff person for Senator Faircloth is closely linked to Citizens United -- the group responsible for the negative Willie Horton attack advertisement -- and that Citizens United is using this staff person's presence on the Whitewater Committee to help raise money for an attack campaign targeting the First Lady.

Whitewater has now been examined for four years by an unprecedented number of reporters, two Independent Counsels, Congress and the Resolution Trust Corporation at a total cost of around \$30 million. The First Lady and I have cooperated fully with every legitimate inquiry. 50,000 pages of documents have been given to Congress. Full access to witnesses has been given to Congress during each of the 60-plus days of its hearings over the last eight months. Despite this fact, my political opponents have constantly hopped, skipped and jumped from one charge to another. No sooner is one charge batted down than another one pops up. Why is this? The answer is simple: 1996 is a presidential election year, and my partisan opponents are bound and determined to inflict political damage

These facts fully expose the Whitewater hearings for what they have become: A nakedly partisan, highly organized effort by my partisan political opponents.

Q: What does the recently released final FDIC report show?

A: The release of the final Pillsbury report is a major turning point in the Whitewater inquiry. After two years and \$4 million worth of work, the final results of the Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro examination on behalf of federal regulators are in. The complete Pillsbury report, which includes a review of the newly discovered billing records, confirms what the First Lady and I have said all along about the so-called Whitewater matter: we invested money in Whitewater, and we lost more than

\$40,000; we were fully liable on the loans we took, and we paid those loans back; we were passive investors, not actively involved in the management of the investment; and we did not pressure anyone to make loans that benefited Whitewater Development or Madison Guaranty. This final Pillsbury report further dismisses many of the prevalent Whitewater conspiracy theories and finds no evidence to support allegations that Mrs. Clinton did anything improper in drafting an option agreement on behalf of Seth Ward.

Q: What are your thoughts on the soon to be released book by Jim Stewart on Whitewater entitled "Blood Sport?"

A: I have not read the book. However, I have read the recently released final FDIC report. The release of the final Pillsbury report is a major turning point in the Whitewater inquiry. After two years and \$4 million worth of work, the final results of the Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro examination on behalf of federal regulators are in. The complete Pillsbury report, which includes a review of the newly discovered billing records, confirms what the First Lady and I have said all along about the so-called Whitewater matter: we invested money in Whitewater, and we lost more than \$40,000; we were fully liable on the loans we took, and we paid those loans back; we were passive investors, not actively involved in the management of the investment; and we did not pressure anyone to make loans that benefited Whitewater Development or Madison Guaranty. The final Pillsbury report further dismisses many of the prevalent Whitewater conspiracy theories and finds no evidence to support allegations that Mrs. Clinton did anything improper in drafting an option agreement on behalf of Seth Ward.

Q: What are your thoughts on the McDougal and Tucker trial in Arkansas?

A: The trial is just getting underway so there is little to say about it. However, I have read the recently released final FDIC report. The release of the final Pillsbury report is a major turning point in the Whitewater inquiry. After two years and \$4 million worth of work, the final results of the Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro examination on behalf of federal regulators are in. The complete Pillsbury report, which includes a review of the newly discovered billing records, confirms what the First Lady and I have said all along about the so-called Whitewater matter: we invested money in Whitewater, and we lost more than \$40,000; we were fully liable on the loans we took, and we paid those loans back; we were passive investors, not actively involved in the management of the investment; and we did not pressure anyone to make loans that benefited Whitewater Development or Madison Guaranty. This final Pillsbury report further dismisses many of the prevalent Whitewater conspiracy theories and finds no evidence to support allegations that Mrs. Clinton did anything improper in drafting an option agreement on behalf of Seth Ward.

Q: Will you comply with the subpoena ordering you to testify in the trial of Jim and Susan McDougal?

A: My intention is to cooperate in an appropriate fashion with Judge Howard's approval of the request of the McDougals that I provide testimony in their upcoming trial. This past week the Justice Department filed a brief with Judge Howard. The Justice Department's brief proposed that presidential testimony should be given through videotape in order to avoid unwarranted interference on the part of the judicial branch with the conduct of the president's constitutional office.

The provision of testimony by sitting Presidents in criminal proceedings is nothing new but doing it in person would be new. President Thomas Jefferson gave written testimony in the treason trial of Aaron Burr in 1807. In the 1970s, Presidents Ford and Carter provided videotaped testimony in criminal trials while they were serving in office. In 1990, President Reagan gave videotaped testimony after he had left office.

Q: Republicans are charging that the White House failed to produce documents in a timely manner and are questioning the chain of custody of the billing records. What is your response?

A: For weeks, Republicans on the Committee stated that these billing records would serve as the Rosetta Stone for Whitewater. However, now that these records are available and support what we have said, the inquiry has shifted yet again.

Remember, the final Pillsbury report, made public by Congress and completed on behalf of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), confirms what the First Lady and I have said all along about the so-called Whitewater matter. This final Pillsbury report included a review of the newly discovered billing records.

As to the production of documents, the White House will continue to cooperate with the Independent Counsel and the congressional committees looking into this, at the same time, emphasizing to the White House staff the importance of complete and prompt compliance with all requests for documents and records.

Since the mid-term election, the White House has been asked by congressional committees and independent counsels to search its files for various records nearly a dozen different times. Each of these requests is different and requires its own search by each member of the White House staff -- close to 1000 people. I expect the White House staff to respond to these requests with care and diligence. My staff has worked hard to locate the records. As a result, the White House has produced tens of thousands of pages of documents that have been found by searching through hundreds of thousands of pages of material. The bottom line is this: The White House has -- and will continue to -- produce all responsive documents.

It is unfortunate that additional documents have been found later than the Committee would have liked. However, with the exception of the billing records, none of the recently produced material adds anything of significance to the information the Congress has already had for months. We have produced this material to the Committee promptly upon the discovery of it.

Keep in mind, Whitewater has now been examined for four years by an unprecedented number of reporters, two Independent Counsels, three Congressional Committees and the Resolution Trust Corporation at a total cost to taxpayers of over \$27 million. After all of this, including 60-plus days of Congressional hearings, there has been absolutely no showing of illegal or even unethical conduct. Through it all, my political opponents have constantly hopped, skipped and jumped from one charge to another. No sooner is one charge batted down than another one pops up.

Why is this? The answer is simple: 1996 is a presidential election year, and the my partisan opponents are bound and determined to inflict political damage. Despite these nakedly partisan motives, the White House has offered its full cooperation, including producing more than 50,000 pages of documents and making all necessary witnesses available, because they are certain that the facts -- presented fairly -- will continue to show that these vague and ever-shifting Whitewater allegations have no merit at all.

Cuba

Downing of U.S. Aircraft

- Lawless, unjustified act against unarmed civilian aircraft. Reveals true nature of Cuban regime -- repressive and contemptuous of international law.
- U.S. response was immediate. We mobilized the international community to condemn Cuba.
 - Last week, UN Security Council strongly deplored Cuban action.
 - A few days ago, the International Civil Aviation Organization, an impartial expert body, also strongly deplored Cuba's deed.
 - These underscore the degree to which Cuba is isolated.
 - We will be urging the international community to take further action in the days and weeks ahead.
- I also ordered a series of immediate unilateral U.S. steps.

[IF ASKED]

Q: Why didn't the US take additional steps to prevent the Brothers to the Rescue from violating Cuba's airspace?

A: USG has issued warnings on several occasions. But we should not let ourselves be diverted for the central point: Nothing can justify Cuba's action against unarmed, civilian aircraft.

Q: What will the US do with regard to future flights?

A: Message is clear. To the Cubans: We will not tolerate further loss of American lives. To those who might violate Cuban airspace or territorial waters: We will strictly enforce our laws to deter and sanction any such violations.

Helms-Burton

- Cuba's lawless act demanded a swift, united response to send a message to Cuba that there is bipartisan support behind U.S. Cuba policy.
- We worked out some of our differences with the Congress. The bill that I will sign tightens the embargo against the Cuban regime in a manner that will promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

"SUMMIT OF THE PEACEMAKERS"

- President Mubarak and President Clinton will co-chair a "Summit of the Peacemakers" in Sharm al-Sheikh, Egypt, on March 13.
- The Summit will discuss ways to enhance the peace process, promote security and combat terror.
- The Summit will send a forceful message that peace has made a difference in the region, and that Israel is not alone in confronting those who would kill the hopes of Israelis and Palestinians alike for a better future.
- It is an opportunity for Middle East leaders and those from outside who support the peace process to reaffirm their commitment to a lasting and comprehensive settlement.
- That commitment must be reflected in a demonstration of resolve against the enemies of peace. It will also be an opportunity to discuss practical ways to combat terror.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

NEW JERSEY RADIO INTERVIEWS

DATE: March 11, 1996
LOCATION: President's Office
Fairleigh Dickinson University
TIME: 3:40 PM EST
FROM: Mike McCurry, Rica Rodman

I. PURPOSE:

To discuss your trip to New Jersey and what you have done to help working people in New Jersey.

II. BACKGROUND:

You will conduct **four** radio interviews each lasting five minutes with three New Jersey stations and one Philadelphia station. Three out of the four stations will conduct **LIVE** interviews. The stations were recommended by Representative Torricelli office and reviewed by Political Affairs.

The first host provided specific topics for discussion. The rest did not provide specific questions but will likely ask you about your trip to New Jersey; your Brownfields initiative; your trip to the Middle East; Presidential politics; what you think of Christine Todd Whitman as Governor and as a potential Vice Presidential candidate

The **first** interview will be **LIVE** with liberal talk show host **Ted Efaw** [eefah] on WCTC in New Brunswick. Efaw's show is the number one rated afternoon show on the number one rated station in New Brunswick. The show reaches Middlesex and Somerset counties. There are approximately 20,000 listeners at any given moment comprised of many female, blue collar workers between 35-65 years old. Efaw became involved in Democratic politics in 1980 when he was a volunteer on Ted Kennedy's Presidential campaign in New Jersey.

He may touch on the following topics: your trip to New Jersey, the Republican campaign, and the first time you met President Kennedy.

The **second** interview will be **LIVE** with anchor Don Lancer on news station KYW. This is the number one rated station in Philadelphia, with 1 million listeners per week. The station's audience consists of 20+ year olds. Lancer is KYW's business editor and news anchor. He interviewed you on October 31, 1994 to discuss the midterm elections.

Given that Lancer is the business editor, he may ask about the budget, job growth, and corporate responsibility.

The **third** interview will be **LIVE** with talk show hosts **Hillary Barsky and Jay Sorenson** on WKXW FM in Trenton and WBSS FM in Pleasantville. Barsky is a Liberal and Sorenson is a Conservative, but both will conduct a friendly interview. WKXW FM reaches 600,000 35-55 year old middle-upper class citizens per week in Trenton Morris, Union, Somerset, and Middlesex counties. This interview will also be simulcast on WBSS FM and aired in Pleasantville, Milville, Cape May, and Essex. Christine Todd Whitman is often a guest on this station.

The **fourth** interview will be **TAPED** with **Harry Hurley** on radio station WFPG in Atlantic City. Hurley hosts the number one rated morning show in the city, reaching 5,000 listeners. The listenership is older than the other stations, aiming for the 51 + audience. Hurley was formerly the Vice President of National Westminster Bank and was also involved in the casino industry. Hurley has never interviewed you. This interview will be aired during Tuesday morning drive.

Hurley will likely ask you about casino gambling and possibly Medicare and Medicaid.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

1. The President, Mike McCurry.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

The interviews will be aired on the following stations respectively:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | WCTC, New Brunswick, Ted Efaw | LIVE |
| 2. | KYW, Philadelphia, Don Lancer | LIVE |
| 3. | WKXW FM/WBSS AM, Trenton, Hillary Barsky and Jay Sorenson | LIVE |
| 4. | WFPG, Atlantic City, Harry Hurley | TAPED |
| | Aired Tuesday morning drive. | |

Portions of the interviews will also be used in newscasts throughout the week.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

-- Briefing.

-- Conduct radio interviews via telephone in the following order:

1. WCTC, New Brunswick
2. KYW, Philadelphia
3. WKXW, Trenton
4. WFPG, Atlantic City

VI. REMARKS:

None required.

VII. ATTACHMENTS:

New Jersey Talking Points
New Jersey Political Qs & As
Pennsylvania Qs & As
Qs & As from CEQ

New Jersey Talking Points - March 11, 1996

Economic Progress in New Jersey

- * The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.9% to 6.5%.
- * 115,100 new jobs added in 36 months -- after 221,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- * Consumer confidence has increased 13%.
- * 5 times more New Jersey families receive a tax cut than a tax increase as a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.

New Jersey Environmental Facts

- * Although the channels of the Ports of New York and New Jersey must be dredged to stay open and prosper, my Administration is working hard to make sure that dredging does not compromise environmental protection.
- * The Sterling Forest is critical to the water supply and open space needs of those who live within 50 miles of it, and my Administration supports the legislation now pending which would authorize a federal partnership for the aquisition and protection of this vulnerable area.

Facts About Gambling in New Jersey

- * There is no federal government position on or jurisdiction over casino gambling.
- * During your tenure as governor, you noted that while the revenues raised by lotteries could be used for good purposes, you had some concern about the impact of of lotteries on poor citizens.

Administration Position on Cuba

- * The downing of the unarmed civilian aircraft was a lawless, unjustified act that reveals the repressive and contemptuous nature of the Cuban regime.
- * The American response was immediate. We mobilized the international community to condemn Cuba.
- * The Helms-Burton bill is a bipartisan pice of legislation that tightens the embargo against the Cuban regime in a manner that will promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

March 9, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Doug Sosnik and Eric Eve, Political Affairs

Re: Possible NJ/PA Questions and Answers

NEW JERSEY

Torricelli campaign

Q: How active a role will you and Vice President Gore play in Congressman Torricelli's campaign for the Senate this year?

A: We plan to do everything we can to help Congressman Torricelli become Senator Torricelli. This Spring, I hope to come back and campaign for him.

Clinton campaign

Q: What is the campaign leadership going to look like in New Jersey?

A: We have not decided on an official campaign structure for our re-election efforts here. In the meantime, we will continue to rely on many of the people who were active in our efforts here in 1992.

Q: Will the problems facing Mayor James and his administration prevent him from playing a role this year?

A: As you know, Sharpe James played an active role in our campaign in '92 and we hope that the Mayor will continue to be supportive in 1996. We need everyone to be involved here.

PENNSYLVANIA

Clinton Gore Campaign

Q: What is the status of the Pennsylvania campaign?

A: As you know, we will not have a serious primary challenge in Pennsylvania this year. We have not announced a formal structure for the campaign and probably won't for some time. I am, however, going to continue to rely on the strength and leadership of Mayor Rendell, Rep. Fattah, Rep. Foglietta, and Rep. Borski for our efforts.

*Star Ledger**11/15*

Celester home, office swept

By KINGA BORONDY, RUDY LARINI
and GUY STERLING

Federal authorities yesterday raided the home and office of Newark Police Director William Celester, seizing records and personal items while photographing and searching associates at police headquarters.



**William
Celester**

Investigators also raided the office and residence of Jackie Mattison, the chief of staff to Mayor Sharpe James. The raids were directed by the U.S. Attorney's Office and were carried out by agents from the FBI, IRS, U.S. Customs Service and the Postal Inspection Service.

They began at mid-morning and worked deep into the afternoon. The raid came one day after former Newark Councilman Gary Harris was sentenced on federal conspiracy and extortion charges.

Mattison, who also serves as a Democratic state as-

Please turn to Page 8

Federal agents seize property from home,

Continued from Page One

assemblyman from Essex County and was returned to his seat in Trenton in Tuesday's general election. was not available for comment yesterday, but Celester termed the search a "witch hunt" and "an attack on the leadership of the city." Neither official was arrested.

Celester and his Newark attorney, Thomas Ashley, said they had no idea why law enforcement officials conducted the raid, and said they saw no

reason for search warrants. Ashley said Celester has been trying to cooperate fully with authorities in their investigation, although he maintains he has committed no wrongdoing.

"I will continue to work as usual," Celester said in a telephone interview after the raids.

James said he unlocked Mattison's City Hall door to three FBI agents who rifled through his top aide's desk, as well as the desk and files of Mattison's secretary.

Mattison's office is only a few

steps from the office of James, who was meeting with department heads when the raids began. After hearing the news, the mayor said he ordered Celester to his office in nearby police headquarters to cooperate with investigators.

Dick Lavinthal, spokesman for the

U.S. Attorney's Office, a spokeswoman for the FBI, declined to comment.

But other authorities and Postal Inspection Service officials searched Celester's home and the FBI was sent to Mattison's office.

Mattison, James' chief of staff since he took office in 1986 and of the mayor's wife, has been the subject of at least three subpoenas back more than a year, that he requested financial records of the profit Jackie Mattison Civic Action.

Federal authorities have also been looking into fund-raising activities on behalf of Celester, including dinners, as well as the James' fundraising activity.

At Celester's three-story,

Police associates photograph aide to mayor also among targets

(3)

stucco house on Parker Street in the city's North Ward, more than a dozen federal agents removed 13 boxes of materials after a three-hour search. They arrived in 10 unmarked vehicles, including a minivan, a sport utility truck and a Chevrolet Camaro.

Maggie Celester, the director's wife, said she thought she had visitors when her daughter answered a knock at the door. When she saw flashing lights, she assumed her husband had brought home dignitaries.

"My daughter said they were raiding the house," Mrs. Celester noted. "I didn't believe her until I saw men with guns."

During the raid, one agent was seen inside the residence taking photographs, while another emerged with video camera equipment. Later in the afternoon, U.S. Customs agents arrived with specially trained dogs, and spent more than a half-hour inside the home.

Investigators at the scene refused to comment on their work, referring all questions to the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Mrs. Celester fainted and was removed by ambulance to University Hospital in Newark. Her husband said she suffers from a heart condition. Against medical advice, Mrs. Celester was driven back to her home shortly after 2 p.m., accompanied by Detective Daniel Collins, a police spokesman.

Mrs. Celester was agitated and walked into the house, against the wishes of federal agents standing guard outside under a strand of tiny Halloween pumpkin lanterns wrapped around the top of the front portico.

"Look, this is my home," she said, uttering an expletive as she walked inside. Later, she could be heard saying, "Get out of here."

She said agents confiscated a gun she used when she was with the police department in Boston, handcuffs, photographs, videotapes belonging to her grandchildren, a book, keys, a TV Guide, financial records, plaques and her husband's diplomas.

She was provided with a 10-page list of seized items, she added. While she said agents did not ransack the premises, Mrs. Celester was puzzled by some of the materials they chose to

TO 912024567929
my daughter said
they were raiding the
house. I didn't believe
her until I saw men
with guns.'

— Maggie Celester,
wife of police director

take. Agents also took cartons packed with papers and possessions from the command suite on the fourth floor of police headquarters on Green Street. Ashley said he wants a list of items removed from Celester's office.

Celester was upset that his family had been dragged into the investigation and said he planned to protest what he labeled discourteous behavior in both his office and his home.

"I don't like how they did this thing," he said of the federal agents. "They had their guns drawn, made my son-in-law lie on the floor and put a gun to his head. This isn't Nazi Germany."

Inspectors entering the director's office yesterday morning initiated their search by ordering civilians and detectives to stop what they were doing. Nine people in the office at the time, including some assigned to different police bureaus who were simply dropping off paperwork, were detained.

Federal agents barred all those present from using the telephone or visiting restrooms. Those in the director's office were photographed, and the desks and handbags of female employees were searched.

Ashley said the warrants were the first to be served against Celester in the federal inquiry. Ashley said it seemed strange that warrants were issued months into the investigation, saying searches are traditionally conducted at the inception of probes.

Ashley did not think there was any connection between yesterday's searches and Wednesday's sentencing of Harris, saying he believed the timing of the two actions was "coincidental."

James insisted the city administration is fully cooperating with federal authorities in their ongoing investigation of city business.

He said he and Glenn Grant, city business administrator, have been monitoring the performance of the Police Department on a daily basis to determine if the investigation has hurt police services.

The mayor also said he might make changes in police personnel if he finds "the job is not being done" or if any "allegations of wrongdoing are defined."

(George Jordan contributed to this article.)

Q & A's for New Jersey Regional Reporter Roundtable

- Q. OCEAN DUMPING AND DREDGING. In a recent press conference, a number of environmental groups claimed that your Administration has been rolling back protection of our coastal ocean resources – especially with respect to your dredging policies here in New York and New Jersey. Doesn't this violate your pledge to protect human health and the environment?
- A. This is a transportation and environmental issue that is vital both to the local and national economy. The channels of the Ports of New York and New Jersey must be dredged to stay open and prosper, and we are making sure that the dredging we need to do will not compromise environmental protection. Federal agencies are working closely with state and local governments to develop a long-term plan that will keep the ports in service while protecting the environment and accelerating the cleanup of contaminated sediment.
- Q. STERLING FOREST. It seems like everyone, Republicans and Democrats alike, agree that Sterling Forest should be saved from development. Most people want the federal government to pay for the acquisition. What's your position?
- A. Sterling Forest is critical to the water supply and open space needs of millions of Americans who reside within 50 miles of this great resource. Legislation is pending which authorizes a federal partnership in acquisition and protection of this vulnerable area. Congress should pass it. We must work together with both New York and New Jersey to save it. I will be proposing additional measures in the future concerning Sterling Forest.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Pennsylvania after the first three years of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Pennsylvania:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 6.1%.
- 97,000 new jobs added in 36 months -- after 3,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 84,000 new private sector jobs added in 36 months -- after 10,400 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 24,100 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 36 months -- after 114,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations are up 4% per year -- after declining by 7% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 12% per year -- after increasing 31% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 2% per year -- after increasing 12% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bank lending is up \$9.8 billion -- after declining by \$7.7 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales are up 2% per year -- after declining 2% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Pennsylvania:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA: The national debt will be more than \$1 trillion lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Pennsylvania.

