

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
PASADENA / HOUSTON, TEXAS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS**

September 24-28, 1997

**Staff Copy
Part 2 (September 26-28, 1997)**

Table of Contents

Friday, September 26, 1997

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Live Phone Call Interview with Tom Joyner for the "Tom Joyner Morning Radio Program"

- Event Memo

To Be Forwarded

- Q's and A's

See Separate Notebook

Phone Call Interview with Carl Anthony for *American Legacy Magazine*

- Event Memo

- Q's and A's

See Separate Notebook

PASADENA, TEXAS

Education Event

- Event Memo

To Be Forwarded

- Remarks

To Be Forwarded

Tape Radio Address

- Event Memo

To Be Forwarded

- Remarks

To Be Forwarded

Table of Contents

Friday, September 26, 1997

Houston Fundraising Dinner

- Event Memo To Be Forwarded
- Talking Points To Be Forwarded

Texas Background

- Political Background (including Hot Issues)
- Economic One-Pager
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues
- Accomplishments

Table of Contents

Saturday, September 27, 1997

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

Hot Springs High School Ultimate Class Reunion

- Tour of Hot Springs High School To Be Forwarded
- Event Memo To Be Forwarded
- Remarks To Be Forwarded
- Guest Lists To Be Forwarded

Reception for the State Democratic Party

- Event Memo
- Talking Points To Be Forwarded

Candlelight Vigil Honoring the Little Rock Nine

- Event Memo To Be Forwarded
- Remarks To Be Forwarded

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1997

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

DRAFT SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823 —

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(Little Rock, A.R.)

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

TRIP COORDINATOR:
(Houston, T.X.)

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

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PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:
(Little Rock, AR)

MORT ENGELBERG

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9215

WHCA PAGER: 5704

ADVANCE LEAD:
(Houston, TX)

KATHY NEALY

CELL PHONE:

WHCA PAGER:

WEATHER:

LITTLE ROCK, AR

Partly cloudy.

Wind variable at 3 to 8 knots.

Low 62 to 67.

High 81 to 86.

HOUSTON, TX

Partly cloudy. Wind north at 5 to 10 knots.

Low 63 to 68. High 81 to 86.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1997

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

HOUSTON, TEXAS

8:15 am-

BRIEFING

8:45 am

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Staff Contact: Michael McCurry

Note: This briefing will be done by phone.

8:45 am-

LIVE PHONE CALL INTERVIEW WITH TOM JOYNER

8:55 am

FOR THE "TOM JOYNER MORNING RADIO PROGRAM"

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

CLOSED PRESS

Note: This interview must be conducted by 9:00 am CDT.

9:00 am-

PHONE CALL INTERVIEW WITH CARL ANTHONY FOR

9:10 am

AMERICAN LEGACY MAGAZINE

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

CLOSED PRESS

9:15 am-

DOWN TIME

11:00 am

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the private residence via motorcade en route
Adams Field, Little Rock, Arkansas

[drive time: approximately 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

11:15 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives at Adams Field

CLOSED PUBLIC

OPEN PRESS

Little Rock, Arkansas
Houston, Texas
Friday, September 26, 1997

11:30 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Adams Field, Little Rock, Arkansas via Air Force One en route Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]

**PLEASE CONSULT THE BACK OF THE TRIP BOOK FOR ALL AIRCRAFT
MANIFESTS.**

12:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Bush Intercontinental Airport,
Houston, Texas
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: tbd

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Bush International Airport via motorcade en route San Jacinto Community College
[drive time: 35 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the San Jacinto Community College, Pasadena, Texas

1:30 pm-
2:45 pm

(T)

EDUCATION EVENT
AUDITORIUM
San Jacinto Community College, Pasadena, Texas
Remarks: tbd
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs San Jacinto Community College via motorcade en route Western Oaks Galleria Hotel
[drive time: approximately 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

3:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Western Oaks Galleria Hotel

Greeters: tbd

3:30 pm-

DOWN TIME

6:30 pm

PRESIDENTIAL SUITE

Western Oaks Galleria Hotel

TBD

TAPE RADIO ADDRESS

ROOM TBD

Western Oaks Galleria Hotel

Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, tbd

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

6:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Western Oaks Galleria Hotel via motorcade
en route Private Residence

[drive time: 5 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

6:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives private residence

Greeters: Tilman Fertitta

6:45 pm-

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE

7:10 pm

LIVING ROOM

Private Residence

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

-- **The President** will do a photo line with 70 guests.

7:15 pm-
8:00 pm

HOUSTON FUNDRAISING DINNER
OUTSIDE (Pool Area)
Private Residence
Remarks: tbd
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL PRESS (Speaking Program Only)

8:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs private residence via motorcade en route Bush International Airport
[drive time: approximately 20 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

8:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Bush International Airport, Houston, Texas
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Houston, Texas via Air Force One en route Adams Field, Little Rock, Arkansas
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]
[time change: no change]

9:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Adams Field, Little Rock, Arkansas
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

10:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Adams Field via motorcade en route private residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

10:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the private residence

BC AND HRC RON

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Arkansas
Houston, Texas
Friday, September 26, 1997

September 23, 1997 (3:35pm)

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1997

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

DRAFT SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823 -

WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

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ANNE EDWARDS

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OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD:

(Little Rock, AR)

MORT ENGELBERG

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9215

WHCA PAGER: 5704

ADVANCE LEAD:

(Hot Springs, AR)

MWITU NDUGU

CELL PHONE:

WHCA PAGER:

WEATHER:

LITTLE ROCK, AR.

Partly cloudy with the chance of scattered showers
and thunderstorms. Low 65 to 70. High 82 to 87.

HOT SPRINGS, AR

Partly cloudy with the chance of scattered showers
and thunderstorms. Low 65 to 70. High 81 to 86

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1997**

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

8:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the private residence via motorcade en route Little Rock Airport
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

8:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at the Little Rock Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the Little Rock Airport, Little Rock, Arkansas via Marine One en route Hot Springs Landing Zone
[flight time: 35 minutes]

PLEASE CONSULT THE BACK OF THE TRIP BOOK FOR ALL AIRCRAFT MANIFESTS.

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs Landing Zone
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: tbd

9:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Hot Springs Landing Zone via motorcade en route location tbd
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at location tbd

9:45 am-
10:45 am

DOWN TIME/POSSIBLE OTR
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

10:45 am

The President and the First Lady depart location tbd via motorcade en route Hot Springs High School
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

10:55 am

The President and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs High School

Greeters: David French
Keeley DiSalvo

11:00 am-
12:00 pm

(T) **POSSIBLE LUNCH WITH FRIENDS**
YOUTH CENTER
Hot Springs High School
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

12:05 pm-
12:25 pm

TOUR OF HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL
HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

— David French and Keeley DiSalvo, Co Chairs, Cultural Campus, lead **the President** and the First Lady on a tour of the high school.

12:30 pm-
1:45 pm

HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL ULTIMATE CLASS REUNION
OUTSIDE GROUNDS
Hot Springs High School
Remarks: tbd
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: Alumni from all classes up to 1968 are invited. Approximately 2000 guests are expected to attend.

NOTE: The attire for this event is casual.
--

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Mayor Helen Selig makes welcoming remarks and introduces David French, Chairman, Cultural Campus.
- David French makes brief remarks and introduces Reverend David Kengsley.
- The invocation is given by Reverend David Kengsley.
- Keeley DiSalvo, Co-Chair, Cultural Campus, makes brief remarks and introduces former Governor Sid McMath.
- Former Governor Sid McMath makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Jay Dickey.
- Representative Jay Dickey makes brief remarks and introduces Senator David Pryor.
- Senator David Pryor makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Phil Jamiscen, Class President, 1966, presents a flag to **the President**.
- The Flag is raised.
- The *Star Spangled Banner* is played.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Hot Springs High School
via motorcade en route Hot Springs Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

2:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs Landing Zone
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Hot Springs Landing Zone
via Marine One en route Little Rock Airport
[flight time: 35 minutes]

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive at the Little Rock Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady departs Little Rock Airport via
motorcade en route the Ray Windor Baseball Field
[drive time: 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

Little Rock, Arkansas
Hot Springs, Arkansas
Saturday, September 27, 1997

3:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive at the Ray Windsor Baseball Field

Greeters: Wayne Dowd, Senate Pro Tem
Jay Bradford, Incoming Senate Pro Tem
Bobby Hogue, Speaker of the House
Bob Johnson, Incoming Speaker of the House
Ernest Cunningham, Chair, Democratic Caucus
Jean Hervey, National Committeewoman
Robin Carroll, 2nd Vice Chair
LeRoy Brownlee, Secretary
Jim Pledger, Treasurer
Maurice Mitchell, Counsel

3:20 pm-
4:35 pm

**RECEPTION FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OUTDOOR TENT**

Ray Windor Baseball Field

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

POOL PRESS

Note: This event is casual attire. There will be approximately 1000 guests in attendance.

