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DECEMBER 1997

Divider Title: _____

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
AKRON, OHIO
and
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

December 3, 1997

Staff Copy

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1997

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

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

EVENT COORDINATOR: **KAREN FINNEY**
HOME: 202-667-0132
OFFICE: 202-456-7951
WHCA PAGER: 4216

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

ADVANCE: **MWITU NDUGU**
(Akron) **STAFF OFFICE:** 44220
 CELL PHONE:
 PAGER:

ADVANCE: **ROB ROSEN**
(Chicago) **STAFF OFFICE:** 39220
 CELL PHONE:
 PAGER:

WEATHER: **WASHINGTON, D.C.**
 Partly cloudy, with increasing cloudiness throughout the day. Wind south at 5 to 15 knots. Low 32 to 37. High 52 to 57.
 AKRON, OH
 Wind turning southeast to southwest at 8 to 15 knots. Low 28 to 33 High 45 to 50.
 CHICAGO, IL
 Mostly cloudy with rain showers in the afternoon. Wind southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 30 to 35. High 38 to 43.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1997
*FINAL SCHEDULE***

8:15 am- **BRIEFING**
8:30 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

8:30 am- **FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL**
8:45 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Note: If this call does not take place on December 2, 1997 at 11:15 p.m. it will take place this morning.

8:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

8:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Akron-Canton Regional Airport, Akron, OH
[flight time: 1 hour 10 minutes]
[time change: no change]

10:30 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Akron-Canton Regional Airport, Akron, OH
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Mayor Dan Plusquellic, City of Akron
Mary Plusquellic
Dave Plusquellic
Michelle Plusquellic
Joel Bailey, Deputy Mayor, City of Akron
Councilman Robert Otterman
Councilman John Valle
Councilman Michael Williams
Councilman Bruce Bolden
Councilman Donald Mittiga
Councilman Marco Sommerville
Councilwoman Renee Greene
Councilman David Portis
Councilman David Bryant
Councilman Bob Keith
Senator Jeffrey Johnson, Senate Minority Whip, Chair of
Black Caucus
Representative Vernon Sykes
Mrs. Barbara Sykes
Representative Tom Sawyer
Representative Louis Stokes
Representative Sherrod Brown
Representative Dennis Kucinich

10:45 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Akron-Canton Regional Airport via
motorcade en route Performing Arts Center
[drive time: 25 minutes]

11:10 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives E. J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall, University
of Akron

Greeters: Dr. Marion Ruebel, President, University of Akron

11:15 am-

MEET AND GREET WITH PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

11:20 am

GREEN ROOM

E.J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall, University of Akron

CLOSED PRESS

Note: Approximately 10 people.

11:20 am-
11:25 am

BRIEFING
GREEN ROOM
E.J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall, University of Akron

Note: The President puts on a lavalier at this point.

11:30 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the stage

11:35 am-
1:05 pm

**ONE AMERICA: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S INITIATIVE
ON RACE - THE AKRON TOWN MEETING
AUDITORIUM**

E.J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall, University of Akron

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

OPEN PRESS

- Off-stage announcement of Mayor Plusquellic, County Executive, U.S. Representative Tom Sawyer, Senator John Glenn, Authors Panel, Student Panel and Community Leaders Panel.
- Off-stage announcement of Dave Liebarth, Moderator.
- Dave Liebarth makes brief remarks.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Dr. Marion Ruebel, President, University of Akron.
- Dr. Marion Ruebel makes welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks from a toast lectern and opens discussion with the Student Panel.
- McHouston Chambers speaks.
- Jonathan Morgan speaks.
- Christina Ibarra speaks.
- Dave Liebarth opens the discussion to the Authors Panel.
- Dave Shipler speaks.
- Abigail Thernstrom speaks.
- Dr. Beverly Tatum speaks.
- Moderator opens the discussion to the stage audience.
- Moderator will conclude the discussion and turn program over to **the President** for concluding remarks.
- **The President** makes concluding remarks.
- **The President** departs.

1:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the Green Room

Note: At this point, the Senator John Glenn, Congressman Tom Sawyer, County Executive Tim Davis, Mayor Don Plusquellic, Derwin Hammonds, and President Ruebel will proceed to the JAR Arena to start the pre-program.

1:30 pm- **MEET AND GREET WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON**
1:40 pm **BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE**
 ON RACE ADVISORY BOARD

GREEN ROOM

E.J. Thomas Performing Arts Hall

Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 16 people in attendance.

1:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Auditorium, Performing Arts Hall, University of Akron via motorcade en route the JAR Arena
[drive time: 5 minutes]

1:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives JAR Arena

1:55 pm- **BRIEF REMARKS TO OVERFLOW AUDIENCE**
2:30 pm **MAIN GYMNASIUM**

JAR ARENA

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Minyon Moore

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

OPEN PRESS

Note: There is a pre-program.

-- Derwin Hammonds, Student Body President, University of Akron, announces **the President** onto the stage.

-- **The President** makes brief remarks.

-- **The President** works a ropeline and proceeds to the backstage area.

Note: There will be approximately 5000 attendees.

2:35 pm- **DRIVER/POLICE OFFICER PHOTOGRAPHS**
2:45 pm **HALLWAY**
JAR Arena
CLOSED PRESS

Note: The President will receive approximately 10 drivers/police officers for photographs.

2:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs JAR Arena via motorcade en route Akron-Canton Regional Airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

3:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Akron-Canton Regional Airport, Akron, OH

Greeters: Marcus Reid, Brother of Morris Reid
Tony Reid, Mother of Morris Reid
Tracy Reid, Marcus' wife
Morris Reid, Child

3:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Akron-Canton Regional Airport via Air Force One en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, IL
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport,
(CST) Chicago, IL
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Colonel Richard Anders, Deputy Base Commander
Mary Rose Looney, Commissioner of Aviation, City of
Chicago

3:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via Marine One en route Meigs Field, Chicago, IL
[flight time: 20 minutes]

4:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Meigs Field, Chicago, IL
CLOSED PUBLIC
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Representative Bobby Rush
Representative Danny Davis
John Stroeger, President, Cook County Board
Jim Houlihan, Assessor, Cook County
Tom Hynes, Former Assessor, Cook County

4:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Meigs Field via motorcade en route the Sheraton Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

4:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Sheraton Hotel

Greeters: Bob Foster, General Manager, Sheraton Hotel
 Mike Ryan, Manager, Sheraton Hotel
 Roderick Jal, Conference Manager, Sheraton Hotel

4:45 pm - **DOWN TIME**
6:15 pm

6:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route Festival Hall at the Navy Pier
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Navy Pier and proceeds to hold

Greeters: Congressman Charles Rangel

6:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Festival Hall at the Navy Pier for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Reception and proceeds upstairs

6:35 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE WITH DEMOCRATIC**
7:00 pm **CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE GUESTS**
ROOM 328, FESTIVAL HALL
Crystal Gardens at the Navy Pier
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** proceeds downstairs to the lobby.

The President will do approximately 34 photographs.

Note: Additionally, the President will greet approximately 20 drivers/police officers for photographs.

7:05 pm-
7:50 pm

ILLINOIS STATE PARTY RECEPTION
TERRACE D

Festival Hall at the Navy Pier

Remarks: Paul Tuckmann

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Karen Finney

OPEN PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Greeters: Dan Hynes, Candidate for Sate Comptroller
Miriam Santos, Chicago City Treasurer
Emil Jones, State Senate Minority Leader
John Stroger, President, Cook County Board
Erthrain Cousin-Moore

Note: There will be approximately 500 guests in attendance.

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Senator Carol Mosely-Braun, Senator Dick Durbin, Gary LaPaille.
- Gary LaPaille makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks, works a ropeline, and proceeds backstage.

Note: Upon departure, the President will pose for photographs with Earl Oliver, Ed Smith and Ronald Powell - Labor Award Recipients.

7:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Festival Hall at the Navy Pier via motorcade
en route Lino's Restaurant
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Lino's Restaurant

Greeters: Steve Grossman, Chair, Democratic National Committee
 Alan Solomont, Finance Chair, Democratic National
 Committee
 Phil Stefani, Owner, Lino's Restaurant

8:10 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE WITH DEMOCRATIC**
8:40 pm **NATIONAL COMMITTEE GUESTS**
 LINO'S RESTAURANT - BACK ROOM
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 CLOSED PRESS

The President will do approximately 35 photographs.

8:45 pm- **DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER**
9:25 pm **LINO'S RESTAURANT - MAIN DINING ROOM**
 Remarks: June Shih
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Karen Finney
 POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 80 guests in attendance.

- **The President** proceeds to the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- Steve Grossman makes remarks and introduces Lew Manilow.
- Lew Manilow makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces **the President.**
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- **The President** departs.

9:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Lino's Restaurant via motorcade en route
Meigs Field, Chicago, IL
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Meigs Field, Chicago, IL

10:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Meigs Field via Marine One en route Chicago
O'Hare International Airport
[flight time: 20 minutes]

10:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport

10:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago O'Hare International Airport via
Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes]
[time change: +1 hour]

1:10 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

1:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en
route The White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

1:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC AND HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1997
One America: President Clinton's Initiative on Race
The Akron Town Meeting

Date: December 3, 1997
Location: University of Akron,
Performing Arts Center Auditorium
Time: 11:30 a.m.
From: Sylvia Mathews, Minyon Moore
Ann Lewis, Judith Winston

I. PURPOSE

On June 14, 1997, during your commencement address at the University of California in San Diego, you announced the creation of a one-year initiative to examine the current state of race relations in America. As a part of this year long effort of study, action and dialogue, you will host four town meetings across the country. On December 3, 1997, in Akron, OH, you will hold your first town meeting with a focus on young America. The goals of this first town meeting will be to explore community perspectives around the following questions:

- What are the racially-related challenges facing today's youth in various aspects of their lives; and
- What are the best ways for young America, adults, and institutions supporting youth to foster One America in the 21st Century?

II. BACKGROUND

The first town meeting will give you the opportunity to hear from young people about issues regarding race and how it will impact their future as we move into the 21st century. The initial participants will be three young people who will be asked to share their views regarding a series of questions that you will ask them after your opening remarks. (i.e. On a day to day basis, do racial issues affect you and your friends? How?)

The students will be given two minutes each to respond to your comments or question. Three nationally recognized authors have also been selected to respond to and expand on the students comments. As the dialogue progresses, three local community leaders will be asked to speak at various points throughout the program. The conversation will expand and include the on-stage audience of 75 local students, members of the faith community, business and elected leaders and families. In addition, a local moderator has been chosen to assist you in moving the program and probing the participants. The town meeting will wrap-up with a discussion around positive steps that can be taken to improve race relations in America. You will then offer your closing remarks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The immediate audience – those seated on stage will be approximately 75 people. They will be the only people in the auditorium interacting with you and responding to questions. Of the 67 on stage, we are recommending that half of the participants are young people (ages 17 to 25). All participants chairs will be numbered enabling the moderator to call upon a few pre-selected individuals. Furthermore, the moderator will call upon several participants in general.

We also recommend that the racial composition of the immediate audience reflect the racial composition of the local area. However, in order to broaden the range of experiences and perspectives that can be contributed to the discussion, it will probably be necessary to have a slightly higher percentage of people of color than would be found in the local population. The racial breakdown of Akron is approximately 80 percent White, 15 percent African American, and 5 percent other. The University demographics are: 79.1 percent White, 11.8 percent African American, 1.6 percent Asian Pacific Islander, 0.9 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent Native American and Alaskan Indian.

The remaining on stage participants will represent community leaders, students, educators, religious leaders, business and elected leaders, students and parents of students (in order to have entire families present) and representatives from local promising practices. We are making a concerted effort to look for people whose views reflect a broad cross-section of the American people and people whose views may be differ from our own. As a part of our general outreach and outreach for stage participants, we have consulted with The Ray Bliss Institute, a conservative think tank in Akron, OH, and the Board of Regents at the University.