8 TIMES MORE PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 510,127 working families in Pennsylvania will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 60,308 wealthiest taxpayers in Pennsylvania.

TAX CUT FOR 53,262 SMALL BUSINESSES IN PENNSYLVANIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 53,262 small businesses in Pennsylvania are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,129,000 PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,129,215 workers in Pennsylvania, and protects the jobs of 127,911 workers in Pennsylvania who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.7 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.7 million Pennsylvania borrowers -- 1.2 million current borrowers and 500,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

"SUMMIT OF THE PEACEMAKERS"

- President Mubarak and President Clinton will co-chair a "Summit of the Peacemakers" in Sharm al-Sheikh, Egypt, on March 13.
- The Summit will discuss ways to enhance the peace process, promote security and combat terror.
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Helms-Burton

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ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New Jersey after the first 37 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Jersey:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.9% to 6.5%.
- 115,100 new jobs added in 36 months -- after 221,600 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 116,000 new private sector jobs added in 36 months -- after 229,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 34,500 manufacturing jobs **LOST** in 36 months -- after 134,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 4% **per year** -- after dropping 2% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 2% **per year**.
- Home sales have increased 2% **per year**.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 26%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Jersey:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW JERSEY: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Jersey.

5 TIMES MORE NEW JERSEY FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 350,842 working families in New Jersey will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 72,224 wealthiest taxpayers in New Jersey.

TAX CUT FOR 35,676 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW JERSEY: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 35,676 small businesses in New Jersey are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,417,000 NEW JERSEY WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 1,416,699 workers in New Jersey, and protects the jobs of 85,107 workers in New Jersey who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

770,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW JERSEY WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 770,600 New Jersey borrowers -- 539,400 current borrowers and 231,200 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the New Jersey Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic issues in New Jersey.

- ***AT&T to Eliminate 40,000 of Its 300,000 Jobs*** -- As a result of New Jersey-based AT&T's decision to split itself up into three new companies, the corporation recently announced that 40,000 of its employees will lose their jobs. In NJ, between 6,000 and 7,000 employees will be laid off. AT&T plans to cut 70% of the jobs this year. The remaining cuts will come before the end of 1998. (Source: AT&T)
- ***Johnson & Johnson Sales Are Up*** -- On Jan. 24, J & J announced that 1995 sales were \$18.8 billion, an increase of 19.8% over 1994 levels. Revenues in Europe and in the Asia-Pacific, Africa region were especially strong, showing improvements of 23.7% and 23.1%, respectively, over 1994 sales. (Source: Johnson & Johnson)
- ***Bristol-Myers Squibb Reports Record Sales*** -- On Jan. 23, New Jersey-based Bristol-Myers Squibb recently reported record sales for 1995. Sales for the year increased 15% to a total of \$13.8 billion. (Source: Bristol-Myers Squibb)
- ***PNC and Midlantic Corp.'s Merger Results in Loss of 1,600 NJ Jobs*** -- As a result of Pittsburgh-based PNC Bank Corp.'s take-over of Midlantic Corporation, a NJ banking corporation, approximately 85 banks will be consolidated over the course of 1996. The consolidation will result in the loss of 2,000 jobs, 1,600 of which are in NJ. PNC Bank will retain a regional headquarters facility in NJ. (Source: PNC)
- ***Continental Will Expand Newark Service*** -- Continental Airlines recently announced significant expansion of its hub at Newark International Airport with nonstop service to more destinations, additional flights on important existing routes, and an overall 14% increase in departures versus last summer. As a result, approximately 175 new jobs will be created in New Jersey. Texas-based, Continental has 7,900 employees in New Jersey and is one of Newark's largest employers. (Source: Continental Airlines)

- **Newark Designated as an Enterprise Community(EC)** -- Newark was designated as an urban EC, and therefore received \$3 million in flexible social services block grant funding and tax-exempt bonding authority for zone businesses. The New Jersey Transit Authority committed \$32.7 million for bus, rail, subway, and airport transportation construction/modernization. Camden, NJ and Philadelphia, PA were also designated an Empowerment Zone. (Source: Community Empowerment Board)
- **TRP Funds \$5.7 Million for Project in Morristown, NJ** -- Bellcore of Morristown, NJ will lead a project to develop and test a 10 gigabit-per-second self-healing fiber-optic transmission system called the Synchronous Optical Network. A self-healing ring network can survive network node failures or optical fiber cuts, permitting computer networks to automatically operate around a failed network node, which is critical for Defense requirements. (Source: ARPA)
- **EITC Benefits over 350,000 Families in New Jersey** -- This information comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Torricelli	26,900 families	43.3	16.9	5,146
Payne	53,300 families	85.9	37.4	1,289
Frelinghuyen	7,900 families	12.8	4.9	12,209
Zimmer	9,900 families	16.0	6.2	11,263
Menendez	54,500 families	88.0	37.2	1,560
STATE	350,900 families	565.8	17.6	72,223

- **Federal Reserve on the Second District (New York)** -- Economic growth in the District has slowed in recent weeks. In New Jersey, a number of corporate downsizings were announced resulting in lay-offs at companies such as AT&T, Public Service Electric & Gas, and New Jersey's Interstate Bakeries Corporation. Retail sales remain below planned levels. In the financial sector, demand for new loans at small and medium-sized banks has weakened. The only lending category which did not weaken was demand for commercial and industrial loans. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book, 1/17/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
DAN COLLINS

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New Jersey

EDUCATION

School Spending Varies Throughout New Jersey

According to the state Department of Education's recently released comparative spending guide, spending on public schools varies widely throughout the state, with some districts spending more than twice as much per student than others. The comparative spending guide measures spending in areas such as classroom instruction, administration, salaries and benefits, and school food programs. The comparative spending guide also found that, on average, more money was spent per student in smaller districts than in large districts. In 1993, the state Supreme Court ordered the state to revamp its system of funding school districts. Governor Whitman's Administration is attempting to develop a new funding system.

Newark Public School Reorganization

Since taking control of the Newark Public Schools seven months ago, the New Jersey Department of Education has hired consulting firms to reorganize the state's largest school district. Last month, hundreds of supervisory and administrative employees received termination letters. District officials will decide whether they will be rehired by June 30th. At least a dozen lawsuits have been filed by employees.

Internet

The Stevens Institute of Hoboken, New Jersey was awarded a \$2.9 million grant from the National Science Foundation to help 500 New Jersey schools get on-line and integrate the Internet into their science curriculum. Only about 50 schools in New Jersey currently have classroom access to the Internet.

FLOOD AID

Three Counties Denied Flood Assistance

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has refused financial support to Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren Counties for damage caused by January floods. According to FEMA officials, funding was denied because there was no damage to water control facilities or public utilities. A spokeswoman for the Governor says that officials are considering appealing the decision within the next 30 days.

CRIME

Camden Police Department Needs to Revamp Operations

State Attorney General Deborah Poritz has recommended that the Camden Police Department reorganize and expand in order to better combat crime in the city. Last year, Camden registered a record 60 killings, representing the highest per-capita murder rate of any major city in the state. According to Poritz's review, the Camden Police Department is overtaxed with answering immediate service calls and needs to hire additional police officers. Mayor Arnold Webster announced a series of measures to cut costs citywide and raise revenues that could help pay for improvements in the police force.

HEALTH

AIDS Council Expected to Support Needle Programs

The Governor's Advisory Council on AIDS is likely to recommend that the state allow clean needle exchange programs and the sale of syringes without prescriptions. The recommendations are an effort to reduce the transmission of HIV among intravenous drug users. Governor Whitman has said in the past that she opposes clean needle exchange programs. New Jersey ranks first with the nation's highest proportion of AIDS cases contracted through the use of infected needles. The Council also will recommend that non-profit organizations involved in the program offer other services, such as HIV testing, counseling and referrals to drug treatment centers.

IMMIGRATION

Illegal Aliens Entitled to Workers Compensation

A state appeals court ruled that illegal aliens, injured on the job, can collect workers compensation and disability benefits. It is estimated that illegal aliens cost New Jersey taxpayers approximately \$300 million a year. Last month, the state Senate passed legislation that would deny illegal aliens these benefits. The bill is currently before the state Assembly.

ENVIRONMENT

Mayor James Urges Dredging

Newark Mayor Sharpe James is calling for Governor Whitman to authorize the dredging of deep channels in the Port of Newark to allow for heavier freighters. The Mayor, supported by longshoremen and truckers, stressed that dredging of channels is key to the economic vitality of both the ports of Newark and New York. Dredging is opposed by environmental groups who fear that toxic chemicals will be released into the ocean. Whitman supports dredging, but her administration is still trying to decide how to dispose of toxic materials recovered during the dredge as federal law forbids these toxic materials to be dumped into the ocean.

EPA Warns to Reduce Auto Emissions

Legislation is before the New Jersey state Senate to delay action on the auto emission inspection program and allow the Governor and lawmakers time to reach an agreement. EPA officials, however, have warned New Jersey not to wait to set up tougher auto emission inspection program and it could hit the state with sanctions for postponing action on the program.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Bomb-making Loophole Closed

A Senate Committee has approved legislation closing a current loophole that allows teachers to teach students how to build bombs. This legislation resulted from a 1995 incident in which a teacher allowed his students to watch a video showing fellow classmates building and detonating pipe bombs. The committee's vote was unanimous and is supported by educators. Identical legislation has reached the Assembly floor.

Health Smart Cards

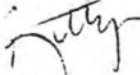
A Senate committee has passed legislation to implement uniform insurance claim forms and an electronic health care smart card to reduce health care costs. According to a sponsor of the bill, the electronic card can save more than \$760 million a year in administrative costs. Hospitals and physicians associations are wary of using smart cards due to the requirement of using with one technology.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

96 MAR 8 P2:28

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Kitty Higgins 
SUBJECT: NEW JERSEY HOT ISSUES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **Civil Rights Case:** On February 20, the Department's Office for Civil Rights received five Title VI discipline complaints against the Princeton Regional High School District. The complainants allege that their children, who are minorities, have been subjected to discrimination on the basis of race in the administration of discipline. In particular, the complainants claim that their children have been subject to harsher penalties than white students who have committed similar offenses involving drug and weapons violations. Education has already received several press inquiries, and this issue has provoked local media interest.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Aircraft Noise:** The FAA has conducted an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) on the effect of the Expanded East Coast Plan (EECP) on the State of New Jersey. Congress had directed FAA to complete the study by May 1991. In response, FAA held public hearings, and the original closing date for public comment was January 22, 1993. Because of requests from state, local and federal officials, as well as requests from the New Jersey Citizens for Environmental Research, FAA has extended the comment period on several occasions. More than thirty public hearings and meetings were held during the unprecedented 515-day comment period, which finally ended in February, 1995. A long-standing issue, the citizens of the State want to reduce aircraft noise with their plan to send air traffic over-water. FAA maintains their objection to this plan on the basis of operational safety and delay issues. The current EECP, with its noise-reducing alterations to air traffic patterns, affects most negatively the town of Crawford in Western Union County. The FAA is not considering any over-water plans.

Key members of Congress have been involved: Senators Lautenberg, Bradley, Moynihan and D'Amato, and Representatives from NJ, NY and CT have taken an interest in the issue. Citizens in New Jersey are highly organized and vocal about the issue and threats of litigation have been made to FAA. Since the final EIS comment period closed, several Members of Congress have sought to reopen the public comment period until after the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

holds hearings. This request has been denied, but FAA has offered to do an airspace study that would identify whether other means of mitigating noise would be more appropriate.

- **New Transit System Funding Grant Announcements:** Prior to the March 18 roll of DOT's FY 97 budget, you have the opportunity to announce approximately \$3.5 billion worth of new transit projects in seven large cities, including \$515 million over 5 years to the Hudson-Bergen LRT. The Hudson-Bergen LRT (light rail train) project is a major component of the Urban Core program designed to significantly enhance mobility in the Northeast New Jersey area. The project will connect Vince Lombardi Park & Ride in Bergen County with Bayonne in Hudson County, with a 20.5 mile, station line. The first operable segment, a 10 mile section between Jersey City and Bayonne, is projected to cost \$515 million to complete. A total of \$108.9 million in Federal funds have already been obligated to the project. Final approval of the New Jersey funding is expected in June.

Other cities include San Juan, Puerto Rico (\$1.1 billion), Denver (\$178 million), San Jose, CA (\$325 million), Sacramento (\$200 million), San Francisco (\$847 million) and St. Louis (\$431 million).

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Medicaid Managed Care in NJ - Care 2000:** On June 6, 1995, HCFA granted a 1915(b) waiver to New Jersey allowing the state to require mandatory enrollment of 225,000 Medicaid recipients covered by AFDC in four counties to enroll in HMOs. The two-year waiver program is named New Jersey Care 2000 and is operated directly by the Medicaid agency. NJ estimates savings of \$22.3 million under the waiver. With 14 HMOs in operation, enrollment in the four waived counties stands at 186,000 as of February, 1996. It should be noted that 89% of enrollees self-select an HMO instead of being mandatorily assigned to one by the State. The total statewide enrollment stands at 224,000. The State plans to take NJ Care 2000 statewide incrementally over a period of two years through the expansion of its 1915(b) waiver. On February 16, NJ submitted an amendment to the existing waiver to expand from four to nine counties -- one of which is Bergen County.
- **Financing Health Care for the Uninsured:** A key issue in New Jersey is how to finance health care for uninsured persons. Traditionally, the State has had a "charity pool" which reimbursed hospitals for about 60% of their reported charity care costs. This pool expired at the end of last year and has not yet been renewed. Some hospitals in urban and low-income areas have started reducing their staff in response to the reduced funding.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

96 MAR 8 P7:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Dimond (NEC)
Paul Weinstein (DPC)
Mark Mazur (CEA)

SUBJECT: **Announcement of Brownfields Tax Incentive**

During your March 11 environmental speech at Fairleigh Dickinson University, you will announce the specifics of the "Brownfields" tax incentive you proposed in your State of the Union. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with the final details of your Brownfield's tax incentive.

Background

There are thousands of contaminated, abandoned sites in economically distressed areas that blight the landscape and hinder economic development. The uncertainty over liability and the cost involved in clean-up are major barriers to redevelopment of these sites. Distressed communities would derive significant economic benefits if the sites were cleaned up and put to productive use again -- helping to rebuild neighborhoods, create jobs, and restore hope.

EPA Pilot Program

In January 1995, EPA launched a Brownfields Economic Redevelopment pilot program, which through guidance and common sense regulatory flexibility helps address liability concerns of developers, lenders and property owners, provides grants to state and local governments to improve the management of environmental clean-up of these sites, and works with states to develop voluntary clean-up programs

Proposal

The new Brownfields tax incentive would reduce the costs of cleaning up these contaminated sites in our nation's inner cities and distressed rural areas, building on the successful Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community initiative, EPA's Brownfields Pilot Program, and the Administration's strong environmental record of sustainable development.

The tax incentive would permit clean-up costs to be expensed in the first year rather than capitalized over the life of the property for sites located in (a) census tracts with poverty

rates of 20% or more; (b) industrial or commercial areas adjacent to census tracts with poverty rates of 20% or more; (c) existing Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities; (d) new Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities that would be designated in the second round and which may include up to 1000 acres of industrial and port areas ready for economic development; and (e) the 40 existing EPA Brownfields Pilots around the country. Expenditures for clean-up at Superfund national priority listed (NPL) sites, underground storage tank sites, and expenditures for asbestos removal are not eligible for the tax incentive.

To be able to expense remediation costs a taxpayer would obtain a letter of eligibility from EPA or a State or local agency overseeing that program and acknowledged by EPA.

Economic Impact

The Treasury Department estimates that approximately \$10 billion in environmental clean-up expenditures will be eligible for this tax incentive costing about \$2 billion in foregone revenues. In addition, as many as 30,000 Brownfields properties will return to productive use, improving environmental and public health protection, and spurring economic development.

BACKGROUND ON THE SUPERFUND TOXIC WASTE CLEANUP PROGRAM

Congress created Superfund -- the national effort to clean up toxic waste sites -- in 1980 as a response to rising concern about abandoned hazardous waste sites such as Love Canal in New York and Valley of the Drums in Kentucky. Superfund was envisioned as a program that would only last four years, cost \$1.6 billion, and clean up 400 sites. Because **more toxic waste sites have been discovered than were ever anticipated**, the program is now in its 16th year. Since its inception, Superfund's first decade was marked by few cleanups, delays, high costs, and lawsuits over liability. More than 1,300 National Priority sites -- the nation's worst toxic waste dumps -- have been identified and some 3,200 cleanup or remedial actions taken.

Reauthorized in 1986 and 1990, the program was expanded to \$15.2 billion. In the 103rd Congress, the Clinton Administration put forward a proposal for Superfund reauthorization that would make the program faster, fairer and more efficient to **protect the one in four Americans who live within four miles of a Superfund site**. This proposal enjoyed wide support from groups ranging from the Sierra Club to the Chemical Manufacturers Association, and bipartisan support in Congress helped the Administration proposal clear five Congressional Committees. However, Congressional Republicans blocked floor consideration of the bill at the end of the 103rd Congress.

Today, Superfund's status is as follows:

- **Clinton Administration Reforms:** Using administrative reforms, the Clinton Administration has **fundamentally redirected Superfund** to make it faster, fairer and more efficient. To clear the way for economic redevelopment by removing the Superfund stigma from sites that don't warrant further federal action, the Administration also has removed more than 27,000 sites from the Superfund inventory. Some 12,000 small businesses and individuals also have been shielded from Superfund liability for clean up at sites where their involvement was truly minimal. Cleanups have been dramatically accelerated: In 1994 and again in 1995, nearly as many Superfund cleanups were completed in 12 months as were completed in the program's entire first decade. The Administration's reforms also aim to reduce litigation; provide greater flexibility for small party settlements; ensure more effective community involvement in cleanup decisions; and create more cost-effective cleanup options. **The Administration has increased the pace of cleanups by 20% and reduced costs by 25%.** After three years of progress in making cleanups under the current law faster, fairer and more efficient, the Administration has done everything in its power under current law to fix Superfund -- but only Congress can finish the job by passing legislation that embodies real reform.
- **Brownfields Action Agenda:** A significant problem for American communities are brownfields -- abandoned, contaminated industrial or commercial urban properties that are less toxic than Superfund sites, but still difficult to redevelop. With seed money from the Administration's **Brownfields Action Agenda**, cities nationwide are working on pilot projects to return brownfields to productive community use. Brownfields pilots seek developers to restore abandoned sites to new uses, creating jobs, economic growth, increased property values, and tax revenues -- and protect the environment by encouraging development on existing sites, rather than undeveloped areas.

- **Superfund's Status in Congress:** The Republican 104th Congress introduced bills in both Houses to reauthorize Superfund. However, these bills fall far short of the Clinton Administration's goals to protect human health and the environment and ensure that polluters -- rather than taxpayers -- pay for the cleanups. Republican proposals to reauthorize Superfund could fence off sites rather than clean them up, and provide bottled water to communities where toxic waste pollution has contaminated the drinking water source. These proposals would stop cleanups at as many as 1,000 sites by allowing any party to challenge the cleanup in court -- a move that would increase, rather than reduce, the excessive litigation which has burdened Superfund in the past. House Republican proposals also would make the taxpayer -- not the polluter -- pay for cleanup at sites where the toxic waste was dumped before 1987. Currently, Senate staff are engaged in bipartisan negotiations on S.1285, the Superfund reauthorization bill of Senators Smith and Chafee. House staff have also been meeting with numerous industry, state, and other stakeholders, including EPA, on H.R. 2500, the industry-supported Superfund reauthorization bill. The House Commerce Committee and House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee hope to mark-up H.R. 2500 in mid-to late-March.

- **Clinton Administration Goals for Legislation:** The Clinton Administration stands willing to work in a bipartisan effort to enact a reformed Superfund law. We need a responsible new Superfund law that will promote economic redevelopment and protect human health and the environment now and into the future, in the following ways: 1) A new law must continue to speed the pace and lower the cost of cleanups. It must reduce transaction costs, ensuring that resources go to cleanups, not to lawyers. 2) A new law must meet the needs of our communities for environmental renewal and economic revitalization. It must enhance the role of states and local communities in the cleanup process. 3) A new law must protect groundwater -- the source of drinking water for half of all Americans -- and address past damage to natural resources. 4) And finally, a new law must continue to hold polluters accountable for the damage they have done, while freeing small parties from unfair liability. The polluter -- not the taxpayer -- should pick up the tab for toxic waste cleanup.

- **Budget impacts on Superfund:** Congress failed to reauthorize the Superfund program before it expired in September 1994. Because the program's taxing authority also ended due to lack of Congressional action in December, 1995, Superfund is unable to do what it was created to do -- maintain a fund based on taxes on the chemical and petroleum industries to help pay for cleanups. Due to the lack of taxing authority, the fund is losing some \$4 million a day in tax revenues that would have been collected for this purpose. Superfund's Congressionally-mandated administrative ceiling resulted in a shutdown of the program in January 1996. Now operating under a continuing resolution that allows only reduced, temporary funding, the program faces uncertainty. If cuts are extended for the rest of the year, the start of new construction -- the next major phase of cleanup -- will be significantly delayed at more than 60 toxic waste sites around the country, even though cleanups are ready to move forward at those sites. Extended cuts for the rest of the year also would slow the pace of cleanup at a number of the more than 400 sites where cleanups are already underway.