- Bynum Gibson makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Marion Berry.
- Representative Marion Berry makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.
- Representative Vic Snyder makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Dale Bumpers.
- Senator Dale Bumpers makes brief remarks and introduces **the President.**
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** and First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

4:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Ray Windor Baseball Field via motorcade en route Philander Smith College
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

4:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Philander Smith College

4:55 pm-
5:55 pm

(T) **CANDLE LIGHT VIGIL HONORING THE LITTLE ROCK NINE**
Philander Smith College
Staff Contact: Bob Nash
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

- Off stage annoucement of the "Little Rock Nine."
- Off stage announcement of **the President**.
- Person tbd introduces Reverend tbd.
- Reverend tbd offers prayer of reconciliation.
- "Little Rock Nine" Representatives make remarks.
- The Philander Smith College Choir performs one song.
- Person tbd introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon the conclusion of his remarks, **the President** lights the first candle.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

6:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Philander Smith College via motorcade en route War Memorial Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives War Memorial Field

6:15 pm-
TBD

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS VS. LOUISIANA TECH
UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL GAME
The War Memorial Stadium
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

NOTE: The attire for this event is casual.
--

TBD

THE PRESIDENT departs the War Memorial Stadium via motorcade en route private residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

TBD

THE PRESIDENT arrives the private residence

BC AND HRC RON

**PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1997

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

DRAFT SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR: **STEPHANIE STREETT**
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4033

TRIP COORDINATOR: **LAURA GRAHAM**
HOME: 703-212-7642
OFFICE: 202-456-2349
WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK: **ANNE EDWARDS**
HOME: 301-565-3101
OFFICE: 202-456-2921
WHCA PAGER: 4208

ADVANCE LEAD: **MORT ENGELBERG**
(Little Rock, A.R.) CELL PHONE: 202-757-9215
WHCA PAGER: 5704

ADVANCE LEAD: **MWITU NDUGU**
(Hot Springs, A.R.) CELL PHONE:
WHCA PAGER:

WEATHER: **LITTLE ROCK, A.R.**

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1997**

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

8:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the private residence via motorcade en route Little Rock Airport
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

8:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at the Little Rock Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart the Little Rock Airport, Little Rock, Arkansas via Marine One en route Hot Springs Landing Zone
[flight time: 35 minutes]

PLEASE CONSULT THE BACK OF THE TRIP BOOK FOR ALL AIRCRAFT MANIFESTS.

9:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs Landing Zone
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: tbd

9:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady depart Hot Springs Landing Zone via motorcade en route location tbd
[drive time: approximately 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady arrive at location tbd

9:45 am- **DOWN TIME/POSSIBLE OTR**
10:45 am **HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS**

10:45 am **The President** and the First Lady depart location tbd via motorcade en
route Hot Springs High School
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

10:55 am **The President** and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs High School

Greeters: David French
Keeley DiSalvo

11:00 am- (T) **POSSIBLE LUNCH WITH FRIENDS**
12:00 pm **YOUTH CENTER**
Hot Springs High School
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

12:10 pm- **TOUR OF HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL**
12:20 pm **HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL**
Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

-- David French and Keeley DiSalvo, Co Chairs, Cultural Campus, lead
the President and the First Lady on a tour of the high school.

12:25 pm-
1:40 pm

HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL ULTIMATE CLASS REUNION
OUTSIDE GROUNDS
Hot Springs High School
Remarks: tbd
Staff Contact: Nancy Hemreich
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: Alumni from all classes up to 1968 are invited. Approximately 2000 guests are expected to attend.

NOTE: The attire for this event is casual.
--

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Mayor Helen Selig makes welcoming remarks and introduces David French, Chairman, Cultural Campus.
- David French makes brief remarks and introduces Reverend David Kengsley.
- The invocation is given by Reverend David Kengsley.
- Keeley DiSalvo, Co-Chair, Cultural Campus, makes brief remarks and introduces former Governor Sid McMath.
- Former Governor Sid McMath makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Jay Dickey.
- Representative Jay Dickey makes brief remarks and introduces Senator David Pryor.
- Senator David Pryor makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Phil Jamiscen, Class President, 1966, presents a flag to **the President**.
- The Flag is raised.
- The *Star Spangled Banner* is played.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Hot Springs High School
via motorcade en route Hot Springs Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

1:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Hot Springs Landing Zone
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

2:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Hot Springs Landing Zone
via Marine One en route Little Rock Airport
[flight time: 35 minutes]

2:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive at the Little Rock Airport
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady departs Little Rock Airport via
motorcade en route the Ray Windor Baseball Field
[drive time: 15 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive at the Ray Windsor Baseball Field

Greeters: Wayne Dowd, Senate Pro Tem
Jay Bradford, Incoming Senate Pro Tem
Bobby Hogue, Speaker of the House
Bob Johnson, Incoming Speaker of the House
Ernest Cunningham, Chair, Democratic Caucus
Jean Hervey, National Committeewoman
Robin Carroll, 2nd Vice Chair
LeRoy Brownlee, Secretary
Jim Pledger, Treasurer
Maurice Mitchell, Counsel

3:10 pm-
4:25 pm

RECEPTION FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OUTDOOR TENT
Ray Windor Baseball Field
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

Note: This event is casual attire. There will be approximately 1000 guests in attendance.

- Bynum Gibson makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Marion Berry.
- Representative Marion Berry makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Vic Snyder.
- Representative Vic Snyder makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Dale Bumpers.
- Senator Dale Bumpers makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** and First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

4:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Ray Windor Baseball Field via motorcade en route Philander Smith College
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

4:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Philander Smith College

4:45 pm- (T) **RECEPTION**
5:45 pm Philander Smith College
Staff Contact: Bob Nash
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Philander Smith College via motorcade en route War Memorial Field
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives War Memorial Field

6:15 pm- **UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS VS. LOUISIANA TECH**
TBD **UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL GAME**
The War Memorial Stadium
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
POOL PRESS

NOTE: The attire for this event is casual.

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs the War Memorial Stadium via motorcade en route private residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the private residence

BC AND HRC RON **PRIVATE RESIDENCE**
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE INTERVIEW WITH TOM JOYNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'97 SEP 23 PM7:03

September 23, 1997

INTERVIEW WITH CARL ANTHONY

DATE:	September 26, 1997
LOCATION:	Private Residence Little Rock, Arkansas
TIME:	9:00 - 9:10 a.m.
FROM:	Mike McCurry Ann Lewis

I. PURPOSE

This brief telephone interview will provide you with an opportunity to talk about race from your own unique point of view as a child growing up in the American South during the height of the Civil Rights Movement.

II. BACKGROUND

Your conversation with Carl Anthony will be incorporated into a larger historical piece for *American Legacy* magazine. Founded by the editors of *American Heritage* magazine, *American Legacy* is a relatively new publication that focuses specifically on African-American heritage.

Anthony believes that the 40th anniversary of the desegregation of Central High School as well as your on-going initiative on race and your desire to inspire a renewed national dialogue on racial relations creates an ideal foundation for a conversation about your own childhood experiences. In this vein, Anthony hopes to spend the majority of his interview talking about those individuals who helped influence your own racial outlook, shaping your vision and encouraging you to fight bigotry later in life.

Anthony and the editors of *American Legacy* were inspired to seek this interview after reading a story by James Bennet of *The New York Times* (story attached). Bennet's piece outlined your plans for racial reconciliation in advance of your speech at the University of California and highlighted your childhood experiences as an impetus for the race initiative itself. The piece drew specific attention to the Central High School crisis and your participation in Boys Nation.

The following is a list of likely questions:

- Who were the white adults who helped early in your life to shape your view of black Americans? Who were the black adults who helped to shape the same view?
- Were you confined to a segregated youth in school?
- Who were your childhood heroes?
- What was your perception of the Civil Rights movements as it happened?
- As a young boy growing up in Arkansas, when did you first confront racism and bigotry and how was it explained to you by your parents and/or grandparents?
- How did you deal with family and friends who had views different from your own about people of other races?
- How did you learn to overcome racist attitudes that you may have encountered in others? What advice would you offer other people on how they might deal with and overcome racism and bigotry?
- How have you dealt with African Americans who have their own prejudices?
- How can we as a nation learn from the events of Central High and become stronger as a result?
- What were your personal feelings and reflections at the time of the Central High School crisis?

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Carl Anthony

IV. PRESS PLAN

This interview will be incorporated into an article for *American Legacy*, a bi-monthly magazine published by the editors of *American Heritage* available at newsstands and widely distributed to our nation's black churches. Carl Anthony's piece is expected to appear in the Winter 1997 issue available in December.

V. ATTACHMENTS

- *New York Times* article by James Bennet
- Questions and Answers for Press Interviews

As His Legacy, Clinton Seeks to Improve Race Relations

By JAMES BENNET

WASHINGTON, April 8 — President Clinton has ordered his staff to suggest a way for him to play a prominent role this year in improving American race relations, a goal that he is trying to make a focus and legacy of his second term.

Two chief options that his aides are preparing include a conference on race led by the President and a short-term panel modeled on the Kerner Commission, which found in 1968 that the United States was "moving toward two societies, one black, one white — separate and unequal."

Mr. Clinton made racial division a central theme of his Inaugural Address last Jan. 20, calling it "America's constant curse." Two weeks later, underscoring his renewed sense of mission on a subject that has preoccupied him since he was a boy, he returned to it again in his State of the Union Message by reading aloud the biblical passage he had placed his hand on when he took the oath of office: "Thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach."

Now, anticipating a major announcement next month once the President decides how to proceed, his aides have been scheduling events in which Mr. Clinton stresses race, or more broadly, unity. He plans to take part next week in ceremonies at Shea Stadium in New York City on the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson's first game in major league baseball.

Under fire for months over Democratic campaign finance practices, the White House has been searching for issues and events that make Mr. Clinton appear intent on the people's work, rising above what his aides hope will seem by contrast to be inside-the-Beltway nattering. A high-profile stance on race would seem to fit snugly with that strategy.

The President's aides said that they were considering their options with an eye toward something that would be seen 20 years from now as having the greatest impact, and that they are trying to determine the

right balance between action and study. A White House conference on race would command national attention for days and help elevate the issue, they believe.

