
Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

JUNE 1997

Divider Title: _____

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JULY 1997

Divider Title: _____

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
AND
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

JULY 17, 1997

Staff Copy

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Thursday, July 17, 1997

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1997

FINAL

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

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WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(Pittsburgh, PA)**

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 44220

CELL PHONE: 202-365-8285

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(Chicago, IL)**

ROBERT ROSEN

STAFF OFFICE: 39220

WHCA PAGER: 202-395-1839

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Wind west-northwest at 4 to 10 knots.

Low 68 to 73.

High 91 to 96.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1997
FINAL**

8:15 am- 8:20 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
8:20 am- 8:40 am	BRIEFING FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mike McCurry
8:40 am- 8:55 am	ANNOUNCEMENT ROSE GARDEN Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Mike McCurry Event Coordinator: Setti Warren
9:00 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Diplomatic Reception Room
9:05 am- 9:15 am	MEET AND GREET DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
9:15 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn
9:20 am	THE PRESIDENT departs the South Lawn via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:30 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:45 am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Pittsburgh International Airport, Pittsburgh, PA [flight time: 55 minutes]

TBD

BRIEFING FOR NAACP CONVENTION
AIR FORCE ONE
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews

10:40 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Pittsburgh International Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Mayor Tom Murphy
Colonel Gary Shannen, 171st Air Refueling Wing
Lieutenant Colonel Zachery Prescott, 911th Air Wing

10:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Pittsburgh International Airport via motorcade en route the David L. Lawrence Convention Center
[drive time: 25 minutes]

11:20 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives the David L. Lawrence Convention Center

Greeters: Kweisi Mfume, President, NAACP
Myrlie Evers-Williams, Chair, NAACP
Bishop William Graves, Vice Chair, NAACP
Leonard Springs, National Board Member, NAACP
Thomas Turner, National Board Member, NAACP
Hazel Dukes, National Board Member, NAACP

11:30 am-

12:40 pm

REMARKS TO THE NAACP NATIONAL CONVENTION WEST HALL

David L. Lawrence Convention Center

Remarks: Terry Edmonds

Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Kweisi Mfume, President, NAACP, and Myrlie Evers-Williams, Chair, NAACP, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Deryck Tine and Communion Choir performs one song.
- Kweisi Mfume makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of his remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

12:45 pm-
12:50 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOS
HALLWAY
David L. Lawrence Convention Center

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the David L. Lawrence Convention Center via motorcade en route the Pittsburgh International Airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

1:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Pittsburgh International Airport

Greeters: Brigadier General Boardly, Commander, 171st Air Wing
Colonel Thomas Spencer, 911th Air Wing

1:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Pittsburgh International Airport via Air Force One en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois
[flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

1:50 pm CDT
(2:50 pm EDT)

THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeter: General Howard Keisler

2:00 pm
Airport

THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare International via Marine One en route Meigs Field
[flight time: 15 minutes]

2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Emil Jones, Senate Minority Leader
Lorraine Dixon, President Pro Temp of the City Council
Miriam Santos, City Treasurer
Officer Freddie DeLeon
Jim Houlihan, Cook County Assessor
Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney

2:25 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field via motorcade en route the Sheraton Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
2:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Sheraton Hotel
2:30 pm- 4:30 pm	DOWN TIME PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Sheraton Hotel
4:30 pm- 5:30 pm	BRIEFING FOR NABJ EVENT PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Ann Walker, Maria Echaveste
5:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs the Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route the Hyatt Regency Hotel [drive time: 5 minutes]
5:40 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Hyatt Regency Hotel Greeters: Arthur Fennell, President of the NABJ Joanne Lyons-Wooten, Executive Director, NABJ
5:45 pm- 5:55 pm	RECEIVING LINE WITH NABJ BOARD LOBBY Hyatt Regency Hotel Staff Contact: Ann Walker, Maria Echaveste Event Coordinator: Laura Graham CLOSED PRESS
	 -- The President does a photo receiving line with twenty board members.

6:00 pm
6:50 pm

**REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BLACK JOURNALISTS(NABJ) CONVENTION
BALLROOM**

Hyatt Regency Hotel

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Ann Walker, Mike McCurry

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** and Arthur Fennell, President of the NABJ to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Arthur Fennell makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Arthur Fennell returns to the podium and invites the first reporter to ask a question
- **The President** answers one question each from four reporters.
- **The President** departs.

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs the Hyatt Regency Hotel via motorcade en route Meigs Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

7:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Meigs Field
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

7:15 pm-
7:25 pm

PHOTOS
MEIGS FIELD

7:30 pm-
7:35 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOS
MEIGS FIELD

7:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Meigs Field en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport
[flight time: 15 minutes]

8:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:10 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via Air Force One en route Boone County Airport, Harrison, Arkansas [flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes] [time change: no change]
9:25 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Boone County Airport, Harrison, Arkansas CLOSED PUBLIC OPEN PRESS
9:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Boone County Airport via motorcade en route the Holiday Inn Hotel [drive time: tbd]
TBD	THE PRESIDENT arrive the Holiday Inn Hotel
BC RON	HOLIDAY INN HOTEL HARRISON, ARKANSAS
HRC RON	AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE LISBON, PORTUGAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**ADDRESS THE 88TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE**

Date:	July 17, 1997
Location:	David L. Lawrence Convention Center Pittsburgh, PA
Time:	11:15 am
From:	Maria Echaveste Ben Johnson

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity to galvanize support for your legislative and policy initiatives with members of the oldest civil rights organizations in the nation.

II. BACKGROUND

The NAACP was founded in 1909 and is the nation's largest and oldest continuing civil rights organization. For more than eight decades, the NAACP Annual Convention has been the largest civil rights gathering in the U.S. The organization is headed by Mrs. Myrlie Evers Williams, Chairman of the Board, and Kwesi Mfume, President. They are credited with rescuing the organization by eliminating its \$3.2 million debt and launching it on the road to recovery.

The Convention is the policy making body of the NAACP, and the resolutions it adopts serve as guides for its local chapters. This year's theme is "NAACP: And Still We Rise." The Convention offers you an opportunity to expand on your remarks on race and outline your initiatives on education. The Convention began on July 11 and its delegates have been discussing all the major issues facing the nation, including education, the census, sentencing guidelines, employment, jobs, training and legal redress. The youth members held a town meeting on "Stop the Violence-Start to Love".

Although there has been much written in the press about the discussion on busing to achieve integration, Mr. Mfume and other NAACP officials have downplayed the issue. They point out that it is one of many topics that the organization discusses at all of its annual conventions. Instead, their primary focus as it relates to education will be the location of new schools, insuring that

magnets are accessible to inner-city youth, and identifying gifted and talented education programs with which the NAACP can build partnerships. The NAACP is currently engaged in a "selective buying" campaign aimed at national hotel chains. They are trying to influence hotel hiring and advertising practices. Additionally, they have been the leading civil rights group to call for an independent investigation of the racially charged sexual misconduct cases in the military.

Several influential African Americans have received NAACP awards this year. Carl Rowan will be presented with the Spingarn Medal which is the highest honor awarded by the group. Retiring Southern Christian Leadership Conference President, Joseph Lowery, and boxing promoter Don King received the President's award. A tribute to Betty Shabazz was presented by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Coretta King on Tuesday.

The Convention was marred by news that noted Maryland NAACP President Hanley J. Norment was killed last week in an accident in Silver Spring, Md. The convention is also being held amidst a backdrop of tension between local blacks and the white establishment. The death of black motorist Johnny Gammage, who died during a struggle with several white policemen, exacerbated already high racial tensions in the city.

In addition, the Ku Klux Klan has planned a demonstration coinciding with your speech. C. Edward Foster, the leader of the group, said the demonstration was designed to highlight "environmental terrorism" at an industrial waste treatment plant in Westmoreland County which has been the target of complaints from residents. They also plan to protest what they view as the inequality of government responses to the recent flooding in Pitcairn. The KKK contends that in these cases, government relief would have been more effective had the residents been members of minority groups. Foster has notified the Pittsburgh police of his plans, and has said that his group has no plans of confronting you. Approximately 30-40 Klansmen are expected (see attachment).

III. PARTICIPANTS
Pre-Brief Participants
Sylvia Mathews
Ben Johnson
Minyon Moore
Maria Echaveste

Event Participants
NAACP Leadership and 3,500 Delegates

IV. PRESS PLAN
Open Press

V. SEQUENCE

- Upon arrival at Convention Center you are met by the following greeters:
Myrlie Evers-Williams, NAACP Board Chair
Kwesi Mfume, NAACP President-CEO
Bishop William Graves, Vice Chair, Board
Hazel Dukes, National Board Member
Leonard Springs, National Board Member
Thomas Turner, National Board Member
- You proceed to Hold with Myrlie Evers-Williams and Kwesi Mfume.
- Off-stage announcement of you, accompanied by Kwesi Mfume and Myrlie Evers-Williams (the presiding official is Laura Blackburne, NAACP Trustee).
- You take your seat.
- *The Deryc Tines and Communion Choir* performs one song.
- Kwesi Mfume makes brief remarks and introduces you.
- You make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of your remarks, you work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Speech Writers to provide.