3/7/96

EXPECTED IMPACTS OF BUDGET CUTS, SHUTDOWNS AND CONTINUED CUTS ON EPA EFFORTS TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Shutdowns and reduced funding for EPA under continuing resolutions to date — with cuts as deep as 35% — have already had adverse effects on EPA's ability to protect public health and the environment. In the current continuing resolution, the Agency is operating at a 22% cut from planned FY96 levels, while coping with the backlog left by the shutdowns. If funding continues at similar levels through the year, those impacts are expected to extend well beyond this year — in some cases, making it unlikely that EPA will be able to achieve full protection of public health and the environment as planned. Expected impacts include:

- **Delays in new and ongoing cleanups at toxic waste sites:** If cuts are extended for the rest of the year, the start of new construction — the major phase of cleanup — will be significantly delayed at more than 60 toxic waste sites around the country, even though these sites are currently ready to begin the construction phase. Extended cuts for the rest of the year also would slow the pace of cleanup at a number of the more than 400 sites where cleanups are already underway.
- **Rollback in right-to-know information about toxic chemicals:** Decreased funding and shutdowns to date have delayed efforts to expand industry reporting of chemical releases from more types of facilities. Shutdowns also have delayed by one month EPA's collection of the next round of right-to-know reports, including the first reports on releases of 286 chemicals added to the right-to-know list by the Clinton Administration. Public access to right-to-know reports also will be delayed by two months. If cuts are extended for the rest of the year, EPA may not be able to provide quality-control checking of right-to-know data to assure the public of its accuracy, and all technical support to citizens, local community groups, states and small businesses could shut down entirely. Technical support services currently provide help to some 1,000 callers per month who request special analyses of right-to-know data because they cannot afford to conduct their own analyses of this important information.
- **Weakened enforcement of environmental laws:** In the first quarter alone, EPA missed an estimated 40% of planned inspections of industrial facilities. Under the current continuing resolution, the Agency is struggling to catch up even with that backlog, let alone normal levels of inspection. If budget cuts continue, the annual total could be reduced by hundreds, if not thousands more inspections. EPA typically averages 9,000 inspections per year, and takes some 3,700 enforcement actions. If cuts are extended for the rest of the year, EPA will not catch up to normal inspection levels.
- **Long delays in new standards to protect our drinking water:** This includes work to develop tap water standards for pollutants like cryptosporidium — the microbial contaminant that killed one hundred people in Milwaukee in 1993 — as well as substances like disinfectant by-products, which may cause as many as 10,000 cases of cancer per year. Even though EPA will continue to make development of these standards a priority,

the combination of shutdowns, budget cuts to date, and budget uncertainty could delay them beyond their scheduled completion of 5 to 7 years from now. The most immediate impact: Data collection from springtime runoff, essential to determining how much cryptosporidium is reaching the nation's water supply, has been jeopardized by the reduced budget and shutdowns.

- **Barriers to developing new controls to protect our rivers and streams:** Four planned controls have been delayed by shutdowns and budget cuts, and two more are in jeopardy. All six would prevent the discharge of one billion pounds of water pollutants from industrial sources per year. Sampling and lab analysis needed to develop the new controls has been delayed some four months. Work on six additional categories of industrial water pollutants, half of which were slated for proposal in FY1997, also will be significantly delayed; in just one of those categories, the industry is discharging 15 different cancer-causing pollutants and 56 other pollutants of concern. If similar cuts are extended for the rest of the year, work would halt on four of these twelve planned controls for industrial water pollution. (The shutdowns and cuts accomplish many of the same limits on these controls as a rider on the House budget proposal.)
- **Slowed safety registrations for new pesticides could affect crop protection:** Due to shutdowns and budget cuts, EPA has reviewed 60 percent fewer pesticides for safety in the first quarter compared to last year. Under the current continuing resolution, EPA is working on that backlog, which slows the Agency's progress in completing planned reviews in this quarter. If cuts are extended through the year, it could result in a 40% overall reduction for the year in these safety registrations. Some pesticides may not be approved in time for planting season.
- **Delays in new pesticides with lower health risks to gardeners and farmers:** Budget cuts and shutdowns have delayed review and approval of six less-toxic pesticides that would have replaced pesticides that pose major toxic health risks to humans. (Last year, EPA's fast-track approval program brought more than 20 safer pesticides to the market.) Even a few months' delay in approvals can cause loss of a year's worth of benefit in crop protection and lowered health risk. Among the delayed pesticides will be a replacement for diazinon, one of the most widely-used lawn and garden pesticides, which can cause toxic neurological effects in humans.
- **Delays in new standards for toxic industrial air pollutants:** Budget cuts thus far have delayed many of these standards, which are forthcoming in 1997 for industries such as oil and gas processors, cyanide chemicals manufacturing, agricultural chemical and steel manufacturing. The delay in these standards would allow the continued release of harmful chemicals such as benzene, mercury, chromium, formaldehyde and lead, with health implications that may include cancer and damage to human developmental and reproductive systems.
- **Delayed review of an air pollution standard to ensure adequate health protection:** Budget cuts and shutdowns have delayed an important health review of the standard controlling particulate matter -- exposure to which may cause as many as 70,000 premature deaths each year, according to recent studies.

March 8, 1996

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	The Plaza Hotel President's Suite
TIME:	5:05pm - 5:15pm
FROM:	Marcia Hale Intergovernmental Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To meet briefly with New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi to discuss issues of local concern specifically the Ireland Peace Bonds and Development Bank.

II. BACKGROUND

New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi proposes the creation of an Ireland Development Bank to issue bonds and oversee economic development loans. The Ireland Development Bank is loosely based on the Israel Bond program. The intent would be to market Ireland Peace Bonds in the United States to raise capital for needed economic development and job creation in all of Ireland. The Republic of Ireland has hired a consultant to examine Comptroller Hevesi's proposal.

The Comptroller's office has had several meetings with the Administration concerning the proposal for Ireland Peace Bonds and Development Bank; Jonathan Sallet, Department of Commerce, Virginia Manuel, Department of Commerce, and Martha Pope, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator George Mitchell, advisor on Northern Ireland.

III. PARTICIPANTS

New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Informal meeting

VI. REMARKS

None required.

New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi

Contacts: Jack Chartier, Chief of Staff
Office: (212) 669-3858
Pager: (917) 506-9015

Ed Fitzpatrick, Executive Deputy Comptroller
Office: (212) 669-2223
Pager: (917) 927-4909

Proposal for Ireland Peace Bonds and Development Bank (First proposed in 8/94)

The Comptroller proposes the creation of an Ireland Development Bank to issue bonds and oversee economic development loans. The idea of an "Ireland Peace Bond" program, is loosely based on the Israel Bond program. The intent would be to market Ireland Peace Bonds in the United States and internationally to raise capital for needed economic development and job creation in all of Ireland. Loans would be focused on the six counties of Northern Ireland and the Republic's six border counties. Any project funded by the bond proceeds would have to be operated in compliance with rigorous fair-employment standards. In addition, a competitive return for investors would be required to encourage involvement by institutional investors.

Most parties that would need to be involved (the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and the European Union) have expressed genuine interest in the proposal. Each, including the United States, would be required to make a commitment of \$5 million in cash plus \$5 million in guarantees per year for five (5) years. The Republic of Ireland has hired a consultant to examine the Comptroller's proposal. Comptroller Hevesi most recently visited Ireland and the United Kingdom three weeks ago.

Congressional support has been received from Reps. Peter King, Thomas Manton, Nita Lowey and Benjamin Gilman. No opposition has been expressed by any Member of Congress.

The Comptroller's office has had several meeting with the Administration including:

Jonathan Sallet, Asst. To Sec'y and Dir. of the Office Policy and Strategic Planning
Department of Commerce
(202) 482-4127

Virginia Manuel, Asst. to the Asst. Sec'y
Department of Commerce, International of Economic Policy
(202) 482-5853

Martha Pope, Chief of Staff
Office of Sen. George Mitchell, former Senate Majority Leader and currently the President's Advisor on Northern Ireland

March 8, 1996

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	The Plaza Hotel President's suite
TIME:	5:20pm - 5:30pm
FROM:	Marcia Hale Intergovernmental Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To meet briefly with New York City Council Speaker Peter Vallone to discuss issues of local concern, specifically the Health and Hospitals Corporation.

II. BACKGROUND

Health and Hospitals Corporation

In June 1995, Speaker Vallone met with you and Harold Ickes to discuss the possibility of having the federal government return savings to the Health and Hospitals Corporation (the public hospital system in New York City) created through Medicaid/Medicare reforms. Speaker Vallone proposed that the savings generated from Medicaid/Medicare reform be used to fund the Health and Hospitals Corporation and prevent its sale to private interests and promote the selling or transferring of Health and Hospitals Corporation to community-based organizations.

III. PARTICIPANTS

New York City Council Speaker Peter Vallone

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Informal meeting

VI. REMARKS

None required.

Speaker Peter E. Vallone

Contact: Kevin McCabe
(212) 788-7210, Office
(718) 268-4940, Home

Health and Hospitals Corporation

In June 1995, Speaker Vallone and his Chief of Staff Kevin McCabe met with President Clinton and Harold Ickes in the Oval Office. During that meeting the Speaker raised the possibility of having the federal government return to New York City (specifically to the Health and Hospitals Corporation [HHC], the public hospital system in New York City) dollars saved through Medicaid/Medicare reform. The Speaker proposed that the savings generated from Medicaid/Medicare reform be used to fund HHC and prevent its sale to private interests. The Speaker has also suggested that HHC hospitals and facilities be sold or transferred to community-based organizations instead of to private companies. The Speaker believes a quasi-public hospital system is needed to ensure (i.e. community based) that poor New Yorkers receive quality health care. He agrees that the City of New York should not be in the hospital business.

The Speaker supports an independent HHC board which is distanced from politics. Currently, although only 4% of the HHC budget are city tax levy dollars, the Mayor controls HHC policies and management staffing by having a majority of the appointments to the HHC Board.

NYC School Construction Authority Proposal

The Safe Streets/Safe City Personal Income Tax surcharge is scheduled to sunset at the end of 1996. The surcharge which was dedicated to pay for additional police, raised the city's's top tax rate in 1990 from 3.4% to 3.91 %, while exempting the City's lowest tax payers. The Speaker proposes extending the surcharge for three years in order to raise \$1.4 billion dollars. These funds would be used for two purposes. \$1.3 billion will be used for "pay as you go" capital where instead of issuing bonds and incur debt, the city would pay directly for capital projects. The second component is to initiate a \$50 million textbook fund over two years. These funds are needed to bring update textbooks and materials into the classroom. The Speaker would like to discuss how to involve Americorps into his school rehabilitation/textbook proposal.

March 8, 1996

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	The Plaza Hotel President's suite
TIME:	5:35pm - 5:45pm
FROM:	Marcia Hale Intergovernmental Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To meet briefly with New York City Public Advocate Mark Green to discuss issues of local concern specifically "Let's Kick Butts Day for Kids".

II. BACKGROUND

Public Advocate Mark Green wants to promote your pro-health, pro-kids/anti-tobacco initiative on the local level. New York City Public Advocate Mark Green proposes a "Let's Kick Butts Day" to involve children from across the country to police tobacco advertisements and sales near their schools, to understand the dangers to tobacco and to fight increased smoking among adolescents.

Public Advocate Green proposes a one-day event in New York City and Los Angeles where schools in each city would host students, celebrities and health and marketing professionals to focus on the dangers of tobacco. On a scheduled day in the Spring, 10 schools in each city would convene an assembly to discuss your anti-tobacco initiative. His proposal will be for you to anchor one of the New York City school events. As a follow-up the children could be enlisted to survey the prevalence of tobacco advertising in their communities. Note: This "Kick Butts Day" was created in coordination with Rep. Henry Waxman of California.

III. PARTICIPANTS

New York City Public Advocate Mark Green

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Informal meeting

VI. REMARKS

None required.

New York City Public Advocate Mark Green

Contact: Scott Levinson, Chief of Staff
(212) 669-7200, Office
(718) 897-0993, Home
(917) 706-2914, Pager

Let's Kick Butts Day for Kids

Public Advocate Green is proposing a "Let's Kick Butts Day" to involve kids from around the country a) to police tobacco ads and sales near their schools, b) to understand the dangers of tobacco, and c) to fight increased smoking among adolescents.

Public Advocate Green wants to help promote the President's pro-health, pro-kids tobacco initiative on the local level, especially the piece about the power of advertising and marketing aimed at young people. He envisions a one-day event in NYC and LA where schools in each city would convene students, celebrities, health and marketing professional to focus on the dangers of tobacco.

He has spoken to Michael Pertschuk and Rep. Henry Waxman who are both interested in being involved.

Mr. Green would also like to discuss on a broad scale campaign finance reform and ballot access issues.

(See attached memo for more information)



PUBLIC ADVOCATE FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM

MARK GREEN
Public Advocate

TO: Kevin Thurn
FROM: Mark Green *MG*
DATE: October 18, 1995
RE: NYC-LA "Let's Kick Butts Day" for Kids

I was extremely glad to see the President take such a strong stand on the problem of underage smoking. His proposals build on things we have been trying to do, with some success, in New York City for five years. This memo sketches out an idea for a one-day, two-city "Let's Kick Butts Day" about which I have spoken to Michael Pertschuk and Rep. Henry Waxman. Both are very interested in being involved.

Purpose

- Get kids from around the country a) to police tobacco ads and sales near their schools, b) to understand the dangers of tobacco, and c) to fight increased smoking among adolescents. The idea is for them to look out for themselves and their peers.
- Promote the President's pro-health, pro-kids tobacco initiative on the local level -- especially the piece about the power of advertising and marketing aimed at young people. The latest research, from cancer researchers at the University of California at San Diego, lends powerful support to the President's contention that advertising is an even stronger influence than -- or indeed creates -- peer pressure that encourages young people to smoke.

Method

- Organize a one-day event -- in both New York City and Los Angeles, and perhaps up to eight other cities distributed around the country -- where schools in each city would convene students, celebrities, health and marketing professionals to focus on the dangers of tobacco and the seductiveness of advertising. The President would anchor one of the NYC school events as the centerpiece of the day.

Project Proposal

Let's recruit 10 schools in each city to join the fight for the President's program and against teens taking up smoking. It's one thing for adults to admonish kids not to smoke.

Page Two/Kevin Thurm memo

but it's quite another for kids to speak up for themselves and their peers. On a given day next Spring, each school would convene an assembly where films, sports figures, celebrities, and health and marketing professionals would discuss the topic and kick off a "Cigarette Ad Census." Then as a follow-up the children could be enlisted to survey the prevalence of tobacco advertising in their communities by, for example, counting the number of ads they see between their homes and their school and surveying tobacco use among their peers and what got kids involved in tobacco (i.e., they could do their own market research); they could be enlisted to create strong counter-advertising; they could write to tobacco companies to share their "Cigarette Ad Census" findings and express their concerns and fears about teens and tobacco.

To drum up and focus interest, the President and various athletes/celebrities would come to the 20 events -- with attention centered on the one the President attended in NYC.

Since we want to create a sustained effort on the part of the kids, we need to be sure to design the project so as to get and keep them engaged in the issue. Perhaps the project could be part of a social studies or health curriculum.

A Few Questions

What does HHS, FDA or the Surgeon General already have in the works to support the President's initiative on the local level? Can the Public Advocate for New York City and Rep. Henry Waxman support those other efforts in New York and in California?

Is there a role for the Education Department if the project will be based in schools?

Is there a role for Americorps individuals/programs?

Next Steps

- Would the White House agree to work with me in N.Y.C. and Rep. Henry Waxman in L.A. to pull off this "Day" in support of the President's anti-tobacco initiative?
- If a version of this idea is acceptable, I am willing to work with you and others to raise 501(c)3 funds to pay for posters, survey forms, other printed materials and whatever else might be needed.
- I'm eager to unveil this idea at my maiden meeting later this month with New York City's new schools Chancellor, Rudy Crew, who took over today.

cc: Rep. Henry Waxman, Michael Pertschuk, Harold Ickes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

PRESENTATION OF THE IRISH AMERICAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

DATE: Monday, March 11, 1996
LOCATION: The Plaza Hotel, New York
TIME: ~~5:50 PM 7:00 PM~~ 6:05 PM
From: Susan Brophy *SB*

I. PURPOSE

To accept the *Irish American of the Year* Award.

II. BACKGROUND

The President has been selected as the *Irish American of the Year* by Irish America, which has the largest circulation of any Irish publication in the U.S.. The President will be featured on the cover of Irish America and feted at this event. Last year, Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith was awarded *Irish American of the Year*.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith
Senator Kennedy
400 Irish American business, political, social and cultural leaders
(Greeters: please see attached page)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press Coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will be accompanied by Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith and Niall O'Dowd, publisher, Irish America, and announced to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- Niall O'Dowd makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Edward Kennedy.
- Senator Edward Kennedy makes remarks and introduces Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith.
- Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith makes remarks and presents to you the *Irish American of the Year* Award.
- You accept the award and make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, you work a ropeline and depart.

VI. TALKING POINTS

To be provided by National Security Council.

Greeters: Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith
Niall O'Dowd, Publisher, Irish America
Paul O'Dwyer, Civil Rights Lawyer
Patricia Harty
Turlough McConnell, Senior Vice President, Irish America
Michael Foley, Ireland United States Council
Bill Flynn, 1996 Parade Grand Marshal
Paddy Wright, Chief Executive, Jefferson Smurfit
Donald Keough, Former President, Coca Cola, Co.
Matt McNulty, CEO, Irish Tourist Board
Joe Byrne, Irish Tourist Board
John Sharkey, Executive Vice President, MCI
Brian Stack, Chairman, CIE Tours International
Fergus O'Dowd, Mayor, Drogheda
Liam Neeson, Actor
Natasha Richardson
James McGoldrick
Marian Hall
Honorah Harty
Emer Mullins

03/10/96 9 AM

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ACCEPTANCE REMARKS
IRISH AMERICAN OF THE YEAR AWARD
NEW YORK, NY
MARCH 11, 1996**

Acknowledgments: Senator Ted Kennedy
Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith
Niall [neal] O'Dowd, Publisher, Irish America

Thank you. It is a great pleasure to be here tonight with all of you and to receive this wonderful award. I never dreamed I would live to see a day when I was honored in the same company as Mel Gibson and Liam Neeson.

And it is a great privilege to accept it from the hand of last year's honoree... one of this country's most extraordinary Irish Americans, Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith. Through her tireless commitment to peace, and to strong relations between America and Ireland, she has earned the gratitude of everyone here.

I am also delighted to be here with a number of Irish American Members of Congress -- Senator Kennedy, Senator Dodd, and Congressman King; the Irish American Director of the Peace Corps, Mark Gearan; the Irish American Secretary of Education Richard Riley; and Irish American members of the White House team Nancy Soderberg, Kitty Higgins, Katy McGinty and Susan Brophy. Tonight, I bet the rest of the Administration wishes they were Irish American.

We come together in celebration... and together we face a great challenge. We rejoice in our Irish heritage... in the achievements of our community... in the blessings of faith and family... in the wonders of our nation. Yet tonight, in the land of our ancestors, the future is at a crossroads. And each of us must do our part to safeguard the promise of peace.

Peace in Northern Ireland matters to America. It matters to all who believe that children have a right to grow up without fear. That is why we have worked so closely with the parties and people on all sides of the conflict -- Catholic and Protestant... Nationalist and Unionist... Irish and British alike. That is why we granted a visa to Gerry Adams... why we hosted the White House Conference on Trade and Investment... why we are the first administration ever to support the International Fund for Ireland. That is why we were willing to share one of America's most precious national resources: the remarkable Senator George Mitchell.

And that is why, in November last year, I became the first American President to visit Northern Ireland. Hillary and I will remember those magical days for the rest of our lives. The faces of the people in the Shankill and the Falls, lining the roads to greet us as we made our way through town... men and women of both traditions on the floor of the Mackie plant, working together to

build a brighter future for their families... the two little children -- one Catholic, one Protestant -- who joined hands and told the world just how much peace meant to them... the joyful crowds who came out in support of peace.

And when I was shaking hands in the crowds, away from the cameras and the microphones, person after person said the very same thing: "We're glad you're here. We're trying to make this work. Please stay with us... we haven't finished yet." Voice after voice said, "We have to do this. We'll never go back to the way it used to be."

The people of Northern Ireland have chosen peace. They have chosen the path of dialogue over the dead-end road of division. They do not deserve to have a small group choose bloodshed and violence and shatter their dreams. We must not allow the hard men of the past to hijack the future of the children of Northern Ireland.

The courage of those committed to peace is guiding the process back on track. The February 28 announcement by the Irish and British Governments was a milestone achievement. A firm date has been set for all-party talks. That is what we all have been working for.

Violence has no place in this process. The cease-fire must be restored. That is the only basis on which the talks can be inclusive. That is the only way forward.

We in America who are proud to call ourselves Irish must speak with one voice on this issue. The future belongs to those who build... not those who maim and destroy. I call on you -- on the Irish-American community -- to urge our friends on the other side of the ocean to banish the specter of violence... once and for all.

For our part, we will continue to work closely with the Irish and British governments, and the parties involved, to support their efforts to end the violence and achieve a lasting peace. Our aim is not to impose a peace. We couldn't do that even if we were asked to. People must make their own peace -- with open hearts and open minds. But we have a special role to play, and we will keep our commitment -- to do all we can to create a climate for peace to take hold and flourish... to stand with those who take risks for peace, through good times and bad... and to counter the forces of hatred and division wherever they appear.

Since the very first settlers came to our shores, Irish Protestant and Catholic together have added to America's strength. From our battle of independence right down to the present day, the Irish not only have defended our nation; they have built it and blessed it with their talents. Of all the gifts we can offer in return, perhaps the most precious is the example of what is possible when people find strength in their diversity. We know from our own experience how hard that is to do. But we also know the richness of the prize.

America is proud to walk with those who walk the road of peace -- from Northern Ireland to the Middle East and all across the planet. Tomorrow I leave for Sharm el-Sheikh [sharm el-shake], Egypt, where leaders from the region and around the world will stand as one for peace. Together, we will combat the merchants of hatred with every means at our command. And

together, we will join our strength and commitment to carry the process forward. We will not allow terrorists the victory they seek: The death of the hope of peace.