The aides said Mr. Clinton was more intent on stimulating public conversation about addressing racial division than on generating specific policy suggestions.

Although civil rights groups have been pressing the President to address the race issue, aides and associates say he is acting on his concerns as a 50-year-old Southerner who watched Federal troops integrate public schools in Little Rock, Ark., and later went off to college during Freedom Summer with the oratory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. ringing in his ears.

While never on the front lines as a civil rights advocate, Mr. Clinton has spoken out against racism since he

was a boy. At 16, he fought for a civil rights plank in the platform of his party at the American Legion Boys Nation outside Washington. But some of his liberal supporters felt he raised the subject too rarely in his first term as President, and many were outraged last August when he signed legislation that made sweeping changes in the welfare system; critics said the changes would exacerbate racial divisions.

People familiar with the White House plans say that, unlike past Presidents who were forced by events to grapple with racism, Mr. Clinton is choosing to elevate the issue on his own. "Nothing's forcing Clinton to react," a Clinton associate said. "There's not a whole lot of forward-looking pressure on the race issue."

Another associate said the President was also considering a separate forum to address discrimination against people on grounds other than race, such as sexual orientation. That step would help Mr. Clinton highlight the broader issue of unity, a frequent theme of his speeches.

Mr. Clinton ordered Erskine B. Bowles, the White House chief of staff, to begin considering how he would best address race at about the

time of the State of the Union Message in early February, a White House official said.

Rahm Emanuel, the senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, confirmed today that the White House was considering different formats for the President to address race. "The goal here is to intensify the dialogue between the President and the American people on race relations in America," he said, "and also to challenge different communities about their obligations to each other."

Civil rights groups have been pressing the White House to take such a step. In January, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights submitted a report on hate crimes to Mr. Bowles. Its first recommendation was that Mr. Clinton convene a White House conference on fighting bigotry.

Told of the White House plans today, Wade J. Henderson, the executive director of the group, said such a White House initiative would be an "important step."

"Perhaps better than other recent Presidents, Bill Clinton understands at a fundamental level the destructive problems posed by unresolved discrimination in our society," he said.

One Clinton associate said the commission would work against a tight deadline. "This isn't a multiyear commission," he said. "It's multimonth." He said the White House had prepared a list of about 100 people who might serve as members of the commission.

Several people familiar with the planning said Mr. Clinton's background uniquely prepared him to address the race issue. "A lot of it's where he's from, and a lot of it is how he thinks and talks about it," a senior White House official said. "We have a unique opportunity with this President."

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1997

**THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE EDUCATION EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE EDUCATION EVENT
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE BRIEFING MEMO
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED

**THE REMARKS
FOR THE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS
WILL BE FORWARDED**

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE HOUSTON FUNDRAISING DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

**THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE HOUSTON FUNDRAISING DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED**

September 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

SUBJECT: Texas Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			1992		
Clinton/Gore	2,455,735	44%	Clinton/Gore	2,281,815	37%
Dole/Kemp	2,731,998	49%	Bush/Quayle	2,496,071	41%
Perot/Choate	377,530	7%	Perot/Stockdale	1,354,781	22%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU were in Texas last year from October 31-November 2 for a series of GOTV rallies in El Paso, Fort Worth, and San Antonio.

The Vice President was in Texas on June 13 for a two-city visit. The Vice President participated in a community residents' meeting in Monte Alto, a Rio Grande Valley leadership reception, a regional rural empowerment zone town hall hosted by the Department of Agriculture and the University of Texas-Pan American. In Houston, the Vice President participated in an outreach meeting with African American and Hispanic elected officials, and a Texas Democratic Party fundraiser.

The First Lady was in Brownsville on November 1, 1997 for a GOTV rally.

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

As anticipated, Clinton/Gore lost Texas to Senator Dole's campaign by five points. As late as mid-October, Clinton/Gore led the Dole campaign by one to three points in various statewide polls, but by election day, Republican voters began to return to their base, giving Dole new strength and a five-point lead in internal polling leading up to November 5. However, strong attendance at rallies by **YOU** and the Vice President in the final weeks of the campaign forced a concerned Dole camp to schedule visits to Texas in the crucial last days of the election, causing Dole to miss travel to key battleground states.

In other races, the GOP won the U.S. Senate seat, judicial posts and a Railroad Commission spot. Democrats retained most of its U.S. Congressional seats in a year where the GOP was once expected to make significant gains. The Texas Senate currently consists of 14 Democrats and 17 Republicans. The Texas House of Representatives consists of 82 Democrats and 68 Republicans, a net gain of five seats for the GOP.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

At this time, the incumbent Democratic races to watch are frosh U. S. Representatives Max Sandlin (01), Jim Turner (2nd) and Nick Lampson (9th), and U. S. Representatives Charles Stenholm (17th) and Ken Bentsen (25th). At this time, the districts viewed as targeted Republican seats are frosh U.S. Representatives Ron Paul (14th) and Pete Sessions (5th). In the 14th CD, '96 Democratic nominee Lefty Morris will announce his intentions in October. Other interested Democrats are car dealer Tom Reed, Southwest Texas State University official Margaret Dunn, and rancher/County Judge Lloyd Sneary. In the 5th, '96 Senatorial candidate Victor Morales has announced, saying he'll run a grassroots operation and not take PAC money.

20th Congressional District Special Election-San Antonio TX. On September 3, Congressman "Henry B" Gonzalez (D), 81, announced he would not seek reelection, and he cited age, health and family issues as reasons for leaving Congress at the end of this session. YOU wrote a short get-well note to him and thanked him for his service to our country and to the Congress. Last month, Henry B. was hospitalized at Bethesda Naval Station for a dental infection that spread and eventually damaged a heart valve, causing fatigue and congestion. Governor George Bush (R) will announce a date for a special election when he receives Henry B's resignation letter. A resignation date has not been set.

The 20th Congressional District is considered a safe Democratic seat on the Westside of San Antonio. Older, longtime residents of San Antonio live here. Former HUD Secretary and San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros grew up here. There are about a dozen people unofficially considering this seat. Currently, the strongest candidates in the race are listed below. :

- State Rep. Christine Hernandez met last week with Emily's list, the National Women's Political Caucus, and Congressional Hispanic Caucus members seeking their financial backing. Hernandez is a veteran member of the Bexar County legislative delegation and the Texas House Appropriations Committee. She is a former labor activist, has national Democratic connections, worked on the campaigns of former Gov. Ann Richards (D) and was the '92 Clinton/Gore Texas Political Director.
- District Judge Charlie Gonzales, son of Henry B, is quite personable and popular in Democratic circles.
- Bexar County Democratic Chair Walter Martinez, a longtime aide to former State Rep. Joe Hernandez, estimates he will need \$300,000 for the race. Martinez is said to be planning a resignation of his party post in November after the election.
- Maria Berriozabal, who served for a decade on the City Council, has remained active, but out of the spotlight for six years. If she decides to run, she can rely on a group of loyal followers who have wanted her to run for office for years. Fundraising could be difficult for her because she still has a campaign debt from her previous mayoral bid.

Others that have publicly expressed their interest in running for this seat are: former city councilman Roger Perez (D), City Council Member Steve Walker, ex-house staffer Armando Falcon, ex-city council member Helen Ayala, lawyer and '96 CD-16 Democratic nominee Charlie Jones. Republicans also eyeing the seat are Ralph Velasquez, who is the brother of the late Hispanic activist Willie Velasquez (D), '96 GOP congressional nominee James Walker and failed '96 candidate John Shull. Most observers of this special election race will be forced into a run off.

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

On June 5, just three days after the 75th Legislature ended, Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock (D) shook up the Texas political landscape by announcing that he will not seek reelection and will be stepping down at the end of his term in January 1999. Bullock has 40 years of public service and has received bipartisan praise. His announcement set off a mad scramble and triggered the start of a spirited 1998 campaign season in Texas. The state primary will be held March 10. There are 10 statewide races, of which there are potentially five to six open statewide seats. The cost of these races is likely to exceed \$60 million and consultants from as far away as New Hampshire have descended on the state. The following is a preview of the key 1998 races.:

Governor's Race. At this time, Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is expected to challenge incumbent Gov. George Bush (R), but will not officially announce until after November 1. Bush (R) with consistent, high favorability ratings, a \$7 million campaign war chest, and no primary opposition, is expected to win reelection in 1998.

It should be noted, however, that no Governor has been elected to a second term in Texas since 1964. Mauro has raised nearly \$500,000 and has about \$1.3 million in pledges. During the summer, Mauro conducted an 85-city book tour to raise his visibility, promote his education initiative's platform, and promote his new book, *"Beaches, Bureaucrats, and Oil."* YOU, the Vice President and Mrs. Clinton dropped by his June 16th book signing reception and dinner in Washington D.C. The book has received favorable reviews and Mauro has been well-received by enthusiastic audiences.

Gov. Bush plans to raise \$12 million by the end of the year, and fundraising events are scheduled in New York, Boston and Greenwich, Connecticut. Bush raised about \$1 million at an August 21 Houston fundraiser. Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D) contributed \$2,500 at this event and was "profuse in his praise" of Gov. Bush saying "I was there out of respect for what he's doing and what he has done. And I would be proud to call him my president." Bullock gave Land Commissioner Garry Mauro \$1,000 earlier this year.

Lt. Governor Bullock, the state's highest ranking Democrat, has also been quoted in news reports calling Mauro's possible challenge to Gov. Bush a "kamikaze mission", that Bush is "virtually unbeatable", and suggested Mauro should take a job in the Administration. Mauro is not discouraged by this and responded that most people thought popular Texas Governor Ann Richards was unbeatable in 1994 when businessman George Bush challenged her and won, and

that most people thought President George Bush was unbeatable in 1992 when **YOU** challenged him and won in 1992.