Pittsburgh
Post
Gazette
July 16, 1997

KKK to protest on day NAACP hears Clinton

The leader of a Ku Klux Klan faction says he will lead an unspecified number of his fellow Klansmen in a demonstration tomorrow designed to coincide with President Clinton's address to the national convention of the NAACP.

C. Edward Foster, the leader of the group, said its demonstration "in full regalia," was designed to highlight "environmental terrorism," at the 158-acre Mill Service Inc. facility in Yukon, Westmoreland County, which treats industrial wastes and which has been the target of complaints from residents.

SEE **KLAN**, PAGE A-6

KKK to rally

KLAN FROM PAGE A-1

Foster also said his group would denounce what he characterized as the inequity of government responses to the recent flooding in Pitcairn. He contended that in both cases, government agencies would have provided more effective relief if the residents had been members of minority groups.

Foster also organized April's Klan rally on the steps of the City-County Building on Grant Street, Downtown.

The Jefferson County resident said he had called Pittsburgh police Monday to tell them of his plans. Police officials said they could not legally stop the Klan from exercising its members' First Amendment rights but would not permit them to violate the law in any way. Police declined to discuss security plans related to the Klan.

They noted that the Secret Service is responsible for Clinton's protection and that city officers will do whatever agents deem necessary in that regard.

Foster said his group had no plans to confront Clinton.

"I already know we're not going to see the president," Foster said. "If he wants to come by our [demonstration], we'll give him our literature the same as anyone else."

Foster declined to say how many fellow Klansmen he expected at the demonstration, nor would he say exactly where they would appear. But he said he had already chosen a spot that he believed would be outside whatever security corridor the Secret Service might set up for the president's visit.

Foster said he would not reveal any more information because he did not want to be harassed by the Secret Service. He said he planned to call the police an hour before his arrival.

"I'm going to tell them, 'secure the area, I'm on the way,'" Foster said. "We'll call the media the same time we call the police department, one hour before the appearance."

The Secret Service does not comment on security arrangements involving the president.

Margaret McCormick Barron, the mayor's spokeswoman, said she did not expect the Klan activity to be comparable to the April rally at which police erected riot fences to separate Klan and anti-Klan

Rm

Draft 7/16/97 7:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
88TH ANNUAL NATIONAL NAACP CONVENTION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 17, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Myrlie Evers-Williams; Kweisi Mfume; Mayor Murphy; Sec. Herman; Sec. Slater; I also want to congratulate all the NAACP award winners of this convention -- especially two outstanding government servants: General Ronald R. Fogelman, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force and Admiral Robert E. Kramek, Commandant of the Coast Guard -- winners of this year's NAACP Meritorious Service Awards which were presented last night.

I am honored to be here to add my voice to your discussion of what we must do together to prepare our people for the vast opportunities and challenges of the 21st century.

It is fitting that the NAACP has made education the focus of this conference. For 88 years now, this great American treasure has been a leading voice for equality of opportunity in America. And you have always emphasized education as the key to helping all our people make the most of their God-given abilities. That was true in 1909 when you issued a mighty call for America to do its "elementary duty in preparing [African-Americans] through education for the best exercise of citizenship." It was true in 1954 when Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund led the successful fight to end segregation in our schools. And it is true today, when we know that, more than ever, knowledge is power.

Last month, in San Diego, when I called our nation to begin a serious examination of the lingering problems and limitless possibilities of our growing racial and ethnic diversity, I was inspired in large measure by the example of the NAACP. Through sit-ins and marches, lobbying and legal action, the NAACP has been in the forefront of the greatest non-violent social revolution the world has ever seen.

You have constantly held up a mirror to the soul of America and challenged us to reflect the highest ideals of our great democracy. Your leadership has helped us tear down the legal barriers to equality. But barriers still remain in the hearts and minds of too many people. Together, let us look to the future. Nothing is more important to me than this initiative on race; no subject is more important to the NAACP; and no organization in America is more critical to the struggle for justice and reconciliation. This is our moment of opportunity. We must seize it. I ask you to stand with us now as we embark on this year-long journey to speak the truth, change attitudes and make our dream of One America a living reality.

The battle against forced segregation was one of the noblest chapters in American history. But, today, 43 years after Brown v. Board of Education, most African American and Latino students attend predominantly minority schools. We must never forget the essential

truth of what the NAACP fought for in 1954 and fights for today: separate but equal can never be truly equal. America must never retreat from our goal of a fully integrated society. We may disagree about how to get there, but we should continue to stand together in our determination to end segregation -- in our housing, in our workplaces, and especially in our schools. As the great Thurgood Marshall once said, "Unless our children begin to learn together, there is little hope that our people will ever learn to live together." That is the dream that unites us.

But each generation must fight its own battles in the ongoing struggle for equal rights. A generation ago, it was the fight simply to open the schoolhouse door that united Americans from every race and background. Today, the schoolhouse doors are open -- but behind the classroom doors too little learning is taking place. The struggle for educational excellence must be our great mission. We must demand high standards of every student -- demand that our schools and teachers meet world-class standards -- demand that every child be given the opportunity to succeed in the new economy. We must not replace the tyranny of segregation with the tyranny of low expectations.

For we know that in the 21st Century, more than ever, knowledge will be power. New technologies and the globalization of communications and our economy require that we acquire new skills. Those who have the skills to compete in the new economy will thrive; those who lack those skills will not. We will never make real our ideal of One America unless we give every American, of every background, access to the world's best schools, the world's best teachers, and the world's best education.

This means, above all, demanding high standards, high expectations, and high levels of accountability -- of students, parents, schools, teachers and our communities. And it means we must give all our students the tools to meet these standards and master the basics. If we do this, I know that all our children, no matter where they live, can achieve. We have already taken the first major step by overhauling the Title I program to raise expectations and end the watered down curriculum that was routinely offered up to low income children.

In my State-of-the-Union Address I called for national standards for the basics -- not federal government standards, but national standards, of what every child must know to do well in the world of the 21st Century. I believe we should begin by giving every community and state the opportunity to test every 4th grader in reading, and every 8th grader in math, by 1999, to make sure these standards are met. I believe this must be our nation's central educational priority.

We don't do anyone any favors by not holding them to high standards. When we see people in difficult circumstances, sometimes out of the goodness of our heart, we exercise our compassion by expecting less of them -- and we are selling their future right down the drain every time we do it. Yes, demanding high standards can be painful, but not worse than the pain and betrayal of meaningless diplomas: students being promoted from grade to grade while falling

farther behind in learning; students getting diplomas without the knowledge to do anything with them.

So, I challenge you work with us. The NAACP has always aimed high and set high expectations for America. Now, we must ask our children and our schools to aim high, we must measure how well they are doing, and we must hold them accountable. That is our duty we owe our young people. That is the duty we owe America.

As we hold all our students to high standards, we must give all our students the tools they need to meet those high standards.

We know that many urban and rural schools are succeeding. Every city can point to schools where committed teachers and staff manage to inspire and equip students with the knowledge and skills they need to achieve at the highest levels.

Hansberry Elementary School in the Bronx has made a remarkable turnaround. This school was once shut down by the Board of Education. But when it reopened with a renewed commitment to excellence, the percentage of students passing New York State's math skills test rose from 47 to 82 percent.

The New Visions Charter School in Minneapolis is known as "the Reading School." This public school has helped students who formerly struggled, make 12 to 18 months of progress in reading each year and is now training teachers in other Minnesota public schools to do the same. These schools show us that given proper support, all children can learn despite the extra hardships they may carry with them to school. We must spread these successes and challenge more of our children to reach for the stars.

But we must frankly recognize that today, far too many schools are not serving our children well; that too many children from our inner cities and poor rural areas are graduating without the skills they will need to get good jobs. That is our failure. Along with demanding more of our students, we must hold schools and teachers and parents to high standards too.

It is clear: we need a bold, national effort to improve schools that serve minority inner city and rural children. This is not an either/or proposition. While we continue to pursue our long-term goal of a truly integrated society, we must renew our failing schools -- and we must do it now.

Here is what I believe we must do as a nation to make sure that all our schools meet the highest standards.

First, we must commit that all our children will have the help they need to meet these standards. This is a cause that must enlist every parent, every businessperson, every community leader. That is why we are mobilizing one million tutors to make sure that by year

one of the next century, every 8-year-old, wherever he or she lives and whatever their native language is, can read independently by the 3rd grade.

Second, we must make sure that all our schools in every community have high-quality teachers. Our nation faces a significant teacher recruitment challenge. Over the next decade, we will need to hire over 2 million teachers because of increasing teacher retirements and an enrollment boom that will bring more students than ever before into our classrooms -- a total of 54 million students by the year 2006. Over the next five years, we must hire 350,000 teachers in high poverty urban and rural schools.

For years, the government has worked to reduce the shortage of doctors in many urban and underserved rural areas by offering scholarships to students who agree to work in those communities. Today, I am announcing a similar initiative to help recruit and prepare teachers to teach in urban and rural communities. Next month, as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, I will forward to the Congress my proposal for a new national effort to attract quality teachers to central city schools. Our plan will offer scholarship incentives for people who will commit to teach for at least three years in high poverty communities, with special emphasis on recruiting minorities into teaching. While a third of America's students are minority, only 13 percent of their teachers are. Our nation's schools need a diverse and excellent teaching force. And our plan moves us in that direction.