At the conclusion of the town meeting, you will do a meet and greet with the University of Akron Board of Trustees: Dr. Mark Apte, Dr. Neema Apte, Patricia Graves, Alex Arshinkoff, Gene Woddell, Barbara Woddell, Ted Mallo, Russ Sibert, and the student trustees: Tim Highham and Mike Gonidakas. Your Race Advisory Board and Secretary Richard Riley, will also be present at this meet and greet: Dr. John Hope Franklin, Angela OH, Rev. Suzan Johnson Cook, Governor William Winter, Linda Chavez-Thompson and Judith Winston.

Approximately 1800 people will form the larger audience seated in the auditorium. We have also made provisions for an overflow crowd in the JAR arena located on campus to watch the town meeting by big screen monitors. Approximately 5,000 people are expected to attend. At the conclusion of your meet and greet, you will do a brief drop-by to greet the overflow audience in the JAR arena.

Upon completion of your remarks, you will do a series of photos with the motorcade drivers, the police, and Miss Samantha Langenfeld the 1997 Christmas Poster Child for Easter Seal. In addition, you will do one group photo of ten with employee's from the American Greetings Company – the Company that designs and produces the White House Christmas Card.

MODERATOR

The moderator will serve as a timekeeper and the navigator of the program. He will be positioned to one corner of the stage behind a podium. His role will be to help manage the event without detracting from you or the on stage participants.

IV. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

PRE-PROGRAM (11:20 A.M)

- 75 participants will be seated on stage before the program begins.
- Off-stage announcement of **moderator** accompanied by Senator Glenn.
- Off-stage announcement of **3 students** accompanied by Congressman Sawyer.
- Off-stage announcement of **3 authors** accompanied by Mayor Plusquellic.
- Off-stage announcement of **3 community leaders** accompanied by County Executive Tim Davis.
- **Moderator** will proceed to podium and explain the format of the program to the auditorium and overflow guest.

PROGRAM (11:30 A.M.)

- Off-stage announcement of **YOU** and Dr. Marion Ruebel, President of the University of Akron.
- Dr. Ruebel welcomes the audience and introduces **YOU** to the podium.
- **YOU** will make brief remarks regarding **YOUR** vision of One America from the podium.
- Upon completion of **YOUR** remarks, you will turn your attention to the on-stage audience.
- **YOU** will proceed to engage the three selected students in a dialogue around a specific incident that they are familiar with but share different views, or a specific question that will provoke conversation and dialogue. Please Note: The final determination will be made on Monday.
- The three students will have two minutes each to respond to your comments or question.
- After the students have completed their comments, **YOU** will offer your thoughts regarding their views and recap the themes.
- Upon completion of your comments, **the moderator will move the dialogue to the attention of the authors.**

- **YOU** will then solicit comments from each of the three authors specifically on the themes that have emerged from your dialogue with the students. The authors will have two minutes each to respond.
- **YOU** will offer your comments and return to your seat on the stage.
- The moderator will then begin to expand the discussion to participants on the stage. Three pre-selected individuals (student, family member, religious leader or community leader) will respond to the students in particular, or the entire dialogue in general. **YOU** will make comments as you feel appropriate.
- As the dialogue continues to expand, panelist from the wider audience will be called upon to make general comments regarding the themes that have emerged from the overall dialogue. **YOU** will make comments before we conclude this discussion.
- The moderator will then guide us in a discussion about positive steps that can be taken to improve race relations. On-stage participants will be called upon to provide positive steps to improve race relations in America based on the themes that emerged from our initial conversation with the students.
- At the conclusion of this session, **YOU will bring closing remarks.**
- **YOU** will then proceed to the green room which is directly off-stage to greet the University Board of Trustees and the Race Advisory Board.
- After **YOU** have completed your meet and greet, you will proceed to the JAR Arena to bring brief remarks and greet the overflow crowd. You should note that Mayor Plusquellic, County Executive Tim Davis, Congressman Sawyer, Congressman Stokes and Senator John Glenn will have addressed the audience before you arrive.
- Derwin Hammond, the Student Body President will introduce **YOU** to the podium.
- **YOU** will give brief remarks and depart the Arena.

V. PRESS PLAN

The town meeting will start at 11:30 a.m est on Wednesday, Dec. 3. It will be televised live by C-Span and by all three Akron network affiliates. In addition, communications will recommend one-on-one interviews for you that will take place on site after the meeting.

VI. TALKING POINTS AND QUESTIONS

To be provided by speech writing.

VII. PRE-TOWN MEETING ACTIVITIES

Prior to the town meeting, several race initiative events will take place to build momentum for this meeting. (see attached list of activities)

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL OUTREACH PARTICIPATION

Cabinet Affairs has been working aggressively to set up "One America: Local Town Meetings" all across the country which will bring people together to watch the meeting in Akron and hold conversations on the issues raised.

Through our Federal Agency Regional Administrators, there are 80 local town meetings scheduled in 29 states (see attached list). The Regional Administrators have reach out to congressmen, senators, and mayors to include them in their meetings. They have all released media advisories to generate press attention. Most of the local meetings will be held at high schools and universities.

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and the Office of Legislative Affairs have reached out to mayors and legislators to generate interest in hosting their own local town meeting. Where there is overlap with the Regional Administrators' local town meetings, we will invite them to co-host with the Administration.

In addition to our Regional Administrators, the Office Of Public Liaison has launched a national outreach plan urging our constituents to host multi-racial local town meetings. Several constituents have already responded and agreed to host a watch site.

IX. PROMISING PRACTICES DISPLAY ON SITE

We have selected ten "promising practices" from across the country to highlight at the Akron town meeting. A display area will be set-up on site for representatives from various organizations and businesses to hand out information and to discuss their promising practices. (see attached list).

ATTACHMENTS

- Pre-Town meeting activities
- Background on Authors
- Letter and call to action sent out to over 25,000 young leaders
- Watch site locations
- Description of Promising Practices
- Articles regarding young people in general and the race initiative in particular

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TOWN HALL ON RACE
AKRON, OHIO
DECEMBER 3, 1997**

Last June, I challenged all Americans to join me in a year-long effort to address what I believe is the greatest challenge facing us in the 21st century: Building one America out of our growing racial and ethnic diversity.

For the last five years, we have worked hard to fulfill a vision for America -- one that provides opportunity for every person responsible enough to work for it, keeps America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity, and brings our people together across all the lines that divide us. We are making great progress toward these goals. Our economy is the healthiest in a generation. Our social problems are finally bending to our efforts. But if this country is ever to reach its greatest potential, we must move forward as one American community -- respecting our diversity, but even more, celebrating those values that unite us.

In my own lifetime, America has witnessed a great deal of racial progress. But, our task is far from over. Not everyone who's willing to work hard has the same opportunities to prosper. Even when we go to the same schools or work in the same offices, we are too often separated by a gulf of silence.

That's why I've come to Akron and asked you -- and the people watching at home or gathered for similar town halls in 80 sites across the country-- to join me today. We must fill in the silence with honest talk and careful listening. When it comes to race, everyone seems to have an opinion. Too often, these opinions are formed without the benefit of true conversations with people of other races. If we don't speak frankly about who we are and how we see each other, if we ban certain topics from our conversations out of fear of giving offense, if we fail to listen to each other with open minds, then we only deepen our divisions. We must use dialogue to debunk the false stereotypes, to move past the old resentments, to discover what we still need to do to build One America.

Dialogue can help bridge the gaps between us. But we will never bridge these gaps unless we also take concrete, specific action -- and that is what we have been doing. I believe the best way to make racial progress over the long haul is to make sure everybody who is willing to work for it has the opportunity to make the most of their own lives. My administration is putting forward an opportunity agenda to expand opportunity for all Americans in education, health care, housing, crime, and civil rights enforcement. The budget I send to Congress next year will propose new Education Opportunity Zones to reward school districts in poor urban and rural areas who undertake the kind of sweeping reforms that cities like Chicago have adopted: Closing down failing schools, promoting public school choice, removing bad teachers, eliminating social promotions, and making sure children get the extra help they need to succeed. Strong public schools are the heart of opening the American Dream to all Americans. If we're going to succeed in the 21st century, we must recognize that every child can learn, so long as we hold them to high expectations, provide them the support and opportunities they need, and hold their schools accountable for results.

So let's begin the dialogue with our young people. Let's find out how those who will lead the majority of their lives in the next century are dealing with the challenge of race today.

I invite the authors who have researched and thought long and hard about these issues to build on the students' comments. And I hope everyone here today will walk around in each other's shoes for a little bit and strive to understand where we're all coming from. Together, we can find ways to build one America today and in the years to come.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
QUESTIONS FOR TOWN HALL MEETING ON RACE
AKRON, OHIO
DECEMBER 3, 1997**

1. (to students) When did you first become aware of race? How did it happen? When do you think about it now? In what settings?
2. (to authors) What are the differences and similarities between the students' experiences and your research findings? How do you think race is affecting their lives? To what extent are their experiences and observations shaped by old attitudes or a new racial landscape?
3. (to community leaders) Many of us grew up in places where most of our friends and neighbors were of the same race. To what extent are people of different races isolated from each other today? How often do you interact with people of other races today? At parties? public events? cafeterias? neighborhoods? How do integrated settings differ from segregated ones?
4. Have you ever felt that you weren't being treated fairly because of your race?
5. What are your own dreams for your future and for your family's future? Do you think your race affects your chances for a successful career? Do you think people of other races have special advantages or disadvantages?
6. Based on your experience and observations, where do we go from here? What things can the older generation do to make the current situation better? What can young people, schools, communities, government do?
7. What does it mean to be an American? Should we be working toward a nation that is "colorblind"?

PRE-TOWN MEETING RACE INITIATIVE ACTIVITIES

- On Friday, November 28, 1997, a letter from YOU was mailed to 25,000 young leaders asking them to join you in your efforts to examine the current state of race relations in America. This letter provides a call to action to young America and was targeted to high school senior class presidents, University and College class presidents, and leaders of national and local community organizations.
- On Saturday, November 29, 1997, in your radio address, you encouraged people to spend Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday volunteering their time helping community groups. You also announced that \$250,000 in grants would be given to community groups that organize volunteers.
- On Monday, December 1, 1997, Vice President Gore will host a briefing with youth and youth-oriented media (i.e. MTV, Rolling Stone, Vibe, Essence) where he will discuss the importance of having young America involved in this initiative. In addition, we will feature a local high school football captain who has organized other high school captains to become involved in the One America initiative.
- Also on December 1, Secretary Rodney Slater and Advisory Board member Robert Thomas will meet with fifty business leaders in Miami, FL to discuss workplace diversity and minority business development.
- On Tuesday, December 2, 1997, we will unveil a public service announcement (PSA) that was developed by the Ad Council in consultation with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the White House staff. The PSA will be targeted at young people (ages 17 to 22). The PSA features young people who talk about the values they have in common while asking viewers what they would do to help build One America. The PSA will also have a web-site listing.
- On December 9, 1997, Mrs. Clinton will go to Boston to do an event with "Team Harmony," one of the promising practices that we have identified. Team Harmony was established in December of 1994 when four professional sports team came together to take a stand against hatred and bigotry. This multimedia event is a unique combination of entertainment, education, interactive dialogue, and inspiration based on a philosophy of a "team" effort to overcome bigotry in our communities and driven by a belief in giving young people a chance to make a difference.
- On December 19, 1997, you will host a meeting with conservatives to discuss their views and to seek their input on how we can work together to achieve One America.