The solidarity of the peacemakers is stronger than bullets or bombs. The will of the people is more powerful than the desperate forces of division. We will not stop in our efforts until peace has been secured... till we reach the further shore Seamus Heaney described, where "hope and history rhyme."

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

INTERVIEW WITH BILL PLANTE OF CBS

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	Louis XIV Room The Plaza Hotel
TIME:	6:50p.m.
FROM:	Mike McCurry <i>MM</i>

I. **PURPOSE**

You will be interviewed by Bill Plante of CBS. This interview will focus on the Northern Ireland peace process.

II. **BACKGROUND**

Plante is interested in hearing your thoughts on what it will take to resurrect the Northern Ireland peace process. You should also anticipate questions on the Middle East.

The interview will occur immediately following the Presentation of the Irish American of the Year Award. The interview will be aired on the next day's *CBS This Morning*.

III. **PARTICIPANTS**

The President
Mike McCurry
Bill Plante
CBS tech crew

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

Interview exclusive to CBS.

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- You will be briefed on the walk from the Ballroom to the Louis XIV Room.
- Interview

VI. **REMARKS**

- Talking points on Northern Ireland and the Middle East will be provided by the NSC.

POINTS TO BE MADE IN INTERVIEW WITH
CBS ON NORTHERN IRELAND

- Outraged by the IRA bombings; no excuse for resorting to violence.
- If raised: There have been no claims of responsibility for the bomb that exploded in a dumpster Friday night, nor have the British policy announced the result of their investigation. Do not know yet whether the IRA was responsible.
- As in Middle East, we must not let the men of the past ruin the future of the children of Northern Ireland.
- In Northern Ireland in November, I experienced genuine and moving outpouring of support for peace by people of both communities, both faiths. Proud of power of American ideals and American example.
- With support of people, British and Irish Governments have courageously continued on course. They announced that negotiations on Northern Ireland's future will begin June 10. Sinn Fein can participate once the cease-fire is restored.
- This is what everyone involved in the peace process has been working toward -- a firm date for inclusive, all-party talks to reach a just and lasting peace.
- Imperative that cease-fire be restored. That is the way forward.
- U.S. working with British and Irish governments and political leaders from all parties in Northern Ireland to support peace process.
- If asked about Adams visa: Believe it will advance peace process. Expect Sinn Fein representatives to hear from Americans how deeply we support the peace process and how important it is that cease-fire be restored.

ADDITIONAL Q'S AND A'S FOR CBS INTERVIEW

Q: If the IRA restores the cease-fire will you immediately let Sinn Fein start raising funds again and resuming inviting Gerry Adams to the White House?

A: First let me hear that the cease-fire has restored, that is what is important. Then I would consider what steps it would be useful to take to support the peace process, which is how I see our role.

Q: In the past, your decisions on Adams have been source of contention with British Government. Did you consult with them before issuing visa this time?

A: We have been in close touch with the British and Irish governments all along. They understand that the decision to give Mr. Adams a visa was made because we believe it will advance the peace process.

Q: Adams hasn't condemned the bombings or distanced himself from them. How do we know he is arguing for peace?

A: I think his meetings here will be useful because I think he will hear an important message of support for peace from Americans that he meets. I know he argued for the cease-fire in the past and I hope he will do so that is what he is doing now.

Q: If the IRA refuses to restore the cease-fire, what can the Administration do? Isn't it all up them?

A: I am determined to continue to do everything I can to support the peace process that must continue even in the face of renewed violence. That means we will continue to encourage substantive talks to reach a just and lasting settlement. And it means we will continue to support economic initiatives to create jobs and hope for the future.

"SUMMIT OF THE PEACEMAKERS"

- President Mubarak and President Clinton will co-chair a "Summit of the Peacemakers" in Sharm al-Sheikh, Egypt, on March 13.
- The Summit will discuss ways to enhance the peace process, promote security and combat terror.
- The Summit will send a forceful message that peace has made a difference in the region, and that Israel is not alone in confronting those who would kill the hopes of Israelis and Palestinians alike for a better future.
- It is an opportunity for Middle East leaders and those from outside who support the peace process to reaffirm their commitment to a lasting and comprehensive settlement.
- That commitment must be reflected in a demonstration of resolve against the enemies of peace. It will also be an opportunity to discuss practical ways to combat terror.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DCCC DINNER MAR 8 P7:03
ST. REGIS HOTEL - NEW YORK, NY
MARCH 11, 1996

Acknowledgments: DCCC Chair Martin Frost; Dem. Ldr. Richard Gephardt. Looking forward to working w/DCCC to restore a majority in the House.

STRAIGHTFORWARD VISION WHEN I TOOK OFFICE

American dream for all; strongest force for peace and freedom; continue come together around basic values.

How? Opportunity, responsibility, commitment to community.

LAST THREE YEARS: AMERICA & NY

Economy strong: Lowest unemp/infl 27 yrs. 4 yrs ago said 8M, today 8.4M. Over 1M in basic industries: autos & construction.

Homeownership highest in 15 yrs. Exports growing faster than imports, 1st time in yrs. As for NY: Unempl. was 8.5%, now 6.2%; nearly 200,000 new pvt-sector jobs added in 36 mos; bankruptcy filings have dropped 49% per year.

Same time: Still econ. insecurity: too many people working hrder w/out raise, downsizing.

Strongest force for peace & freedom: no missiles at children, Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia, hope for peace in Ireland.

Same time: Brink of peace -- Rabin murdered, London bomb.

Tomorrow: Travel to Egypt, Israel

Coming together around values: welf ↘, pov ↘, crime ↘, teen preg ↘.

Same time: Juv. crime, drugs, cigarettes ↗.

Right direction, but new challenges.

Why? Profound change: Info. Age, global economy.

AGE OF POSSIBILITY, unleashed by change.

More Americans, more chances to build future of their dreams.

Great change means great challenges. SOTU: must face them together.

Era big government over, can't go back to: Fend for yourselves. Instead, move forward: all Americans meet challenges together: families, schools, churches, businesses. *When we are together, we are never defeated; and when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.*

BUDGET

Balance budget in that spirit: 7 years, protect values, modest tax cut.

Honor responsibilities: Medicare for elderly, Medicaid for children, disabled, education of children, health of environment.

To Congress: Let's finish job. Pass cuts common to both plans. Don't shut gov't. 3 wrongs don't make a right.

SEVEN CHALLENGES for future to seize promise of age of poss:

1. Cherish children, keep families together. Violence off television. V Chip victory: Worked in bipartisan manner to give parents control over what their kids watch. Applaud media for voluntary ratings. End tragedy of domestic violence, new hotline.

2. Provide all Americans w/education for new century. Renew schools, open college doors wider than ever. Working to do that: Expanding Head Start; Goals 2000; Direct lending & income contingent loans; Expanding Pell grants. Now we have to do more: Demand higher standards. Public school choice -- and let teachers form charter schools. Computers -- connected by 2000; College merit schol; 1M work study; Right kind of tax cut: 10K for tuition.

3. Help all Americans willing to work achieve economic security. Raise minimum wage, approaching 40-year low. Protect workers' pension. Access to health care, Kennedy-Kassebaum. Start people early. Give H.S. students who want to go into workplace the training they need. GI Bill for experienced workers: Consolidate 70 job-training programs into simple voucher worth \$2,600 for unemployed or underemployed workers.

Businesses must be good partners w/ workers.

4. Take streets back from crime/gangs/drugs. Crime finally declining. Communities, police departments coming together to take back streets. Crime Bill helping: 1/3 of 100,000. Must not repeal Brady Bill, 45,000; assault weapons ban, 19. Now: more, especially for young. Break gangs like mob. Renew assault on drugs, home and abroad. McCaffrey.

5. Leave environment safe and clean for next generation. Generation of bipartisan effort: air & water cleaner, children safer. Challenge biz: find cheaper ways to meet tougher standards. Strengthen right-to-know.

6. Maintain leadership fight for freedom and peace. Middle East to Haiti to Bosnia, America leading world toward peace.

7. Make democracy work: Shrink government, bipart. campaign fin. reform now.

CONCLUSION

Challenges as we move into future: Stronger families. Better education. Access to health care. Safer streets. A cleaner environment.

Can do all these things -- if we do them together. Meet any challenge, achieve any goal.

So don't be cynical: no excuse for inaction. Concentrate on tomorrow, vision of future, doing something to make it real.

Lift up your sights, fight for our future, best is yet to come.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

BETH MEDRASH GOVOHA

DATE:	March 11, 1996
LOCATION:	St. Regis Hotel New York, New York
TIME:	9:00 pm
FROM:	Alexis Herman Jay K. Footlik

I. PURPOSE

To meet with members and supporters of Beth Medrash Govoha [BETH MEDRESH GE-VOA], a yeshiva (Jewish school) located in Lakewood, New Jersey.

II. BACKGROUND

Beth Medrash Govoha, which means "School of Higher Learning," is comprised of nearly 2,000 students engaged in Torah study, at the graduate and post-graduate level.

It was founded in 1943 by Rabbi Aaron [AHA-RON] Kotler, who fled his native Poland to escape the Nazis. Rabbi Kotler had an unshakable belief in the primacy of the Torah as the basis for Jewish continuity. Today, Govoha occupies 9 acres in Lakewood, New Jersey, with over 30 branches throughout the country.

Issues of primary concern to this group are education, school vouchers, "family values," quality of life and crime.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Jay Schottenstein, President, Value City and El-An Foundation; Jewish philanthropist and communal leader;

Rabbi Malkiel Kotler [MAL-KEEL KOTLER] Dean, Beth Medrash Govoha, grandson of the founder of the Yeshiva;

Rabbi Aaron Kutler, CEO, Beth Medrash Govoha, grandson of the founder of the Yeshiva.

Rabbi Heshy Augenbaum, Executive Vice President of Development, Beth Medrash Govoha

Rabbi Morris Sherer, President, Agudath Israel of America

Additional participants on attached list

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed.

V. SEQUENCE

**** In accordance with Orthodox Jewish custom, do not shake hands with the women in attendance. However, if they extend their hand to you, they probably do not observe this custom and you may shake their hand.**

- o Jay Schottenstein will present you with a Talmud, a book containing Jewish Law.
- o You make brief remarks after which you do a group photo-op.
- o You depart.

VI. REMARKS

See attached talking points.

**Guests Attending March 11, 1996 Beth Medrash Govoha Reception
with President Clinton at St. Regis Hotel, 8:00 P.M.**

Name	Information
Robert Beren	Chairman of Wichita Kansas School District, noted philanthropist and industrialist
Meyer Berman	President of M.A Berman Company; noted Jewish philanthropist
Abraham Biderman	Executive Vice President, Lipper & Company; Former NYC Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Department of Finance; Special Assistant to Mayor Koch
David Bodner	Chairman, Broad Capital; Executive Committee, Beth Medrash Govoha
Naomi Bodner	Wife of David
Rosalind (Davis) Davidowitz	Philanthropist; Wife of Morton Davis, President of DH Blair
Reuven D. Dessler	Chairman of the Board, Mazel Company, LP; Jewish philanthropist
Aaron Elbogen	Chairman, Datek Securities
Gary Fragin	Chairman of the Board, North American Communications Control, Inc.
Norman Feinstein	Senior Partner, Feinstein, Raiss & Kelin; Chairman of New Jersey Apartment Association; President, Mountain Ridge Country Club
Abraham Fruchthandler	President, FBE Associates; President, Yeshiva Chaim Berlin
Howard Friedman	Officer, Watermark Press
Joe Friedman	President, J&R Music World; philanthropist
Rachelle Freidman	Wife of Joe; philanthropist
Louis Glick	President of Louis Glick & Company, one of the world's leading diamond manufacturer; noted philanthropist
Ronald Gottesman	Executive Vice President, Continuum Capital
Shirley Gralla	Philanthropist
Ahron Hersh	President, Rozetti Handbag
Steven Hill	Actor, Star of NBC's "Law and Order"
Murray Huberfeld	President, Broad Capital; Executive Committee, Beth Medrash Govoha
Laura Huberfeld	Wife of Murray

Philip Huberfeld
 Rae Huberfeld
 George Karfunkel

Renee Karfunkel
 Susan R. Katz
 Rishel Kotler
 Nathan Lewin

Rena Rikki Lewin
 Sheldon Margules

Gitty Margules
 Rabbi Meyer May

Johnny Melohn
 Jerome A. Roth
 David Schick

Rabbi Marvin Schick

Jay Schottenstein

Jean Schottenstein
 Rabbi Morris(Moshe) Sherer
 Rabbi Norman(Nosson)
 Scherman

Tom Steinberg

Philip and Ruth Wodjyslawski

Abraham Wolfson

Brad Zackson
 Rabbi Martin Zlotowitz

Rabbi David Zweibel

Father of Murray
 Mother of Murray
 Executive Vice President, American Stock
 Transfer and Trust Company; noted
 philanthropist
 Wife of George
 Principal, Shulamis High School
 Rebbitzin, Beth Medrash Govoha
 Named Partner, Miller, Cassidy, Larrocca,
 & Lewin; a leading constitutional and
 appellate attorney, appearing 27 times
 before the U.S. Supreme Court
 Photojournalist; wife of Nathan
 President, FIM Associates; Board Mem-
 ber, Hebrew Academy of Long Beach
 Wife of Sheldon
 Executive Director, Simon Wiesenthal
 Center
 President, Expansion Group; philanthropist
 Investment banker
 Partner, Schick & Simon, L.L.P.; Patrons
 of Agudath Israel Washington office
 President, Rabbi Jacob Joseph School;
 noted lecturer and writer
 President, Value City and El-An
 Foundation; noted Jewish philanthropist
 and communal leader
 Wife of Jay
 President, Agudath Israel of America
 General Editor, Artscroll/Mesorah
 Publications; former principal, Karlin
 Stolin; Editor of Olameinu Children's
 Magazine
 Managing Director of Tisch Family
 Interests
 Noted Jewish philanthropist
 President, Actor Realty Co.; noted
 communal activist
 President, The Dynamic Group
 President of Artscroll Mesorah
 Publications
 General Counsel and Director of
 Government Affairs, Agudath Israel of
 America

STAFF:**Name**

Rabbi Heshy Augenbaum

Miriam Baron

Isabel Feuerstein

Rabbi Aaron Kotler

Rabbi Aryeh Malkiel Kotler

Robert Shapiro

Video crew names and
numbers to follow Friday

Michael Benabib

InformationExecutive Vice President of
DevelopmentDirector of Foundation and Community
Relations

Director of Public Relations

Chief Executive Officer

Dean, Beth Medrash Govoha

Video Producer

Photographer

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH BETH MEDRASH GOVOHA

This group is not focused on Israel, however, given the terrorist attacks in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv over the past two weeks, you may wish to briefly reinforce your commitment to the security of Israel and to securing peace between Israelis and Palestinians.

Their primary focus will be on domestic issues.

Three areas to highlight are:

1. EDUCATION

You should stress the priority placed upon education in your Administration;

- o Increased funding for Head Start
- o Goals 2000
- o Expanded Pell Grants
- o Signed the Student Loan Reform Act/Direct Student Lending
- o National Service Program

Most of the members and supporters of Govoha are proponents of school vouchers; you may wish to avoid this issue.

2. VALUES

You should cite efforts to preserve and strengthen the family

- o V-Chip/Meeting with media executives
- o Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit
- o Established the Domestic Violence Hotline
- o Held conference on Youth, Violence and Drug Abuse

3. CRIME

You should talk about your efforts to make communities and schools safe

- o Crime Bill/"Three-Strikes, You're Out"
- o Brady Bill
- o Assault Weapons Ban
- o 100,000 additional police officers on the streets
- o Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New York after the first 37 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New York:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.5% to 6.2%.
- 151,800 new jobs added in 36 months -- after 521,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 193,500 new private-sector jobs added in 36 months -- after 500,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 53,600 manufacturing jobs *LOST* in 36 months -- after 213,900 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 3% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 14% per year -- after increasing 35% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 46% per year -- after increasing 11% per year during the previous 12 years.
- Bank lending has increased by \$53.1 billion -- after dropping by \$82 billion during the previous 8 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 26%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 13%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New York:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW YORK: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New York.

6 TIMES MORE NEW YORK FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 890,568 working families in New York will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 148,562 wealthiest taxpayers in New York.

TAX CUT FOR 80,373 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 80,373 small businesses in New York are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

3,141,000 NEW YORK WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 3,140,640 workers in New York, and protects the jobs of 188,672 workers in New York who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

2 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW YORK WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 2 million New York borrowers -- 1.4 million current borrowers and 600,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information on the New York Economy

This memorandum presents background information about economic conditions in New York.

- ***Rite Aid to Create 2,000 Jobs in New York City*** -- Pennsylvania-based Rite Aid recently announced plans to invest more than \$220 million to develop 100 new and existing New York City stores by January 1997. The expansion will create approximately 2,000 jobs. In a related move, Rite Aid has switched its regional headquarters from New Jersey to New York. The expansion plan is part of the drugstore chain's larger investment program to develop 1,000 new and existing stores on the east coast in the next three years. (Source: Rite Aid)
- ***Chase Manhattan, Chemical Banking Merger Will Eliminate 12,000 Jobs*** -- In late August, New York-based banking firms Chase Manhattan and Chemical Banking Corporation announced an agreement to merge under the Chase name. 12,000 jobs out of a combined staff of 75,000 will be lost as a result of the merger. It is not yet certain how many jobs will be eliminated in New York, but because of the state's hub status for both banks, it will most likely be hardest hit. (Source: Chemical Banking Corporation)
- ***New York has an Urban Empowerment Zone (EZ) and Four Enterprise Communities (ECs)*** - The City of New York is designated as an Urban EZ. The city has received \$100 million in flexible block grants and tax incentives for zone businesses. Albany, Buffalo, Newburgh-Kingston, and Rochester have all been designated as Urban ECs. Each has received \$3 million in social service block grants and tax exempt bond financing for EC businesses. (Source: Community Empowerment Board)
- ***TRP Invests \$3 Million in a Project in Schenectady*** -- The Digital X-Ray System for Trauma and Battlefield Applications is a \$3 million project led by General Electric that will develop a digital, filmless x-ray imaging system. This system will be used for mobile trauma care units in battlefield and civilian hospitals. It will give DoD the capability of using rearguard units to diagnose injuries from mobile trauma units. The new process will cost only one-eighth as much as current x-ray technology. (Source: ARPA)

- *EITC* -- According to 1993 Treasury estimates, the EITC will benefit almost 900,000 families in New York.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Maloney	30,900 families	50.4	25.2	28,900 taxpayers
Solomon	25,500 families	41.6	16.6	2,000 taxpayers
Ackerman	9,600 families	15.6	6.0	12,200 taxpayers
Flake	19,300 families	31.5	13.8	1,100 taxpayers
Lowey	15,300 families	24.9	9.9	13,400 taxpayers
STATE	890,600 families	1,450.5	19.7	148,500 taxpayers

- *Federal Reserve Report for 2nd District* -- Economic growth in the District has slowed in recent weeks. Retail sales remain below expected levels. Manufacturing output growth slowed in Buffalo and Rochester, and actually declined in New York City. However, strength in New York City's larger non-manufacturing sector more than offset weakness in manufacturing. In the financial sector, demand for new loans at small to medium-sized banks has weakened. The market for commercial real estate in Downtown Manhattan is beginning to improve. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book, 1/17/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New York City

STATE GOVERNMENT

Lie-Detector Tests Banned

Governor Pataki signed legislation Tuesday that prohibits police officers from subjecting people who file rape complaints to lie detector tests. The bill, supported by victims' rights advocates, has already won approval in both the state Senate and the state Assembly. Although law enforcement officials rarely use polygraph tests on rape victims, it was feared that the potential of being subjected to polygraph tests could discourage victims from reporting the crime.

TAXES

Governor Pataki's Tax Cut in Jeopardy

The second phase of Governor Pataki's three year tax cut plan is scheduled to go into effect on April 1. However, legislation supported by Democratic state legislators would eliminate the second step of the tax cut for people earning \$100,000 or more. It will take specific action by the Legislature to call off phase two of the tax cut. According to the Senate Majority leader, the Senate will not move to stop the tax cut but would not rule out considering it as part of the budget negotiations.

CRIME

Deli-Owner Killed

Abe Lebewohl, a 64-year old Ukrainian immigrant was killed as he was about to deposit weekend receipts at a bank six blocks from his New York deli. Lebewohl, a concentration camp survivor, who was heavily involved in the community, had owned Second Avenue Deli since 1954. Originally a 10 seat diner, the deli grew into a 250 seat restaurant and was a popular lower east side meeting place known to generations. Police are testing a gun found in Central Park that they believe may have been the murder weapon used to kill Lebewohl.

Megan's Law

A federal judge has issued a temporary restraining order preventing Megan's Law from being implemented until a class action suit brought by attorneys representing sex offenders is ruled on. The law, which makes available a statewide public database listing sex offenders, is being constitutionally challenged by the group.

DISTRICT JUDGE

Judge Harold Baer

Speaker Newt Gingrich has called for the resignation of Judge Harold Baer. Judge Baer threw out most of the evidence against a woman accused of transporting drugs because the police stopped her without probable cause. The officers found \$4 million worth of cocaine in the accused woman's car but, according to Judge Baer, the events leading up to the discovery were not significant to justify the search. About 150 House Republicans signed a letter calling for Baer's resignation even though the judge has agreed to reopen a hearing that led him to toss out the evidence.

EDUCATION

Schools Receive Grant for Arts Education

A privately financed arts program for the New York City Public Schools, announced Tuesday, will help restore an arts curriculum affected by budget cuts. The five-year program, formally endorsed by Mayor Giuliani and Schools chancellor Crew, would pair hundreds of schools with orchestras, museums, art studios, dance groups, and other cultural institutions. Lack of funding over the past two years has forced many schools to abandon their music and arts programs. One third of the \$36 million grant was a donation from the Annenberg Foundation, and the rest came from corporations and private individuals.