Our proposal also includes funds to strengthen teacher preparation programs, so that those who go into teaching will be better prepared to teach students served by urban and poor rural schools. We know that students in distressed areas who need the best teachers, often have teachers who are the least qualified. Right now, 71 percent of students taking courses in chemistry and physics and 33 percent of English students in high-poverty schools take classes with teachers who lack even a college minor in their field. Our proposal will not only focus on training future teachers well; it will also improve the quality of teaching in those schools now through partnerships between the schools and teacher training institutions.

Third, I believe that charter schools can be an important tool for improving education, especially for children who are not making it in traditional public schools. We must give parents and local communities the flexibility to create performance based charter schools that are open to everyone. We also continue to support increased resources for magnet schools. Our balanced budget plan will include funds for 3000 more charter schools. Charter schools, open to all, offer an example of excellence and accountability that can spread to all other public schools. Charter schools offer parents and community residents a chance to take matters into their own hands and work to build high quality. I am pleased to know that Rosa Parks, who taught us so much about dignity and equality, is working to open a charter school in Detroit.

Fourth, I believe our nation must commit to rebuilding rundown schools -- many of which are located in our central cities. Today, 40% of school buildings need major repair or outright replacement. My tax plan includes tax credits to finance the rehabilitation and construction of schools in distressed neighborhoods. Students can't learn in buildings that are falling down, in disrepair or seriously overcrowded.

Fifth, we must make the advantages of technology available to all students wherever they live. I have challenged the nation to connect every classroom and library to the Information Superhighway by the Year 2000; to make it affordable, and to provide well-trained teachers who can help our students navigate this exciting new world of learning. If we do this, for the very first time, a child in the poorest central city or the most isolated rural hamlet will have access to the same universe of knowledge, at the same time, as a child in the wealthiest suburb.

And finally, our children have a right to go to schools that are safe and drug free. Fear must not be a part of their daily routine. No child should be afraid to walk to school or walk the halls. And it is simply unacceptable that we have children falling behind in learning because of disruption in the classroom. That is why we have fought hard to keep weapons and drugs out of our schools. And it is why we have supported parents and communities who want to make school uniform and truancy programs a part of their efforts to improve school safety.

And as we do all this, let's be honest. The crisis in education faced by millions of minority students is about more than numbers, statistics and a plan of action. Underlying the problems of urban and minority schools is the problem of race. We know we have to do more to improve the schools and quality of education available to millions of black and brown children in America, but color keeps getting in the way. It is time to get beyond the color line. It is time to roll up our sleeves and go to work to provide quality schools and quality education to all our children.

There is much more for us to do together in the months to come.

We must work together on behalf of the person I will nominate to become the next Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Bill Lee. The son of Chinese immigrants, Bill Lee has been a fighter for civil rights for 23 years. And he will continue that fight as head of the Civil Rights Division. He prepared for this new assignment the best way anyone can: with years as a lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. I thank you for your support.

We must work together to pass the right kind of balanced budget, with tax cuts that help those who need them most. Our balanced budget agreement dramatically increases Pell Grant scholarships for college -- and I intend to see to it that this becomes law.

We must work together on the urban agenda I outlined last month before the U.S. Conference of Mayors in San Francisco. We are moving from a social service approach to an economic growth and private development approach in our efforts to create jobs and opportunity in our central cities -- and we need your help to make this work.

And above all, I ask for your leadership, your partnership and your support as we work to recommit to our national ideal of One America that unites us across all racial and ethnic lines.

The presidential initiative I outlined last month in San Diego will call upon the involvement and leadership of you and your members in every community. It will have as one of its central focuses educational opportunity, one of the central issues you have discussed this week. I ask you to work with my advisory panel, whose chair is one of America's great educators and preeminent scholars -- Dr. John Hope Franklin, and whose executive director is the Acting Undersecretary of Education, Judy Winston. We need your help, and we know you will give it.

The NAACP has been a moral beacon throughout this century. And in the next century, our nation will need the light of that vision more than ever. For America will be more diverse than ever before. Today, the state of Hawaii has no majority racial or ethnic group. Within the next three years, the same will be true of California. Already five of our largest school districts draw students from over 100 different racial and ethnic groups. We know what we are going to look like in the next century. The great question facing us is what are we going to be like? Can we muster the wisdom and strength of spirit to treat each other with respect and not just abide each other's differences? Can we actually relish our differences and rejoice in our great diversity? If we can do that and be united as One America by shared values, then we will be the world's most successful multiracial democracy in the 21st century.

While divisions between black and white are still the most striking in our society, our challenge is no longer just a question of black and white. The NAACP has always known that. While you have fought valiantly for the rights and dignity of African Americans, you have inspired all Americans to come together in unity and you have welcomed people of every race, gender and age, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for real equality in America.

This September marks the 40th anniversary of the integration of Little Rock's Central High. I was only 11 years old when the nation's attention was riveted by the scene of 9 black children being escorted by armed troops on their first day of school. I also remember that when others refused to stand up for those black children, the NAACP, led by a woman named Daisy Bates, stood with them and walked with them every step of the way. Today, let us honor the spirit of Daisy Bates and so many others who gave their lives in the cause of freedom and equality by joining hands and walking with our children into a new era of

excellence in education that leaves no one behind.

Thank you and God bless you all.

July 15, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

SUBJECT: Pennsylvania Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	45%	2,239,164
Bush/Quayle	36%	1,791,841
Perot/Stockdale	18%	902,667

1996

Clinton/Gore	49%	2,206,241
Dole/Kemp	40%	1,793,568
Perot/Choate	10%	430,082

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Philadelphia on April 27-28, 1997, for The Presidents' Summit for America's Future.

The Vice President was in Pittsburgh on July 8, 1997, at the University of Pittsburgh to speak about YOUR plan for education tax credits.

The First Lady was in Pennsylvania on June 10, 1997, for a Women's Leadership Forum fundraiser.

The Vice President was in Philadelphia on April 27-28, 1997, for The Presidents' Summit for America's Future.

The First Lady was in Philadelphia on April 27-29, 1997, for The President's Summit for America's Future.

Mrs. Gore was in New Kensington (Beaver County) on October 11, 1996, where she attended a message event at a learning center with Congressman Ron Klink (D-04) and participated in a meet and greet with Clinton/Gore supporters. Mrs. Gore then traveled to Pittsburgh for a WLF fundraiser.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Tom Ridge (R) is seeking reelection in 1998. He currently faces no Republican primary challengers, and has already raised \$10 million. However, Ridge may face a challenge from the conservative right in the general election. Peg Luksic, a right-to-lifer who ran against Ridge in '94 on a third party ticket, will likely challenge him again. A Mansfield University poll of 2,315 randomly selected voters conducted February 23-March 8 showed Ridge with impressive numbers.

Ridge Approval

Approve	53%
Disapprove	23%
Undecided	24%

However, some observers note that while Ridge may appear invincible, his support of an increased gas tax, and a higher license plate fee may be chinks in his armor.

Unfortunately, unless the Democrats find a formidable candidate, Ridge may be a lock for reelection. Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell (D) said he will not run, citing his promise to finish his term as mayor. Former Lt. Governor, '94 gubernatorial candidate, and current State Democratic Party Chair Mark Singel (D) has also announced he will not run. Although Singel cited family considerations, many people believe that Philadelphia Democratic fundraiser and '94 Singel campaign co-chair, Bill Batoff's announcement that he will support Ridge, dissuaded Singel from entering the race.

With Rendell and Singel out of the race, only a thin field of possible Democrats remain. Rep. Ron Klink (D-04) and Rep. Paul Kanjorsky (D-11) seem to have emerged as the two most viable candidates. Since redistricting might cost him his seat, Klink may feel he has little to lose by challenging Ridge. Klink would also likely have the support of organized labor.

Kanjorsky, a conservative Democrat from Scranton, spoke at the Democratic National Convention in 1996. Most observers believe that his conservative views would make him a strong candidate. Being from the same region of the state as former Governor Casey, Kanjorsky may be able to enhance his chances if he can reel in the Casey supporters. Unfortunately, most observers believe that both Klink and Kanjorsky are unlikely to run.

State House Democratic Whip Ivan Itkin (D) is also considered to be a possible candidate. During a Democratic State Committee meeting several weeks ago, Itkin "almost" announced his candidacy, declaring that he would mount a campaign if he could raise enough money.