Some Democratic strategists also speculate that Governor Bush may be able to sweep a Republican statewide and State Legislature slate. Others have suggested to Mauro that he consider thoughtfully his potential run for the state's top post against Bush. It was reported that some Democrats quietly approached former HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros about a 1998 gubernatorial bid. Although many believe Cisneros could not threaten Bush, they believe he could draw a heavy Hispanic turn out and strengthen other Democrats on the ticket.

Polling indicates Governor George Bush (R) is widely popular and Mauro will need to close the gap if he decides to run for governor. A Harte-Hanks Texas Poll conducted August 11-25, surveyed 1,005 adults, and rated Gov. Bush's job performance at 68%, and "that many people didn't know enough about his tax plan to know why it failed." The same poll shows 85% of Republicans, 76% of independents and 57% of Democrats approved of Bush's job performance. Bush's lowest rating was among blacks at 40%, compared to 71% among Anglos and 56% among Hispanics. The same poll shows Bush currently leading Mauro 70% to 17% among registered voters.

Some top Democratic strategists contacted by the *Houston Chronicle* said Mauro has to prove he is a viable challenger and can realistically take on Bush. They said Mauro will have to move up in the polls in order to raise large sums of campaign cash between now and January. Democratic fundraiser George Bristol said a challenger to Bush will have to raise \$5-6 million to be seen as a "credible candidate." But while Mauro will be hurt by low poll numbers, Bristol said that Mauro's ability to put together a credible campaign should not be underestimated. Pollster Mark Penn is slated to do an event with Mauro on October 8 in Texas.

An internal issues poll conducted in early August by Mark Penn shows that job security, education and personal safety are among some of the top issues important to Texans. It also showed issues where Bush is vulnerable and that poll standings would change once the Democratic message starts getting out that Bush has failed to deliver on some of his promises. The same poll shows that **YOU** have a 51% approval rating in Texas. **YOU** will be meeting with Land Commissioner Mauro during your trip to Houston to discuss these issues and the poll's findings.

Lt. Governor's Race (Open Seat). Lt. Governor Bob Bullock's decision to not seek reelection set off a mad scramble among potential rivals for the number two post that pays only \$7,200 a year, but is considered the second most powerful position in state government. On the Democratic side, State Comptroller John Sharp (D) announced on June 11 that he would run for Lt. Governor next year. Sharp has already received the endorsement of HOSPAC--the Texas Hospital Association PAC--representing 727 institutional members, including 416 of the state's 534 hospitals, and 3,000 hospitals and health care management affiliated members. Sharp's campaign already has undergone a management overhaul with the recent departure of his first

campaign manager Eddie Aldrete. He was replaced by Tim Reeves, a former aide to State Senator David Cain of Dallas. Just last week, Sharp was in Washington D.C. for a series of meetings and fundraising events that raised about \$100,000. He also met with Vice President Gore.

Sharp's accomplishments include the *Texas Performance Review*--the model for Vice President Gore's Reinventing Government initiative, *Pathfinders*--a public/private initiative designed to aid families transition from welfare to work with one-on-one mentoring assistance from business and community-based organizations; the *Lone Star Scholars* program designed to offer free tuition to students who maintain a B average in college; and the *Texas Tomorrow Fund*--a college tuition financing tool designed to help families pay at lower tuition rates now and learn later. The college financial assistance programs are geared toward middle income families who make too much to get financial aid but not enough to meet the rising costs of tuition.

On the Republican side, Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is considered the GOP frontrunner for Lt. Governor, but could face a GOP challenge from wealthy Houston businessman and former state GOP Party finance official David Dewhurst. Perry, 47, is a former Democratic State House member who switched parties so he could run for agriculture commissioner. Perry highlighted the main themes of his campaign effort: promoting safe streets, effective schools, and economic opportunity. Perry and Sharp were former Texas A&M University classmates.

Polling indicates a statistical dead heat at this time. The Texas Poll conducted August 11-25 found Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) leading Comptroller John Sharp (D), 35% to 32% among registered voters. A Greenberg Quinlan Research Poll of 800 likely voters, conducted statewide on July 16-21 showed Sharp with a nine-point lead over Perry, 51% to 42%. Sharp's accomplishments, record and message resonated better than Perry's--which is essentially a Bush message. Among independent voters, Sharp led by nine points. Among women, Sharp had a double-digit advantage.

Bush's "political operatives have imported" New Hampshire political consultant David Carney, a former Bush Administration political director, to "oversee" the campaigns of Perry (R) and Attorney General candidate Barry Williamson (R).

Comptroller's Race (Open Seat). On the Democratic side, Houston businessman Paul Hobby (D), 37, declared his candidacy for Comptroller on his birthday, September 9. Hobby is the Chairman of Columbine JDS Systems, a software and system provider to the media industry. He is a former federal prosecutor, former Chair of the Texas General Services Commission, is a close friend of Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock (D) and hails from the Hobby political family dynasty. Hobby's grandfather, William P. Hobby, served as Lt. Governor and Governor from 1917 to 1920. His father, Bill Hobby, served a record 18 years as Lt. governor. Hobby has the financial backing, name identification, and strong political roots from the Hobby family to wage an effective campaign. He calls himself "the centrist Democrat," stating he wishes to improve

public education and cut government waste.

On the Republican side, Railroad Commissioner Carol Keeton Rylander notified GOP officials that she will run for Comptroller. Rylander is already promoting a campaign theme of "less not more. Less mandates, less taxation, less regulations, less spending." Also reported running is David Hartman, an Austin banker and former finance director the Texas Republican Party.

A GOP poll by Frank Luntz on July 19-20 surveyed 500 Texans and showed Carole Keeton Rylander (R) ahead of Paul Hobby (D), 37% to 29%, but 34% of voters remain undecided.

Agriculture Commissioner Race (Open Seat). Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is running as a GOP candidate for Lt. Governor. Announced candidates include State Rep. L.P. "Pete" Patterson (D), former State Representative Susan Combs of Austin (R), and State Rep. Harvey Hildebrand (R).

Land Commissioner Race. Several Democrats and Republicans are eyeing the Land Commissioner seat in the likely event that Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) runs for Governor. Announced candidates are State Representative Richard Raymond (D), State Senator Jerry Patterson (R-Houston), Cong. Ron Paul aide Don Loucks (R), and former Exxon executive Tim Turner (R)--a member of the State Republican Executive Committee from Houston. Possible candidates include Denton County Judge Jeff Moseley (R) and State Secretary Tony Garza (R).

Attorney General Race. Democratic incumbent Attorney General Dan Morales (D) is seeking a third term in office. Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet (D) of Amarillo announced he will challenge Morales in the Democratic primary. Morales is viewed as the frontrunner because of his name id and fundraising strengths. Morales is currently suing the tobacco industry and the trial is set for September 29 in Texarkana. Morales, once known as "the state's most eligible political bachelor" got married this year.

On the Republican side, former Texas GOP Chairman Tom Pauken, Texas Supreme Court Justice John Cornyn, and Railroad Commissioner Barry Williamson have announced. Pauken is viewed as the most right-wing of the GOP candidates. A Pauken victory in the GOP March primary would be advantageous for Democrats in the general election. Because Pauken and Gov. Bush have been adversaries in the past, observers view Williamson and Cronyn benefitting from Bush's political operation, more so than Pauken. Pauken's support comes primarily from the Christian Coalition and similar right-wing organizations.

Railroad Commissioners (2 Open Seats). The race for Railroad Commissioner is slowing shaping up. No Democrats have entered the race yet. It is viewed as a "stepping stone" seat if one wants to pursue a higher statewide office in the future, i.e. John Sharp was a railroad commissioner before he was elected as Comptroller in 1990.

On the Republican side, State Rep. Steve Holzhauser (R) and former Rep. Steve Stockman (R) have announced. Another GOPer mentioned is Houston City Controller Lloyd Kelley. Stockman sent fundraising letters asking for help to retire his \$60,000 debt from his failed attempt to win a second Congressional term. The America Family Association of Texas--a 100,000 member conservative Christian group-- polled a sample of their membership, with 84% saying they would support Stockman, compared to 11% for Holzhauser.

1997 HOUSTON MAYORAL RACE

Houston businessman Rob Mosbacher and former police chief and drug czar Lee Brown are viewed as the frontrunners in the Houston mayoral race to be held on November 4. The crowded Houston mayoral field also includes the following candidates:

- * Gracie Saenz (D) - City Council member and Mayor Pro Tem
- * Helen Huey (R) - City Council member
- * George Grenias (NP) - former Controller under Mayor Bob Lanier.
- * Jean Claude Lanau (NP) - businessman

Mosbacher (R), a Spanish-speaking oil executive of the Mosbacher Energy Co., has deep pockets and has raised almost \$1.7 million in campaign funds. At an April fundraiser, he raised \$1.1 million, the largest amount raised at any single event in Houston's mayoral campaign history. The recent wave of contributions comes from architects and engineers who bid for city contracts. Mosbacher has spent more than \$1 million on ads, which tout him as a civic and business leader concerned with boosting the city's trade with Latin America, improving public schools and cracking down on juvenile crime. Mosbacher plans to exceed the \$1.5 million voluntary limit suggested by the City Council, and has out spent Brown at a ratio of 3:1. In late August, a poll showed Lee Brown with a narrow lead over Mosbacher. Mosbacher he did not get the endorsement from the Houston Association of Realtors, but the group already issued endorsements for city council races. Mosbacher backs continuation of affirmative action programs.