David K. Shipler

David K. Shipler wrote and recently published A Country of Strangers: Blacks and Whites in America, an impressive exploration of the “psychological landscape where blacks and whites meet.” Shipler is also the author of Russia: Broken Idols, Solemn Dreams and Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land, for which he won a Pulitzer Prize. Shipler was a reporter for the *New York Times* for more than 20 years in New York, Washington, and abroad, and he has been a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a professor of journalism and public affairs at Princeton.

In writing A Country of Strangers, David Shipler spent more than five years roaming the country talking to ordinary people about how they encounter each other across racial lines, largely bypassing academics, extremists, and celebrities on the way. Shipler has created “an absorbing theater piece of characters,” as his narrative winds from the Air Force Academy to Lexington High in Massachusetts to Spelman College to an antebellum mansion in North Carolina. He talks to black and white families, multiracial children, teachers, law enforcement officers, policy analysts, and athletes. By recounting their stories, Shipler looks at how blacks and whites see each other, how they interpret each other’s behavior, and how certain damaging images and assumptions seep into the actions of even the most unbiased. One reviewer wrote, “Gracefully, Shipler connects the dots of history, environment, and emotion to produce a stunning portrait of a nation chewing its insides out.”

Shipler’s “tireless and nuanced” reporting shows how the small slights can take on enormous proportions. He describes his encounters with white parents who see nothing wrong in a Cub Scout leader calling a child “blackie” and blacks too uncaring to attend the funeral of Guatemalan neighbors killed by a black gunman. He describes the subtle stereotyping and discrimination involved when a white Air Force flight instructor takes over the controls more frequently with his black trainees, resulting in fewer black pilots.

By documenting the silences that prevail, the listening that doesn’t happen, and the conversations that don’t take place, Shipler demonstrates how connecting across racial lines is among the most difficult things on earth. As difficult as it is, Shipler uncovers several black and white people who struggle in their daily lives to do just that. He encourages all Americans to engage in a genuine attempt to understand, lest we “remain strangers to ourselves as well as to each other.” Shipler ends with a prayer that whites will become better listeners and that blacks will help them.

We expect that, among the authors, David Shipler will be most responsive to Abigail Thernstrom’s claim that racial disparities are exaggerated, and we expect that he will be able to build on the anecdotes and stories of the students and others present in our audience.

Beverly Tatum

Beverly Tatum, Ph.D., is a professor of psychology and education at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts, where she teaches psychology of racism courses. She also has a private practice in psychology with a special interest in the emerging field of racial-identity development. She has published numerous articles in journals and recently wrote a book entitled, Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria? and Other Conversations About Race. Given the youth focus of the town meeting and Tatum's own focus on youth, Tatum's input at the town hall will likely provide a scientific compliment to the students' personal stories.

Tatum's book is based on her research and the research of others and includes many anecdotes from her courses and workshops on racism. In the book, Tatum describes the stages of discovering our identity. She concludes that self-segregation results from minority students' struggle to establish an identity in a world that treats them differently simply because of their appearance. Tatum includes her own experience growing up in a white community and later at Wesleyan University, where she "happily sat at the Black table in the dining hall every day."

A recent reviewer found her work an "insightful exploration of the varieties of Americans' experience with race and racism in everyday life [that] would be an excellent starting point for the upcoming national conversations on race that President Clinton and his appointed commission will be conducting this fall. . . . Tatum illuminates 'why talking about racism is so hard' and what we can do to make it easier, leaving her readers more confident about facing the difficult terrain on the road to a genuinely color-blind society."

The following excerpts provide a sense of Tatum in her own words:

- Even though we live in a nation where issues of race are continually in the news, few of us have learned how to talk across racial lines.
- Our silence, aggravated by persistent social segregation, means that college is often the first opportunity many Americans have to live and work in a multiracial setting, and to engage in multiracial dialogue.
- I've seen how hard it can be and how frightened many people are to begin a conversation about race. But I've learned that dialogue about racism can be a powerful catalyst for change.
- For meaningful dialogue, fear must give way to risk and trust. Different life experiences will lead to differing, often conflicting, perceptions of reality. But when people make the commitment to remain engaged, shared understanding and a collective vision for the possibility of social change can be achieved.
- As we adults consider engaging each other in racial dialogue, let's not forget that our conversation should begin at home.

Abigail Thernstrom

Abigail Thernstrom is a Senior Fellow at the Manhattan Institute in New York and she serves on the Board of some conservative organizations, including the Center for Equal Opportunity and the Institute for Justice. This year she and her husband, Harvard history professor Stephan Thernstrom, published America in Black and White: One Nation, Indivisible, a 704-page book filled with tables, charts, and graphs that attempt to demonstrate significant black progress since the days of enforced segregation. The book, which has received a lot of media attention since its publication this past August, is a polemic against affirmative action and other uses of racial categories to remedy exclusionary or past discriminatory practices.

America in Black and White appears to be modeled on Gunnar Myrdal's 1944 benchmark survey, An American Dilemma, in which Myrdal asserts that America was in danger of becoming "two societies: one black, one white, separate and unequal." The cornerstone premise for the Thernstroms, however, is that things are much better than "excessive black pessimism" would lead you to believe. They point to statistics indicating the growth of the black middle class, the increase in college-bound blacks, the narrowing gap in black and white income, and the increase in the percentage of blacks who live in the suburbs.

Significantly, the Thernstroms argue that most of the progress occurred *before* the civil rights movement and affirmative action, and therefore that affirmative action should be abolished. They argue that the law should have gone no further than the civil rights acts of 1964 and 1965 and the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. They concede, grudgingly, that affirmative action has "possibly" led to accelerated numbers of blacks in law, medicine, engineering, academia, and government. However, they emphasize that black progress has been neglected to feed "the mix of black anger and white shame and guilt that sustains the race-based social policies implemented since the late 1960s."

The book has been criticized for not attempting to explain the apparent disconnect between the rosy picture the Thernstroms portray and the consistent surveys indicating that blacks feel that racism remains a huge problem. The Thernstroms concede this point, stating that they were "sufficiently tired" of the voice of black discontent, which focuses on the "figment of the pigment," and so chose not to get to the bottom of it. Because the book was published a couple of months ago, there have been no comprehensive articles challenging the statistics and their usefulness in assessing the current state of racial disparities in America. However, it is clear that many statistics -- such as the fact that the black poverty level is nearly three times that of whites, or that 40% of whites say that they would immediately move if their neighborhood became one-third black -- go unexplained or unacknowledged in the Thernstroms' account.

Prior to this book, in 1987, Abigail Thernstrom wrote Whose Votes Count? Affirmative Action and Minority Voting Rights. In this book, she attacks the 1982 amendments to the Voting Rights Act and the creation of minority voting districts. She is also a proponent of "choice" in neighborhoods and schools, and has said that school busing used children as pawns in a game of "liberal social engineering." She has also published law review articles on this subject.

Despite her published views, Ms. Thernstrom has indicated that she is not a conservative and used to consider herself a liberal. In any case, she will certainly be the most conservative of the authors. We expect that she will make several references to the indicators of black progress included in her book, and will use these indicators to argue that there is no longer a need for affirmative action or other color-conscious policies.

1570501-4816

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

December 1, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SYLVIA MATHEWS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: REBECCA M. BLANK *Rebecca Blank*
SUBJECT: Thernstrom Book

Summary comments/talking points regarding
America in Black and White: One Nation, Indivisible, by Abigail and Stephen Thernstrom
(hereafter referred to as ABW)

This is a serious and scholarly account of changes in race relations since Reconstruction, with a particularly detailed discussion of the civil rights era and black economic progress in the post-war period. The authors' primary arguments:

- * Blacks have made enormous economic and social progress, more than is commonly acknowledged.
- * White attitudes have also changed. Whites embrace the doctrine of equal opportunity across races. Whites no longer hold the racist attitudes that underpinned legally sanctioned second-class status for blacks in the Jim-Crow south.
- * Economic differences between blacks and whites that remain are due largely to behavioral differences (such as single mother families, poor school performance, and participation in criminal activities) rather than discrimination.
- * ABW argues for an end to affirmative action and all race-based policies, and in favor of race-neutrality.

A few overall responses to the general thematic arguments in the book:

Black progress has been substantial and is not due to race-based policies

ABW argues that progress for blacks has largely not been the result of race-based policies. But the book overstates progress and understates the role of broad economic changes.

* *The book's examples lead the reader to focus on absolute progress, not relative progress in many cases.* Blacks, like whites, have made enormous economic advances since 1940. But relative black/white progress has been far less smooth. In fact, between 1974 and 1993, blacks made little economic progress relative to whites. Only since the beginning of the economic expansion of the mid-1990s are there renewed signs of relative black/white economic gains.

* *Rapid progress between 1964 and 1974 is obscured.* The 10 years following the passage of the Civil Rights Act was the period of fastest progress for blacks relative to whites. A number of studies suggest this progress was correlated with the increasing enforcement of that Act.

Are Behavioral Problems the Cause of Current Black/White Gaps?

ABW attributes current black/white gaps largely to behavioral differences between blacks and whites. The book focuses heavily on the growth in single parent families and poor school performance.

* *The role of the economic inequality in the period from 1974 to 1993 is understated.* Changes in the economy, especially technological change, raised the demand for more educated workers in the 1970s and 1980s. Blacks were hurt by the fact that they were less educated on average than whites. Growing inequality in general hurt those at the bottom of the income distribution, who are more likely to be minorities. One careful study attributes about half of the slowdown of black economic progress relative to whites in the labor market in this period to differences in education levels and changes in the returns to education.

Growth in Single Mother Families

* It is possible to exaggerate the importance of family structure. The difference in mean outcomes among single-parent and married couple families surely overstates the effects of marriage. Simply by marrying, the typical single black mother could not attain the income of the typical married white family. In other words, correlation between marital status and income is not necessarily causation.

* Even if we were to accept these differences as "causal," simple decompositions show that had family structure not changed for blacks or whites since the 1960s, the majority of the family income gap between blacks and whites would still remain.

Poor Academic Performance by Black Children

ABW blames this poor performance on disruptive behavior by blacks, poorly qualified teachers who were the beneficiaries of affirmative action, and racially divisive Afrocentric curricula.

* The Thornstroms never marshal evidence on this point. Test scores converged during

the period when affirmative action was strongest and when competency tests for teachers were absent, and diverged again post 1980, when competency testing was being phased in.

- * There are many reasons for poor school quality, including racial and economic segregation and poor school management. The most egregious examples of ill-informed Afrocentric curricula may be more a symptom of poor school quality than a cause. Nonetheless, the Thernstroms would seem to make a case for the President's proposed national achievement tests.

Have white attitudes changed?

The Thernstroms are correct that most whites, even in the south, do not support legally-sanctioned racial exclusion.

- * There is considerable disagreement about the extent of change in white attitudes, and more importantly, white behaviors that constrain economic opportunities for blacks. Many observers, including Larry Bobo of Harvard have argue that while expressions of discriminatory attitudes have changed quickly, discriminatory behaviors have changed much more slowly. For example, indexes of black-white residential segregation have generally shown modest declines since the 1960s, but are still very large. As a result, school segregation persists.

Should Race-Based Policies End?

Believing that whites are no longer largely discriminatory, ABW calls for the end of race-based policies. The costs, in terms of divisiveness, do not justify the benefits, which are few or non-existent in their view.

- * One may question the conclusion that racial discrimination against blacks plays a minor role in black attainment today. While it may be true that problems in schools and families are more important barriers, racial discrimination nonetheless persists and effects of past racial exclusion continue to be felt. As a result, affirmative action--at a minimum narrowly tailored to remedy past discriminatory practices-- seems appropriate and just.

- * ABW focuses heavily on the negative aspects of black self-identity which (the books claims) is fostered by race-conscious policies and results in feelings of victimization and rage (and the implementation of counterproductive policies like Afrocentric curriculums) But the book does not mention the positive aspects of black self-identity, which recognize the very unique history of black Americans in this country and which can serve as a point of pride and an impetus for advancement.