Other names that have been mentioned include State Superior Court Judge Kate Ford Elliot, former Rep. Marjorie Margolies Mezvinsky (also considered a contender in the senate race) and AFL-CIO National Secretary Treasurer Richard Trumka. Trumka has said he will not run, but some in the labor community believe that he may change his mind.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Arlen Specter (R) is seeking election to a fourth term in 1998. In 1992, Specter narrowly defeated Lynn Yeakel (D), 49% to 46%, despite out spending her 2-1. Currently, Specter has about \$1 million on hand. Specter's first challenge may come from the conservatives within his own party. Some of the names mentioned as possible GOP challengers are: Attorney General Tom Corbett (R), State Senator Melissa Hart (R), and former Representative Bob Walker (R). After running as a moderate in the 1996 Presidential primary, the pro-choice Specter has made efforts to placate conservatives which will likely help him overcome any primary challenges. Pennsylvania's GOP leadership -- including Ridge, Sen. Rick Santorum (R), and Pennsylvania

GOP Chair Alan Novack (R) -- have been publicly united behind Specter since the early spring. Specter remains pro-choice and insiders feel he will probably receive the statewide endorsement of the AFL-CIO.

While Specter's political well-being within the Republican party remains relatively secure, there are questions surrounding his physical well-being. Doubts continue to surround Specter's recovery from a brain tumor, and rumors abound that he is seeking continued treatment.

According to an editorial in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Specter recently damaged himself with some politicking regarding an important project he helped fund. Specter had earmarked \$1 million of taxpayers money for film mogul Steven Spielberg's Shoah Visual History Foundation, a project to memorialize survivors of the Holocaust. Spielberg, who had already contributed \$6 million of his own money, asked Congress for the additional \$1 million. Soon after Specter helped earmark federal funds for the project, Spielberg, who normally contributes to Democratic candidates, hosted a \$500-a-ticket fundraiser for him. According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "Specter's quick use of his new friend Mr. Spielberg put a stigma on the \$1 million and on the project itself."

On the Democratic side, former State Secretary of Aging Linda Rhodes and State Senator Allison Schwartz seem to be the top contenders. So far, only Rhodes has taken action. She has formed an exploratory committee, hired a staff member, raised \$50,000 and plans to raise another \$50,000 in the next several months. Rhodes has been talking with many influential Pennsylvania Democrats in hopes of convincing them that she can beat Specter. Rhodes, the former State Party Chair, may be able to use her county contacts to enlist the support of many local party organizations and grassroots constituencies. Rhodes will also likely have the support of the elderly community thanks to her former position as the State Secretary of Aging.

Schwartz has been more cautious than Rhodes and appears to be feeling out the political terrain. However, she has been making more noise about challenging Specter as of late. Still, some observers speculate that she is reluctant to run against Rhodes in the primary. Others believe she is actually positioning herself for a 2000 run against Sen. Rick Santorum (R-PA), against whom Schwartz could draw more of a contrast. Unlike Specter, Santorum is not Jewish, not pro-choice, and not labor friendly.

If the Democrats can avoid a bloody primary, they may stand a slight chance of unseating Specter. Otherwise, he should be in good shape.

PITTSBURGH MAYOR'S RACE

Following a hard Democratic Primary victory, Mayor Tom Murphy (D) -- who defeated City Councilman Rob O'Connor (D) and Activist Chaston Roston (D) -- should coast to an easy victory in this predominantly Democratic city come November. While he does face a Republican challenger in Harry Frost (R), it is commonly held that the real battle for the Pittsburgh Mayor's office occurs in the Democratic Primary and not in the general election. Frost is facing financial woes and was recently asked to withdraw from the race by GOP Chairman David Hamstead. Frost has been the target of 10 lawsuits since '95 alleging that he

has been negligent in paying thousands of dollars in wages, taxes, and mortgage payments.

Democratic Primary Results

	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Election %'s</u>
Murphy	35,557	54%
O'Connor	27,652	42%
Roston	3,104	04%

On Friday, July 11th, Mayor Murphy underwent arthroscopic knee surgery to repair torn cartilage in his right knee. According to his doctors, Murphy's knee had apparently been injured by his years of pounding the pavement as a runner.

HOT ISSUES

Racial Tension

The October 12, 1995 death of Johnny Gammage, an African American motorist, at the hands of five white police officers sparked racial unrest throughout Pittsburgh that continues to burn. Gammage, the cousin of Pittsburgh Steelers defensive lineman Ray Seals, was driving Seals' luxury car in the mostly white suburb of Brentwood when police began pursuing him. Lawyers for the officers contend that Gammage was chased for driving in an unusual manner. Gammage did not stop immediately, and the Brentwood police pursued him into the Pittsburgh city limits where a struggle occurred. Gammage died shortly thereafter from injuries sustained in the struggle with the five white police officers.

There was an immediate backlash from the African American Community. Reverend Jackson called Gammage's death a "lynching." African American leaders in Pittsburgh called the incident an example of police brutality.

Of the five officers involved in the incident, one was acquitted after standing trial alone, and two did not stand trial. The final two were acquitted after a second trial on April 22, 1997. Their first trial had ended in a mistrial when the coroner stated, in front of the jury, that one of the defendants should explain what happened. [Defendants are not obligated to testify during their trial.] The April 22nd trial ended in a hung jury, but the judge held that the case would not be retried because the prosecutor had engaged in selective prosecution by not bringing all five officers up on charges. David B. White, a Pittsburgh lawyer had been representing the Gammages, who reside in Syracuse, N.Y. White had filed a wrongful death suit on their behalf. The Gammages have since fired White and hired Michael Lewis, a Florida lawyer, to represent them.

African American leaders in Pittsburgh have asked the Attorney General's office to file charges against the officers for civil rights violations. No action has been taken by the Attorney General's office, and the NAACP recently protested a speech by Attorney General Janet Reno at the University of Pittsburgh Law School Commencement.

Allegations of police brutality were also made by 63 people in a class action suit filed by the NAACP and the ACLU. The Justice Department responded to these and other allegations by

using the threat of a possible lawsuit to convince Mayor Murphy to sign a consent decree. The consent decree will allow the Justice Department to investigate the Pittsburgh Police Department and to draw up a proposal, which the city must implement, designed to reform the police department and curb police brutality, police misconduct, and civil rights violations.

These numerous charges of police brutality also led to a ballot referendum to create a civilian review board. The referendum passed in May and Mayor Murphy must now oversee its development. Murphy made it clear that he vehemently opposed the board's creation and that he is only complying because of the public support for the board. The Local Fraternal Order of Police (F.O.P.) has been fighting the creation of this board using legal and political approaches. The board recently came one step closer to fruition when City Council members met with representative of the grass roots campaign supporting the measure to discuss enabling legislation.

The police department ran into further trouble last week when, during a training exercise, they launched a canister of pepper gas into an abandoned house in an overwhelmingly African American community. Some of the residents had to be rushed to the hospital due to reactions to the gas which apparently spread throughout the neighborhood. Although the City Council had originally agreed to hold off on taking any action until after Police Chief Robert W. McNeilly Jr. had prepared a written training policy, Councilwoman Valerie McDonald (D) recently introduced legislation regarding the incident. McDonald represents North Breeze Point, the area where the pepper spray incident occurred. McDonald's legislation would prohibit the police from using pepper spray and other tactical chemicals, except in the case of an emergency. The police would also be required to inform residents two weeks in advance that a training will be taking place in their community.

Clean Air Regulations/LTV Steel Plant Closing

Last Monday, June 30th, the Vice President pledged to listen to the concerns of Mayor Murphy and many Pittsburgh leaders regarding the Clean Air Regulations that YOU recently endorsed. According to the *Pittsburgh Tribune Review*, Mayor Murphy expressed concerns to Vice President Gore that, "the pollutants that we get penalized for just do not come from our attainment area." Murphy and others contend that the toxins which pollute Pittsburgh's atmosphere originate not within the city, but in Ohio and Indiana.

Under the newly endorsed regulations, Mayor Murphy and the other local leaders believe that the presence of existing pollutants in the air over Pittsburgh will make meeting the new regulations difficult for both existing and newly formed businesses and industries. Because of this, community leaders fear that the environmental standards will drive heavy manufacturing and large industry away from Pittsburgh, toward regions of the county which will have an easier time meeting the required regulations. A study commissioned by the American Iron and Steel Institute, which found that meeting the new air standards would not be economically costly for Pittsburgh, appeared to counter these fears.

However, the findings of that study were directly contradicted by a study commissioned by LTV Steel Co. and performed by Kaiser Engineering. That study showed that LTV could not meet environmental regulations without massive expense. The fears of city leaders were confirmed

when LTV Steel announced on Monday, July 14th, that it was closing its doors. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. was once a steel powerhouse in Pittsburgh, but the closing of LTV completes the exodus of Jones & Laughlin plants from Pittsburgh. LTV officials claimed that they opted to shutdown the plant rather than spend \$500 million to rebuild the factory, contending that in order to meet the new environmental regulations the plant's nearly forty year old batteries would have to be replaced. These batteries, known as coke batteries bake coal which causes the release of significant amounts of hazardous chemicals into the atmosphere. At the same time, LTV officials noted that the batteries would have had to be replaced soon anyway, regardless of what environmental regulations were in place. Further, the use of coke batteries is largely outdated because steel is increasingly being made out of old scrap as opposed to raw iron which requires more coke to be used to remove the imperfections. Some observers speculate that LTV is using the new EPA regulations as an excuse to hide the fact that the factory is closing for economic reasons.