Mosbacher was the founder of Texans for Term Limits and was successful in capping the Houston municipal positions at six years. This rule prevents Bob Lanier from seeking reelection. Mosbacher was alone in saying that there is no need for public debate on changing the limit of three 2-year terms to two 4-year terms because voters adopted term limits in 1991. Other candidates contend two 4-year terms may be better, citing the fact that incumbents lose time to campaign frequently.

Former police chief and Clinton/Gore Drug Czar Lee Brown (D) is campaigning on a platform of "neighborhood-oriented government." Brown received the labor endorsement of about 20,000 AFL-CIO members in the city, and notably, the Houston Chapter of the Tejano Democrats, whom snubbed Hispanic mayoral candidate Gracie Saenz. Last week during the CBC Weekend, Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee co-hosted a fundraiser for Brown at the Washington D.C. offices of Houston-based law firm Fulbright and Jaworski.

Brown (D) and Mosbacher (R) receive most of the attention from the press because of the symmetry among their campaigns. Both are looking to court voters from the other party. Mosbacher (R) hired Democratic political consultant Nancy Sims. Brown (D) hired Republican political consultant Sue Walden. Walden was part of Mayor Bob Lanier's 1991 campaign. Several other Lanier veterans are working for Brown, including a Chicago-based TV advertising expert who helped elect the late Harold Washington as the city's first black mayor. Walden also worked on the city council campaign of John Peavy Jr., an African American.

Former City Controller George Greanias (NP) received the endorsement of the Houston Gay and Lesbian Caucus and the Log Cabin Republicans of Houston. Greanias pledged that as mayor, he would issue an executive order banning discrimination against city workers, including gays.

Councilwoman Helen Huey (R), represents northwest Houston and is term limited. She portrays herself as a street-fighter and is best known for her work as co-chair of the committee that crafted the ordinance on sexually oriented businesses. Her ads paint her as a tough neighborhood advocate who would maintain Mayor Bob Lanier's programs and policies.

City Council Member Gracie Saenz (D) is Mayor Pro Tem and heads the committees on rules, ethics and minority/women-owned business enterprises. She grew up in the northside barrios, worked as a Harris County prosecutor, then campaigned for a citywide council seat in 1991. When she first ran, Hispanics were suing to eliminate citywide council seats and increase single member districts. After the election, she was perceived to have backed off that position. Some of the Hispanic grassroots leadership who control the flow of political money and support in Houston harbor a lingering resentment toward her and are skeptical about her loyalties. Yet, she has the backing of some of the city's Hispanic business leaders. Saenz received the endorsement of key electeds like State Senator Mario Gallegos, State Reps. Gerard Torres and Jessica Farrar, Councilman John Castillo, two Houston Community College trustees and former State Senator Hector Uribe. She was endorsed by the Houston Police Department's Organization of Spanish Speaking Officers representing more than 300 officers.

Bob Lanier succeeded in cultivating the Hispanic vote in 1991, earning a solid block of votes that helped him edge out runoff opponent Sylvester Turner. Saenz expects to soak up most of the Hispanic vote, earning her an edge toward entering the top tier of a crowded race. Hispanics make up 32% of the city's population. Roughly a third of Houston's Hispanic adults can't vote because they aren't citizens, and another huge slice of the relatively young Hispanic population is not of voting age. In past elections, Hispanic voters cast about 10% of the city's vote totals.

On the issue of new federal air pollution rules, Huey and Mosbacher said the new rules do not have firm scientific grounding. Saenz and Greanias said the city needs to do a better job of confronting its pollution problems. Lanau and Brown are focused on the need to work with local and federal officials in search of a compromise. Houston, has significant levels of pollution from auto traffic and petrochemical industries that violate the old smog standards. The Greater Houston Partnership is urging Congress to block the new rules.

On the issue of affirmative action, Huey was alone in saying firms owned by ethnic minorities or women should no longer receive special treatments and should be abolished. Saenz and Brown said the current policies should be preserved and improved. Greanias and Mosbacher said to retain it, but reform it.

BUSH 2000

When Texas politicians talk about the 1998 statewide races, the discussion usually leads to the topic of Governor George Bush (R) possibly running as a GOP presidential candidate in 2000, how it affects his reelection bid for governor in 1998, and how the political landscape shapes up for beyond 1998. Bush is often mentioned as a strong presidential contender for 2000 and has made key out-of-state appearances in California, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Indiana this year. Bush has said he will make his presidential intentions known when he "officially" announces for Governor later this year. Observers believe he will keep his options open.

In late August, the Indiana Republican Party hosted a cattle call for White House 2000 contenders and Governor Bush was the keynote speaker. Bush aides conceded that the appearance was a mistake. Bush received mixed reviews on his 25-minute, stiffly delivered speech. His aides say he did not know it was billed as a cattle call and has no intention of attending future events like this. Aides said then that he "plans only two more out-of-Texas trips this year" to help the gubernatorial campaigns of former Virginia Attorney General Jim Gilmore (R) and California Attorney General Dan Lungren (R). Bush turned down a coveted invitation to address the California Republican Party Convention, and was absent from the roster of aspiring presidential contenders at last weekend's Christian Coalition conference.

The September 8 issue of the *Weekly Standard* reported that Bush is believed to have settled on a primary strategy for 2000. He will largely ignore Iowa and New Hampshire. On Super Tuesday, Gov. David Beasley "will deliver" South Carolina, Bush's brother Jeb "will deliver" Florida and Texas "will be in the bag." The *Columbia State* reported that Bush is planning to visit South Carolina, along with other GOP hopefuls.

A Time/CNN poll conducted 9/10-11 by Yankelovich Partners surveyed 313 GOPers, 390 Democrats, and showed Vice President Gore and Gov. Bush in a virtual tie:

<u>General Election Match-Up</u>					<u>GOP Primary</u>	
	<u>All</u>	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Ind</u>		
Bush	44%	76%	22%	45%	Bush	19%
Gore	43	15	71	22	Kemp	13
					Quayle	8
					Forbes	8
					Thompson	8
					Whitman	5
					Buchanan	5
					Alexander	4
					Gingrich	4
<u>Dem Primary</u>						
	<u>Now</u>		<u>3/97</u>			
Gore	33%		41%			
Jackson	16		15			

Bradley	14	8	Smith	2
Gephardt	7	5	Ashcroft	2
Kerrey	4	4		

HOUSTON'S HOT ISSUES

Hot button issues that are not being discussed by mayoral candidates are: environmental racism (the Kennedy Heights case where black residents say their homes were built atop oil pits that are causing illnesses years later), immigration "safety zones" that guarantee local service to all residents, race relations, utility regulation, the elderly, \$1.5 million tax abatements and the FBI's undercover probe into bribery allegations against current and former city officials.

\$500 million bond issue. On November 4, Houstonians will vote on a \$500 million bond issue for street construction, fire, and police station renovation, park and library improvements, storm drainage and other projects. Mayor Lanier, who is seeking the bond issue, said it would not require a tax increase.

1997 Houston Ballot Initiative: Anti-Affirmative Action. Conservative activists led by investment broker Edward Blum, collected the required number of signatures for a petition campaign to place an affirmative action rollback on the November 4th ballot. This measure would abolish municipal equal opportunity business programs in Houston. Previously, Blum successfully filed suit to have Cong. Gene Green, Sheila Jackson-Lee and Eddie Bernice Johnson's congressional district lines changed because he believed they were gerrymandered to put minorities in them. He also ran as a '92 GOP candidate against then Cong. Craig Washington (D-18). The California organizers leading the anti-affirmative action are already in Houston assisting with organizing and publicity.

Mayor Bob Lanier is leading the effort against the referendum. The major corporations understand the importance of defeating this effort, but the concern is with Anglo businesses and contractors directly affected by the outcome. The Mayor recently had a poll conducted that showed if the election were held today, the referendum would pass. Observers believe that defeating this referendum will be an uphill battle.

The Houston mayoral and city council elections can work positively toward defeating the referendum for three reasons. First, both former police chief/drug czar Lee P. Brown and City Council/Mayor Pro-Tem Gracie Saenz are running for mayor and will be working to turn out their supporters. However, a real effort must be made to educate their voters about the referendum election and what it will mean to them personally. The Mayor is working very hard to make sure the words "affirmative action" are on the ballot. The council will vote on the wording to be placed on the ballot on September 24. At this time, it appears Mayor Lanier has the votes to prevail. Secondly, the City of Houston has 950,000 registered voters as of September 1997. Six years ago when Lanier faced an incumbent mayor and a prominent black opponent, there was a 40% voter turnout--blacks made up 28% of the vote, and Hispanics made

up 10%. Since this is an open race, it is anticipated that, the turnout will be at least the same or a little greater than 40%, which translates to 190,001 votes needed to defeat the referendum. In Houston, this larger turnout traditionally works in the minority candidate's favor. The third factor is the leadership of Mayor Lanier. He is very actively speaking against the referendum and is raising money. His goal of "One Houston" is the effort against the referendum, and to raise at least \$300,000 for TV spots. Mayor Lanier is being very aggressive in his effort to insure the referendum is defeated.

The defeat of the anti-affirmative action referendum will be determined by the minority mayoral candidates' ability to turnout their vote, an effective education effort toward minority voters and Mayor Lanier's success in neutralizing the Anglo business community which will be directly affected by the outcome.

Houston Independent School District's Paige rejects U.S. test in English only. Some urban superintendents, including HISD Superintendent Rod Paige, are unhappy with plans to give the reading exam in English only, citing it would be unfair to exclude such a large percentage of Spanish-speaking students who aren't yet fluent in English. If the test is approved by Congress, Page said he will recommend giving only the 8th grade math portion. Paige, one of 15 urban superintendents who initially agreed to give the proposed voluntary tests, still supports the idea behind the national test because their interests lie in accountability and getting to compare their students with others across the U.S.