DAVID A. LIEBERTH

Dave is one of the founders of the Leadership Akron Program. Since 1984, he has chaired over 40 days of programming. As a Trustee, he has selected all 14 Leadership Akron classes.

He is an attorney, a community leader, and a producer of community events. In 1997, he produced the Opening Ceremonies for Canal Park. In 1996, he launched the Downtown Akron Partnership at the Knight Center. In 1995, he chaired the committee and produced the presentation that won Akron its designation as an "All America City". He produced the 1993 "Groundblasting" Ceremonies for Inventure Place, and its 1995 Dedication Ceremonies. He has produced the Polsky Awards Program for the Akron Community Foundation since 1990.

Dave is the founding President of Inventure Place and was instrumental in bringing the National Inventors Hall of Fame to Akron. He served as Chief Operating Officer, 1987 to 1990. He developed the annual weekend Induction Program and continues to produce, write and direct the Induction Ceremonies at E.J. Thomas Hall.

The Society of Professional Journalists honored Dave in 1993 with the John S. Knight Award for community leadership. In 1989, The University of Akron presented him the Alumni Honor Award for his professional and community leadership.

He is a local historian with a strong interest in Native American culture. He is chairing the Bicentennial Celebration of the first survey of the Portage Path. A member of the Summit County Historical Society for over thirty years, he served as its President from 1982 to 1985 and led the effort to build its permanent endowment fund.

He has served as Chairman of the Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority; President of The University of Akron Law School Alumni Association. He has been a Trustee of the Akron Community Foundation; the Children's Services Board of Summit County; the Advancement Council of The University of Akron College of Fine and Applied Arts; Our Lady of the Elms School Board; the Akron Symphony, the Cuyahoga Valley Youth Ballet; the Neighborhood Development Corporation; the Ohio Children's Trust Fund; and was a member of the Mayor's Task Force on Downtown Redevelopment Standards.

For eight years, he hosted a television program on WNEO/WEAO-TV, 45/49 Feedback, and continues to produce video programs. In 1996, he produced "An Introduction to Jury Service" for the Summit County Common Pleas Courts.

For 20 years, Dave was a trial lawyer. Since 1992, he has been listed in "The Best Lawyers in America". Having limited his practice to matrimonial law for the past 10 years, in 1997 his practice changed and he now limits his work to the mediation of domestic disputes, and other conflict resolution. He is an Adjunct Professor of Law at The University of Akron School of Law and teaches Family Law.

He holds a Master's Degree in Television and Radio from Syracuse University. For ten years, he worked as a broadcast newsman for WHLO radio. He was news director of the all-news operation when it was named the "Best in Ohio" by the Associated Press. He was a member of the national Board of Trustees of the Society of Professional Journalists and wrote articles advocating the presence of television cameras in courtrooms that led the State of Ohio to change its rules in 1978. He received his Juris Doctor Degree from The University of Akron School of Law in 1977.

Dave and Lynne Lieberth live in west Akron with daughters Kate, 17 and Emma, 13.

Student Panelists

1. **McHughson Chambers (Pronounced McHouston)**
Mr. Chambers is a sophomore engineering student at the University of Akron. He comes from a bi-racial background and was recommended by Virgil Starkes, Director of Hispanic Outreach at the University of Akron. He struggles with this racial identify and where he fits into society. He would be considered to have a more progressive perspective on race relations.
2. **Jonathan Morgan**
Mr. Morgan, a sophomore majoring in Political Science and Criminal Justice, believes that Blacks are angry and want to be separated from other races. His own experience has been multiracial, however, he feels that people in general choose to be separate from each other. He would be considered to have a more conservative perspective on race relations.
3. **Christina Ibarra**
Ms. Ibarra is a senior Psychology major and member of the softball team at the University of Akron. She is originally from California, and really hadn't experienced being a minority until she came to the Akron campus. She had reconcile with the stereotypes that her fellow students had with Hispanics.

Community Leaders (Positive Steps)

1. **John Blickle**
Mr. Blickle owns several McDonald's franchises in the Akron area. He serves a chair of the Jesuit High School. He struggles with issues like promotions for employees within his business and the issue of diversity. He is considered conservative in his views..
2. **John Dotson**
Mr. Dotson, is the publisher of the Akron Beacon Journal and was responsible for writing the series in 1993 in the newspapers that lead to the creation of the Coming Together Project. He is very involved personally in the Akron community and is thought to be more moderate in his views. He feels that race relations has a multi-dimensional aspect which includes dialogue, economic status and the involvement of each community.
3. **Mary Isa Garuyua**
Ms. Garayua, from Youngstown, OH is the Executive Director of the Organizacion Civica y Cultural Hispana Americana (Civic and Cultural Hispanic American Organization). She has worked within her community on improving race relations among other communities. She is more progressive to moderate in her views and believes if we work together as a community and society we will be able to address the difficult issues of race.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1997

Dear Young Leader:

You are fortunate to be coming of age during a moment of extraordinary possibility on the American journey.

Today our nation is more diverse than ever and becoming even more so. In some communities, there are already more than 100 different racial and ethnic groups. Within the next half century, it is likely that no racial or ethnic group will constitute a majority of our population. This diversity is one of our greatest challenges -- and one of our greatest opportunities.

That is why I have launched a new initiative on race called *One America in the 21st Century*. Our nation has always drawn strength from its diversity, and every person has a valuable contribution to make to society. *One America* is a year-long effort to help build a stronger, more just, and more united nation -- one that offers opportunity and fairness to all Americans. That is the purpose of *One America* -- and I need your help.

Today, we stand at a crossroads in our nation. Will we be a nation that celebrates our diversity while embracing that which unites us, or will we allow our differences to divide us? To make our nation's diversity a source of strength, not strife, we need the help of people of every heritage. We need you, our nation's young people, because you have grown up in, are inheriting, and will eventually lead the new America whose variety and vitality are on the horizon.

That's why I am asking you, as a young American leader, to help your community by joining *One America's* youth outreach effort, "Keeping It Real." I hope to rely on you and others like you to lead your communities in their efforts to talk, listen, teach, and act:

Join me to talk and listen -- to be an active participant in the dialogue on race, from your community to our country.

Join me to teach -- to help people understand the facts about America's racial diversity.

Challenge yourself to act -- to find ways to solve the problems that still keep us from being One America.

To accept this call to action, please complete and return the attached pledge letter, or contact the initiative through its *One America* web site (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives>), and commit your organization to at least one project aimed at moving your community and our country closer together. Town meetings, concerts, speakers series, cultural events, sports, service projects, youth organizations, petitions, reading groups, contests -- the possibilities for your involvement are limited only by your creativity. Next, share this message and its challenge with other young leaders. Finally, share your project's results with my Advisory Board on Race by returning the attached form describing your activities. I want to highlight your leadership and use the initiative to share your ideas and energy with the rest of our nation.

For America to succeed and prosper, we must find new ways to live and work together as one nation and bring out the best in all our people. Our country has much to learn from you. Your ideas and actions -- at school and work, in your families and communities -- will shape our future for generations to come. I hope that I can count on you to help me in this historic commitment to make the vision of *One America* a living reality.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dear President Clinton:

We accept your challenge to keep One America real. _____
commits itself to participating in the President's Initiative on Race by holding at least one
project aimed at helping bring our community closer together. Before June 14, 1998 we
will provide the President's Advisory Board on Race with a summary of our project and its
results.

Sincerely,

ORGANIZATION: _____

CONTACT NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: () - _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (if available):

Completed forms should be returned to:

**The President's Initiative on Race
Keeping It Real
ATTN: PIRI
New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503**

Forms may also be submitted electronically from the Initiative's Web site:

www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/OneAmerica

ONE AMERICA: A CALL TO ACTION

"We need you --our nation's young people -- because you have grown up in, are inheriting, and will eventually lead the new America whose variety and vitality we see rising on history's horizon."

-- President Bill Clinton

The success of the President's Initiative on Race depends on the participation and commitment of all Americans. There are constructive ways to break down racial barriers and stereotypes, and they can serve as important contributions to our becoming One America. Here are some ideas you might implement in your community:

- **Change personally.** Each of us can be leaders personally by thinking about race and confronting biases we may still hold. We can encourage others to do the same. We can all improve.
- **Educate yourself and others.** There is a wealth of information about the communities that make up America. Use your library, the Internet, and the people around you to learn more about the issues of diversity. Invite your friends, parents, grandparents, and neighbors to join you.
- **Speak up.** Don't tolerate the telling of racist jokes or slurs.
- **Initiate a dialogue.** Create a conversation about the race in your workplace, school, neighborhood or religious community. Identify the specific areas that need improvement. Identify solutions.
- **Teach children.** Most of us have young children in our lives who we care about deeply and who look up to us. Set examples through your own behavior. Talk openly about race, ethnicity and bigotry. Answer questions children have about these topics and begin a dialogue that will continue throughout their lives.
- **Reach out.** Reach out to someone of a different race to develop new relationships. Sometimes it is as simple as saying hello and starting a conversation. Seek out opportunities to participate in community organizations, sports and other activities that will bring you into contact with diverse groups of people with who you share common interests.
- **Volunteer.** Participate in a service project that involves people from another racial or ethnic background. Also, consider volunteering with organizations committed to ending prejudice and improving race relations.
- **Focus on family.** Initiate a family activity that celebrates and teaches your family about other cultures -- observe a cultural holiday, read a book or magazine together about a different racial group, attend a local multicultural activity.
- **Lead your community.** Share information about the Race Initiative with local leaders in your community. Encourage them to take leadership roles in improving race relations and to help you build One America.

Share your ideas and the actions you take with the Race Initiative. Visit the One America Web site at:

www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/OneAmerica

11:00 - 12:00
4:00

One America: President Clinton's Initiative on Race, the Akron Town Meeting.						
Local Town Meetings						Eric Dodds 501-1104
set	REGION 1					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
	Roxbury	MA	Timilty (sp?) Middle School			
	Boston	MA	Harvard University			
ok	Dorchester	MA	Jeremiah E. Burke High School, 60 Washington St., 02121	Nicloe Bahnam, Ast. Headmaster, 617-635-9837, 617-635-9852-F		
ok	Jamaica Plain	MA	Boston English High School, 144 McBride St., 02130	Gerry Sullivan, Headmaster, 617-635-8979, 617-635-8988-F		
		NH		have contacted Gov. Office		
	Burlington	VT	University of Vermont	Vice Pres. for Minority Affairs		
	Lewiston	ME		Cong. Baldacci & the Mayor		
ok	New Haven	CT	Careers High School, 21 Wooster Place 06511	Charles Williams, Principal, 203-946-8400, 203-946-6376-F		
	REGION 2					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Westchester	NY	New Rochelle High School 265 Clove Road 10801-1247	Alison Green HHS 212-264-4600-O, 212-264-3820 (her Alma Mater) (Principal Donald Baughman 914-576-4501-O, 914-576-4284-F)		
ok	Manhattan	NY	Stuyvesant High School, 345 Chambers St., NYC 10282	Hulbert James - Labor (his Alma Mater) 212-337-2387-O, 212-337-2386-F (Steven Satin Ast. Principal 212-312-4957-O, 212-312-4958-F)		

ok	E. Ridgewood	NJ	Ridgewood High School, East Ridgewood NJ 07450	Pat Parisi - ED 212-637-8284- O, 212-264-4427-F (Dr. John Muccilo 201-670-2821-O, 201- 670-6961-F)		
	REGION 3					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Huntington	WV	Huntington High School, #1 Highlander Way, 25701	Charles Buell, Principal, 304- 528-6410		
ok	King of Prussia	PA	SBA Regional Office, Suite 201 Allendale Square, 19406	Susan McCann 610-962-3710, 610-962-3743		
	REGION 4					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Birmingham	AL	West End Community School, 1840 Pearson Ave. SW	Otis Dismuke 205-929-8119		Members of th CARES Youth Council and 100 students and parents have been invited.
ok	Miami	FL	Robert Morgan Vocational Technical Center 18180 S.W. 122nd Ave. 33177	Joe Mathos Sep. Supt for Education Dade Co. Public Schools 305-995-1443, Principal: Ms. Stella Johnson		
ok	Miami	FL	William Turner Technical Arts High School, 10151 NW 19th Ave. 33147	Joe Mathos Sep. Supt for Education Dade Co. Public Schools 305-995-1443, Principal: Mr. Darrell T. Berteaux		