With 750 jobs at stake, the United Steel Workers Union has vowed to fight the closing of the factory. The union claims that LTV officials told them only a few month ago that the plant met all EPA guidelines and would be able to operate until the end of the decade. According to union officials, LTV also told them that with minimal investment, the plant could operate for another 20 years. The union has charged that LTV is inflating the price tag for improving the plant, and is merely looking for an excuse to close the facility. LTV has responded by saying that making short-term, band-aid improvements to the plant for such a high cost does not make sound financial sense. Clearly the LTV closing is adding fuel to the debate over the EPA regulations.

Education

Neighborhood Schools

A longstanding court order mandates that Pittsburgh bus school children as a means of racially integrating the city public school system. However, recent events have revealed that the order may have been rescinded as far back as 1983 without anyone on the School Board ever knowing it. Members of the school board and the community are challenging its current validity, but the forces opposed to busing have also sought numerous other ways around the court order.

First, led by two Democratic legislators, from the predominantly white areas of Pittsburgh, the state legislature passed legislation designed to halt, or at least limit, busing by reducing the amount school districts would be reimbursed for busing expenditures. This legislation failed to have the desired effect, and busing has continued. Soon after the anti-busing legislation failed to produce the desired results, a citizens' movement placed the issue on the May 20th ballot in the form of a Neighborhood Schools referendum. Neighborhood schooling would effectively end busing by mandating that children attend the school closest to, or within, their own neighborhoods. Those who sponsored the referendum were very careful to bill the initiative as pro-neighborhood and not anti-busing.

The referendum passed, but it is non-binding. It is now up to the School Board to resolve this issue, but they appear split. The debate, which has continued for some time may finally come to an end after the new Superintendent, Dale E. Frederick assumes his position. Since 1983, the total cost of the school busing program has been approximately \$280 million.

The NAACP Convention will likely debate this issue heavily. NAACP President, Kweisi Mfume, has gone on record saying that the NAACP still supports integration, and busing as a means of integration.

Carnegie Mellon Gets New President

Carnegie Mellon University recently named Jared Cohon, the former Dean of the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, as the new President of the University. In January, YOU named Cohon as Chairman of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

Governor Ridge's Gas Tax & License Plate Fee

On April 18th, Governor Ridge signed into law legislation that increases the gasoline tax by 3.5 cents per gallon and boosts vehicle registration fees from \$24 to \$38. A majority of Republican lawmakers supported the gas tax increase while most Democrats opposed it. The gas tax will generate \$404 million to improve Pennsylvania's 40,000-mile state highway system (\$196 million for repairs and \$208 million for new construction). Mass transit agencies also hope to receive \$150 million. Many observers believe that this legislation will benefit Ridge in next year's gubernatorial election, because he will have ground-breakings and ribbon-cuttings across the state during an election year. At the same time, this tax increase will have a significant impact on Ridge's political base in the less urban areas because of longer driving distances. Other pundits predict that Ridge may be vulnerable in the 1998 election on these two issues.

Democrats predicted all along that the state would run a budget surplus, thus making the \$400 million gas tax unnecessary. In June, soon after the Republicans pushed the tax through, Ridge announced that the state indeed had a \$575.7 million cash surplus. However, Republicans defended the tax, saying that Ridge erred on the side of caution because it is better to end the year with a surplus than to risk a deficit. This argument may be a hard sell considering all of the revenue raised was designated for road improvement and new construction before the surplus was disclosed. Ridge will have the luxury of spending the money any way he likes during the upcoming election year. At this point, Ridge and the legislature have tentatively decided to put \$100 million into the rainy day fund, cut taxes for low income families and businesses by \$176 million, and put \$280 million into increased basic education funding. Critics point out that there are no breaks for the hard working middle class, and that the cost of state college tuition will still rise next year despite the money Ridge is throwing into education during this upcoming election year.

Ballot Issues

There are two major ballot referendums in November:

- A vote in Allegheny County on changing the system of government from a Commissioner system to an elected County Executive with County Council system.

It is questionable whether this referendum will make it onto the ballot in November since the commission that is supposed to draft the proposed changes has only recently been formed, and will only be confirmed on Thursday. If the referendum is not ready by November, then the referendum will have to wait until the spring elections to be voted on.

- A vote to add a ½ cent sales tax in the ten county region. 75% of the revenues of each county, except Allegheny County would go to that county, and 25% would go to the Regional Destination Facilities Fund, which encompasses the ten county area. For Allegheny County, 75% would go to the Regional Destination Facilities Fund, and 25% would go to the county. All ten counties will be voting on this ballot issue.

The Regional Destination Facilities Fund would allocate the money for different regional development projects. The priorities would be: 1) to build a new stadium for the local baseball team, the Pittsburgh Pirates; 2) to triple the size of, and renovate, the Convention Center; 3) to build a new stadium for the local football team, the Pittsburgh Steelers. There has been a lot of negative public reaction to the proposal. Polling shows that the public is against the proposal approximately two to one. The Regional Renaissance Partnership, a consortium of business and development interests, and its supporters see the referendum as an opportunity to both further develop each individual county as well as invest in the region's future. However, most fear that this is just another form of corporate welfare or that it will just raise money for Allegheny County, and that the money will be wasted on the professional sports teams, and other fruitless projects in the area. The suspicion that the money will be wasted on professional sports teams, which will not provide a good return on the investment, has been fueled by the fact that neither the Steelers or the Pirates have disclosed the amounts of money they each would be willing to contribute for a new stadium. While Mayor Murphy still supports the referendum, his public cheerleading has been overshadowed by the biting criticism coming from millionaire Dick Scaife. Scaife, who is best known for his wild allegations regarding Vince Foster's death, owns the *Pittsburgh Tribune Review*, and the Allegheny Institute. The Allegheny Institute has been responsible for releasing studies which have attempted to prove that the tax would be the cause of an economic apocalypse for Pittsburgh.

Flash Flooding

Last Friday Governor Ridge asked for federal disaster relief from the Small Business Administration for the Pittsburgh community of Pitcairn, and other communities affected by flash flooding which occurred two weeks ago. Ridge noted that the damage was not severe enough to warrant seeking aid from FEMA, but at least five small businesses and some homeowners suffered significant damage. The homeowners who need to repair their houses may be eligible for loans through Allegheny County's Home Improvement Program.

NAACP Maryland President Killed in Crash

Hanley J. Norment, the President of the Maryland NAACP was killed in a two vehicle accident in Silver Spring, MD last Thursday evening. Norment, who was 66 years old, had planned to attend the NAACP convention in Pittsburgh. Herbert H. Lindsay of Baltimore County immediately assumed the responsibilities of State President.

Allegheny County Economy

In a comparison of unemployment rates across a 25 county area of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, Allegheny County had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.7%. Allegheny's unemployment rate is equal to the U.S. average, and is lower than Pennsylvania's

5.3% rate. The unemployment rate for Pittsburgh is 5.4%. A diverse economic base was cited as the key to reducing joblessness in Allegheny County and its outlying areas.

An example of the growth of Allegheny County's economy came last week when Phillips Service Inc. announced it was moving its U.S. Headquarters to Pittsburgh. ALCOA also announced that it was keeping its World Headquarters in Pittsburgh, and is nearly finished constructing the new building across the river from the Convention Center.

Allegheny County's Credit Situation

In 1994 two of the three Allegheny County Commissioners lost their seats to two Republicans who promised to cut county taxes by 20%. After being elected the Republicans promptly followed through and cut taxes, but did not reduce spending. The county is now deep in debt. The Fitch Investor Service, a New York bond rating agency, recently lowered Allegheny County's bond rating from AA to A. Several days later, Moody's Investors Service placed the county on a so-called "watch list," meaning the county's A1 bond rating was in jeopardy. While the county is running an operating deficit, the two new commissioners, Larry Dunn and Bob Cranmer, are busy feuding. At this point they have come up with rival plans to eliminate the shortfall, but negotiations will be difficult since they are barely speaking to one another.

The Pittsburgh Pirates

The Pittsburgh Pirates are currently tied in first place in the National League Central Division with a 46-45 record. The Pirates had their first sellout crowd last Saturday and gave their fans quite a performance when two of their pitchers combined for a no-hitter. Incidentally, the entire team payroll is \$9.1 million, almost \$2 million less than the \$11 million Albert Belle earns playing for the Chicago White Sox.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Tom Ridge (R) 45% in 1994
Senate:	Arlen Specter (R) 49% in 1992 Rick Santorum (R) 49% in 1994
U.S. House	11D-10R
State Senate	21D-29R
State House	99D-104R
Electoral Votes	23

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

YOU won Pennsylvania by 9% in both 1996 and 1992. In 1996, YOU won the state by a margin of roughly 400,000 votes and won Philadelphia by a margin of 327,000 votes. In addition to the presidential election, three statewide Constitutional offices were up in 1996. Prior to the election, the offices of Auditor General and Attorney General were held by Republicans. Cathy Baker Knoll (D) held the office of State Treasurer, but did not seek reelection. Instead her daughter, Mina Baker Knoll ran unsuccessfully against Barbara Hafer (R) for State Treasurer. Bob Casey, Jr. (D), son of former Governor Casey, defeated Bob Nyce (R) for Auditor General. Joe Kahn (D) lost the Attorney General race to D. Michael Fisher (R).