Pataki Proposes Letting Teachers Suspend Students

Governor Pataki proposed legislation that would permit teachers to suspend students from classrooms for up to 10 days. If implemented, New York would be the second state to give teachers the authority to suspend students from classrooms for violence, property damage, threatening the use of weapons, or refusing to behave in class. Opponents of the plan, including children's advocates and school board representatives fear that the proposal gives teachers too much power and could infringe upon students rights. The New York School Board Association also voiced concerns that the proposal would especially hurt African-American and Hispanic Students, as they are already subject to disciplinary action in disproportionate numbers.

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA
AND FORT POLK
LOUISIANA**

March 18, 1996

Staff Copy

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DEDICATION CEREMONY AT NEW NASHVILLE WHARF

DATE: Monday, March 18, 1996

LOCATION: Port of New Orleans

TIME: 10:20 - 11:30 am

FROM: Christopher Dorval, NEC ^W
Carola McGiffert, USTR ^{CHM}

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to dedicate the Nashville Wharf B and to celebrate the entire expansion of the Port. It is also an opportunity to highlight the great expansion of trade that has taken place at the Port of New Orleans -- one of the busiest ports in the United States -- and to acknowledge the great benefits to Louisiana and its workers as a result of increased exports.

II. BACKGROUND

You spoke at the Port of New Orleans on September 15, 1993 as part of your campaign for the passage of NAFTA.

The first part of the Nashville Avenue Terminal Complex was dedicated by President Kennedy in 1962. In his 1962 speech (see excerpts), President Kennedy pushed for the passage of the Export Expansion Act of 1962.

The ceremony Monday is to dedicate Nashville Avenue Wharf B and to celebrate the completion of Wharf C this Spring, bringing to completion the entire upgrade of the Nashville Avenue Terminal. Wharf C is not yet operative; it is projected to be running at full capacity within a week of coming on line, just as Wharf B was at full capacity within one week of completion.

Since coming on line, Wharf B has been among the most heavily used facility at the Port. The "handling" of cargo not only involves those workers who load and unload ships, but also those workers that bring the cargo to the wharfs via trucks, trains, barges, etc. Therefore, because of the high production level at Wharf B, the number of workers on the site have increased and there is more work for employees who move cargo to and from the wharf.

No federal dollars were used on this project. It was funded through a combination of state money matching dollar for dollar port revenues. Total cost for Wharf B and C is over \$200 million

Louisiana's exports were an estimated \$4.4 billion in 1995, a 30 percent increase over 1992. Over two-thirds of Louisiana's export sales were manufactured goods in 1995, worth \$2.9 billion -- an almost 50 percent increase over 1987. Louisiana's top three export markets are Japan, Canada, and Belgium. Around half of Louisiana's exports go to Asia and Latin America, the two most dynamic and fastest-growing regions in the world, and total exports from Louisiana to Canada and Mexico were more than \$550 million in 1994.

The main union at the Port is the International Longshoreman's Association (ILA). Not all of the wharfs at the Port are union, but Wharf B is union.

III. PARTICIPANTS

With you on stage:

Senator John Breaux

Senator Bennett Johnston

Congressman William Jefferson

Mayor Marc Morial

J. Ron Brinson, President and CEO, Board of Commissioners, Port Authority of New Orleans

Port worker TBA

In the audience:

Workers

Union members

Louisiana supporters

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off stage announcement of **the President** to "Hail to the Chief" and "Ruffles and Flourishes"
- Ron Brinson, President and CEO, Port of New Orleans, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mayor Marc Morial
- Mayor Morial makes remarks and introduces Representative Bill Jefferson
- Rep. Jefferson makes remarks and introduces Senator John Breaux

- Sen. Breaux makes remarks and introduces Senator Bennett Johnston
- Sen. Johnston makes remarks and introduces worker tba, Port of New Orleans
- Worker tba makes remarks and introduces **the President**
- **The President** makes remarks
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting

Attachments: Clinton Administration Trade Accomplishments At-A-Glance
Louisiana & Trade: At-A-Glance
Port of New Orleans & Trade: At-A-Glance
President Bill Clinton's Speech at Port of New Orleans, September 1993

Excerpts of John F. Kennedy's May 1962 Speech

THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS & TRADE: AT-A-GLANCE

- *The Port of New Orleans is one of the busiest ports in the United States, serving as a trading hub for exports from states throughout the region and across the country. And five of the top fifteen ports in the U.S. by tonnage are in Louisiana. Together they provide conduits for 20 percent of American's international trade.*
- *Over 37 million tons of cargo moved through the Port of New Orleans in 1995 -- a 51 percent increase over 1990 worth hundreds of billions of dollars.*
 - *Louisiana ports shipped 48 percent of the nation's grains in 1992;*
 - *Steel products represented the single largest volume commodity to move through the Port in 1995. While imports of finished steel products dropped by 7.8 percent, exports of steel coils and pipes, primarily the products of USX Corporation mills in Indiana and Alabama, surged from a low of 87,307 tons in 1994 to 756,288 tons in 1995.*
 - *The biggest increases in cargo volume in 1995 were frozen poultry, up over 50 percent, and baled cotton, up over 37 percent.*
- *The Port of New Orleans is a primary economic generator for the State of Louisiana. In 1994, port-related activities supported 94,492 permanent jobs in the state and \$2 billion in wages. Total spending by port-related businesses statewide amounted to more than \$11.4 billion.*
- *About half of the economic benefits generated by business activity of the Port are created within the Metropolitan area of New Orleans, and the balance are distributed throughout the state. Metro area economic impacts associated with Port activities in 1994 totaled 31,611 jobs, approximately one out of every twelve jobs in the region, and \$1.1 billion in wages.*
- *The Port helps Louisiana businesses export their goods around the world. In Baton Rouge, companies like Georgia Gulf, Georgia Pacific, and DSM Copolymer rely on the Port to reach their customers worldwide. Riverwood International in West Monroe and Boots Pharmaceuticals in Shreveport are typical of north Louisiana firms shipping diverse commodities through the port. Louisiana hot sauce manufacturers like Bruce Foods use the Port to export their final products. Broussard Rice Mill also ships its rice out of the Port.*
- *The Port is also a conduit for other states to export their goods. For example, in 1995, 605,000 short-tons of U.S. Steel cargo moved through the Nashville Avenue Wharf B headed for major markets such as Japan, Korea, and Europe as well as smaller markets throughout the world. U.S. Steel is based in Gary, Indiana. And AmClyde Engineered*

Products Inc., based in St. Paul, Minnesota, shipped over 3000 tons of cargo through New Orleans headed for South America.

- Even the imports that come in to the port go to support American jobs. The bulk of the Port's imports are raw material, such as rubber and coffee, of which the United States is not a major producer. The rubber that comes into the Port goes to U.S. tire manufacturers; the coffee goes to U.S. coffee refineries. And American workers turn those raw materials into finished products for sale in the United States or for export to other countries.
 - The amount of coffee that comes into the port is substantial enough that a local company converted old grain silos at the Port into "Silocafes" -- to store the coffee beans before being transported to the refineries around the country.
- The main union at the Port is the International Longshoreman's Association (ILA). Not all of the wharfs at the Port are union, but Wharf B is.

LOUISIANA & TRADE: AT-A-GLANCE

- *Louisiana's exports were an estimated \$4.4 billion in 1995, a 30 percent increase over 1992.*
- *Over two-thirds of Louisiana's exports sales consisted of manufactured goods in 1995, worth \$2.9 billion -- an almost 50 percent increase over 1987.*
- *Leading exports from Louisiana in 1994 included chemical products (\$643 million), industrial machinery and computers (\$499 million), food products (\$459 million), and transportation equipment (\$141 million). These four products categories together accounted for almost half of the state's total exports.*
- *Sales of agricultural and livestock products are the state's largest export industry, totaling more than \$1.0 billion in 1994.*
- *Trade is Louisiana's lifeblood. Included in Louisiana's top ten export markets are: Japan, Canada, Belgium, Indonesia, France, Taiwan, and Venezuela.*
 - *Japan is Louisiana's top export market in the world. Louisiana's exports to Japan were \$781 million in 1993, up 45 percent over 1987.*
 - *Around half of Louisiana's exports go to Asia and Latin America, the two most dynamic regions in the world. These regions will become the Number One and Number Two export markets for the United States by the year 2010.*
 - *Louisiana's exports to the European Union were more than \$750 million in 1994, up from \$610 million in 1993.*
 - *Total exports from Louisiana to Canada and Mexico were more than \$550 million in 1994.*

Clinton Administration Trade Accomplishments At-A-Glance

Stood Up for American Workers and Companies against Unfair Competition

- o The Clinton Administration stood up to the Japanese and opened markets for U.S. goods and services -- accomplishing what American presidents have been trying to do for decades. And the results are impressive. Total U.S. exports to Japan are up 34 percent since 1993, reaching a record \$64 billion in 1995 and supporting over 500,000 American jobs. This is a 20 percent increase in 1995 alone.*
- o Merchandise exports to Japan grew five times faster than our imports from Japan in 1995. As a result, the merchandise trade deficit with Japan declined for the first time in five years and to its lowest level since 1992. Half of the improvement in the trade deficit with Japan was a result of autos: U.S. auto exports to Japan increased significantly while imports fell for the first time in a decade.*
- o The Clinton Administration has reached 20 agreements with Japan since 1993, covering 15 market sectors: autos and auto parts, medical technology, flat glass, insurance, financial services, telecommunications, supercomputers, construction, cellular phones, chemicals, rice, paper, apples, wood, and intellectual property rights.*
- o According to the Council of Economic Advisers, U.S. exports in those sectors covered by these 20 market-opening agreements, have grown three times as fast as other U.S. exports to Japan since 1993. For example:*
 - U.S. exports of medical instruments to Japan have grown over 50 percent, reaching over \$1 billion in 1995 -- twice the growth of U.S. medical exports to the European Union;*
 - U.S. exports of chemicals to Japan have grown over 80 percent -- six times as fast as chemical exports to the EU -- reaching almost \$3 billion in 1995;*
 - U.S. exports of copper to Japan have grown over 150 percent, reaching approximately \$500 million in 1995;*
 - U.S. exports of apples to Japan -- which were once banned -- reached almost \$15 million in 1995;*
 - U.S. sales of film and television programs to Japan reached \$9 billion in 1994, a six-fold increase over 1980.*
- o As a result of the 1995 U.S.-Japan Auto Agreement, U.S. auto exports to Japan increased 37 percent. And the trend is continuing: in January 1996, Big Three sales to Japan rose 36 percent over January 1995, according to the American Automobile Manufacturers Association.*
- o U.S. manufacturing firms increased their share of the Japanese market over the past three years -- up 20 percent in 1995 over 1992.*

- o Even with the difficult economic situation in Mexico, U.S. exports to Mexico in 1995 were \$46 billion. That's 11 percent higher than 1993 -- the year before NAFTA was implemented. And 74 cents of every dollar that Mexicans spend on imported goods go to buy U.S. goods.*
- o The Clinton Administration has stood up to our trading partners to ensure that other nations live up to their obligations under our trade agreements. In fact, a new U.S. enforcement unit has been established to monitor and enforce trade agreements. And the President will continue to fight restrictions on U.S. exports wherever they arise.*

Created Over One Million High-Wage Jobs through an Unprecedented Export-Boom

- o Exports have grown 31 percent since President Clinton took office. In 1995 alone, exports were up more than 14 percent.*
- o Exports accounted for one-third of overall U.S. economic growth since the beginning of the Clinton Administration.*
- o Over one million high-quality, high-wage jobs have been created as a direct result of increased exports. 11 million American jobs are supported by exports and since 1993, roughly one out of every ten American workers depends on exports for their jobs.*
- o Export-related jobs pay on average of 13-16 percent better than other jobs.*
- o One in five manufacturing jobs is supported by U.S. exports. Almost 300,000 manufacturing jobs have been created just in the past three years. Auto jobs have increased by 89,000 during the Clinton Administration, after declining during the previous four years. And construction jobs are up 785,000 since January 1993.*
- o Agricultural exports surged to \$56 billion in 1995, up almost 22 percent over 1994, with highs in poultry, pork, wheat, and cotton.*

Put America First by Restoring U.S. Competitiveness

- o The United States has been ranked Number One on competitiveness for two years in a row -- up from Number Five in 1992.*
- o The United States is the world's largest exporter. Over the past three years, exports have grown 31 percent.*
- o The United States is the world's Number One producer of automobiles for the first time since the 1970's -- overtaking Japan.*
- o U.S. aircraft industry dominates the world market -- supplying 65 percent Asia's imports.*
- o The United States is once again the world's Number One producer of semiconductors, surpassing Japan.*

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session on the North American Free Trade Agreement in New Orleans, Louisiana

September 15, 1993

The President. Thank you. I'm glad you didn't let a little rain and a change of venue dampen your spirits. You may all still be excited after the Saints game last week. But I'm glad to be here.

I want to thank Mr. Brinson and Senator Breaux and Congressman Jefferson for what they have said. I'm glad to be here again with your Governor, your Lieutenant Governor, your State treasurer, and others, and Mayor Barthelémy. And I want to thank the Members of Congress who came here from other States, took time out of their busy schedules in Washington just to travel down to express their support on a bipartisan basis and from States all across this country for the North American Free Trade Agreement.

It really is, I think, not only a job winner for the United States but the opportunity for us to get off the defensive in our economic policies and go on offense and try to build a world in which there are more opportuni-

ties for Americans not only for good jobs but for growing incomes.

For 20 years we have been buffeted by the fortunes of global competition and mechanization and all the things that you know about, and more and more working people have been pressured in their daily lives, finding it harder and harder to make ends meet. It is obvious that what we have been doing has not worked very well. We know what makes more jobs in a wealthy country: Expanding trade makes more jobs; educating your people better makes more jobs; providing more investment makes more jobs. These are the things that I am committed to.

There have been a lot of things said about the North American Free Trade Agreement. We came down here to New Orleans today to listen to people who know how the trade with Mexico works and who will be affected by it, talk about it. But I want to just say one or two general things to all of you today.

Three decades ago this port was dedicated by President Kennedy, a person who had a vision of America that knew no limits, who believed that we ought to face our challenges, that we ought to look outward to the world, that we shouldn't hunker down, that we could compete and win with any people anywhere on Earth. It is time that we reestablish that belief, that conviction, that commitment.

Today we come to New Orleans because I believe you face the rest of the world with confidence. We heard Senator Breaux and Congressman Jefferson talk about the Port of New Orleans. We heard Mr. Brinson say it's the most important thing in strategic planning for the future of this port to pass this new trade agreement with Mexico.

Well, yesterday I signed a couple of side agreements that strengthen that, agreements that do the following things: number one, that commit the Government of Mexico, as well as the Government of the United States to invest more money in environmental cleanup. Now, that means two things: number one, more opportunities for American companies who do that kind of work. Number two, it means that there will be less difference in the cost of production on either side of the border because of different environmental regulations.

The second agreement commits the Mexican Government to enforce its own labor laws. And you should know what that really means. It means that for the first time in history a government has committed itself to raise the minimum wage as its economy grows, thereby raising the wage structure throughout the country, because the President of Mexico has made a personal commitment to me, to the United States, and to this process that Mexico from now on will raise its minimum wage every time its economy grows on a regular basis, which means that more rapidly than before and much more rapidly than if we don't pass this trade agreement, the wage gap between their workers and ours will close, and there will be less incentive to move our plants to Mexico but more ability by the Mexicans to buy American products that we ship from places like the Port of New Orleans.

Why do I believe this will work? Well, for a couple of reasons. First of all, because in the last few years Mexico has begun to lower its tariffs and open their markets to more American products. You know that because you've been shipping more out of here. In 1986—these boxes basically represent where we are—but in 1986 our exports to Mexico were a little over \$12 billion, represented by this first crate here. At that time we had about a \$5.7 billion trade deficit with Mexico. Because they've lowered tariffs, already we've got a \$5.6 billion trade surplus with them now. And we estimate that by 1995, just a couple of years after the pact goes into effect, we'll have about \$60 billion in trade with Mexico, represented by this big crate. You don't have to be Einstein to figure out if you're an American it's better to have four crates than one. That's what this is all about.

Let me just say a couple of other things. It's not just Mexico, especially for the Port of New Orleans. If we can make this trade pact work, and we will, because keep in mind—I want to make one other point to all those people that say this is a job-loser—that tariffs in Mexico, in spite of our trade surplus, are still 4 times as high as the tariffs in America against Mexican products. The average Mexican spends \$450 a year buying American products, more than anybody in the world except the Canadians, more than

the Japanese, more than the Germans, more than a lot of countries where the people are much wealthier. This will work because their tariffs are still higher than ours. If you lower the tariffs down to where they're as low as ours and then we eventually eliminate them, again it just stands to reason that we're going to have more sales and more products and more opportunities.

What I want to say to you finally is that this is the beginning of this process, because I can tell you that I have heard from the leaders of countries all over Latin America. They are looking at the Congress; they are looking about whether we're going to adopt this trade agreement. And if we do, then Chile, then Venezuela, then Argentina, then many other countries that are becoming more democratic and more free-market, free-enterprise oriented are going to want to have more trade with the United States and have more of our products. And that means still more, more trade going out of the Port of New Orleans because there are hundreds of millions of people in Latin America committed to democracy now, committed to free markets, and hungering for the benefits of a free economy. We can help them to get it and put the American people to work as well. And we know that trade-related jobs pay, on the average, higher wages than jobs not related to trade. So I ask all of you to support this. Now, let me just say that—thanks. *[Applause]*

There was a time when all the working people in America were for more trade, when people realized that if you didn't expand trade you couldn't keep expanding jobs. I want to say as a word of respect and partial regret, as we're here, there's a funeral going on in New Orleans for a labor leader named Lindsey Williams who helped to build this port. And Lindy Boggs, your former Congresswoman, wrote me a note about it, because I think she is there today. But she was reminding me in this note about how New Orleans had always been a place that pushed for more trade and a place where labor and management and Republicans and Democrats, African-Americans and whites and Hispanics and everybody got together because they looked outward to the world.

I'm telling you, folks, we cannot afford to look inward. We cannot repeal the force that is driving the world economy together. We can run away from it and get beat by it, or we can embrace it, do what we have to do, and win with it to create more jobs, more incomes, and more opportunity. That's what I think we want to do.

And as I sit down, I want to thank these men and women who are behind us. They work for and run companies that benefit from trade with Mexico today and who would flourish even more if we pass NAFTA. They ship their products through this port every day. And I thank them for coming here. They're not professional politicians or seasoned speakers, but they're the people that really count. They're the people that really count. They're the people who represent the future of this economy. And all the people who are arguing around this thing in politics, a lot of them won't be affected one way or the other. You need to assess who is going to be affected. Are they going to win or lose? The answer is this is a good deal. It's a winner. We ought to take it. And these folks are about to tell us why.

Thank you very much.

[At this point, a participant stated that NAFTA will create 15 to 20 more jobs in a local rice mill.]

The President. So you'll put together 15 or 20 more people, and the rice farmers in my home State of Arkansas will send you rice down here to go out of the Port of New Orleans. That's what you're saying, right?

Q. Well, I'd like for it to be that way, but unfortunately, I'm sure your mills will benefit from it too in Arkansas.

The President. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Who's next?

[An Amoco employee discussed the environmental benefits of exporting natural gas liquids to Mexico.]

The President. I think we ought to talk about this a minute for people who don't know. One of the most closed aspects of the Mexican economy has been the whole energy sector. And the Mexicans, as you know, have their own oil company, and their own oil reserves, but they have flared off their natural

gas. They never have saved it, distributed it. And as a consequence, they have a lot of problems, which you just mentioned, especially in Mexico City.

It may well be that in the short run the fastest growing economic opportunities will be in the energy area, particularly if we can figure out a way to get large volumes of compressed natural gas down there and get it into the stream of usage, as well as the other petrochemical products. So I thank you for talking about that. That's a huge issue and a big short-term winner for us.

Who's next?

Q. I am all for the idea of the NAFTA because it means more security for our jobs and our families.

The President. What do you sell to Mexico?

Q. Hot sauce, canned beans—

The President. That's pretty good, they sell hot sauce to Mexico. I think we ought to clap for that, don't you? *[Applause]* Canned goods?

Q. Canned beans.

Q. We have five factories that produce processed food products in America, several of them in Louisiana and Texas. We're vitally interested in NAFTA because basically it opens the Mexican market to our company and our products. We have a processing plant in El Paso, Texas, that virtually has been unable to sell any of our manufactured food products into Mexico because of their closed-market situation, which began to change some 4 years ago under the Salinas government. What we need now is we need that to change and that opening to be completed under NAFTA so that the market will be totally open to us, and we will be able to compete on an even basis with the Mexican industry that we compete with.

The President. Do you have any idea what it will do to your sales? Have you done any estimates on how much it will increase your markets?

Q. Yes, we are talking millions of dollars of increased sales. And we're talking hundreds of jobs, possibly thousands in time to come. But Mexico has 80 million people, 80 million consumers who have a natural affinity to our products. And we think it's a great

potential market for our products and will be enhanced greatly under NAFTA.

The President. Good for you. So you don't have—I want to get this straight—you have plants near the Mexican border on the American side; you don't have any intention of moving them. And in fact, you know you're going to hire more people to work there if this trade agreement is passed.

Q. That's exactly right.

The President. Thank you very much.

[A participant explained how NAFTA will benefit companies that are helping to alleviate environmental problems in Mexico.]

The President. What do you produce?

Q. We produce specialty polymers for water purification, wastewater treatment. We produce a lot of products and services to help our customers minimize pollution and to prevent pollution. And we produce superabsorbent polymers. We produce products that are used in the pulp and paper industry. All of these things would face a dramatic increase if the NAFTA agreement were ratified.