	Miami	FL				In addition to the two sites, the telecast will be downlinked for taping for every school in the Dade County Public School system. Teachers have a Video on Demand system where they can call up taped programs for classroom use.
ok	St.Petersburg	FL	Northeast High School	Roy Kaplan, National Conference on Communities and Justice 813-636-8851, 813-636-8850-F		
ok	St.Petersburg	FL	Dixie Hollins High School	Roy Kaplan, National Conference on Communities and Justice 813-636-8851, 813-636-8850-F		
ok	St.Petersburg	FL	Lakewood High School	Roy Kaplan, National Conference on Communities and Justice 813-636-8851, 813-636-8850-F		
ok	St.Petersburg	FL	St. Petersburg High School	Roy Kaplan, National Conference on Communities and Justice 813-636-8851, 813-636-8850-F		
ok	Clarkston	GA	Dekalb College, Central Campus, 555 N. Indian Creek Dr.	Deborah Urquhart 404-299-4016, 404-298-3830-F		Located right outside of Atlanta. The Dean will send a flyer to all students. Will have a panel of faculty, staff, and students.
	Macon	GA				In discussions with Mayor Jim Marshall
ok	Carrollton	GA	Carrollton High School 202 Trojan Dr. 30117	Tom Wilson, Principal, 770-834-7726, 770-834-5244-F		

ok	Atlanta	GA	CNN Studio	Judy Harwood - US Dept. of Education		US Dept. of Education will host a site at the CNN Center. This is not a CNN televised event
ok	Athens	TN	McMinn County School System (central office) 216 N. Jackson St. 37303	Superintendent John Forgerly, 423-745-1612, 423-744-1641-F		The school system will bring together all system principals to view the telecast
	REGION 5					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Chicago	IL	US Dept. of Education	Stephanie Jones 312-353-8192		
ok	Chicago	IL	City College of Chicago	Sandy Matthews 312-553-2228		
ok	Chicago	IL	Chicago Public Schools (five separate sites)	Jeanette Wilson 773-535-3710		
ok	Chicago	IL	Chicago ACLU	Althea Thomas 312-201-9740 X304		
ok	Chicago	IL	EPA Region 5	Elissa Speizman 312-353-2073		
ok	Glen Ellyn	IL	College of DuPage	Kay Neilsen 630-942-2485		
ok	Detroit	MI	Detroit Public Schools	Rebie Kingston 313-494-1145		
ok	Lansing	MI	Greater Lansing Urban League, Inc.	DeAnna Edwards 517-487-3625		
ok		MI	Southwestern Michigan Urban League	James Graham 616-962-5553		
ok	Flint	MI	Flint Public Schools (2 high schools)	Rudy Collins 810-760-1230		
ok	Cincinnati	OH	Underground Railroad Museum	Carl Westermoreland 513-564-6981		
ok	Cincinnati	OH	CommUNITY	Shauna Sanders 513-287-3372		
ok	Madison	WI	University of Wisconsin	Hannah Rosenthal 312-353-5160		

	REGION 6					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Dallas	TX	W.E. Greiner Middle School, 501 S. Edgefield Ave. (214) 944-3420	Congressman Martin Frost		Cong. Frost has invited beauty pageant winner and student Ms. Leigh Gettman, Dallas Morning New, cable and other legislative and community leader will participate
	Dallas	TX				Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson will tape the event and host a student forum in Dallas as part of MLK B-Day celebration on Jan. 15
ok	San Antonio	TX	Alamo Federal Executive Board, 10127 Morocco Suite 182	Rebecca Froboese, Exec. Dir., 210-229-4520, 210-229-4511- F		Alamo Fed. Ex. Board will hold a community meeting with clergy, chamber and parents
ok	Fort Worth	TX	Texas Wesleyan University , 1201 Wesleyan 76105	Dr. Nowell Kneten 817-531- 4400		The President of the University will hold a faculty and student forum with area legislator, mayor and chamber
			Rice University			Houston Urban League and Rice University will hold a community forum on Rice campus
			University of Houston			InterEthnic League and University of Houston will hold student community forum at UH campus
	Albuquerque	NM				

	New Orleans	LA				Mayor Marc Morial will tape the event and will possibly hold and event
ok	Hammond	LA	Southeastern University	Dr. Sally Clausen, President		Dr. Clausen will convene a group of faculty, community and students
	Tulsa	OK				Tulsa Mayor Susan Savage will tape event and issue a press release. On Dec. 5 will host John Hope Franklin for events around the community
	REGION 7					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Des Moines	IA	Urban Dream, 1400 6th Ave.	Rep. Wayne Ford, Ex. Dir., Urban Dreams 515-288-4742, 515-284-5886-F		
ok	Des Moines	IA	Iowa Commission on Status of Women	Charlottee Nelson, Ex. Dir. 515-281-4461, 515-242-6119-F		Note: site to be determined
ok	Kansas City	KS	Office of the Mayor, City Hall Meeting Room, 701 North 7th St.	Denise Oakley, Public Affairs Specialist 913-573-5545, 913-573-5540-F		Carol Marinovich, Mayor of KC KS is currently scheduled to participate
ok	Manhattan	KS	Kansas State University Bluemont Hall, Room 401	Charles Rankin, Ph.D. Professor and Director, Midwest Desegregation Assistance Center 785-532-6408, 785-532-5548-F		
ok	Wichita	KS	Wichita State University, Student Union, 1845 Fairmont St.	Gregory Carroll, Communications Director, 316-978-3051, 316-978-3776-F		

ok	Kansas City	MO	University of Missouri-Kansas City, University Center, Room 147, 5000 Holmes	Dr. Ernest Middleton, Director UMKC Division of Minority Student Affairs 816-235-1109, 816-235-5645-F		Rose Kemp, RA Women's Bureau DOL; Melvin Jenkins, US Commission on Civil Rights; Forella Robinson, US Comm. on Civil Rights; Forella Robinson, US Comm. on Civil Rights. Expected audience; faculty, students and community leaders
ok	Kansas City	MO	Notre Dame deSion Middle School, 3801 Locust St.	Mrs. Barbara Allergott, Principal, 816-753-3810, 816-753-0806-F		audience: 7th & 8th grade students, teachers, staff and parents
ok	Kansas City	MO	Mayor's Commission on Race Relations, 414 East 12th	Cheryl Richards 816-274-2595, 816-274-1991-F		Hosted by the Mayor's office, Mayor's Commission on Race Relations
ok	St. Louis	MO	Harris-Stowe State College, 3026 Laclede Ave., Room 311	Shela Banks - Public Affairs Specialist 314-340-3390, 314-340-3575-F		
ok	Omaha	NE	Lafem Williams Center, Omaha Housing Authority, 3010 R St.	Juanita James, Dir. Resident Relations 402-444-4781, 402-444-241-F		
ok	Omaha	NE	University of Nebraska, Milo Bail Student Center, Dodge Room A & B 6001 Dodge St 68182	Dr. James Coyers, Chairman, Black Studies Department 402-554-2412, 402-554-3993-F		
ok	Lincoln	NE	Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, 3140 N. Street	Dr. Jean Krejci, Healthy Homes Program, 402-441-6208, 402-441-8323-F		
	REGION 8					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Denver	CO	General Services Administration, Denver Federal Center Building 41, conference room	303-236-7328		Federal Employees will view the telecast

	REGION 9					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes
ok	Bella Vista	CA	Bella Vista Middle School - No Room for Racism Club	M. Steinberg, 916-549-4415, 916-549-3880-F		20, 6th, 7th & 8th grade students will watch
ok	Claremont	CA	Claremont Unified School District, 2080 N. Mountain Ave. 91711	David Rose 909-398-0651, 909-624-6274-F		Will tape event and use later
ok	Geyerville	CA	Geyerville High School, 1300 Moody Lane 95441	Katherine Tadden 707-857-3592, 707-857-3071-F		Approx. 75 students form econ/civics, US history will watch
ok	Lancaster	CA	Lancaster School District	Dr. Stephen Gocke 44711 N. Cedar Ave. 93534		30 management team and members of the district human relations committee will watch
ok	Lynwood	CA	Lynwood Unified School District, 11321 Bullis Road 90262	Audrey Clarke 310-886-1602, 310-608-7483		Will tape event and use later
ok	Moraga	CA	Joaquin Moraga Intermediate School	Susan Sperry 510-376-1387, 510-376-6836-F		10 Participants from the Moraga School District Diversity Committee
ok	Miranda	CA	South Fork HS, PO Box 188 95552	John Martin 707-943-3144, 707-943-3129-F		Approx 40 12th graders from civics class
ok	Moreno Valley	CA	March Mountain High School, 24551 Dracaea Ave.	Dr. Linda Denver, 909-485-5700, 909-485-5421-F		
ok	Mountain View	CA	Whyman School District, 750 A San Piene Way 94043	Eve Bressler, Superintendent, 650-903-6900 x211, 650-969-1167-F		
ok	Richmond	CA	Richmond High School, Leaders Club	Leaders Club		
ok	San Leandro	CA	San Leandro High School	Diversity Project		
ok	Sacramento	CA	Sacramento State University	Grantland Johnson - HHS, Mayor Joe Cerna will attend		

				ARC received a Safe and Drug Free Schools grant from Dept. of Ed. for a program focused on Non-Violent Dispute Resolution - They will gather HS students participating in the program to view and discuss.		
ok	Oakland	CA	ARC Associates			
ok	San Francisco	CA	Federal Office Building 450 Golden Gate	Kenn Kojima - GSA RA		
ok	San Francisco	CA	Federal Office Building 50 United Nations Plaza	Loni Hancock - ED		
ok	San Francisco	CA	Pacific New Service, 450 Mission #204 94105	Sandy Close 415-243-4364, 415-243-0815-F		Director Sandy Close will host a viewing and discussion with young people age 18-21 who contribute to PNS "Yo - the Voice of Youth in the Tenderloin", a youth newspaper for young people on the street and low income communities in San Fran.
ok	San Rafael	CA	Marin Interfaith Council, 650 Las Gallinas Ave 94903	Rev. Kevin Tripp 415-492-1052, 415-492-8907-F		
ok	Rolling Hills	CA	Palos Verdes Peninsula High School, 27 8 Silver Spur Rd. 90274	Susan Nakaba or Jim Maechling 310-377-4888 x204, 310-544-4378-F		Approx 282 Students from Gov., US & World History, & ESL
ok	Tiburon	CA	Westminster Presbyterian Church, 240 Tiburon Blvd. 94920	Douglas Huneke, 415-383-5272, 415-389-9834-F		
ok	Wamer Spring	CA	Wamer High School, P.O. Box 8 92086	Thomas Shepherd 760-782-3517, 760-782-9112-F		40 Students (Juniors from US History and Seniors from Govt. Class)
	REGION 10					
	CITY	ST	LOCATION	SITE LEAD	PRESS LEAD	comments/notes

ok	Corvallis	OR	Oregon State University, Kidder Hall room 202	Host: Associated Students of OSU, Scott Palmer 541-737-6349		
ok	Seattle	WA	University of Washington	Host: Office of Minority Affairs		
ok	Seattle	WA	North Seattle Community College	Host: Multicultural Services		
ok	Seattle	WA	Seattle School District	Host: John Yasutake - Affirmative Action Office 206-298-7111, 206-298-7175-F		
ok	Seattle	WA	Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Four Seasons Hotel	Herman McKinney 206-389-7231		The Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce is hosting a community-wide conversation and watch party, expect about 100 people
ok	Lynnwood	WA	Edmonds Community College	Host: Student Services		
ok	Lynnwood	WA	Edmonds School District	Host: Equity Task Force		
			The two Lynnwood events may combine			
ok	Tacoma	WA	Tacoma Urban league Alternative High School	Host: Tacoma Urban League		
ok	Everett	WA	Everett Community College	Host: Maria Miron, Coordinator, Minority Affairs Council 425-388-9100, 425-388-9129-F		
ok	Spokane	WA	Gonzaga University	Dale Goodwin, 509-328-4220 ext. 6133		They are involved in a campus wide initiative regarding race issues.