STATE HOT ISSUES

A detailed Hot Issues memo will be provided to **YOU** by Cabinet Affairs. Recent state news are listed below:

UT Law Professor Lino Graglia. The controversy continues to escalate over University of Texas (UT) law professor Lino Graglia's remarks that black and Mexican-Americans come from cultures where "failure is not considered a disgrace". Black and Hispanic lawmakers have called for his resignation for his remarks that minorities can't compete academically with white people. Last week, Revered Jesse Jackson urged 5,000 students at a noontime rally to boycott Graglia's classes and make him "a moral and social pariah" for his remarks on race, and a Hispanic member of the university's Board of Regents called for his suspension. The ACLU announced its support for Graglia, saying, "efforts to silence Graglia threaten academic freedom and free speech." UT officials have defended the tenured professor. UT Law School Dean Michael Sharlot said he reviewed Mr. Graglia's record and found no grounds for disciplinary action against him.

On Monday, longtime UT faculty leader Reuben McDaniel, a health care management and sciences professor, resigned from the Faculty Council. McDaniel, who is African American, said he could no longer serve on the body that did not make a strong statement against Graglia remarks on race, academic performance, and did not take action against Graglia.

Others are not surprised by the comments made by Professor Graglia. Former students who have been interviewed by news organizations, report that for at least the last ten years, they have been warning incoming minority classmates not to take Graglia's constitutional law class because of his teaching philosophies, attitudes toward minorities and affirmative action. Over the last several years, students have reported Graglia's unorthodox teaching philosophies and actions to UT administration officials, but the university found no fault with his teaching. There are some that believe the Hopwood ruling combined with the Graglia's recent statement demonstrates the institutional racism minorities face in the UT school system for the last ten years.

Gov. Bush finally commented this week on Graglia's statement saying 'I think his remarks were wrong', and "I think that broad categorizations of people based upon race are absolutely wrong, and that's what he did. He lumped people into categories. He refused to look at people on an individual basis and that's wrong."

Hopwood Case on Consideration of Race in School Admissions. In the year since the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in *Hopwood vs. Texas* which prohibits the consideration of race in admissions, scholarships and retention programs, the number of minority students applying to Texas universities has dramatically plummeted.

At the University of Texas (UT) School of Law where tenured Professor Lino Graglia teaches, offers of admissions to blacks dropped from 65 to 11, Hispanics from 70 to 33, while whites dropped from 831 to 823 between 1996 and 1997. The 468 new law school students who enrolled last month at UT law school included four blacks and 26 Hispanics. Last year there were 31 blacks and 42 Hispanics.

The same trend applies to graduate programs at UT and Rice University in Houston. This year, 31 fewer blacks and 37 fewer Hispanics enrolled as new UT graduate students compared to last year. At Rice, the number of black freshmen so far has fallen from 52 last to 28 this year, and the Hispanic rate has declined from 76 to 59. Rice officials have said that because they no longer have race-based scholarships, they have lost minorities to other elite schools, such as Stanford and Harvard which still consider race in financial aid.

It should be noted that undergraduate levels inched up slightly this year at UT and University of Houston (UH). At UT this fall, 807 Hispanic and 163 black freshmen enrolled, compared to 772 Hispanics and 162 blacks last year. At UH, 524 black and 646 Hispanic freshmen enrolled, compared with 456 blacks and 494 Hispanics last fall. UH officials said they have worked to boost overall enrollment and more than 75% of UH students come from the ethnically diverse Harris and surrounding counties.

College admissions and minority enrollment bills. In response to the Hopwood action case, bills were passed in the legislature to bolster declining minority enrollment at Texas universities. Governor Bush (R) signed into law a bill requiring universities to automatically admit students ranking in the top 10 percent of an accredited public or private high school's graduating class. A

university could extend admission to the top 25 percent of the class. State Rep. Ron Wilson (D-Houston) introduced a bill requiring college athletes to match the grade point average of their fellow students in order to be eligible for state-funded athletic scholarships. Governor George Bush signed a bill to require universities using grade-point averages to determine admissions to use the same standards for athletes and non-athletes.

Bush's No Pardon. The Texas Board of Pardon and Paroles, the judge and prosecutors on the case have unanimously recommended a pardon for Kevin Byrd--a man convicted of rape and who years later is released on bail on the basis of DNA tests and believing the victim of rape was mistaken. Gov. Bush refuses to grant a pardon. Byrd's attorney calls it politically motivated that "with Gov. Bush's name being raised as a presidential candidate, the last thing he would want to see is being soft on crime." Bush believes the case should be reexamined on whether the new evidence is admissible or not. The local prosecutor says that will not present a new case.

Congressional redistricting. A three-judge federal court panel in Houston ruled last week that 30 Texas congressional district boundaries will remain the same for the 1998 elections. The federal judge panel was forced to intervene and draw the districts after legislators and Republican plaintiffs failed to agree on new districts for the 1996 elections. The GOP plaintiffs alleged that the districts drawn in 1991 were unconstitutional because they were racially gerrymandered.

Dallas Independent School District. DISD Superintendent Yvonne Gonzalez submitted her resignation last week, after eight months into a term marked by racial discord, administrative shakeups, a crossfire of mismanagement and sexual misconduct allegations. Dr. Gonzalez denied the allegations against her at the news conference. The resignation caps a series of accusations of wrongdoing and a lawsuit by Matthew Harden Jr., the district's chief financial advisor who has pointed out that the management practices unfairly targeted African American employees.

However, last week, the board trustees voted 6-3 to put off accepting Dr. Gonzalez's resignation and granted a 30-day administrative leave. Harden had initially agreed to drop his charges against Gonzalez, but was not pleased with Gonzalez's resignation announcement and amended his lawsuit asking for \$10 million in damages.

Almost from her arrival 17 months ago, Gonzalez has been the center of controversy. She was the first Hispanic and the first woman to lead the nation's 10th largest school district. Leaders of the NAACP who opposed Dr. Gonzalez's hiring were bitterly disappointed in the board's vote. Daily pro-Gonzalez and anti-Gonzalez rallies are held in front of DISD offices. Dallas County Commissioner John Wiley Price said black demonstrators last week were motivated by concerns about competence, not about race. Many believe the delay prolongs the racial strife. The support of Gonzalez brought together previously fractured Hispanic political foes. But the rallies also reflect the growing tension between Hispanics and blacks, as Hispanics have sought a greater say in the district's affairs and as their kids have become the district's largest ethnic group. Others believe that, in part, it's a struggle about controlling money, jobs, contracts and resources

to more than 17,000 employees and a \$967 million annual budget.

Progress is slowly being made to resolve the lawsuit. Both sides have been asked to give all their evidence to the school board and the City of Dallas to present the facts and sort out an amicable resolution for all constituencies. Mayor Ron Kirk said that "what Dallas needs to realize is that there are always going to be folks that benefit from this type of conflict. The broader community has to understand our responsibility to move beyond that and focus on the rest of us who want to try to find resolutions to these problems and build relationships that allow us to move beyond our fears and our distrust."

George Bush Presidential Library. Texas A&M University plans to use student paid general use revenues to finance its \$42 million share of the George Bush Presidential Library Center. The presidential library will be dedicated on November 6 in College Station, and **YOU** are scheduled to attend this event.

May 20th border shooting. The *Dallas Morning News* reported on Tuesday that lawyers representing the family of 18-year old Hispanic student Ezequil Hernandez have called on the Administration to speak out on the incident. The response was that the White House policy does not comment on pending investigations. Hernandez was tending his goats along the Big Bend Texas/Mexico border area when four U.S. Marines on a drug surveillance patrol approached. Gun fire was exchanged and Hernandez was killed. An investigation was conducted in July claiming negligence. Evidence found conflicted with the marine corporal's defense that he shot in self-defense. A Presidio County grand jury declined to charge Marine Corporal Clemente Banuelos citing lack of clear, sufficient evidence. The incident is being described as the first killing on an American citizen on U.S. soil since the Kent State University incident in 1970 where 4 Vietnam protestors were shot by Ohio national guard.

Property Tax Plan. Texans passed Governor Bush's \$1 billion school property-tax break that will save about \$142 per year for homeowners. With a record low voter turnout of 6.8%, 94% of Texas voted for the amendment.

State Issues. In a Texas Poll conducted in August 11-25, 19% of survey respondents said education was the most important problem facing Texas, 16% said crime and violence, and 10% said taxes.

State Tobacco Lawsuit. Attorney General Dan Morales (D) announced he is fully supportive of the Administration's conditions for a national tobacco settlement and that it is consistent with the Texas lawsuit to regulate tobacco as a drug and to keep it out of youths' hands. Morales declared, "this is not a money issue, it is a public health issue." Texas is considered to have the strongest suit yet against the tobacco companies due partly to evidence indicating that the R.J. Reynolds company targeted youth starting at age five in their marketing strategies. Morales is seeking reimbursement of about \$10 billion in public Medicaid funds. The trial begins in a Texarkana federal court on September 29. If the trial, which may last into 1998, is under way

when the national accord is approved, the lawsuit would effectively end. The Administration has said the national negotiations will be considerably slow. Even if the Texas lawsuit fails, the national settlement would have the states splitting a \$368 billion settlement over the next 25 years. Governor Bush vetoed House Bill 119 authorizing the listing of tobacco ingredients. Carl Rove, a Bush strategist, works for the tobacco lobby.