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Arlen Specter (R)	Sen. Rick Santorum (R)
Rep. Thomas M. Foglietta (D-01)	Rep. Chaka Fattah (D-02)
Rep. Robert A. Borski (D-03)	Rep. Ron Klink (D-04)
Rep. John E. Peterson (R-05)	Rep. Tim Holden (D-06)
Rep. Curt Weldon (R-07)	Rep. James C. Greenwood (R-08)
Rep. Bud Shuster (R-09)	Rep. Joseph M. McDade (R-10)
Rep. Paul E. Kanjorski (D-11)	Rep. John P. Murtha (D-12)
Rep. Jon D. Fox (R-13)	Rep. William J. Coyne (D-14)
Rep. Paul McHale (D-15)	Rep. Joseph R. Pitts (R-16)
Rep. George W. Gekas (R-17)	Rep. Mike Doyle (D-18)
Rep. William F. Goodling (R-19)	Rep. Frank R. Mascara (D-20)
Rep. Philip S. English (R-21)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor:	Tom Ridge (R)
Lt. Governor:	Mark Schwieker (R)
Secretary of Commonwealth:	Yvette Kane (R)
Attorney General:	D. Michael Fisher (R)
Treasurer:	Barbara Hafer (R)
Auditor General	Bob Casey (D)
Speaker of the House:	Matthew Ryan (R)
House Minority Leader:	H. William DeWeese (D)
Senate Pro Tem:	Robert J. Jubelirer (R)
Senate Minority Leader:	Robert Mellow (D)

PENNSYLVANIA AT A GLANCE

- The current unemployment rate in Pennsylvania is 5.3% compared to 7.4% in 1993.
- 1995 estimated population was 12 million, making Pennsylvania the 5th largest state in the nation.
- 87% of Pennsylvanians are White; 9.1% are African-American; and 2.1% are Hispanic.
- 16% of Pennsylvania residents are 65 or older.
- 56% of Pennsylvania households are married couples, and 25% are married couples with children.
- Median household income in 1994 was \$32,066.
- Approximately 44,247 new private sector jobs have been created each year since 1993.
- 74.6% of Pennsylvania residents have a high school education while 17.9% have a college education.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 49% of the voting age population compared to 54% in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 39%.

PITTSBURGH AT A GLANCE

According to the 1990 census, Pittsburgh's total population is 1,336,449. Of those, 87% are white; 11% are African American; and 1% are Asian American. 17% of Pittsburgh's population

are over age 65. Currently, the unemployment rate is 5.4%. YOU won Pittsburgh 76% to 24% in 1996.

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 52 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Pennsylvania:

- Under President Clinton's administration, the unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 5.2%.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Pennsylvania has added 320,700 new jobs or 74,008 per year, compared to a loss of 900 per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Pennsylvania has added 299,700 new private-sector jobs or 69,162 per year, compared to a loss of 2,650 per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, new business incorporations have increased 4.6% per year, after declining 6.7% per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, business failures have dropped 7.4% per year, after increasing 30.8% per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, bankruptcy filings have dropped 8.5% per year, after increasing 11.8% per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, bank lending has increased 7.2% per year, after declining 1.9% per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, home sales have increased 2.5% per year, after declining 2.4% per year during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, consumer confidence has increased 54.4%.

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.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

'97 JUL 15 PM6:14

July 15, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Kathleen McGinty *w/for for KAM*
Subject: Pittsburgh Environmental Issues

Brownfields

The City of Pittsburgh was among the first recipients of EPA's regional brownfields pilot grants. As a result, Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy has been a strong booster of the Administration's brownfields initiatives. The city is currently using its grant of \$200,000 to create an inventory of its brownfields sites and to conduct more extensive assessment at two major brownfields facilities: the Nine Mile Run site (a 238-acre landfill used by the steel industry) and the Lectromelt site (a six acre electroplating facility along the Allegheny River). The pilot grant has successfully enabled Pittsburgh's Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) to secure additional funding for cleanup and redevelopment at these two sites. However, the redevelopment plan at the Nine Mile Run site has generated significant local concern.

The current plans propose construction of residential housing on top of slag that was generated by the local steel industry while the Nine Mile Run site was a landfill. Residents are complaining that community participation in the land use planning has been inadequate, and that the City has not adequately or accurately assessed risks to human health presented by the site. EPA also has had concerns about leaving slag fill in place and about chromium levels in the soil. EPA is currently awaiting a reply from the URA on these issues.

The State is making an effort to address these local concerns, and is undertaking a series of workshops to gather community input on its redevelopment plan. The planning process is one in which the URA has the lead, however, and EPA has only a minimal oversight role.

If asked about the site, you should emphasize that while this is largely an issue for the State and the City to decide, we consider community participation an essential component of brownfields redevelopment. We are encouraged that the State has responded to local concerns by reaching out, bringing them into the process, and empowering them to help decide how best to return this brownfield site to environmentally healthy and productive use.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

97 JUL 18 PM 9:25

National Association of Black Journalists Speech and Q&A

DATE: July 17, 1997
LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago
TIME: 5:45 PM
FROM: Ann Lewis, Ann Walker

I. PURPOSE

Delivering your address and answering questions at the NABJ convention will present you with an opportunity to advance your race initiative. After your remarks, you will take four questions that have been pre-selected by the NABJ. Prior to your speech, you will have a brief meet and greet with the board of directors of NABJ.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Association of Black Journalists is the largest media organization for people of color in the world, with 3,000 members, 69 affiliated professional chapters and 41 student chapters. One of the primary goals of the NABJ is to unite African American journalists dedicated to truth and excellence in the media, with the hope that expanded and more balanced portrayals of people of color will result. You addressed the NABJ convention during the 1992 campaign and you promised to return if elected President. They have requested your attendance each year since 1992. The Vice President attended the convention last year.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Arthur Fennell -- NABJ President

Audience of 3,000 black journalists from across the country

Reporters/Questioners

Eric Thomas -- KGO-TV, San Francisco, Reporter/Anchor

Chinta Strausberg -- Chicago Defender, Reporter

Cheryl Smith -- KKDA-Radio, Grand Prairie, TX, Reporter

Brent Jones -- Student, Junior Year, University of Florida

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Depart Sheraton and proceed to lobby of Hyatt Regency Hotel for photo receiving line with NABJ Board of Directors- List Attached (**Closed Press**)
- You will then proceed to the ballroom
- Arthur Fennell will make brief remarks and then introduce you
- You will make remarks
- Arthur Fennell will return to the podium and invite the first reporter to ask a question
- You will answer one question each from four reporters
- You will close the session at the conclusion of the fourth response
- Depart Stage

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters

VII. ATTACHMENTS

NABJ Board of Directors

NABJ BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Arthur Fennell --NABJ President, Anchor, Local NBC Affiliate
Sharon Stevens -- KDSK-TV, St. Louis, Education Reporter
Vanessa Williams -- The Washington Post, Staff Writer
Herbert Lowe -- Philadelphia Inquirer, Staff Writer
Rodney Brooks -- USA Today, Deputy Managing Editor/Money
Angelo B. Henderson -- Wall Street Journal, Staff Reporter
Dorothy Butler Gilliam -- The Washington Post, Columnist
Victoria Jones -- WHDH-TV, Boston, Senior Producer/Programming
Mark Griffith -- CBS News, Northeast Regional Director
Barbara Clara -- WVEC-TV, Norfolk, VA, Anchor/Reporter
Condace Pressley -- WSB-AM, Atlanta, Assistant News Director
Monroe Anderson -- WBBM-TV, Chicago, Director/Station Services and Community Affairs
Clyde Hughes -- Toledo Blade, Sports Reporter
Vince Johnson -- WFAA-TV, Dallas, Editor
Glenn Rice -- Kansas City Star, Police and Urban Affairs Reporter
Tamara Banks -- KWGN-TV, Englewood, CO, Anchor/Reporter
Osker Spicer -- The Oregonian, Reporter
Rolanda Trina Terrell -- Grambling State University student
JoAnne Lyons Wooten -- National Association of Black Journalists, Executive Director
Lynn Norment -- Ebony Magazine, Chicago, Managing Editor
Jason Miccolo Johnson -- NABJ Photographer
Sidmel Estes-Sumpter- WAGA-TV, Atlanta, Producer

'97 JUL 16 PM9:31

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 17, 1997

[Acknowledgments: Arthur Fennell (fen- NELL), NABJ president; Joanne Lyons Wootten, NABJ Executive Director; Secretary Herman, Secretary Riley, Prof. John Hope Franklin, Judy Winston, Christopher Edley]

During my first campaign for president, the National Association of Black Journalists took the time to hear me out on my vision for America. At your 1992 convention in Detroit, I said I would come back and speak to you if I became President. Well, I'm sorry that this return-engagement ended up such a long time coming. But I'm glad to be back. And I am grateful for this opportunity to join all of you tonight.

Many of you chose to become journalists because you believed it was the best way you could use your God-given talents -- your gift with words, your knack for getting answers to tough questions, your instinct with the camera or the microphone -- not just to make living, but to make a difference, and I thank you for that.