LIST OF 10 PROMISING PRACTICES ON DISPLAY AT AKRON TOWN-HALL MEETING

1. The Bridging the Gap Project (BTG) in Atlanta was initiated in 1994 by people who had spent years working on placing refugees in America and helping them make the transition to a settled lifestyle. The project principals secured the sponsorship of a number of institutions, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services and the Governor of Georgia's Children and Youth Coordinating Council. BTG was based on the idea that the biggest challenge in settling immigrants in this country does not stem from racial barriers, but from misunderstandings related to cultural diversity. The project tries to reduce those misunderstandings with three primary strategies: a crisis intervention program, an education initiative for immigrants, landlords, and law enforcement officials, and a youth program. (Contact: Gail A. Hoffman, Director: (404) 872-9400)
2. The Coming Together Project in Akron promotes racial harmony by fostering dialogue, presenting educational programs, and encouraging cultural awareness and appreciation through the arts. The Coming Together Project was created following a 1993 year-long series in the *Akron Beacon Journal* called "A Question of Color." The series analyzed the difficult state of race relations and the disparity of opportunity between blacks and whites in Akron. At the end of the series, the newspaper called on the community to work together to address the challenges discussed in the articles. After operating for an initial year under the auspices of the newspaper, the Coming Together Project has since attained its own autonomous standing as a nonprofit organization, and receives foundation funding. (Contact: Dr. Fannie Brown, Executive Director: (330) 379-3832)
3. Facing History and Ourselves in Brookline, Mass., is a non-profit foundation devoted to teaching about the dangers of indifference and the values of civility by helping middle and high school students confront the complexities of history in ways that promote critical and creative thinking about the challenges we face and the opportunities we have for positive change. The foundation provides teachers with developmental opportunities in the form of workshops, institutes, and seminars. Through regional offices, teachers have access to program follow-up as well as books, periodicals, speakers, and videotapes for classroom use. The program publishes as its primary resource book, *Facing History and Ourselves: The Holocaust and Human Behavior*, as well as study guides in history, ethics, and citizenship, including *Participating in Democracy*. (Contact: (617) 232-1595)
4. The Samuel S. Fels Cluster of the Philadelphia School District develops responsible citizens who will be prepared to succeed in a diverse world. In 1996, administrators at the Samuel S. Fels Cluster initiated an extensive diversity program throughout all of the eight schools in the cluster. (The cluster serves over 9,000 students of 40 different ethnicities.) One of the most important objectives of the cluster is to train teachers to address the needs of culturally diverse students. Every teacher in the cluster attends monthly three-hour after-school seminars

based on the Seeking Education Equity and Diversity Project on Inclusive Curriculum. Schools have also adopted the Green Circle Curriculum, a classroom unit designed to teach students about the importance of valuing diverse cultures and perspectives. (Contact: Jan Gillespie, Fels Cluster Leader: (215) 335-5037)

5. The GROW YOUR OWN Program in Ashland, Ohio, is a consortium composed of eight Ohio public school districts and Ashland University formed to address the issues of Ohio's decreasing diversity in the teaching force and increasing diversity in the student population. The program's goal is to expand the pool of minority and under represented teacher applicants, and the hiring of the applicants for teaching positions in consortium districts. (Contact: Lowell Smith, Director: (419) 289-5298)

6. Interfaith Action for Racial Justice, Inc. was founded in 1979 as Baltimore Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), a local nonprofit organization. In 1994, CALC changed its name to the Interfaith Action for Racial Justice (IARJ) to better reflect its mission and programs. In that year, the organization launched a new five-year initiative to increase interracial and interreligious understanding called "The Baltimore Metropolitan Area: A Call to Community - An Honest Conversation About Race, Reconciliation and Responsibility." IARJ promotes understanding and tolerance among people of diverse racial backgrounds and religious traditions. (Contact: John C. Springer, Executive Director: (410) 889-8333)

7. The ISM National Diversity Project in Durham, North Carolina, has three components: 1.) a reality-based one-hour television drama that chronicles the lives of seven college students across the country who are ready to face the challenges of living in a diverse society, 2.) the curricula and faculty development project, a program that works with colleges and universities to develop courses that integrate video production with experiential learning to build students' civic skills, and 3.) the multimedia campus diversity summit, an event that involved four weeks of campus activities addressing diversity issues at 86 colleges and universities nationwide and culminated in a live town-hall style videoconference with 8,000 students. (Contact: Tony Deifell, Executive Director: (919) 688-0332)

8. It's US: A Celebration of Who We Are in America Today is a photographic exhibition created by Time Warner, Inc., that poses four questions: 1.) What does it mean to be and become an American?, 2.) What traditions and dreams do we share?, 3.) What challenges prevent us from living in harmony?, and 4.) How can we meet these challenges? Developed as a public service in partnership with the American Library Association, It's US aimed to jump-start a national dialogue on race and American diversity. The project, inspired by a fall 1993 Time Magazine special on diversity, was launched in November 1995 and continues today. (Contact: Toni Fay, Vice President, Community Relations: 212-484-6401)

9. The Community-based Fire Protection Program of the Los Angeles Fire Department strives to make fire departments in Los Angeles become more sensitive to the social and ethnic diversity of their communities. In 1994, the Los Angeles City Council investigated the hiring

and promotion practices of the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) and found a need to improve its practices with regard to racial equity. The LAFD used this opportunity to reassess its handling of racial disparities not only within the organization but in the city's communities as well. In doing so, the LAFD began to redefine the role of its emergency services stations. Instead of interacting with the surrounding community only when called in an emergency, LAFD recognized that the stations could fully integrate themselves with the surrounding communities through a host of activities and outreach efforts. (Contact: Kwame Cooper, Captain, LAFD Station No. 68: (213) 735-4444)

10. The Memphis Race Relations and Diversity Institute encourages changes in behavior and attitude among the citizens of Memphis so they can gain a better understanding of the value of diversity. In 1993, Goals for Memphis, a non-profit organization that works to provide a vision for the city of Memphis, sought to eradicate the city's image as being one of the most racially divided cities in the nation. The Memphis Race Relations and Diversity Institute (MRRDI) was created to pursue this goal. After four years of intense study and dialogue that involved more than 200 community leaders, the institute began its work as a provider of diversity-awareness training to organizations and businesses located within the Memphis area. It also identified the need for the city to have forums and vehicles through which people can discuss diversity-related issues. (Contact: Leslie Saunders, President and CEO: (901) 578-2504)



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The president is coming to town on Dec. 3 to talk to youths about race relations and attitudes toward race.

We're interested in hearing from you on the subject.

How often do you think about race? Is it a factor in your friendships? Has it changed your friendships? Are you involved in any of the Coming Together projects? Do you want to be?

If you had the chance to talk to President Clinton, what would you want him to know about young people and race relations? Are there questions -- or answers -- you have for him?

Write M. LeComte, Beacon Journal, P.O. Box 640, Akron, OH 44309-0640. Or send us e-mail (bjeditor@akron.infi.net). Include your name, address and a phone number where we can reach you. Your name will be not published without your permission.

Published
Tuesday,
November 18, 1997,
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Beacon Journal.

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Children live beliefs on race

□ They would like to tell president their hope that people can set aside differences, get along

While older folks sit debating the merits of President Clinton's upcoming visit to Akron, where he will lead a discussion on the sensitive subject of race and whether it ought not to be classified as a monologue rather than a dialogue, some area children are looking forward to the experience however it's ultimately labeled.

I sat down with a few of them last week to find out what they would say to the president, given the opportunity, about things in general and race in particular.

The dialogue -- er, monologue -- ranged from the serious to the you-just-had-to-be-there.

Jessica White, 6, African-American and a first-grader at Akron's King School -- said she would want to speak to the president about "helping the Earth by telling people *not* to throw trash on the ground."

Jessica also wants the leader of this nation to teach, as she has been taught, that "you shouldn't treat other people bad because of the color of their skin. It's not right. Because if you make fun of other people you can't have a lot of friends."

Jessica has loads of friends.

Her very best friend is fellow first-grader Abbie DiLullo, who is white.

How is that possible? "Because it's not about her skin color but who she is," Jessica shot back matter-of-factly.

Marc Hollinger, a 15-year-old Firestone High School sophomore, defines himself as biracial, the son of a white mother and a black father. However, America, he complained, sees him solely as African-American because of the color of his skin.

Marc looks forward to the day when America will recognize *both* of his racial heritages "because I don't believe I'm one or the other."

People

AD INDEX

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Monday,
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in the Akron
Beacon Journal.

"Things have gotten better over the years," Marc said. "But we still have a long way to go (regarding racial harmony)."

"People should be color-blind," he said he would tell the president if given the chance.

"The color of a person's skin should not be the dividing line between people and harmony.

"We're each put here by God, and we should all be able to go freely and speak freely and have respect and common courtesy for each other. . . . Exposure to as many different cultures helps.

"Knowledge is the key. Knowledge is power. I don't care if you're 85 or 5 or 15 or 30; the more knowledge a person has the more respectful he's going to be," Marc said.

About making racial dialogue a national concern, Marc agreed that "the topic is certainly important in our society."

Marc would like to go into law "because the judicial system needs more people who will do the right thing."

Elyse Hendryx, 10, white and a fourth-grader at King School -- is more than a little excited about the Clinton visit "because my dad knows someone who works at the White House."

"I hope I do get to meet him. It would be really cool," Elyse said.

She said she would want to talk to him about Saddam Hussein and about "why he's not keeping the promise he made to us."

Elyse said she also would want to tell Clinton this about race: "It's kind of not fair that some black people and some white are not getting along very well. I think they should get along a little better."

The best way to accomplish that would be to do what?

"Let black people do what other people are able to do. . . . Give them the same deals."

Farrah Ali, 16 and a senior at Akron's Firestone High School -- is Asian-American.

Farrah acknowledges that there is a "tension between the races."

"It (the solution) has to begin at home with parents and at school between students and teachers. . . . It is a really sensitive topic."

Farrah, who wants to attend the University of Michigan, Xavier in Cincinnati or DePaul in Chicago, wants to become a

psychologist.

Haley Hoffman, 18 and a senior at Akron's Firestone High School, is defined by America as white. "But I don't consider myself any type of race," Haley said. "I've never looked at myself as white. . . . I've just always been around all different races. . . . My parents have always tried to expose me to different religions and cultures."

If she had the president's ear, Haley would tell him, "I wish that everyone could just look at everyone with blindfolds on and judge each other on our personalities, not our skin color."

"Getting as many people from as many cultures together talking and listening will help," Haley said.

Haley wants to go to either Bates College in Maine or Middlebury College in Vermont.

Tianyang Liu, 8, Chinese and a third-grader at King School -- invested a long time thinking about what he would want to say to the president.

When Tianyang was finally confident that he had settled on the right answer, he said, "I think I would just tell him about all of the A's I need, the school that I go to and about how nice Dr. (Janis) Enright is."