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

Senator Phil Gramm (R)	Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R)
Representative Max Sandlin (D-1)	Representative Jim Turner (D-2)
Representative Sam Johnson (R-3)	Representative Ralph Hall (D-4)
Representative Pete Sessions (R-5)	Representative Joe Barton (R-6)
Representative Bill Archer (R-7)	Representative Kevin P. Brady (R-8)
Representative Nicholas Lampson (D-9)	Representative Lloyd Doggett (D-10)
Representative Chet Edwards (D-11)	Representative Kay Granger (R-12)
Representative William Thornberry (R-13)	Representative Ron Paul (R-14) —
Representative Ruben Hinojosa (D-15)	Representative Sylvestre Reyes (D-16)
Representative Charles Stenholm (D-17)	Rep. Shelia Jackson Lee (D-18)
Representative Larry Combest (R-19)	Representative Henry Gonzalez (D-20)
Representative Lamar Smith (R-21)	Representative Tom DeLay (R-22)
Representative Henry Bonilla (R-23)	Representative Martin Frost (D-24)
Representative Kenneth Bentsen (D-25)	Representative Richard Armey (R-26)
Representative Solomon Ortiz (D-27)	Representative Ciro Rodriguez (D-28)
Representative Gene Green (D-29)	Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30)

Houston Area Members of Congress

7th Congressional District. Representative Bill Archer (R) is serving his 14th term in Congress and is the Chair of the Joint Taxation, and Ways and Means Committees. He voted yes on the budget this year. He was the first Republican to meet with YOU after the 1996 election and subsequently wrote the column "Lets Make a Deal, Mr. President" in the *Washington Post*. The 7th CD includes River Oaks, Memorial and Tanglewood which are mostly white, affluent, reliably Republican neighborhoods. Former President George Bush lives in Tanglewood. He has easily won his elections since 1970 with more than 65% of the vote. In 1996, YOU and the Vice President received 28% of the vote to Dole/Kemp's 66%. Archer plans to retire after the end of the 106th session.

8th Congressional District. Representative Kevin Brady (R) is a freshman in Congress. The seat was previously held by Representative Jack Fields (R). A court ruling on redistricting voided the primary results and a special election was held in November. The December runoff was a rematch of the 1996 primary race where State Representative Brady defeated Dr. Gene Fontenot for the Republican nomination. Brady defeated Fontenot again and had the support of the district's GOP organization. This is considered a safe Republican seat. He voted for the budget.

9th Congressional District. Representative Nick Lampson (D) is a freshman in Congress and

serves on the Resources and the Science Committees. He voted for the budget.

As a Jefferson County Tax Assessor-Collector, Lampson defeated incumbent Representative Steve Stockman (R). The DCCC targeted this race for a Democratic pickup. The 9th is moderate and has traditionally voted for Democratic representation. **YOU** and the Vice President won the district in 1996 and in 1992. Michael Dukakis won here in 1988.

18th Congressional District. Representative Sheila Jackson Lee (D) is a second term incumbent and serves on the Judiciary Committee and on the Science Committee. She voted for the balanced budget amendment. In 1996, she faced several candidates in a special election, and captured 77% of the vote. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 73% of the vote, your highest urban tally in Texas.

22nd Congressional District. Representative Tom DeLay (R) is serving his 7th term in Congress and is the Republican House Whip. He serves on the House Appropriations Committee. He voted yes on the budget this year. He has easily won his elections since 1984 with more than 65% of the vote. The 22nd was redistricted in 1996 and it shifted northern Fort Bend, which is heavily African American, from the 25th. Blacks and Hispanics together constitute nearly 40 percent of Fort Bend's population. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President received 38% to Dole/Kemp's 56%.

25th Congressional District. Representative Ken Bentsen (D) is a two-term incumbent and serves on the Budget Committee, and on the Banking and Financial Services Committee. He voted for the budget.

After redistricting, the 25th District covered more Republican territory, released several heavily Democratic precincts, and the Democratic performance decreased from 55% to 50%. He was seriously challenged by Dolly Madison McKenna, a pro-choice Republican woman, but won a December 1996 runoff with 50.4% versus McKenna's 49.1%. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 51%, Dole/Kemp 44%, and Perot 5%.

29th Congressional District. Representative Gene Green (D) is a third term incumbent and serves on the Commerce Committee. He voted for the budget.

In 1996 after redistricting, the 29th CD changed from a 29-point lead in Democratic registration to an 18-point lead. The percentage of registered black voters decreased from 55.4% to 40.6%, however, the Hispanic registration numbers rose from 9.8% to 14.5%. Green defeated Republican Jack Rodriguez and UST candidate Jack Klinger by capturing 68% of the vote. In 1996, **YOU** and the Vice President won the district with 61%, Dole/Kemp 33%, and Perot 6%.

HOUSTON MAYOR BOB LANIER

Houston Mayor Bob Lanier was first elected as mayor in 1991 and is serving his third and final term this year. He is term-limited. He was reelected in 1995 with 83% of the vote. He

consistently enjoys high approval and job performance ratings. The results of a 1995 Gallup Poll indicated that Houstonians gave Mayor Lanier an 83 percent approval rating-one of the highest ever recorded by Gallup for any political official. And under Mayor Bob Lanier, 66% percent of all Houston residents approve of the way city government is doing its job. He is viewed as have steered Houston in the right direction, with the economy in relatively up and crime down.

He successfully campaigned for Mayor in 1991 on a platform that focused on crime reduction, neighborhood revitalization and cultural diversity. Since Mayor Lanier took office, total crime per capita (per 100,000) has dropped 33.8 percent and total violent crimes have dropped 22.4 percent. To date the city has brought to standard a total of 42 neighborhoods throughout Houston. An additional 15 neighborhoods are slated for improvements. Those improvements include sidewalks, street lights, street overlays and cleaned ditches.

He twice received the Vice President's Hammer Award in recognition of his efforts to streamline government. Under Mayor Lanier, the City of Houston led the nation in crime reduction with an 18 percent decrease in 1992.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Houston is the fourth largest city in the nation and the largest city in Texas, with a population of 1.6 million. Houston has more than 500 cultural, visual and performing arts organizations; 75 art galleries, five major museums; resident companies in opera, theater, symphony and ballet; and five sports franchises. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development designated portions of the City of Houston as an Enhanced Enterprise Community (EEC) in 1994.

Houston's economic livelihood centers on the energy, health care services, chemical industries, electronics, and engineering/design services. Energy remains the cornerstone of Houston's economy. There are five components to Houston's economy that can cause it to diverge from the performance of the national economy: upstream and downstream energy, NASA/Johnson Space Center, the Texas Medical Center and the Port of Houston.

Upstream energy is the exploration and production of oil and gas, and the manufacturing and selling of oilfield and pipeline equipment. This is driven by drilling in the Gulf of Mexico and abroad. Downstream energy is the production and refining of chemicals and it benefits from U.S. housing starts and automobile manufacturing and from strong foreign demand.

The NASA Johnson Space Center is the prime center for manned space exploration, including the space shuttle and space station programs, and employs more than 16,400 people.

The Texas Medical Center is one of the largest medical complexes in the world. It has 13 hospitals, two medical schools, and four nursing schools, and attracts the world's leading medical specialists. Among them are leading heart surgeons Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley. Approximately 49,000 persons work at the Texas Medical Center and approximately 4.1 million patients, including 17,000 foreign patients are treated each year. Over the next few years,

Houston can expect additional stimulus from the Port as NAFTA grows the Latin American trade.

Computers and electronics are a fast growing segment of Houston's economy. Compaq Computers is Houston's largest computer company employing more than 8,000 persons in Houston. Houston's top 20 information technology companies employ about 14,000 Houstonians.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor	George W. Bush (R)
Lt. Governor & State Senate President	Bob Bullock (D)
Attorney General	Dan Morales (D)
General Land Commissioner	Garry Mauro (D)
State Comptroller	John Sharp (D)
Agriculture Commissioner	Rick Perry (R)
Railroad Commissioners	Barry Williamson (R)
	Charles Matthews (R)
	Carole Keeton Rylander (R)
State House Speaker	Pete Laney (D)
Senate President Pro Tem	Bill Ratliff (R)
State House	82 Democrats / 68 Republicans
State Senate	14 Democrats / 17 Republicans
U.S. House	17D/13R
Electoral Votes	32

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- Estimated 1996 population is 19,128,000 (7.2% of the U.S. population) making it the 2nd largest state in the U.S.
- Projected population change from 1990-2000 is 18%. Projected Hispanic population change for the year 2030 is about 45%.
- 60.6% of Texans are white; 28% Hispanic and 12% African-American (1995 projections); 2% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Median age is 32.6 years, and 10.2 % of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995 census).
- 56.6 % of households are married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5% are single.
- More than five million Texans are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law [1995].
- Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage --from \$4.25 to \$4.75 --on October 1, 1996. Approx. 697,000 more, received an additional raise --from \$4.75 to \$5.15 --on September 1, 1997.
- 1993 average annual pay is \$25,545 and ranked 25th in the U.S.
- 1,085,200 million new jobs have been created since 1993.
- Unemployment rate declined from 7.6% to 5.4% since 1993.

- Homebuilding increased 14.2% per year since 1993.
- Since 1992, serious crime fell 20% in Austin, 23% in Dallas, 41% in Fort Worth, 9% in Houston, and 20% in San Antonio [1996 data].
- In 1990, 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree.
- 1.09 million students and former students in Texas will be able to benefit from student loan reforms. (as of 3/17/97)
- Top five Texas cities by population: Houston 1.63 million, San Antonio 1.09 million, Dallas 1.03 million, El Paso 570,000, Austin 540,000.
- The land area of Texas is 262,134 square miles. The length of the border shared with Mexico is 1,248 miles.
- 1994 number of export shipments by truck into Mexico is 1,100,253.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 41% of the voting age population.