As you already know -- maybe some of you were there to report on it -- last month in San Diego, I called upon all Americans to begin addressing what I believe is the greatest challenge facing us in the 21st century. I called upon all Americans to embark on a serious examination of the lingering problems and limitless possibilities of our growing racial and ethnic diversity.

I've come to Chicago today to tell you more about this new initiative and to call upon each of you to recognize the vital role you, as journalists and as African-Americans, can play in leading your newsrooms, your communities and all of America in our dialogue.

Five years ago, I shared with you my ideas on how we could best prepare our country and our people for the 21st century. I spoke of the importance of forging an America where every single person who is willing to work hard and take responsibility would have opportunities to build better lives and better futures for themselves and for their children.

America has made great strides toward reaching this goal. Our economy is the healthiest in a generation and once again the strongest in the world. Our social problems, from crime to poverty, are finally bending to our efforts.

Now, at this time of great prosperity, when there is more cause for hope than fear, when we are not driven to it by some emergency or social cataclysm, I believe we have an unprecedented opportunity to address and perhaps finally resolve the most vexing, perplexing, and often painful issue in the history of America -- the issue of race.

In the coming century, we have an opportunity to become the world's first truly multi-racial democracy. Today the state of Hawaii has no majority racial or ethnic group. Within the next three years, the same will be true of California. Already, five of our largest school districts draw students from over 100 different racial and ethnic groups. And in just fifty years from now, there will be no majority race in America.

As part of our Race Initiative, I am asking every American to become a part of a national dialogue, to share with each other their thoughts on how we can respect -- even celebrate -- our differences while embracing the many things we have in common. I am challenging all Americans to speak frankly about the misunderstandings, disagreements and just plain bigotry that continue to haunt our communities and divide our society by race and ethnicity. Most importantly, I am calling upon all Americans to listen carefully to each other, to find in this frank dialogue a way to make our growing diversity not the great problem but the great promise of the 21st century.

This week in Washington, John Hope Franklin convened the first meeting of the Advisory Board on racial reconciliation. And I am pleased that Judith Winston, general counsel at the Department of Education, has agreed to serve as the board's executive director. The first meeting was full of lively debate and disagreement. Already, we are discovering that even among people who are firmly committed to advancing this dialogue, the process is not going to be easy. But we can't afford to shrink from the task.

Earlier today, at the NAACP Convention in Pittsburgh, I reiterated my long-held belief that the single most important way to build One America for the 21st century is through education. We will never make real our ideal of One America unless we give every American access to the world's best schools, the world's best teachers, and the world's best education.

This means, above all, demanding high standards, high expectations, and high levels of accountability -- from our students, our schools, and our teachers. If we do this, I know that all our children, no matter where they live, can achieve.

I am calling for national standards for the basics -- not federal government standards, but national standards, of what every child must know to do well in the 21st century. I believe we should begin by testing every 4th grader in reading and every 8th grader in math by 1999 to make sure these standards are met. I believe this must be our nation's central educational priority.

We don't do anyone any favors by not holding them to high standards. I know that too many children in our inner cities carry more than their books to school. They carry poverty and the effects of growing up in single parent homes. They carry unmet medical needs. They carry the burden of crime and drugs in their neighborhoods.

When we see people in difficult circumstances, sometimes out of the goodness of our

hearts, we exercise our compassion by expecting less of them -- and we are selling their future right down the drain every time we do it. We must not replace the tyranny of segregation with the tyranny of low expectations.

That is why I announced today a new initiative to help recruit and prepare a diverse group of teachers to help children living in our poorest urban and rural communities meet the highest standards of academic achievement. Our plan will offer scholarship incentives for people who will commit to teach for at least three years in high-poverty communities. We will strengthen our efforts to recruit minorities into teaching. And we will strengthen teacher preparation programs, so that those who go into teaching will be better prepared to teach students served by urban and rural schools.

Your voices and your observations will be very valuable to our continuing dialogue on race. As African-American journalists, you have experienced firsthand the progress and the continuing challenge of race relations in our country. Some of you in this audience are pioneers in your fields, perhaps the first people of color ever to claim a desk, a phone, a typewriter in the newsrooms of our big-city papers and stations. When you were beginning your careers, it was hard enough to find one editor who would consider your work, let alone the hundreds of newspaper and broadcasting executives who this week have descended on the NABJ job fair to recruit the young people here today. They've come here not just because they recognize the value of a diverse and racially representative staff, but also because they know from experience that they'll find some of the best talent in American journalism at this convention.

But we all know that while our newsrooms have come a long way, they still have a long way to go. Just as in other workplaces in America, minority representation on many staffs and mastheads is not what it should be. Wide gaps continue to exist between whites and minorities in the way they perceive their workplaces and in the way they perceive each other.

We must bridge this gap everywhere in America. I encourage you to continue reaching out to your colleagues, to listen to each other, to try to understand where we are all coming from, to lead your organizations in the task of writing, editing or broadcasting fair and thought-provoking stories about the world we live in.

There is so much more we can and must do to build One America in the 21st century. In my heart, I know that we are all up to the challenge.

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July 17, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith, Minyon Moore and Angelique Pirozzi

SUBJECT: Illinois Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	2,453,350	49%	Clinton	2,341,744	54%
Bush	1,734,096	34%	Dole	1,587,021	37%
Perot	840,515	17%	Perot	346,408	8%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Jim Edgar (R) 64% in 1994
U.S. Senate: Dick Durbin (D) 54% in 1996
Carol Moseley-Braun (D) 53% in 1992
U.S. House: 10D / 10R
State Senate: 28D/31R
State House: 60D/58R
Electoral Votes: 22

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE...

- * The current unemployment rate in Illinois is 4.9%, down from 7.2% in 1992.
- * The most recent estimate of Illinois' population is just less than 12 million, making Illinois the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- * 74% of Illinois residents are white, 14.8% are African-American, 8.4% are Hispanic and, 2.8% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- * 12.5% of Illinois residents are 65 years of age or over.
- * Median household income is \$35,081.
- * 76.3% of Illinois residents have a high school degree while 21.1% have a bachelor's degree or more.

PREVIOUS TRAVEL

- * **YOU** attended a fundraiser for Senator Carol Moseley-Braun on June 26th.
- * The **Vice President** was last in Illinois on April 12 where he had a town meeting discussion with students at the University of Illinois in Champaign, IL. He then went on to Springfield and met with party officials, labor officials and Democratic elected officials and spoke at the Illinois Democratic Party Spring Reception.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The members of the delegation are:

Senator Dick Durbin (D)	Senator Carol Moseley Braun (D)
Representative Bobby Rush (D)	Representative Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D)
Representative Bill Lipinski (D)	Representative Luiz Gutierrez (D)
Representative Rod Blagojevich (D)	Representative Henry Hyde (R)
Representative Danny Davis (D)	Representative Phillip Crane (R)
Representative Sidney Yates (D)	Representative John Edward Porter (R)
Representative Jerry Weller (R)	Representative Jerry Costello (D)
Representative Harris Fawell (R)	Representative Dennis Hastert (R)
Representative Thomas Ewing (R)	Representative Donald Manzullo (R)
Representative Lane Evans (D)	Representative Ray LaHood (R)
Representative Glenn Poshard (D)	Representative John Shimkus (R)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor:	Jim Edgar (R)
Lt. Governor:	Bob Kustra (R)
Attorney General:	Jim Ryan (R)
Secretary of State:	George Ryan (R)
State Comptroller:	Loleta Didrickson (R)
Senate President:	James "Pate" Philip (R)
Senate Democratic Leader:	Senator Emil Jones (D)
Speaker of the House:	Michael Madigan (D)
House Republican Leader:	Lee A. Daniels (R)

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Roland Burris (D) ended months of speculation last week and said he will run for governor in 1998, pledging to reclaim an office Republicans have controlled for more than two decades. Burris lost his bid for the nomination four years ago and then waged a failed independent run for Mayor of Chicago in 1995. If elected, Burris would become the state's first black governor.

Governor Jim Edgar (R) has not yet decided to run for re-election. Poshard has received endorsements from several influential Cook County Democrats. Another candidate is former Department of Justice official John Schmidt who is rumored to have the backing of Mayor Daley. This race is a real toss-up; Poshard has the momentum of a viable down state Democrat and Schmidt has good financial connections. Poshard is the only announced candidate on the Democratic side. Burris and Schmidt have announced that they will announce soon. Potential Democrats are U.S. Attorney James Burns. The announced Republican candidate is Chad Koppie.

1998 SENATE RACE

Michael Patrick Flanagan (R), who shook the political world three years ago, is eyeing a statewide run next year, either for lieutenant governor or the Senate. Weighing another uphill battle, the former congressman, 34, has yet to raise any money or line up any Republican support. But he argues that the fame he gained from unseating Democratic powerhouse Dan Rostenkowski gives him a head start.

He said he will run for Senate for certain if Governor Jim Edgar or Secretary of State George Ryan do not enter the race. He spent two years in House and was subsequently beaten by Congressman Rod Blagojevich (D) in 1996.