Enright, principal at King, was looking on as Tianyang spoke. Sounds like he may have a career in politics, don't you think?

When talk turned to race, Tianyang went on almost as long as Clinton. "It's because so many people come from their own countries. . . . Some are yellowish like me. Some are pinkish," he continued, pointing to his principal. "Some are brownish," he said, eyeing me.

"I have a yellowish friend from my same country, which is China. He's in second grade and his name is Wenxuan Hu. "My other best friend in third grade is Michael Grinder. He's just American."

So, what color is Michael?

"Well, he looks a very tiny bit like peachish," answered Tianyang. He also had a ready explanation for why folks come in so many different colors: "It's because some of them were in the sun too long and some of them were in the shade for a short time."

The point of his circuitous examination of social studies seemed to be this: Getting along shouldn't be based on how long or how little a person has spent out in the sunshine. Jewell Cardwell's column appears Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Messages for her can be left at 330-996-3567.

A Generation Of Public, Not Civil, Servants

Poll Finds Altruistic Youth Slow to Join Government

By Stephen Barr
Washington Post Staff Writer

Young Americans "have a personal thirst for public service" and want to make a difference in the lives of individuals, but they give the government a mixed grade on whether it helps them attain the American Dream, according to a recent survey.

The poll was commissioned by the "Partnership for Trust in Government," a new coalition of 22 organizations that includes the Girl Scouts of America, Tenneco Inc., the AFL-CIO, the United Negro College Fund, Good Housekeeping magazine, IBM and the Discovery Channel. The partnership members were brought together by the Ford Foundation and the Council for Excellence in Government.

The partners hope to counter popular government-bashing in politics and the news media by drawing attention to the government's accomplishments and important work. Girl Scouts, for example, will be able to earn a new patch for learning about government and public service, while the IBM Corp. will organize a conference on technology and government, focusing on government innovations.

The results of the partnership, of course, won't be known for some time. But the poll released Wednesday by the Partnership for Trust served as a handy reminder of how much Washington has changed since the era when John F. Kennedy summoned young Americans to ask what they could do for their country.

Now, a quarter-century later, Ford Foundation president Susan Berresford said, widespread cynicism threatens "to drive talented young people away from government."

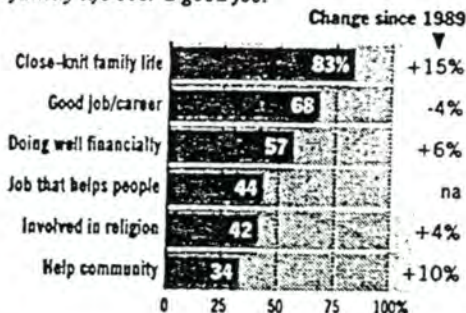
The survey, by pollsters Peter Hart and Robert Teeter, provided optimistic and pessimistic indicators for the coalition.

Saying that every American decade is different, Hart recalled the social movements of the 1960s and

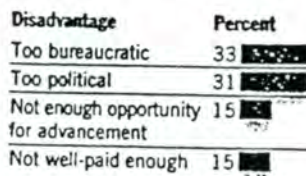
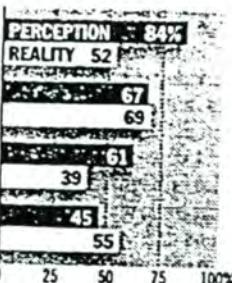
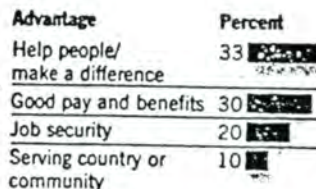
YOUNG AMERICANS ON THEIR GOVERNMENT, THEIR FUTURE

When asked their extremely important priorities, respondents chose a close-knit family life over a good job.

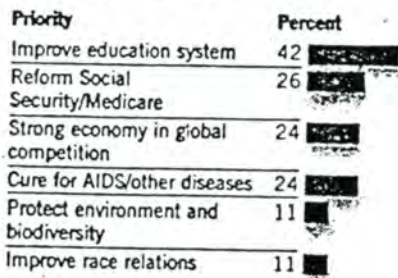
The share of young adults who perceive certain jobs as appealing to their peers differs from the actual percentage that finds each job appealing.



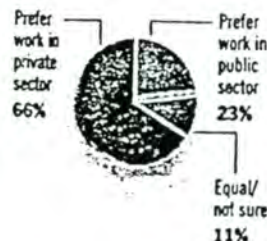
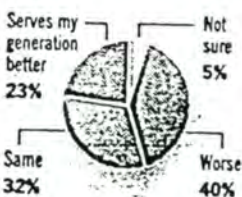
Helping people was said to be the biggest advantage of working in government and bureaucracy as the biggest disadvantage.



Education topped the list of priorities for the 21st century.



Two in five think government serves their generation worse than in their parents' time, and two-thirds would prefer work in the private sector.



SOURCE: Peter D. Hart and Robert Teeter "Young Americans on Government and Public Service" poll conducted Oct. 29-30 among 505 adults ages 18 to 34. Margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

THE WASHINGTON POST

1970s, the 1980s focus on "changing ourselves" by becoming richer or more physically fit, and the turn in the 1990s to celebrating community and helping others.

"We have a group of people who are interested and available for public service," Hart said of young Americans. "Ask them. Inspire them."

Hart and Teeter said their telephone survey of 505 Americans between the ages of 18 and 34 found many lukewarm on "government service" but clearly drawn toward occupations that help people, such as teaching and social work.

Young Democrats (76 percent) and young Republicans (66 percent) ranked teaching as the most appealing career. The second choice for

Democrats was social work (62 percent), while Republicans chose corporate management (52 percent).

Forty percent of young women said that helping people and making a difference was the best feature of a government job, while men gave almost as much weight to pay and benefits (29 percent) as to helping people (27 percent).

Private-sector workers saw the government as "too bureaucratic," while young Americans already in public service jobs said the biggest problem was too much politics.

The young people in the survey also showed limited knowledge of the government's accomplishments. Public health and safety programs got high marks from survey respondents, but smaller numbers recog-

nized the government's pivotal roles, for example, in weather forecasting (29 percent) and medical cures and vaccines (17 percent).

But when the survey respondents were told about the government's accomplishments in an array of areas, the number who rated the government as "effective" grew by 13 percentage points, to 61 percent.

For the most part, Hart said, young Americans no longer see the government as a place of low-paying, dead-end jobs. Teeter said the favorable views of teaching as an occupation suggested that young Americans, like many other citizens, have more faith in local government "as opposed to getting caught up in something large and bureaucratic."

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1997

By CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY

RODNEY GULLATTE JR., 17, AN African-American student in Sprayberry High School in Marietta, Ga., was still in middle school when he got his first lesson in racism. It was then that a group of white kids, whom he describes as part of a growing "skinhead" element in his school, began to harass him. "Hey, Rodney, how does it feel to be a nigger?" they would taunt. "How does it feel to know you'll always be a nigger? Is your mother a nigger too?" After a time Gullatte punched one of the white kids in the face. That earned Gullatte an in-school suspension. Worse, nobody believed him when he explained why he had lashed out. "They kept saying the kid would not say something like that, that stuff like that doesn't happen in the Cobb County public schools," says Gullatte. "But people don't know what really goes on."

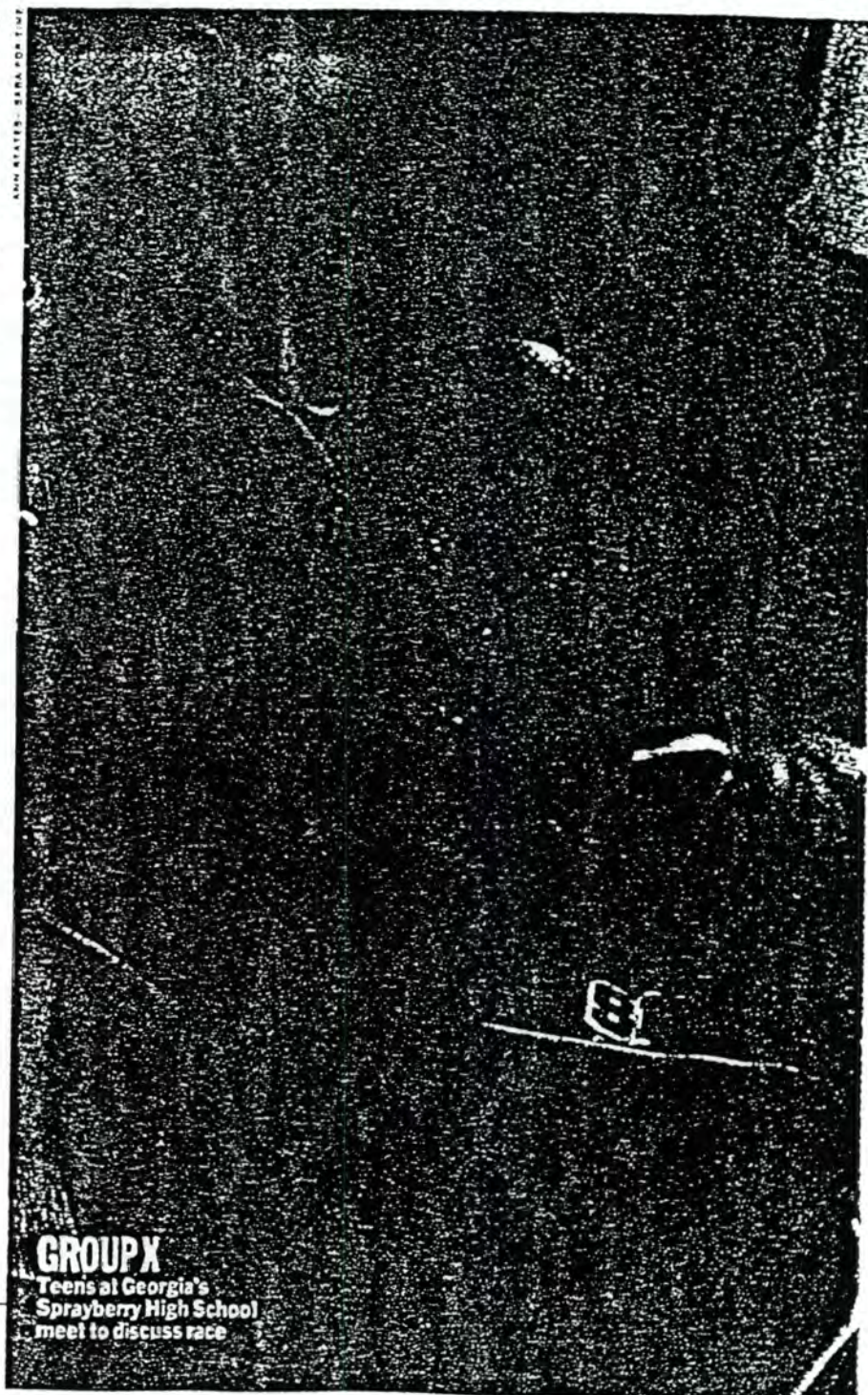
What does go on? With the number of reported hate crimes on the rise nationwide, what do most of today's children really think about the racial chasm that has divided this country since its inception?

The days of Bull Connor, police dogs and fire hoses are long gone, and many would find it comforting to believe that skin color is no longer an issue for kids. Has the newest generation of Americans finally arrived at that melanin-friendly Promised Land? No. But a new TIME/CNN poll of 1,282 adults and 601 teens (ages 12 to 17) has found a startling number of youngsters, black and white, who seem to have moved beyond their parents' views of race. These kids say race is less important to them, both on a personal level and as a social divide, than it is for adults. It must be noted that more than half of both white kids and black still consider racism "a big problem" in America—however, more than a third classify it as "a small problem." Asked about the impact of racism in their own lives, a startling 89% of black teens call it "a small problem" or "not a problem at all." In fact, white adults and white teens are more convinced than black teens that racism in America remains a dominant issue.