HOUSTON AT A GLANCE...

- According to the 1994 census, Houston's population 1,647,504 people of which 65% are White; 23% are Hispanic; 19% are African American; and 4% are Asian.
- Foreign born estimated population is 460,380, 12.34% of total (1990 census)
- Household income is \$46,860, 15.4% above the U.S. average and 16.0% above the Texas average (1995).
- Per capita income is \$16,645, 11.2% above the U.S. average and 16.4% above the Texas average (1995)
- Average annual pay in the Houston PMSA in 1994 was \$30,349, 7.9% above the U.S. average (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Houston ranked 23rd among the 310 SMSAs for which data were reported.
- Unemployment averaged 5.4% (1996).
- Employment in upstream energy sectors declined from 68.7% of the economic base in 1987 to 37.3% in 1995, while jobs in energy-independent sectors rose from 15.7% of the base in 1987 to 44.3% in 1995, according to the U. of Houston Center for Public Policy.
- Major universities include Rice University, University of Houston, and nearby Texas A&M. There are nine regional community colleges forming the Gulf Coast Consortium.
- The Houston region has more than 248,778 students in 39 college and universities.
- Among adult Houstonians, 24.2% have completed four years of college compared to 20.3% of the U.S. adult population
- 29 major school districts in urban Houston

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Bill White is the State Chair for the Texas Democratic Party. The Executive Director is Jorge Ramirez and the Political Director is Michael Moore. The State Party has focused this year on field organizing and training, raising money to pay their debt and fund 1998 races, and recruiting quality candidates for targeted districts. The Texas Democratic Party raised \$400,000 at a Houston fundraising event in which the Vice President attended on June 13.

The State Party's 1998 priorities are picking up two seats in the state senate, retaining the state house, so that the Party is in a good negotiating position for redistricting in 2000. Also gaining one Congressional seat and the challenges of winning five to six open statewide seats. East Texas is critical to winning the state.

TEXAS GOP PARTY. Tom Pauken resigned on August 1 to run for Texas Attorney General. Susan Weddington was elected and is the first woman to run a major GOP operation in the state. Local newspapers reported that in 1994, the RNC gave the gubernatorial candidate George Bush \$25,000 and the Texas GOP \$33,000 from a pot of money that included at least \$1.6 million in foreign funds, according to documents reviewed by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS 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 Texas after the first 54 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas:

- Under President Clinton's administration, the unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 5.4%.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Texas has added 1,085,200 new jobs or 241,156 **per year**, compared to 152,575 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, Texas has added 970,900 private-sector jobs or 215,756 **per year**, compared to 112,300 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, business failures have decreased 3.4% **per year**, after increasing 19.4% **per year** during the 12 years prior to the Clinton administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, home building has increased 14.2 % **per year**, after decreasing 5.6% **per year** during the 12 years prior to the Clinton administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, bankruptcy filings have dropped 18.7% **per year**, after increasing 14.2% **per year** during the 12 years prior to the Clinton administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, bank lending has increased 5.6% **per year**, after declining 5.4% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Under President Clinton's administration, consumer confidence has increased 106.5 %.

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

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

16 TIMES MORE TEXAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 1,441,104 working families in Texas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 90,111 wealthiest taxpayers in Texas.

TAX CUT FOR 98,643 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TEXAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 98,643 small businesses in Texas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,812,000 TEXAS 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 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.09 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TEXAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.09 million Texas borrowers -- 760,000 current borrowers and 330,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 SEP 23 AM 11:47

September 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. *TM*
JON P. JENNINGS *J.P.J.*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES--HOUSTON, TX

Minority and Women Contracting: A November ballot initiative proposes to do away with the City's minority and women contracting goals. The Mayor has come out very strongly in support of the goals and has the full support of the Houston Federal Executive Board's Minority Business Council. The opposition has collected over 20,000 signatures. (HUD)

Hopwood: The Hopwood decision has received major press attention in September due to the release of fall enrollment figures and the comments of University of Texas law professor Lino Graglia. Graglia's statements at a rally in support of the Hopwood decision and in an interview have been criticized by many as racist and have been repudiated by law school and university officials. Enrollment figures released September 15 showed that overall enrollment of African Americans has declined by over 28 percent. At the UT law school, only four new African Americans enrolled this year. The University of Houston has maintained minority enrollment levels by emphasizing factors other than test scores and grades in its admissions policies. (DOEd)

School Testing: Houston is one of 15 school districts that agreed this summer to give students the voluntary national tests in reading and math. The *Houston Chronicle* reported September 15 that schools Superintendent Rod Paige will recommend that the district give only the math test, since the reading test will not be offered in Spanish. (DOEd)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Texas

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 5.4%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 5.4% since 1993.
- **1.1 Million New Jobs:** 1.1 million new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993.
- **Homebuilding Up 14.6%:** Homebuilding in Texas has increased 14.6% per year since 1993.
- **446,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 more, will receive an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Over 5 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave:** Over 5 million Texans are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls Across Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 20% in Austin, 23% in Dallas, 41% in Fort Worth, 9% in Houston, and 20% in San Antonio [1996 data].
- **2,941 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,941 new police officers in communities across Texas [through 6/97].
- **Nearly \$7.9 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas will be able to use nearly \$7.9 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Texas received \$6.9 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$3.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, Texas will receive an estimated \$3.1 million HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$40.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$40.9 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **193,201 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 193,201 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 25% decrease [through 4/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 117%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$295 million -- or 117% -- in Texas since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Nearly \$225 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY96, Texas received \$224.9 million in Head Start funding, benefitting over 52,000 students. This year, Texas receives \$254.9 million, an increase of \$30 million over 1996.
- **\$1.67 Million for Early Head Start:** In FY96, Texas receive \$1.67 million for Early Head Start to provide basic early education, nutrition, and family development to low-income families with children under three. Early Head Start was established as a feature of the reauthorization of the Head Start Act, signed by the President in 1994.
- **\$38.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY97], Texas receives \$38.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards.

increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

- **\$16.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY97], Texas receives \$16.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$682.1 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$682.1 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].
- **\$242.6 Million for Students with Disabilities:** This year, Texas will receive \$242.6 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 461,843 disabled students in Texas.
- **\$111.2 Million for Vocational and Adult Education:** This year [FY97], \$111.2 million helps Texas's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.
- **\$384.3 Million in Pell Grants:** Texas receives \$384.3 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Texas's low-income students go to college [FY97].
- **Over 5,500 Volunteers Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** This year, 107 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Texas' schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, over 5,500 volunteers have served Texas in 360 different programs [through FY97].

INVESTING IN TEXAS'S HEALTH:

- **Helping Texas Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today, in Texas, 77,194 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **\$29.6 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Texas communities received \$14.4 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$15.2 million in supplemental funds to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **8 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 8 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Texas, in Grand Prairie, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through 6/97]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **3 Brownfields Pilots in Texas:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Texas -- a regional pilot in Dallas and national pilots in Houston and Laredo. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$40 Million to the Rio Grande Valley:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

- **\$28 Million to Houston:** Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million.
- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Around Texas:** In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **\$1.1 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided \$1.1 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in Texas [through FY97].
- **\$5.7 Billion in Highway Funding:** Since 1993, Texas has received \$5.7 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 240,000 jobs [through FY97].
- **Over \$624 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Since 1993, Texas has received over \$624 million to fund airport improvements [through 6/97].

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE TOUR OR HOT SPRING HIGH SCHOOL
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL ULTIMATE CLASS REUNION
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE REMARKS
FOR THE HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL ULTIMATE CLASS REUNION
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE GUEST LISTS
FOR THE HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL ULTIMATE CLASS REUNION
WILL BE FORWARDED

'97 SEP 23 PM5:19

STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUNDRAISER

DATE: September 27, 1997
LOCATION: Ray Winder Field
TIME: 3 - 5 p.m.
FROM: Craig T. Smith

I. PURPOSE

A party fundraiser to help local and district candidates in the 1998 campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

Between 500-1000 people are expected to attend, at a cost of \$250 per person. The event goal is \$100,000. The event is hosted by the senate and house caucuses

III. PARTICIPANTS

Bynum Gibson
Cong. Marion Berry
Cong. Vic Snyder

- It is Cong. Vic Snyder's 50th birthday. They have a birthday cake for him which they may ask YOU to present to him.
- Sen. Bumpers
- Senator Bumpers will be at the transfer of Camp Chaffe to the National Guard. If that event does not run over, he will attend the fundraiser.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Gates open at 2 p.m.
- Event begins at 3 p.m.
- YOU arrive at 3:15 p.m.
- Program begins at 3:30pm
 - Bynum Gibson is MC
 - Gibson introduced Cong. Berry
 - Cong. Berry introduces the First Lady (if she attends)
 - The First Lady introduces Cong. Snyder
 - Cong. Snyder introduces Cong. Bumpers

Cong. Bumpers introduces YOU

YOU deliver remarks

- YOU work ropeline
- YOU depart

THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RECEPTION
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE CANDLELIGHT VIGIL HONORING THE LITTLE ROCK NINE
WILL BE FORWARDED

THE EVENT MEMO
FOR THE CANDLELIGHT VIGIL HONORING THE LITTLE ROCK NINE
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THE REMARKS
FOR THE CANDLELIGHT VIGIL HONORING THE LITTLE ROCK NINE
WILL BE FORWARDED