The President. Have you done any estimates on how much your sales might increase if it passes?

Q. I'm sure we do, but from the numbers I've seen, we know that for about every million dollars increase in sales resulting from NAFTA, that would generate about five additional jobs at NALCO, and most of those would be in manufacturing. And again, the Caryville plant here in Louisiana is our biggest plant, so it would have the most dramatic impact in that area.

The President. Thank you. Go ahead.

[A participant expressed support for NAFTA because the reduction in tariffs would create more jobs.]

The President. You know, I'm really glad that some of you are coming here who work for these companies, because we know that the only way a wealthy country like America can grow wealthier is if we have more customers, if we sell more. We know we can't just sell to each other. We have to open up our borders.

And the point I want to make to the working people who are worried about whether they are against this or not is that anybody

who wants to move a plant to Mexico because wages are lower or because the environmental standards are low can do that today. They can do it tomorrow. They can do it if NAFTA fails. And in fact, if the NAFTA agreement fails, it will be easier to move a plant to Mexico because wages will be lower down there and environmental standards will be laxer. But it will be harder for them to buy our products because they won't be making as much money and because we won't be able to send as many products in there.

So I appreciate all of you being here, especially because in the end what my job is, is to find ways in a very tough world economy, where Europe's economy is not growing, where Japan's economy is not growing, I have to find ways to try to help our economy grow to create more jobs and higher incomes. Mexico's economy is growing. Latin America is the second fastest growing part of the world, next to Asia. And so I really appreciate the working people coming here because, in the end, the reason we're doing this is to provide greater security to the working families of this country.

I told the Members of Congress on the way down here, and I guess I ought to tell all of you, as many of you know I was the Governor of your neighboring State to the north for 12 years. I have known people whose plants shut down and moved to Mexico. I've seen that happen. Believe me, this agreement will not make that any easier. That's going to happen or not happen, regardless. This agreement will make it harder because it will change the economies in ways that benefit both sides of the border. If I didn't know that, I wouldn't be out here pushing for this agreement.

So I thank all of you for coming here today. Ron, would you like to say something?

[At this point, J. Ron Brinson, president and CEO, Board of Commissioners, Port Authority of New Orleans, stated that increased trade with Mexico will continue to produce jobs in Louisiana and that NAFTA may lead to a hemispheric trade agreement in the future. Gov. Edwin W. Edwards of Louisiana then endorsed NAFTA, stating that Louisiana industries would benefit from it.]

The President. We are going to wrap up, but before we do, I would like to ask all of you to give all of these people who came up here and spoke a hand, because they are what this whole thing is about. [Applause]

In the weeks and months ahead we are going to try to do a number of events like this to highlight the importance of NAFTA. But I'd like to ask all of you who are here from Louisiana to write to Members of Congress and your Senators and tell them that you support this, it means more jobs for your State, and you would appreciate their voting for it. They need to hear from you. The people who are afraid of this agreement are quite well organized. Some of them have a dollar or two, as you may know, and they need to hear from you. We just tried to give these folks a chance to make a direct plea today. I want everybody within the sound of my voice to also make your opinion known to your Representatives in Congress. It is up to them now.

We need your help. It means more jobs for America. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12.03 p.m. at the Port of New Orleans. In his remarks, he referred to Lt. Gov. Melinda Schwegmann, State treasurer Mary Landrieu of Louisiana, and Mayor Sidney Barthelmy of New Orleans.

EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY's MAY 1962 SPEECH

"Throughout history, this happy city has both served and symbolized the world at large. Cosmopolitan by nature, tolerant in outlook, the product of many nations, many cultures, many races and creeds, New Orleans has long represented the strength of diversity working in harmony."

"Trade represents widening horizons, freedom of choice and individual venture -- and so does democracy. The spirit of trade goes hand in hand with the spirit of liberty."

"Now, in May 1962, we stand at a great divide, deciding whether all this [trade] is to go forward or to fall back -- whether we are to trade or fade....I believe that American trade leadership must be maintained. I believe it must be furthered..."

"I am convinced that the passage of this bill [Trade Expansion Act of 1962] is of importance to every American -- not only to those vast numbers who are engaged or could be engaged in activities benefitted by trade -- but to every citizen: as a consumer concerned about price competition and his standard of living, as a patriot concerned about national security, as an American concerned about the future of freedom."

"Let those who believe in competition -- those who welcome the challenge and discipline of world trade as well as its rewards -- let them recognize the value of a larger flow of foreign goods. It will enrich the choice that is open to American consumers. It will make possible a higher standard of living. It will help to hold down the lid on inflationary pressures. It will stimulate our producers to modernize, to adopt new ideas and new products."

"The new jobs opened up through trade will be far greater in number than any jobs which might be lost. And these new jobs will come in those enterprises that are on the leading edge of our economy -- our growth industries, those that pay the highest wages, those that are the mostly effectively organized, those that are the most active in research and in the innovation of new products....In short, trade expansion will emphasize the modern instead of the obsolete, the strong instead of the weak, the new frontiers of trade instead of the ancient strongholds of protection."

"One answer to this problem [trade deficits] is the negative answer: raise our tariffs, restrict our capital, cut back on our commitments and release the reins of the free world...But this Administration was not elected to preside over the resignation of American from its manifest destiny."

"In the life of every nation, as in the life of every man, there come times when that nation stands at the ford of destiny; when it can either shrink from the future and retire into its shell, or move ahead -- asserting its will and its faith against uncertain circumstance. I believe that we stand at such a juncture now in our foreign economic policy. And I believe the American people will want to move ahead."

Draft March 17, 1996 6pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS
THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
MARCH 18, 1996**

[Acknowledgements: Sen. John Breaux; Sen. Bennett Johnston; Rep. William Jefferson; Mayor Marc Morial; New Orleans Port Auth. CEO J. Ron Brinson; [port worker TK]]

I am here at this great port, at the mouth of the mighty Mississippi, to celebrate what you have done to seize the opportunities of this new era -- and to talk about what our nation can do to master this age of possibility. I have come here to help you dedicate the New Nashville Wharf, because what you in New Orleans are doing shows how we can face the world, meet our challenges and meet them together

When I became President, I took office with a straightforward vision: I wanted our country to create opportunity so that every one who is willing to work for has a shot at the American Dream. I wanted to go into the next century with our country the strongest force for peace and freedom and security and prosperity in the world. I wanted this country to come together around its basic values of responsibility and opportunity, of work and family and of community.

In my State of the Union Address, I gave all of you a report on where we are, where we have been and where I think we have to go. I believe we have made significant progress.

Four years ago, our economy was drifting. Today, thanks to the energy of American businesses and workers, we have created 8.4 million jobs; the combined rates of unemployment, inflation and mortgages is at its lowest point in nearly 3 decades; and key industries from autos to telecommunications now lead the world. And we are finally beginning to see a rise in family earnings.

Here in Louisiana, over 160,000 jobs have been created in the past three years. You have created twice as many manufacturing jobs as in the previous four years. Bank lending has increased by \$5.2 billion. New homes are increasing by 15% per year.

Across our nation, the crime rate, poverty rate, welfare rolls, food stamp rolls, and even the divorce rate are all down.

And America remains the world's strongest force for peace and freedom. Later today, I will be reviewing the troops at Fort Polk in Alexandria. These brave men and women have just returned from Haiti, where they helped restore democracy and stop the flow of desperate refugees to our shores. When I sent those troops to Haiti, I promised that they would finish the job and come home soon. I will be saluting them for a mission accomplished.

And I am proud that from the Mideast, where I just returned from a mission to rally the world's leaders against terrorism . . . to Northern Ireland . . . to Bosnia . . . people around the world continue to rely on American leadership and determination.

In all of these ways, our nation is moving forward. Yet we know that at the same time, we have much work to do. The very forces of technology and economic integration that are remaking our world, clearing new vistas of opportunity for our nation, threaten to uproot our people and upend our expectations.

Even as our economy is creating jobs, too many people have worked without a raise, or fear the devastation of downsizing and mass layoffs. Even as the crime rate is dropping dramatically, the rate of violence and drug use among one group -- the very young -- is on the rise. Even as the world takes dramatic and proud strides toward peace, terrorists tear at the heart of civilization in London or Tel Aviv.

This is a time of challenge and change -- what I called, in my State of the Union, an Age of Possibility. Not since a century ago, when millions of Americans first moved from farm to factory, has our nation undergone so dramatic a transformation. This change affects the lives of every American. And our urgent question is: how will we master this moment of change? How will we do as a nation what you have done here, turning the challenge of the new economy into an opportunity?

We will do it the way we always have -- together, as one America. The era of big government is over. But we cannot and we will not go back to an era of fend for yourself. All of us, in our businesses, our schools, our places of worship, our community groups, and in government at all levels, pulling together, doing our part. The great lesson of our democracy is this: when we are divided, we defeat ourselves. When we are united, we never fail.

That is how we will address the great challenges faced by our nation today. In my State-of-the-Union Address, I set forth seven challenges that face our nation today. The challenge of cherishing our children and strengthening our families ... the challenge of renewing our schools and opening the doors of college to any young American who is willing to work hard ... the challenge of giving our people economic security, through access to training, health care and secure pensions ... the challenge of winning the fight against crime, so that crime once again becomes the exception and not the rule ... the challenge of protecting the environment that God gave us, while using environmental prediction to spur economic growth ... the challenge of keeping our nation the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world ... the challenge of rebuilding trust in our government.

You have shown how we must meet these challenges, by turning your face to the world, embracing your diversity, and coming together. This great city and magnificent Port reflect America's ability to change, and change for the better.

Over a century ago, when Mark Twain wrote of "the great Mississippi, the majestic, the magnificent Mississippi, rolling its mile-wide tide along, shining in the sun," this river carried the commerce of a young nation westward. And through this bustling trading city passed the machines and the men and women that built a continent.

Thirty two years ago, when John F. Kennedy dedicated this port, America stood astride the world. He told our nation then that we had a choice: "to trade ... or to fade." America chose to compete.

And today, you here know that when we face up to this new era, confidently and together, we can master this moment. This trading city knows that we cannot shrink from this new era. One fifth of all of America's trade is conducted through the ports of this state. So much cargo is crammed onto these wharves that the current port cannot keep up with demand. The terminal where we are standing was operating at full capacity just one week after it opened. Wharf C, which opens in several months, is expected to be at capacity within days after it opens.

You did all this, and you did it the way we will meet all our challenges: working together. This port was expanded and rebuilt by the state and city. The business opportunities have been seized by the workers and employers. And the national government has done its part to set the conditions for economic growth.

Through this port passes steel from Gary, Indiana, bound for Japan ... cranes designed and made in Minneapolis, steaming for South America ... and thousands of crates of pharmaceuticals, made here in Louisiana, bound for Europe and beyond. Already, 90,000 men and women across Louisiana earn their living due to the port. And the future is expected to bring more trade, more opportunity, more jobs.

One thing has remained constant throughout our history: the restless energy and relentless determination of our people to compete and win, to conquer frontiers, and to make real the promise of the American dream. Today, that American spirit demands that we compete and win in the new world marketplace, and give our people the tools so that they are the winners of economic change.

Some people say that we should retreat behind walls of protectionism, keeping foreign products out of our country. Others say that we should have a policy of pure free trade, opening our markets to others and not worrying whether they play by the same rules. But I say they are both wrong.

I believe that we should have a tough policy of open trade -- that we should demand that other nations open their markets to our goods and services. That America and its trading partners should play by the same set of rules. Because I know that America's workers are the best in the world. And I know that when we have a fair chance to compete, we can make our people winners.

Economic security. Education. Health care. Safe streets. We can do all these things -- if we do them together. We can conquer our challenges if we recognize that our diversity is a strength, that we all need to do our part, that we have no one to waste. Let me say again: Divided, we defeat ourselves. United, we never fail.

The 21st century is America's for the taking -- if we are bold enough and strong enough and confident enough to go forward together. We will make the best of technology and the global marketplace -- together. We will create new jobs, educate our children, and build a brighter, freer, more prosperous future -- together. We will face our future with the same spirit that we faced every challenge throughout our history. That is the American way.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1996

LOUISIANA RADIO NETWORK INTERVIEW

DATE: March 18, 1996

LOCATION: New Orleans, LA

TIME: 11:40am CST

FROM: Mike McCurry, Vicki Rivas-Vazquez

I. PURPOSE

To discuss your trip to Louisiana and what you have done to help working families in Louisiana.

II. BACKGROUND

You will conduct one radio interview with **Jim Engster** of the **Louisiana Radio Network**. By doing this **TAPED** seven minute interview, you will reach 85 affiliates throughout Louisiana as well as portions of Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi. Senator Breaux's state office recommended this radio network which reaches 1.3 million listeners per week and 43% of adults in Louisiana. The majority of the network's audience is comprised of adults over 35 years of age; 52% of the audience is female.

Jim Engster, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, moved to Louisiana to go to college and never left. Engster has been with the radio network for thirteen years, nine years as news director. Engster has followed your public career in Arkansas and recalls he was first eligible to vote when you ran for Attorney General in 1976.

Although Engster did participate in a White House radio roundtable on health care reform in 1993, this is your first one-on-one interview with both Engster and the Louisiana Radio Network.

Issues may include the importance of Louisiana in your reelection bid (recent polls show you would win the state if the presidential race were held today); the economy and the budget impasse; the U.S. mission in Haiti; China and Bosnia.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Ginny Terzano

IV. PRESS PLAN

The taped seven minute interview will air throughout the week on the radio network and will be provided to all 85 affiliates.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Briefing
- Taped radio interview via telephone with Jim Engster

VI. REMARKS

None required

OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Political Q & A
March 16, 1996

Q. The most recent polls show you leading Bob Dole in Louisiana. Is Louisiana important to your re-election bid and do you think you will carry Louisiana this November?

A. Louisiana will be a key state as it always is. Al Gore and I carried it in 1992 and we're very proud of the record we have to take to the voters of Louisiana this year. We will win Louisiana because this Administration has been fighting for the things Louisianans care about: job creation, expanding opportunity, education, job training, protecting Medicare, making our neighborhoods safer.

[NOTE: The most recent poll shows you leading Bob Dole 45%-37 % in Louisiana.]

Q. Is this your first Louisiana stop of the '96 campaign?

A. No, I'm not here to campaign today. I'm here to highlight New Orleans' success in international trade. The port here is exporting at a record rate. I'm also here to welcome home many of the outstanding men and women who have played such a pivotal role in bringing peace to Haiti. This country owes them a great debt of gratitude. Louisianans understand that our country cannot move forward if we relinquish our role as a world leader -- in the areas of finance and trade and in expanding democracy around the globe.

Q. As you know, the federal court here in Louisiana has ruled that Rep. Cleo Fields' (D) district is an unconstitutional racial gerrymander. It is quite possible that the legislature will affirm this during their upcoming session and that Louisiana will have a completely different congressional map this November. Does your Administration have a position on redistricting in Louisiana?

A. The Department of Justice has vigorously defended the current district lines and will continue to do so.

[See political briefing for further background.]

Q. Will you endorse Mary Landrieu, your former campaign co-chair, in this year's Senate race?

A. The Democratic Party in Louisiana is blessed with a number of fine elected officials and candidates, any of whom would do a terrific job. I've known Mary and Richard for years and I have wished them both the best of luck in the upcoming campaign. There are a number of other Democrats who have been mentioned for this race who would make fine Senators as well. We're going to have a field of great candidates and we're going to win that race.

[See political briefing for background.]

Louisiana Talking Points - March 18, 1996

Louisiana is Moving in the Right Direction

- * The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.5% to 6.5%.
- * Business failures have dropped 20% per year -- after increasing 17% per year during the previous 12 years.
- * Consumer confidence has increased 70%.
- * \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for every family of four in Louisiana.
- * Crime is down. In New Orleans, reported murders fell 20% in the first half of 1995. In Shreveport, the number of burglaries dropped 24% in the same time period.
- * The Crime Bill puts 438 new police officers on Louisiana's streets, strengthens drug courts helping to keep adult and juvenile offenders from cycling through the legal system, and helps protect women and children from domestic violence and sexual offenders.

Trade in Louisiana

- * In 1994, Louisiana sold merchandise exports totaling \$3.6 billion -- an increase of nearly \$600 million or 20% since 1987.
- * Total exports from Louisiana to Canada and Mexico totaled more than \$550 million in 1994. Louisiana's exports to the European Union were more than \$750 million in 1994.
- * The Port of New Orleans is a primary economic generator for the State of Louisiana. In 1994, port-related activities created 94,492 permanent jobs and \$2 billion in wages.

The Budget Impasse

- * It is long past time to get this done. I signed a one-week continuing resolution on Friday, but the fiscal year is nearly half over, and we're still working on bills that should have been done 5 1/2 months ago.
- * We have made a very reasonable proposal to resolve our differences. There is a difference of \$30 billion between my proposal and that of the Republican Congress on non-defense appropriations. In these five bills, the difference is about \$25 billion.

* I have made it clear to Congress what changes are necessary to make the bills acceptable. The purpose of these changes is to ensure, as we work to balance the budget and control discretionary spending, that we protect our nation's investments in education, the environment, law enforcement, and technology.

The American Economy is Stronger Today Than Four Years Ago

* Four years ago the deficit was \$290 billion -- the highest level in history. Today the deficit is \$164 billion -- cut nearly in half and the lowest as a share of the economy of any major economy in the world.

You have separate talking points on Louisiana political issues as well as the defense budget, Ireland, China and Taiwan, and the American mission in Haiti.

LOUISIANA & TRADE: AT-A-GLANCE

- *Louisiana's exports rose an estimated \$4.4 billion in 1995, a 30 percent increase over 1992.*
- *Over two-thirds of Louisiana's exports sales consisted of manufactured goods in 1995, worth \$2.9 billion – an almost 50 percent increase over 1987.*
- *Leading exports from Louisiana in 1994 included chemical products (\$643 million), industrial machinery and computers (\$499 million), food products (\$459 million), and transportation equipment (\$141 million). These four products categories together accounted for almost half of the state's total exports.*
- *Sales of agricultural and livestock products are the state's largest export industry, totaling more than \$1.0 billion in 1994.*
- *Trade is Louisiana's lifeblood. Included in Louisiana's top ten export markets are:*
 - *Japan is Louisiana's top export market in the world. Louisiana's exports to Japan were \$781 million in 1993, up 45 percent over 1987.*
 - *Around half of Louisiana's exports go to Asia and Latin America, the two most dynamic regions in the world. These regions will become the Number One and Number Two export markets for the United States by the year 2010.*
 - *Louisiana's exports to the European Union were more than \$750 million in 1994, up from \$610 million in 1993.*
 - *Total exports from Louisiana to Canada and Mexico totaled more than \$550 million in 1994. Exports to Canada were nearly \$450 million and exports to Mexico were more than \$108 million.*

THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS & TRADE: AT-A-GLANCE

- *The Port of New Orleans is the biggest port in the United States, serving as a trading hub for exports from states throughout the region and across the country. And five of the top fifteen ports in the U.S. by tonnage are in Louisiana. Together they provide conduits for 20 percent of American's international trade.*
- *Over 37 million tons of cargo moved through the Port of New Orleans in 1995 -- a 51 percent increase over 1990 worth hundreds of billions of dollars.*
 - *Louisiana ports shipped 48 percent of the nation's grains in 1992;*
 - *Steel products represented the single largest volume commodity to move through the Port in 1995. While imports of finished steel products dropped by 7.8 percent, exports of steel coils and pipes, primarily the products of USX Corporation mills in Indiana and Alabama, surged from a low of 87,307 tons in 1994 to 756,288 tons in 1995.*
 - *The biggest increases in cargo volume in 1995 were frozen poultry, up over 50 percent, and baled cotton, up over 37 percent.*
- *The Port of New Orleans is a primary economic generator for the State of Louisiana. In 1994, port-related activities created 94,492 permanent jobs in the state and \$2 billion in wages. Total spending by port-related businesses statewide amounted to more than \$11.4 billion.*
- *About half of the economic benefits generated by business activity of the Port are created within the Metropolitan area of New Orleans, and the balance are distributed throughout the state. Metro area economic impacts associated with Port activities in 1994 totaled 31,611 jobs, approximately one out of every twelve jobs in the region, and \$1.1 billion in wages.*
- *In Baton Rouge, companies like Georgia Gulf, Georgia Pacific, and DSM Copolymer rely on the Port to reach their customers worldwide. Riverwood International in West Monroe and Boots Pharmaceuticals in Shreveport are typical of north Louisiana firms shipping diverse commodities through the port. Louisiana hot sauce manufacturers like Bruce Foods use the Port to export their final products.*

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS GUIDANCE FOR LOUISIANA RADIO NETWORK

March 18, 1996

Ireland

China/Taiwan

Haiti

Defense Budget

NORTHERN IRELAND

Meetings and Events March 15

- Every year for St. Patrick's Day, we celebrate the special ties between the U.S. and Ireland. Today Prime Minister Bruton will meet with the President (2:00), after which the Prime Minister will present the President with the traditional crystal bowl of shamrocks.
- A number of Northern Ireland party leaders are here for this evening's reception, including UUP leader David Trimble and his colleagues John Taylor and Jeffrey Donaldson, SDLP leader John Hume and Alliance Party leader John Alderdice. NSA Lake will hold meetings this afternoon with the party leaders (separately).

If asked about a meeting with Adams

- We remain in contact with Adams, as with all the party leaders. Beyond that, I am not going to go into details.

Loyalist Statement Warning of Retaliation for IRA Attacks

- Praise loyalists restraint to date.
- Hope that loyalists will continue to stand firmly against violence as they have done so far. Do not believe that responding to violence with violence is right or effectual; will only increase the toll of death, destruction and hatred.