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun's (D) campaign finance disclosure statements released June 30, show her successfully retiring her '92 campaign debt but holding a "rather modest" bank balance for her reelection bid thanks to a fundraiser attended by President Clinton late last month. Campaign Treasurer Billie Paige anticipates reporting a balance of \$200,000. Insiders believe that retiring the '92 debt was an absolute must and a real disaster avoided thanks to the President's participation in the event.

It is believed by insiders that if the Governor doesn't run than Secretary of State George Ryan (R) will defiantly run. Ryan has expressed distress that the ultra-conservative State Senator Peter Fitzgerald could possibly emerge as the Republican nominee unless there's a credible alternative. A Fitzgerald bid would be very good news to Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) and each day that passes increases the likelihood of that happening. Lieutenant Governor Kustra (R) and Illinois Republican Chair Harold Smith (R) are both focused on the possibility of challenging Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D) after Comptroller Lolita Didrickson (R) withdrew. Both encouraged Didrickson and are now evaluating their own candidacy, although it is very unlikely that Smith would run. Neither of them believe that Governor Jim Edgar (R) will run.

A poll conducted in June by the *Chicago Tribune* shows that Carol Moseley-Braun's chances of gaining re-election are in jeopardy. Senator Moseley-Braun is in great danger of "being abandoned by the suburban voters who helped to elect her." White suburban women, in particular, "are considered a key constituency" for Moseley-Braun since she captured 58% of the suburban vote in 1992. Moseley-Braun's high negative ratings are said to be tied directly to issues of character. Over 48% of the voters shared the belief that Senator Moseley-Braun "has not been honest." Despite the negative ratings, 55% "thinks she looks out for the interest of the state," while 51% "believes she cares about people like themselves. Moseley-Braun's declining popularity, however, could convince others with national political ambitions to run.

There were a few bright spots for Braun, however, as 40% of Illinois voters consider themselves to be Democrats, a high figure in recent history, compared to 28% who consider themselves Republican.

A *Chicago Tribune* poll, conducted 6/10-15, by Market Shares Corporation surveyed 711 registered voters. The margin of error is +/- 4%.

RE-ELECT MOSELEY-BRAUN

Someone new	49%
Re-elect	33%
Don't know	18%

FAVORABILITY RATINGS

	FAV/UNFAV	ID
Jim Edgar	64%/21%	98%
George Ryan	54%/7%	91%
Jim Ryan	49%/7%	87%
Moseley-Braun	37%/40%	95%

MOSELEY-BRAUN JOB RATING

Approve	38%
Disapprove	37%

Despite Comptroller Loleta Didrickson (R) announcement that she will not enter the Republican primary, she "remains a hope" of Republican moderates if Governor Jim Edgar (R) decides not to run.

HOUSE RACES

4th District (Chicago) The status of the map that outlines Representative Luis Gutierrez's (D) congressional district is still up in the air. It is believed the Congressional District will be ruled on by the courts some time this summer. Gutierrez is confident that the map will stand-up.

9th District (Chicago/Evanston) Representative Sidney Yates' (D) pending retirement has opened the district to a potential Democratic free-for-all. State Representative Janice Schakowsky (D) has declared her intent to run for the seat. She has been endorsed by David Wilhelm and Jesse Jackson, Jr. She will soon file with 100,000 on hand. Millionaire J.B. Pritzker (D), will soon file with 200,000 on hand. State Senator Howard Carroll (D) announced his intention to run on June 22nd and has the support of many of the Democratic Committeemen in the district.

12th District (Carbondale) Representative Jerry Costello has been named an unindicted co-conspirator for using his congressional influence to gain approval of a land-based casino for a gambling syndicate. There is no talk of a primary challenge at this point but the spot light on Representative Costello has become more intense.

19th District (Decatur) This race is shaping up to be a free-for all as more and more Democrats are throwing their hats in the ring for the seat held by gubernatorial candidate Representative Glen Poshard (D). Saline County Democratic Chair Robert Wilson officially filed his candidacy with the in April. Former Representative Terry Bruce (D), who ran and lost to Poshard in a run-off in '92 when their districts were redesigned, has declared. State Senator Peggy Severns (D), the '94 Lieutenant Governor nominee, has announced. Democrat Chuck Hartke has declined to run.

HOT ISSUES

Operation Silver Shovel

Former Alderman Lawrence Bloom (5th) will be the 5th Alderman and the 13th person charged, if convicted, to go down in one of the most talked about corruption cases in Chicago. Federal prosecutors, who for 18 months have been reinforcing local voter's worst suspicions about corrupt public officials, finally offered a bombshell July 8th, indicting Bloom who had build a reputation as a champion of clean government. The indictment, part of the Operation Silver Shovel investigation, alleged that Bloom brazenly sold out his office by pocketing \$16,000 in cash bribes from a notorious illegal dumper. This is seen by insiders and Chicagoans alike as a huge shock and by far the biggest surprise in this investigation. Bloom, who was regarded as squeaky-clean before the 14-count indictment, was accused of two other fraud schemes in addition to the Silver Shovel allegations.

The pace of Silver Shovel has quickened in recent months with the conviction of Alderman Jesse Evans (21st), and the indictments of Alderman Ray Frias (12th); Thomas Fuller, former president of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District; and John Bolden, a former city water commissioner, on bribery charges. Aldermen Ambrosio Medrano (25th) and Allan Streeter (17th) pleaded guilty last year and are no longer council members.

Management Services of Illinois (MSI)

In yet another corruption scandal, this time state-wide, MSI's owner, William Ladd, and former owner, Michael Martin, are accused of bribing state officials and defrauding taxpayers out of \$7.1 million. Also on trial is Ronald Lowder, a former Public Aid section chief accused of taking bribes from MSI. MSI is a collection firm hired by the Illinois Department of Public Aid in 1990 and one of Governor Jim Edgar's biggest campaign contributors. The state hired Ladd and Martin in 1990 to ferret out people who were getting Medicaid but also had private health insurance at the same time.

The Chicago Sun-Times (7/12, Rodriguez) reported Curtis Fleming, the star witness, testified that a "top aid for Governor Jim Edgar engineered a contract overhaul that put millions of dollars into the pockets of a major campaign contributor of Edgar's." However, Fleming said it was not MSI that "pushed for the financial terms that ballooned the firm's payments from \$417,000 to 11.2 million;" "ironically," it was "the Governor's office."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS 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 Illinois after the first **52 months** of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Illinois:

- Under President Clinton's administration, the unemployment rate has dropped from 7.2% to 4.4%.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Illinois has added 463,000 new jobs or 106,846 **per year**, compared to 26,425 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Illinois has added 429,400 new private-sector jobs or 99,092 **per year**, compared to 18,300 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Illinois has added 49,200 new manufacturing jobs, after losing 52,800 during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, new business incorporations have increased 3.5% **per year**.
- Under President Clinton's administration, business failures have **INCREASED** 1.4% **per year**, after increasing 13.9% **per year** during the previous 12 years.
- Under President Clinton's administration, bank lending has increased 4.9% **per year**, after declining by 3.1% during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, consumer confidence has increased 94.7%.
- Under President Clinton's administration, home building has increased 4.4% **per year**, after declining 4.8% **per year** during the previous administration.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN ILLINOIS: 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 Illinois.

8 TIMES MORE ILLINOIS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 599,271 working families in Illinois will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 79,214 wealthiest taxpayers in Illinois.

TAX CUT FOR 53,060 SMALL BUSINESSES IN ILLINOIS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 53,060 small businesses in Illinois are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,185,000 ILLINOIS 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 2,185,099 workers in Illinois, and protects the jobs of 131,268 workers in Illinois who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.26 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.26 million Illinois borrowers -- 880,000 current borrowers and 380,000 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.

97 JUL 16 PM12:04

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM
STEFANIE SANFORD

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- CHICAGO, IL

Methyl Parathion Cleanup in Chicago area: Last week, EPA began an environmental cleanup of Chicago homes contaminated with methyl parathion, a highly toxic pesticide which is illegal to use indoors. The U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of IL recently charged an unlicensed exterminator with two felony counts of misusing the agricultural pesticide. Hired to exterminate cockroaches, the defendant may have contaminated as many as 1,000 homes and businesses in the Chicago area. The City of Chicago is participating in the effort but has criticized EPA for the length of time it will take to determine all those at risk who may need to be relocated.

Narcotics Prosecution Concerns: In May, at the White House, Mayor Daley complained that the Federal government is not taking a sufficient role in the prosecution of narcotics cases in Chicago. On May 22, Mayor Daley's staff was asked to provide details of problems with cooperation in drug law enforcement in Chicago and promised this information to the Attorney General by mid-June. To date, nothing has been received. However, senior DOJ officials are working with the U.S. Attorney and the Cook County State's Attorney to foster better working relationships. Should the issue arise, it would be appropriate to refer to these cooperative efforts and to DOJ's willingness to work with Daley. (DOJ)

Controversial Basic Skills Test: In Chicago public schools, 25 percent of eighth graders did not graduate on time due to a new promotion policy that has elicited protest from some parents. Nearly 7400 students missed the cut-off score on a test of basic skills and will have to attend summer school. Those students who fail to meet the standard after summer school will be required to repeat the eighth grade. (DOEd)