U.S. Response to Bombings

- Strongly condemn attacks. Hope those responsible brought to justice swiftly.
- Sympathy and prayers go out to victims and their families.
- Deeply concerned that IRA has resumed violence. People of Northern Ireland clearly want peace. No one has right to deny them that.
- Cannot allow terrorists to derail a peace process so overwhelmingly supported by the people of Northern Ireland.
- Will do everything we can to assist the two governments in continuing their search for peace.
- Note that loyalists paramilitaries have shown restraint in not responding to the breach of the cease-fire and the bombs in London.

- Welcome the firmness they are showing, which accords with the wishes of the people of Northern Ireland for peace.

Response to IRA Statements

- Call on those who have resorted to violence to restore the cease-fire immediately.
- Another “25 years of war” would be senseless and incomprehensible. Only negotiation and dialogue can achieve a just and lasting settlement in Northern Ireland.
- Setting of date for all-party talks of June 10 is a milestone for the peace process. Call on all parties to take full advantage of this opportunity to achieve a just and lasting settlement.

CHINA/TAIWAN

- There is no ambiguity about our policy on Taiwan's security; grave consequences would flow from a use of force against Taiwan, and we have made clear our determination to see that the future of Taiwan is worked out in a peaceful manner.
- A resort to force with respect to Taiwan would directly involve American national interests and would carry grave risks. There should be no ambiguity about our posture in Beijing, Taipei or anywhere else.
- We have not concluded that there is any imminent threat to Taiwan, and that we understand the Taiwan authorities have reached the same conclusion.
- We are urging restraint by Beijing, while also making clear to Taiwan's leaders that restraint is in their interest. We oppose provocation by either side. We strongly urge both sides to resume their high-level dialogue.
- PRC authorities have stated publicly, as well as to us in diplomatic exchanges, that there is no change in their intention to seek a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. They have not, however, ruled out the use of force in certain circumstances. However, we have no reason to believe the PRC plans to use force against any part of Taiwan.
- We continue to monitor the military situation around Taiwan. The USS INDEPENDENCE battle group remains positioned in international waters near Taiwan. The USS NIMITZ and elements of her battle group are due to arrive in the Western Pacific late next week.

HAITI

- The redeployment of U.S. troops and transition to Canadian control of the United Nations Mission in Haiti is proceeding smoothly, and on schedule.
- Today, there are 756 U.S. troops in Haiti, down from more than 2100 a month ago.
- The troops from the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment here at Fort Polk did a tremendous job while they were in Haiti. Their unique mobility capabilities provided an invaluable asset to the UNMIH Commander.
- We have made a tremendous impact. We ejected a brutal military dictatorship and restored a democratically-elected President to power. We provided a return to normalcy for the Haitian people.
- Next week at the White House, I will welcome the visit of the new Haitian President Rene Preval. President Preval's inauguration last month marked the first transition of power from one democratically-elected President to another in Haiti's almost 200-year history.
- We have provided the Haitians the opportunity to rebuild their democracy, and we will continue to assist and advise them as they make this great effort.

DEFENSE BUDGET

- The Administration is committed to meeting the modernization requirements necessary to maintaining the best military in the world. That is why I:
- Added \$25 billion in December 1994 to the defense budget over the next six years.
- This year gave Defense \$30 billion more in budget authority over six years out of the \$46 billion which could have been cut from the defense budget because of inflation savings.
- The procurement budget has decreased in real terms every year since 1985, as every Administration since that year took advantage of the huge procurement buys in the early 1980's in order to defer large-scale recapitalization of U.S. forces.
- However, this Administration reverses this downward trend, embarking upon the modernization of the force with real growth in procurement funding beginning in FY 1998 and increasing to \$60.1 billion by FY 2001 -- 40 percent higher in real terms than that requested in FY 1997.
- Secretary Perry said on March 4 that he "...is quite comfortable with the capability -- military capability -- that will result from this program....not just for next year, but into the Future Years Defense Program...".
- All the Service Chiefs agree with General Shalikashvili's statement that he would "prefer to see a target date of sooner rather than later for meeting the \$60 billion procurement goal." However, as the Chairman said, "it is more important that we have set such a target and commit ourselves to it" and that, "The challenge is to maintain readiness and force structure, procure the enhancements to our force and to get on with recapitalization of the force **all within the current defense top line.**"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1996

VISIT WITH PARTICIPANTS OF
OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY AND FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEMBERS DEPLOYED TO BOSNIA

DATE: March 16, 1996

LOCATION: Fort Polk, Louisiana

FROM: ANTHONY ~~MAK~~I. PURPOSE

To visit and address members of the Armed Forces who served in Haiti during Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY and to meet with families of soldiers currently deployed to Bosnia.

II. BACKGROUND

U.S. Atlantic Command is hosting a ceremony recognizing the U.S. Armed Forces' contributions to Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti. The last U.S. combat troops departed Haiti on March 15, although some support forces remain.

Members of all services from various stateside bases are participating in the Haiti recognition event. About 180 representative troops will assemble as a ceremonial company immediately in front of the stage on the Fort Polk drill field; approximately 1,800 other Fort Polk-based soldiers will assemble behind them. An estimated 12,000 people are expected to attend the ceremony and see you award the Defense Distinguished Service Medal to Major General Joseph Kinzer (the last Commander of the United Nations Mission in Haiti) and Joint Service Commendation Medals to four enlisted Servicemembers from different military services.

Following the recognition ceremony, you have an opportunity to meet with 25-30 family members of Fort Polk-based soldiers currently serving in Bosnia. Approximately 60 Fort Polk soldiers are deployed to Bosnia.

Fort Polk is home to the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) and the Army's Second Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR). About 2,000 members of the 2nd ACR rotated through Haiti during the last 18 months. The JRTC was previously located at Little Rock Air Force Base and Fort Chafee, Arkansas. The 1991 BRAC process moved it to Fort Polk. In August 1995 Fort Polk hosted the first NATO Partnership for Peace training exercise on U.S. soil.

III. PARTICIPANTS

General John Shalikashvili, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
 John White, Deputy Secretary of Defense
 General John Sheehan, U.S. Atlantic Command
 General Hugh Shelton, U.S. Special Operations Command
 General John Tilelli, U.S. Army Forces Command
 Brigadier General Michael Sherfield, Commanding General,
 Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk
 Command Sergeant Major Johnny Austin, Fort Polk Sergeant
 Major
 Command Sergeant Major Jesse Laye, Commander of Troops

Awardees

Major General Joseph Kinzer, U.S. Army
 Petty Officer First Class Kevin Smith, U.S. Navy
 Airman First Class Patricia Hasboun, U.S. Air Force
 Gunnery Sergeant Robert Harvey, U.S. Marine Corps
 Specialist Stuart McKinzie, U.S. Army

Members of Congress

Senator Bennett Johnston
 Senator John Breaux
 Representative Cleo Fields
 Representative Bill Jefferson
 Representative Jimmy Hayes
 Representative Jim McCrery

IV. PRESS PLAN

Address:	Open Press
Group Photos with Troops:	White House Photo
Visit with families:	Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE

-- Generals Shalikashvili, Sheehan, Shelton, and Sherfield escort you to the stage, where honors will be rendered.
 (About 75 soldiers will sit on the stage with you.)

-- Fort Polk Command Sergeant Major Johnny Laye accompanies you on a walking review of the assembled troops.

-- National Anthem

-- Present personal decorations to Major General Kinzer and four other Servicemembers

-- The Commander of Troops orders the formation to fall out and assemble closer to the stage

-- Deputy Secretary White introduces General Shalikashvili who in turn introduces you.

-- You make brief remarks.

-- Work Ropeline

-- The four ceremonial platoons assemble behind the stage for group photos with you. Following these photos, you will take a group photo with volunteers who assisted in setting up the event site.

-- Visit family members of Fort Polk-based soldiers currently serving in Bosnia.

3/17/96 2:00 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO TROOPS WHO SERVED IN HAITI
FORT POLK, LOUISIANA
MARCH 18, 1996**

Acknowledgments: General Shalikashvili
Members of Congress [Sens. Johnston, Breaux; Reps. Fields, Jefferson,
Hayes, McCrery]
Deputy Secretary of Defense White
General John Sheehan,
Admiral Paul Miller
Brigadier General Michael Sherfield
Sergeant Major Johnny Austin
Members of the Fort Polk community
Members of the Joint Readiness Training Center
Men and Women of America's Armed Forces

I am glad to be in Western Louisiana, which is practically home for me. And I am delighted to be here at Fort Polk. This is my first visit to the base as Commander-in-Chief, but I know well the Joint Readiness Training Center. As you may know, the JRTC had a distinguished history at its last home -- in Little Rock at the Air Force Base there and at Fort Chafee, Arkansas. I had some qualms about the relocation of the JRTC when I was Governor of Arkansas. But from the looks of things today, the JRTC is stronger than ever here in the midst of this fine Louisiana hospitality.

I am immensely pleased to stand today with the veterans of Operation Uphold Democracy -- the men and women who restored freedom to Haiti. Because of your skill and professionalism, we have been true to our word and true to our mission. The vast majority of our forces have returned from Haiti on time -- just as we said they would. The last 500 American peacekeepers are packing up, and in less than 30 days, they too will be home.

You made history. You showed once again that when America acts abroad on behalf of its values and interests, it gets the job done. You undertook a difficult task, and every one of you can say with pride: "Mission Accomplished." You have made a difference for our nation's security -- and for a neighbor in real need. Haiti still has hard work ahead of it. We and other nations will help. But we did the military job we set out to do, and for that you and all Americans should be proud.

Eighteen months ago, our nation faced a serious challenge. A few hundred miles from our shores, a brutal military regime was torturing and murdering the citizens of Haiti. More than 3000 Haitians had been killed in a reign of terror. Haiti's democracy had been stolen from its people. Tens of thousands were fleeing to America and other nations in unsafe boats and rafts; many died on the way. There was a clear threat to America's borders and to regional stability.

Because it was in our interest....and because it was the right thing to do....America decided to intervene. We gave our word that democracy would be restored. You -- the men and women of Uphold Democracy -- kept America's word.

From beginning to end, this mission was testament to the skill and professionalism of America's armed forces. The coup leaders knew they were facing the best-trained, best-equipped and best-prepared fighting force on earth. So when they learned that the 82nd Airborne and other units were on the way, they gave way. Our troops landed on the ground without bloodshed -- and proved once again that America's military might is the indispensable muscle behind our diplomacy.

You are trained to fight. Time and again, you have stood down aggression...and triumphed in battle. In Haiti you came on a different kind of mission -- and showed the world another side of America's military. You -- and our troops who are now in Bosnia -- have demonstrated a dedication to fighting for peace that is as great as your ability to prevail in war.

You paved the way for the return of Haiti's democratic government. You took guns off the streets...helped in the development of a local police...and gave Haitians a new sense of security. You fixed roads and bridges...brought food and medicine...and cleared the way for a return to a civilized life. You gave the people of Haiti the breathing space they needed to reclaim their democracy...to begin to get their economy started... to undertake the hard work of building a free nation.

Now, because you created a secure environment, Haiti has had its first democratic transfer of power in nearly 200 years. While it remains a desperately poor country with still fragile institutions, Haiti today enjoys better prospects for the future than at any time in memory.

You did the job -- and we stuck to the timetable. When I sent American troops to Haiti in September, 1994 -- joined by 27 other countries -- I said that U.S. security forces would remain through the inauguration of a new president. That transfer of power took place on February 7.

I want to thank the extraordinary men who led the U.S. and United Nations effort in Haiti -- General Hugh Shelton, General Dave Meed, General George Fisher, General Joe Kinzer. Your leadership made this mission work smoothly and effectively.

America's remarkable accomplishment in Haiti was possible because when duty called the men and women of Operation Uphold Democracy, they answered. They made the sacrifices of heroes - - and for Army Special Forces Sergeant First Class Gregory Cardot [car-DOE], the sacrifice was the ultimate one. Today, we remember his loss. And we honor his devotion to duty -- and that of all the personnel of Uphold Democracy. The day-to-day work of providing a secure environment was done with skill and discipline. But, like American servicemen and women everywhere, you gave of yourselves and went above and beyond the call of duty.

I would like to mention a few of those who went the extra distance -- and made the difference:

Sergeant First Class Joseph Register, Jr., saw a mob beating a Haitian man. Ignoring his own safety, Sgt. Register plunged into the crowd, shielded the badly wounded victim and gave first aid. He protected the man despite great personal risk until other soldiers arrived to help -- and probably saved his life. For his brave action, Sgt. Register received the Soldiers Medal, the Army's highest peacetime award for heroism.

Airman First Class Patricia Hasboun [has-BOONE]...who we just saw receive the Joint Service Commendation Medal...used her Creole language skills to help teach a Haitian town's police chief to drive...as she distributed food, toys and clothes to orphanages throughout Haiti.

While on patrol in Port Au Prince, Staff Sergeant Mark Maxwell and Sergeant Bill Fitzpatrick -- now stationed here at Fort Polk -- pushed through a crowd to find a woman lying on the ground in labor and in great pain. Sergeant Fitzpatrick secured the area. Staff Sergeant Maxwell, using his skills from the Combat Lifesaver Course, delivered that woman's healthy baby boy...and after sending them both to the hospital, the two men continued on their patrol.

Special Forces Staff Sergeant Jorge [HORE-hey] Ramos took it upon himself to restore the sanitation system and public washing facilities in the town of Leogane [LEO-gone]. He organized local volunteers...and they gave a community that had been badly neglected one of the essentials for a decent existence. And out of gratitude to Sgt. Ramos and his troops, the townspeople painted a four foot high replica of his Special Forces patch on a nearby wall.

These are only a few of the scores of stories from Operation Uphold Democracy. And we know that our success in Haiti would not have been possible without the strong support of the military families of Operation Uphold Democracy. Americans recognize that the burden of our leadership in the world weighs heavily on the families of our men and women in uniform, here and around the world. We ask our troops to travel far from home...to be apart from loved ones for long periods of time...to take on difficult, dangerous missions. And let me say to the families of troops in Bosnia who are here today: we also honor your strength and sacrifice, which is helping give the people of Bosnia an opportunity for peace. We know how tough it is for one parent to carry all the family responsibilities...to bear the extra burdens of running a household and raising a family. We ask a great deal. But time and again, America's military families have delivered.

They show -- and all of you have shown -- what is best about America: the determination to stand against oppression...the unwavering resolve for freedom...the readiness to give a helping hand -- and to do all of that together, as one America. You showed the world that America will follow through on our commitments and stand by our values.

Your example explains why all over the world, people look to America...for hope...and for inspiration. We can't be everywhere. We can't do everything. But where we can make a difference...where our values and interests are at stake...we must act. They clearly were at stake in Haiti. And you showed how decisively and effectively we can act.

Men and women of Operation Uphold Democracy: I congratulate you on a tremendous achievement. You took a tough job -- one that many said could not be done. You did it exceptionally well -- with bravery, determination and dedication. Because of you, America is more secure today. America restored democracy and hope where they were so long denied. We kept to our timetable. You have written another great chapter in the history of America's armed forces. All America is grateful and proud.

God bless you. And God bless the United States.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1996

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

DATE: March 18, 1996
LOCATION: Alexandria Int'l Airport (formerly England AFB)
TIME: 5:40-6:10 pm
From: Dorothy Robyn, NEC

I. PURPOSE

You will present the deed to the former England Air Force Base, now the England Economic and Industrial Development District ("England Authority"), to James L. Meyer, Chairman. England, a BRAC 1991 closure site, is a model of successful military base conversion.

II. BACKGROUND

The closure of England AFB, recommended by BRAC in 1991 and carried out in December 1992, was a major blow to the host community of Alexandria, which lost 770 civilian and 3,000 military jobs and annual revenues totaling \$100 million.

The conversion of England AFB into the England Industrial Airpark and Community demonstrates the success that can be achieved when you have strong community leadership, cooperation between local political jurisdictions, and federal and state financial assistance. Despite predictions that Central Louisiana would not recover until the year 2010, tax receipts, commercial activity and employment (1015 permanent new jobs) have already surpassed 1992 levels. Alexandria was chosen as one of ten "All-American Cities" for 1994 by the National Civic League in recognition of its efforts.

Even before the 1992 flag-lowering ceremony, the England Authority signed a major lease with J.B. Hunt Transport Inc. to use portions of the base as a truck driver training school. (Impact: 276 permanent jobs and \$20 million in annual revenue.) And in 1992, the Authority won a U.S. Army contract to serve as the Intermediate Staging Base (ISB) for the Joint Readiness Training Center at nearby Fort Polk, which brings 50,000 soldiers and \$1.3 million in revenue to the Authority each year.

The ISB contract enabled the England Authority to reopen the airfield less than 8 months after closure, and the FAA later approved a "public benefit" (no-cost) transfer of the airfield for eventual commercial operations. Now known as the Alexandria International Airport, it will open to commercial flights in August. Air operations have created jobs in aircraft maintenance, avionics, communications and related small

businesses. Other tenants include a magnet elementary school with 600 students, a branch of LSU, a state health facility in the former base hospital, and a public golf course. With annual revenues approaching \$4 million, the England Authority expects to be financially self-sufficient by July 1996.

One year ago, the Air Force signed a long-term lease with the England Authority. You will present the deed for 166 acres, representing the first actual transfer of ownership. The Air Force is expected to transfer the remaining 2100 acres by the end of the year.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President

Mayor Ned Randolph, Alexandria

James L. (Jim) Meyer, Chairman, England Authority

(The congressional delegation will be seated on the stage.)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Mayor Ned Randolph, Alexandria.
- Mayor Ned Randolph makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and presents the deed to the former England AFB to James L. Meyer, Chairman, England Authority.
- The President works a ropeline and departs.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks are attached.

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

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November 28, 1994, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 1312 words

HEADLINE: Military Town Opening Doors As Base Closes

BYLINE: By EDWARD A. GARGAN, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, La., Nov. 26

BODY:

It was the memory of a weed-savaged tarmac and boarded-up buildings at an abandoned military base elsewhere that galvanized James L. Meyer in 1990 when word floated in from Washington that the local Air Force base here, the region's largest employer, was likely to close.

"I remember walking around there and it was so sad," said Mr. Meyer, referring to a military base in Lake Charles, La. No one was sure that the base in Alexandria would in fact be shuttered. But "I said, 'We have to make a contingency plan here or we're doomed.' " Mr. Meyer recalled.

Loren C. Scott, an economics professor at Louisiana State University, told the city's business and civic leaders, "if you don't do anything, you're going to lose a decade's worth of employment."

"Generally, Alexandria was a fairly sleepy place," Mr. Scott said. "There didn't seem to be any fired up economic activity and they were headed for disaster."

But there has been no catastrophe. Instead, a coalition of determined business and government leaders has devised a plan to take over the England Air Force Base and use it to stimulate economic growth in a part of Louisiana that most people here had thought of as little more than an oyster-and-grits backwater.

About 95 military bases across the country are scheduled to close this decade, and the success here has become a model for cities and towns facing base closings elsewhere. Many of them have sent representatives here to see what has taken place in this town of 50,000 people in the pine country of central Louisiana. Last month, a delegation from Locknitz in eastern Germany, which was left with an abandoned Russian army base this year, stopped by.

Today, there are 13 tenants at the former England Air Force Base, including a truck-driver training center, a company that tests airplane instruments, an aircraft inspection company, a new local magnet school -- the first school to be established on a closed base -- and a 65-bed hospital that is operated by the state for the region's poor. A year from now, a commuter airline will move to the base from a little airfield 12 miles away.

The New York Times, November 28, 1994

The result has been a dramatic surge in jobs, home building and retail sales, Mr. Scott said. "If you look at a graph of employment in the area, it is growing a more rapid rate than before," he said. "It's a complete reversal of what y've done in the past. To me this is a really remarkable story. It's the community saying, let's choose our own destiny."

The bust-and-boom cycle of the energy industry had never intruded in Alexandria like it had in much of the state, but neither had big business. Cotton and soybeans surround a city whose economic backbone had largely been small business but which, since World War II, had relied on England Air Force Base here and Fort Polk about 40 miles away to fuel its growth. In addition to the 3,000 military personnel at the base, 1,000 civilians worked there, too.

When word of a possible closing coursed through here four years ago, despair settled over the region like a deep fog. "The fact that the base was going to close was a shock to everyone," said Jim Butler, the managing editor of the local newspaper, the Alexandria Daily Town Talk. "It was doom and gloom." Construction of new homes dried up, retailers began feeling pinched as sales slowed and local banks began calling in loans.

So Mr. Meyer, who had just finished a term as president of the Chamber of Commerce, gathered some local business leaders and four elected officials and began devising a secret plan to take over the base when the last Air Force A-10 Thunderbolt lifted off the 9,000-foot runway.

"We had a public effort to save the base, and the local government was pretty much behind all that," Mr. Meyer said. "But we decided we had to have a contingency plan in case the base did close. And we kept it secret so that the Force didn't get the wrong idea, that we wanted the base to close."

England Air Force Base sprawled across 2,282 acres, and came with 501 buildings, including hangars, a hospital, a school and an officer's club. There were houses and apartments for about 600 residents, a golf course, a railroad engine and a pocket nature reserve, Le Tig Bayou Wildlife Center.

"One of our goals became that we have to get control of the assets and keep it together," Mr. Meyer said. "We couldn't have a lot of squabbling over the assets, a dilution of these assets if we were going to make anything out of the base." When the Georgia Air Force Base closed in Southern California, nearby communities thundered into court to lay claim to the base and local congressmen took up the cudgels for their respective constituents. "We didn't want that happening here," Mr. Meyer said.

What Mr. Meyer and his colleagues created, with assistance from the Legislature, was an independent authority charged with the economic development of the entire region of central Louisiana. Although the last Air Force jet left here two years ago, the Federal Government has not ceded title to the base, but the authority is expecting that to happen in January. In the meantime, the authority has taken over the base with the right to lease many of its buildings and the hangars and runways. The state also gave the authority the right to issue revenue bonds to support economic development in the region.

The authority wanted an anchor tenant with a national reputation that could serve as a magnet for other businesses. That first tenant turned out to be J. B. T Transport Inc., one of the country's largest trucking companies, which

The New York Times, November 28, 1994

established a driver training school at England.

Since 1992, the company, which employs 11,700 drivers, has trained about 1,000 drivers in the four-week program at England, which provides not only a large swath of concrete for the driver trainees to roll around on, but also dormitories and office space.

In addition, the authority that oversees England arranged a student loan program with the state for the driver trainees.

Luring Hunt to England was precisely what the businessmen of Alexandria were hoping for. "If you want to be a tenant here," Mr. Meyer explained, "it has to be new jobs and expansion. We just don't want a company moving here for cheap rent. And everyone has to pay rent here, even the public bodies."

Dealing with the Air Force has not been a painless experience, said Jon W. Grafton, the executive director of the England Economic and Industrial Development District, as the authority is formally known. "It was not confrontational, but there have been vigorous discussions." Among the most vigorous were the negotiations over the disposal of the \$90 million in property on the base, everything from X-ray equipment in the hospital, to television sets to the fire and rescue trucks. "Personal property was fought over chair by chair, table by table. It's important to be able to tell a tenant as a lagniappe that you've got tables and chairs and lights for them."

Under Louisiana law, the England authority is chartered like a municipality, which gives it the right to issue bonds. Earlier this year, after failing to persuade the Boise Cascade Corporation to set up a manufacturing operation at the base, the authority found another site for the forest products company nearby and issued \$50 million in revenue bonds to prepare the site for the company's plant.

Sales tax revenues to the city are up 9 percent, housing demand has accelerated and unemployment remains at about 6 percent.

Alexandria's mayor, Ned Randolph, who was elected to his third term last year, said that although he had looked at the closing of the base with "fear and trembling," in the end, the community benefited. "It will bring diversification to our economy," Mr. Randolph said. "Look what can happen when you have only one employer in a community. Now we're growing."

GRAPHIC: Photos: A civilian aircraft company moved into a hangar at the former England Air Force Base near Alexandria, La. When the town learned the base would be closed, it brought in new businesses to avert economic disaster. J. B. Hunt Transport Inc., one of the largest trucking companies in the country, was the first tenant to occupy the former England Air Force Base. The company established a school to train truck drivers. A former office building was used for a magnet school. (Photographs by Alex Brandon for The New York Times)(pg. B7)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: November 30, 1994

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA
ALEXANDRIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
MARCH 18, 1996**

[Acknowledgements: Alexandria Mayor Ned Randolph; Pineville Mayor Fred Baden [BAY-den] Sens. Johnston and Breaux; Reps. Cleo Fields, Bill Jefferson; Chmn of England Authority Jim Meyer, Tioga HS Band]

It's great to be here in Alexandria -- I can see why you are an "All-American City" *[awarded for 1994 by National Civic League]*.

I ran for President in 1992 for several straightforward reasons: I wanted this country to go into the 21st century with the American Dream available to anyone who was willing to work for it. I wanted to see our country continue to be the world's leader for peace and freedom, for prosperity and security. And I wanted to see this country come together again around its basic values of responsibility, opportunity and commitment to community.

If you look at the last three years -- it is clear we are moving in the right direction. We have the lowest unemployment and inflation in 27 years. In the last 37 months, 8.4 million jobs have been created -- over one million of them in basic industries like construction and the auto industry. Homeownership is at its highest level in 15 years. For the first time in years, exports are growing faster than imports.

Here in Louisiana, unemployment has dropped [was 7.5%, now 6.5%]. Over 160,000 jobs have been created in the past three years. Bank lending has increased by \$5.2 billion. New homes are increasing by 15% per year. But at the same time as all this good news, there are still too many people working harder for less.

The American people are living through the most profound period of change in the way we work since we moved from being an agricultural to an industrial society. And as our work changes, our lives change, just as they did 100 years ago when we moved from the rural areas to cities and towns.

We know that in these times of change, we must all work together to solve this country's problems -- parents and teachers; schools and businesses; religious groups and community organizations. We need a government that is smaller and costs less, but one that's effective at being a partner with the American people.

We will need to work together if we are going to meet the challenges we face in this age of enormous possibility we are living in. And in order to seize the promise of this age, we must face the seven challenges that I have set forth for our nation:

- Cherish our children, keep our families together
- Provide all Americans with education for a new century
- Take back our streets from crime and drugs

- Leave environment safe and clean for next generation
- Maintain leadership fight for freedom and peace
- Make democracy work

And the seventh challenge we are facing -- the challenge to help all Americans willing to work to achieve economic security -- is one that I know you here in Alexandria have faced.

And you met this challenge in a way that can serve as a model for all American communities: You faced the problem head on, and figured out how you could best work together to turn a potential problem into a benefit for the community.

The end of the Cold War and the necessary wave of base closings have been difficult for communities across our country. Before England Air Force Base closed, there were dire predictions about what would happen to Alexandria. Instead, sales taxes are up, property taxes are up, jobs in the community are up and commercial expansion is up.

And that's because everyone in the community worked together to make sure that what used to be England Air Force Base continues to be a thriving part of the Alexandria community. Later this year, the new Alexandria International Airport will open to commercial flights. Phoenix magnet school -- the first public school ever to open on a converted base -- serves 600 students and is an outstanding example of what our public education system can do. What used to be a military hospital is now a public hospital. And the 35 businesses operating on the former base have already created over 1000 jobs.

The record is clear: No other community in America has handled a base closing with more creativity and energy than Alexandria.

The national government has worked with you to make all this happen. Even before the Air Force pulled out, the Army agreed to use the base to assemble troops for maneuvers at Fort Polk. We transferred the airfield to the community at no cost. And we have worked hard to put this great resource to good use as quickly and cheaply as possible. As I have said many times before, the communities that won the Cold War will not be left out in the cold.

What you have done in Alexandria is a perfect example of how we can meet all of our challenges when we all work together toward one goal. It is only when we are divided that we defeat ourselves; when we are united we never lose.

Today, I am pleased to take the next step in the the transition of the England Air Force Base to the Alexandria community, by formally presenting the deed to 165 acres of the base to Jim Meyer of the England Authority. [present deed to Jim Meyer]

If all America can face its challenges with the dedication and spirit of community that you have brought to this one, the 21st Century will truly be an American Century.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Louisiana after the first 37 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Louisiana:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.5% to 6.5%.
- Over 1 1/2 times as many new jobs **per year** -- 53,700 vs. 30,975 average during the previous 4 years. In 36 months, Louisiana has added 161,100 total jobs, after adding 123,900 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Over twice as many new private sector jobs **per year** -- 47,933 vs. 23,200 average during the previous 4 years. In 35 months, Louisiana has added 143,800 private sector jobs, after adding 92,800 during the previous 4 years combined.
- In 36 months, Louisiana has added 3,000 total manufacturing jobs or 1,000 **per year**. During the previous 4 years combined, Louisiana added 12,800 manufacturing jobs or 3,200 **per year**.
- Bank lending has increased by \$5.2 billion -- after dropping by \$6.3 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 30% **per year** -- after increasing 8% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Business failures have dropped 20% **per year** -- after increasing 17% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Home building has increased 15% **per year**.
- Consumer confidence has increased 70%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Louisiana:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN LOUISIANA: The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Louisiana.

25 TIMES MORE LOUISIANA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 390,496 working families in Louisiana will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 15,672 wealthiest taxpayers in Louisiana.

TAX CUT FOR 18,281 SMALL BUSINESSES IN LOUISIANA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 18,281 small businesses in Louisiana are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

583,000 LOUISIANA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 582,680 workers in Louisiana, and protects the jobs of 35,004 workers in Louisiana who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

201,400 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN LOUISIANA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 201,400 Louisiana borrowers -- 141,000 current borrowers and 60,400 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information on the Louisiana Economy

This memorandum presents background information about economic conditions in Louisiana.

- ***Exxon Co. USA Plans to Cut Jobs*** -- In February, Exxon announced plans to eliminate 350 jobs nationwide by this summer. As many as 110 New Orleans-based jobs may be affected by the restructuring plan. The New Orleans site currently employs approximately 1,000 people. (Source: The Times-Picayune 2/14/96)
- ***Mobil to Cut Jobs*** -- In January, Mobil Exploration and Producing U.S. announced plans to cut 500 jobs by March 31 as part of a restructuring plan. Approximately 870 Mobil employees work in New Orleans, but it is still unknown how many of these jobs will be affected by the reorganization plan. (Source: The Times-Picayune 1/3/96)
- ***Sprint Telecommunications Venture (STV) to Create High-Tech Jobs*** -- STV will offer the public wireless long distance and local telephone services, cellular phone communications, and cable television service. STV is a joint venture between Sprint, Tele-Communications Inc., Comcast Corp. and Cox Communications. The venture is expected to create 60 high-paying jobs in New Orleans in the coming months, and plans to employ 350 people by 1999. (Source: The Times-Picayune 1/11/96)
- ***U.S. Hosts its First International Shipbuilding Exposition*** -- On April 11-13, New Orleans will host the first-ever U.S. sponsored international shipbuilding exposition. Thousands of international customers are expected and will learn about the new technologies available in the U.S. shipbuilding industry. (Source: Shipbuilders Council of America)
- ***Lockheed Martin is Cutting Jobs in New Orleans*** -- Lockheed Martin Marietta Manned Space Systems, which builds the external fuel tank for the space shuttle, is cutting up to 200 jobs in New Orleans this year. The reductions are a result of a shrinking NASA budget and the movement of a lighter-weight external tank from development to production. Approximately 2,565 workers are currently employed at Lockheed Martin's facility in New Orleans. (Source: The Advocate 1/16/96)

- ***New Orleans and Quachita Parish Designated as Urban Enterprise Communities--*** New Orleans and Quachita Parish were designated as urban EC's and therefore each was awarded \$3 million in flexible social services block grant funding and tax-exempt bonding authority for zone businesses. The New Orleans EC includes two non-contiguous areas, including part of the central business district, and five broadly defined neighborhoods. The Port of New Orleans is located adjacent to the EC. Northeast Louisiana Delta (Madison County), and Macon Ridge (Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin, Morehouse and Tensas counties) were designated rural Enterprise Communities. (Source: CEB)
- ***TRP Funds \$10.3 Million for a Project in New Orleans, LA --*** The Hybrid Technology Option Project, based in New Orleans and led by Lockheed Martin Marietta, is developing a 250,000-pound-thrust hybrid rocket motor that integrates a solid synthetic rubber compound fuel with liquid oxygen. Hybrid fuel performs better at half the cost of current solid boosters. The reduced cost of boost propulsion for launch vehicles makes defense and commercial launch systems more affordable. (Source: ARPA)
- ***EITC Benefits 390,500 Families in Louisiana --*** This comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Livingston	45,000 families	80.1	27.5	4,214 taxpayers
Jefferson	65,300 families	116.2	44.8	2,071 taxpayers
Tauzin	49,800 families	88.6	31.0	1,202 taxpayers
Fields	67,900 families	120.9	47.0	790 taxpayers
McCrery	54,700 families	97.4	33.6	2,445 taxpayers
STATE	390,500 families	695.1	35.6	15,672 taxpayers

- ***Federal Reserve of the 6th District (Atlanta) --*** The Southeast economy grew moderately in January and February, despite the adverse effects of some locally harsh winter weather. Retail sales in January were damped throughout much of the District by weather conditions. Tourism and business travel continued to grow vigorously throughout the District. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book 3/13/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *KH*
SUBJECT: Hot Issues for Louisiana

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Agriculture Street Landfill Site, New Orleans:** This site is a former 100-acre municipal landfill that operated from 1909 until the early 1960's. Private and public housing, schools, a recreation center and a school were built on top of the site. EPA is reviewing the site for action under its Superfund program. On March 22, EPA senior managers will meet with community leaders to discuss alternatives for the site. Press attention is significant and negative, and there is little agreement on solutions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Farm Bill/Sugar Producer Concerns:** Louisiana is the number two sugar producing state in the union, and the 1994-1995 value of the sugar crop was \$222 million. Sugar producers are concerned about the Administration's proposed 1-cent-per-pound assessment to assist with an Everglades clean-up federal initiative. They believe that this and proposed farm bill changes (including a 1-cent-per-pound penalty for loan forfeitures) are unfair. Unpublished USDA analysis indicates that while the assessment would not cause a significant decline in sugar production, some producers may go out of business (and be replaced by lower-cost producers).
- **Farm Bill/Rice Concerns:** Because of the flexibility provisions of the farm bill, it is expected that many rice producers will shift to other crops. This concerns rice processors, who fear a drop in volume.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Louisiana Court Strikes Down Drinking-Age Law:** On March 8, the Louisiana Supreme Court struck down the state's 21-year-old minimum drinking age (MDA) based on age discrimination, becoming the only state where those 18 to 20 years old could legally buy and consume alcohol. The State Attorney General is considering asking the court to rehear the case.

DOT earlier had filed an affidavit in support of the law; and is now seeking confirmation of what interests may have supported the challenge to the law. While the

repercussions of this decision are unclear, the DOT has offered technical and legal assistance to LA.

This ruling could make it more difficult for the President's "zero tolerance" initiative to succeed. Under the court's decision, the state stands to lose 10% of certain highway funds in FY 1997 (approximately \$17 million) because it does not have a 21 MDA. However, the implications extend beyond Louisiana. Young adults from neighboring states of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi are expected to drive long distances to legally drink in Louisiana, re-establishing the "blood borders" the Federal MDA law sought to eliminate.

Minimum drinking age laws are effective; they have saved an estimated 14,816 lives and over \$32 billion in economic costs since 1975. Alcohol-related fatalities among those aged 15 to 20 decreased 56% from 1982 to 1994, compared to a 27% decrease for those 21 and older.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **Wage Settlement:** Motwane's America, Inc., an operator of more than 40 souvenir, tee shirt and food stores in the French Quarter of New Orleans paid almost \$300,000 in back wages to 130 employees who were not paid overtime compensation as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The payment settled a contempt suit for violations of prior injunctions to stop violating the FLSA. Shortly, the firm will pay an additional \$138,000 in back wages to 216 employees who were not paid overtime wages after the government filed its contempt action.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- **COPS Program:** The COPS (Community Oriented Policing Services) program has received over \$20 million for the hiring or redeployment of 451 officers. Senators Breaux and Johnston are supportive of this program, but Representative Livingston has strongly opposed COPS and issued a negative press release against the program.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **HARRAH's Job Losses:** The New Orleans economy is in the midst of recovering from the closing of HARRAH's temporary casino and the suspension of construction of HARRAH's permanent site on Canal Street. The operators have filed for protection under Federal bankruptcy laws, and local officials are trying to sue for breach of contract. Approximately 7,000 jobs have been lost as a result of these events.
- **Avondale Shipyards:** The Avondale Shipyards continues to expand at a brisk rate. The shipyard is scrambling to find workers to keep pace with its business boom. The company expects to hire an additional 800 workers over the next eighteen months.

- **Elimination of Affirmative Action:** Governor Foster, in one of his first executive orders, terminated affirmative action for all programs not affected by Federal funds or regulation. The total impact of this order on affirmative action would be minimal because most state programs are affected by federal funds and/or regulations. The community and national response was quick and adverse. Several minority and ethnic-related conferences and conventions threatened to terminate their plans to hold their events in New Orleans or elsewhere in the State. In response to public reaction, the Governor has softened his position, but has not reversed the order. The issue remains sensitive.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Crude Oil Stability:** On February 26, 1996, DOE approved the first sales contract to sell 1.45 million barrels of crude oil from the Weeks Island site on the central Louisiana coast because the underground chamber containing the oil had been rendered geologically unstable by a naturally-occurring fracture in the salt formation. No crude has escaped, but the concern is that unless the 72 million barrel inventory at Weeks is emptied, it could jeopardize the Gulf coast environment.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **Goals 2000:** In late June, 1995, the state submitted its application for the second year of funding under Goals 2000. As a result of Governor Foster's election, Goals 2000 has come under renewed attack in the State. Recently, the Department received word that the Governor will continue participation in the program. However, the Chairman of the House Education Committee has recently raised concerns.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- **Box Turtles:** The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) may be taking action to deny permits for the export of box turtles from Louisiana. Box turtles are in decline and are protected in most states and under the Convention on International Trade Species (CITES). This is a lucrative industry, with turtles selling for as much as \$60-\$80 in the European pet market, and if the FWS decides to deny the permits the decision will be very controversial. No decision will have been made prior to Monday, March 18.

USTR

- **NAFTA Success:** Despite Mexico's economic difficulties in 1995, total exports from Louisiana to NAFTA were up 36 percent from 1994's first nine months (\$429 million), to 1995's first nine months (\$582 million).
- **Louisiana Exports:** Goods exports in 1995 totaled an estimated \$4.8 billion. This represents a 27 percent increase from 1994's \$3.8 billion, and 40 percent increase from 1993's \$3.4 billion.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: ANN WALKER
 DAN COLLINS**

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Louisiana

TRADE

Summit of the Americas

This May Finance Ministers from 34 nations will meet in New Orleans to discuss free trade in the Americas. The meeting, a result of the 1994 Summit of the Americas in Miami, will be one of the Western Hemisphere's largest high level trade meetings. Discussion will center on ways for U.S. businesses to access loan programs and ensure coordination between private lenders and government agencies. Other topics will include financing for infrastructure, avoiding economic downturns and crime in the hemisphere.

Imported Crawfish Outselling Louisiana Crawfish

Louisiana crawfishermen are faced with unusually stiff competition this season from China. The Louisiana season has experienced colder than normal weather resulting in decreased production and increased prices. As a result, retailers are turning to Chinese crawfish. Louisiana processors are concerned that if something is not done about the cheaper imports, millions of dollars could be lost in the local economy.

CRIME

Satellite Conference

Approximately 300 people at the Sarah T. Reed High School participated, via satellite, in the recent White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence. Local conference participants formed brainstorming groups and generated proposals for a report to be submitted to the White House. At the conference, New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial introduced plans to hold a series of community mobilization training sessions beginning on March 26th to help rid neighborhoods of violence and substance abuse.

CRIME

Private Support for New Orleans Police

A group of 40 business and civic leaders announced the formation of a private foundation to improve the New Orleans Police Department by raising money for continuing education for officers, upgraded equipment, management development, family assistance, in-service training and support for community policing. According to the group, the foundation will provide a conduit for unsolicited public donations and will seek government and foundation grants for the Police Department.

Drive-by Shooting

Five boys between the ages of 16 and 20 were arrested for the drive-by killing of a 12-year old outside his home last Friday. The bullet that killed the boy was apparently meant for someone standing nearby. The arrests were made with the help of witnesses to the shooting.

TOBACCO

Liggett Agrees to Pay for Tobacco Illnesses

On Friday, the Liggett Group, the nation's fifth largest cigarette maker, announced a preliminary settlement agreement with five states, including Louisiana, covering lawsuits seeking reimbursement for state Medicaid spending on smoking-related illnesses. Louisiana had joined five other states just two days earlier in suing seven major tobacco companies, the Tobacco Institute, and several tobacco product distributors to recover Medicaid-related costs for the treatment of smoking-related illnesses. Under the agreement, Liggett will be dismissed from suits filed by Louisiana, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and West Virginia. In return, Liggett will pay the five states \$1 million immediately, \$440,000 a year for the next nine years, and 2.5 percent of its annual pre-tax income over the next 25 years. Liggett will also withdraw its objection to many of the proposed FDA regulations to reduce underage smoking, refrain from marketing cigarettes to children, create a pool of 5 percent of its income to pay other states that join the settlement and will cooperate with the states in their suits against the rest of the tobacco industry.

LABOR

GM Strike

The ten day old strike by GM workers in Ohio has caused the GM assembly plant in Shreveport to lay off 2,300 workers. Little progress has been made in the strike negotiations and no settlement is in sight.

EDUCATION

Desegregation Case

The Advocate of Baton Rouge and WBRZ-TV are challenging a gag order issued by U.S. District Court Judge John Parker which blocks East Baton Rouge Parish school officials from publicly discussing an evolving desegregation plan. Advocate and WBRZ officials believe the School Board is using legal tactics to interfere with their constitutional right to report on school desegregation negotiations. The School Board defends Parker's order claiming it protects information relating to the board's efforts to end a 40-year old desegregation lawsuit. Both sides are awaiting the appeals court's decision.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Minimum Drinking Age Law

The American Insurance Association, along with the Louisiana Attorney General, and highway safety groups have joined together in asking the state Supreme Court to reconsider last week's decision to strike down the state's minimum drinking age of 21. Those seeking reconsideration believe the court's decision ignored evidence that 18-21-year-old drivers have the highest involvement in fatal and injurious traffic incidents. Louisiana could lose \$17.4 million in federal highway money this year if it does not impose a minimum drinking age of 21.

TRANSPORTATION

RTA Requests Federal Money

New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (RTA) officials have requested federal funding to replace approximately 25 percent of the bus fleet and to revive the streetcar on Canal and Desire Streets. Bus replacement is the highest priority as the Authority seeks to reduce the operating expenses incurred by frequent road service calls. More than \$39 million has been requested for streetcar tracks in order to reduce intercity traffic. The request was submitted to the House Appropriations Committee and is expected to be significantly reduced before Congress votes on a FY1997 spending bill.

FORT POLK

Army Could Acquire Forest Land

A proposal to transfer over 85,000 acres of national forest near Fort Polk to the Army is being considered by Louisiana Senator J. Bennett Johnson. Fort Polk spokespeople refuse to confirm or deny the existence of such a plan. Public concerns over the transfer include the loss of public access to the property, which is used for hunting, camping, hiking and all-terrain-vehicle trails, according to conservationists.