Furthermore, black teens are more reluctant than others to blame racism for problems. Indeed, nearly twice as many black kids as white believe "failure to take advantage of available opportunities" is more of a problem for blacks than discrimination. That's especially extraordinary given the fact that 40% of the black teens surveyed believe SATs are loaded against them, and that blacks have to be better qualified than whites to get a job. These re-

Kids an

A new poll shows teenagers, black and white



nd Race

te, have moved beyond their parents' views of race

sponses seem to indicate that black teens believe color barriers exist, but, despite that, they retain an admirably dogged belief in self-determination.

Is this surprising portrait a sign of hope? Or is it just an example of youthful naiveté? Probably both. "One word explains it—experience," speculates sociologist Joe R. Feagin. "You have to be out looking for jobs and housing to know how much discrimination is out there. People doing that are usually over 19." Sure enough, only a quarter of black teens surveyed said they had been victims of discrimination, whereas half of black adults say they have. For all that, these kids remain astonishingly optimistic: 95% of the black youngsters think they're going on to college, as do 93% of the whites.

But is that gullibility? Or gutsiness? Today's teens have respect for the past, faith in the future—and a distaste for scapegoating that outstrips that of their parents. One of the survey's more notable findings: even though neither black teens nor whites tend to blame racism as a cause of problems facing blacks, they nonetheless support gender- and race-based scholarships in greater numbers than adults.

People don't always level with pollsters; they're notorious in fact for giving answers they believe to be socially acceptable at the expense of revealing their true feelings. But teens are less likely to do that than adults. Sociologist Howard Pinderhughes, author of the new book *Race in the Hood: Conflict and Violence Among Urban Youth*, says, "Teenagers are a mirror of our souls. They speak plainly about things that adults would like to hide. Political correctness isn't an issue to them. You're more likely to get what they think unfiltered."

Extensive interviews with children, parents, educators, researchers and law-enforcement officials make clear that the new optimism takes place against a backdrop of a number of new challenges, such as the growing presence of hate groups on the Internet, and old ones, such as interracial dating and ethnic turf wars.

A disinclination to blame problems on racism does not mean a reduced sense of racial identity. Psychologist Beverly Tatum, author of the recently published *Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?*, says she often asks her psychology students to complete this sentence: "I am ____." White students tend to answer with personality traits: "I am friendly," "I am shy," etc. Students of color tend to fill in the blank with their ethnicity: "I am black" or "I am Puerto Rican." The foundation for racial identity, Tatum argues, is constructed in adolescence by peer pres-

THE FUTURE?

Thecla, far right, plays with Teaneck, N.J., pals Denise, Aja and Cynthia

AFTER THE HATE

Frankie Caruso, an alleged attacker of Lenard Clark, talks it out

sure, societal influences and self-reflection; it is a time when children make choices about who they are.

The attitudes expressed by respondents to the TIME/CNN poll are all the more remarkable given that outside of school, black teens and white teens most often live in separate neighborhoods and sometimes, it seems, on separate planets. Danny, 17, a white Chicago youngster interviewed by TIME, professed to having "more black friends than I do white friends" but also admitted that "we just talk in school" and that he never visits the homes of his black buddies, who tend to live in crime-plagued housing projects.

Danny's situation is not uncommon. While few teens view their neighborhood as dangerous, 40% of black teens reported that they knew someone their age who had been murdered, in contrast to only 15% of white teens. Black teens also feel they don't

get a fair shake from the police: one-third of them feel they are at risk of being treated unfairly by cops, while only 1 out of 5 white teens shares that fear. Real improvement in communication, says historian John Hope Franklin, head of President Clinton's task force on race, won't come until "you have improvement in the home conditions of kids of all kinds."

But growing up in a comparatively deprived environment doesn't necessarily lead to bad choices. In a direct counter to long-held stereotypes, the poll found that it is white kids, not black, who are most likely to have experimented with drugs and alcohol—by roughly 2 to 1.

America's schools are becoming increasingly diverse. But where kids live can lead to a separation that even a diverse school cannot bridge. For example, at Teaneck High School, a racially diverse school in New Jersey, the doors of opportunity are

literal. There are three main entrances to the school, and kids refer to them as "the black door," "the Latino door" and "the white door." Originally, the nickname came from the fact that those were the doors the various groups entered when the buses dropped them off; even though Teaneck has become more integrated, the terms have stuck, and each group continues to hang out by its respective door.

Kris DeBlasio, 20, a graduate of Teaneck High School who is white and works as a lifeguard at the school pool, says when he was a student, he entered through the "black door" and a black student grabbed him by the throat until another black classmate said DeBlasio was "cool" and should be left alone. Still, DeBlasio, who says his best friend is black, believes there has been progress. "When my father was growing up in Brooklyn, I don't think he had a single black friend," he says. "[Racism] still

SPEAKING OUT: Teens and Adults See Different Worlds

■ Which of the following is more of a problem for blacks today?

TEENS	ADULTS
Failure to take advantage of available opportunities	
Whites: 31%	Whites: 52%
Blacks: 58%	Blacks: 51%
Discrimination by whites	
Whites: 47%	Whites: 22%
Blacks: 26%	Blacks: 26%

■ Is racism a big problem or a small problem?

TEENS	ADULTS
Big problem	
Whites: 58%	Whites: 64%
Blacks: 62%	Blacks: 78%
Small problem	
Whites: 34%	Whites: 27%
Blacks: 34%	Blacks: 17%

■ Are the problems that most blacks face today caused primarily by whites, or don't you think this is the case?

TEENS	ADULTS
Yes	
Whites: 32%	Whites: 14%
Blacks: 18%	Blacks: 29%
Not the case	
Whites: 55%	Whites: 72%
Blacks: 74%	Blacks: 61%

■ Have you ever been a victim of discrimination because you are black?

BLACK TEENS	BLACK ADULTS
Yes: 23%	Yes: 53%
No: 77%	No: 45%

■ Have you ever been a victim of discrimination because you are white?

WHITE TEENS	WHITE ADULTS
Yes: 16%	Yes: 20%
No: 83%	No: 79%

■ Will race relations in this country ever get better?

TEENS	ADULTS
Yes	
Whites: 76%	Whites: 60%
Blacks: 55%	Blacks: 43%

■ Do you favor or oppose colleges' reserving a certain number of scholarships exclusively for minorities and women?

TEENS	ADULTS
Favor	
Whites: 55%	Whites: 46%
Blacks: 64%	Blacks: 60%
Oppose	
Whites: 33%	Whites: 47%
Blacks: 26%	Blacks: 34%

■ Do standardized tests, such as the SATs, give an unbiased measure of all applicants' qualifications, or are they biased against minority applicants?

TEENS	ADULTS
Unbiased	
Whites: 59%	Whites: 53%
Blacks: 45%	Blacks: 28%
Biased	
Whites: 17%	Whites: 25%
Blacks: 40%	Blacks: 53%

■ Are you likely to go to college?

WHITE TEENS	BLACK TEENS
Yes: 93%	Yes: 95%

■ Have you used illegal drugs?

Yes: 13%	Yes: 6%
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■ Have you drunk alcohol?

Yes: 32%	Yes: 19%
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■ Have you had sex?

Yes: 15%	Yes: 28%
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From a telephone poll of 816 white adults, 374 black adults, 301 white teens and 300 black teens taken for TIME/CNN from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2 by Yankelovich Partners Inc. Margins of error are $\pm 3.4\%$, 5.1% , 5.6% and 5.6% respectively.

exists, but it isn't as blatant as it used to be."

Bias crimes, however, one of the most obvious expressions of racism, are still a fact of teen life. According to Justice Department statistics, the number of hate crimes reported nationwide rose 10% from 1995 to 1996 (the jump could be due to better reporting). In Chicago black youngster Lenard Clark, 13, was beaten into a coma in March, allegedly by a group of white teens. "This is not about race," argues Tommy, 23, a white resident of Bridgeport, the neighborhood where Clark's beating took place. "A lot of times it's about territory. If we fight with black guys, we're called racists. But that's not true. If you're from a different race and you show disrespect, we're going to straighten you out." Says Tommy's friend Kevin, 18, who is also white: "Half of them over there [blacks], they got better cars than we do. And they don't even have jobs. They got free rent, and their grocery bills paid. You know something? I don't have no pity in my pinkie toe for those people."

And in a bizarre incident in Tucson, Ariz., a group of skinheads built a Nazi bunker on city property (it was bulldozed) and then, a few weeks later, mounted a cow's head on the hood of a 1970 Ford Thunderbird and drove around town shouting white-power slogans. Many of today's race-hate groups, however, are more sophisticated. According to the TIME/CNN survey, 75% of white teens and 55% of black teens say they have access to a computer with Internet capability at home or school. There they may find that hate groups are also plugging in and logging on. Rabbi Abraham Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center says the number of "hate sites" on the Internet—ranging from the Aryan Dating Page to the Nigger Joke Center—has doubled in the past eight months and stands at more than 500. "Lunatic fringe does not translate into lack of sophistication," says Cooper. "The Web has given an unprecedented opportunity to the lunatic fringe of racists to market their ideas to young people."

One of these cyberhate mongers, a National Socialist White Peoples' Party member named "Wolf" who is based in Toledo, Ohio, is a "good example of a youth recruiter," says a researcher, who requested that her name not be used. "He has a lot of catchy slogans. He seems attracted to kids who are having problems at home. He becomes their father. They'll go on and on, talking about their schoolwork, their community, whatever is bothering them today."

Then Wolf brings in National Socialism. He'll say, "You can find family here."

In the face of that, the teenagers polled by TIME/CNN retain a bracing sense of optimism; three-fourths of the white youngsters believe race relations will get better, as do more than half the black teens (adults of both races are more skeptical). "What we're seeing here is a hidden aspect of the black survival process," says Michael Eric Dyson, author of *Race Rules: Navigating the Color Line* and a visiting professor at Columbia University's Institute for Research in African-American Studies. "You imagine a reality better than the one in which you presently live. I wouldn't call it optimism; it goes too deep. It's hope. Hope goes against everything you can see."

"WHO AM I?"

Psychologist Tatum says racial identity is forged in adolescence



I am black

I am shy

That hope sometimes flies in the face of the pessimism and racial intolerance teenagers hear expressed by their elders. Thecla Hoeberechts, 13, who is of Dutch and Greek ancestry, often plays in Ridgefield Park, N.J., with friends of different races. Thecla says an older friend recently asked her why she hangs out with black people all the time: "She said, 'Look how loud and rude they are.'" Children of color face similar pressures. Cynthia Bou, 13, a Dominican-American friend of Thecla's, says an older cousin asked her why some of her friends are white. "White people are whack," she warned Cynthia. "You're going to change when they treat you wrong."

Parents too can serve as regressive influences, though perhaps less so than in the past. One out of 8 white teens and 1 out of 9 black youngsters say they've heard their parents say something negative about an-

other race. One white father in Bridgeport, in an interview, went on at length about his capacity for racial tolerance (he helps send holiday turkeys to poor black families), but when he was asked about the subject of interracial dating, he declared, "Listen, if Jesus himself stepped down off the Cross asking to date my daughter, and he was black? I'd tell the guy to go to hell."

Some observers see trouble ahead because of the continued deprivation of so many black families in wrecked city neighborhoods. (Less than half the black teens polled live with a father or stepfather.) "This generation of kids we're raising now in these urban centers have no conscience, no values," says the Rev. B. Herbert Martin, minister of Chicago's People's Church.

"They are growing up in isolation." That in itself can breed bigotry.

One black Newark, N.J., teen interviewed by TIME launched into an ugly tirade about Jews—but many more expressed a sense of catharsis simply to be talking about the racial difficulties they face. On the other hand, white teens interviewed seemed to have more trouble discussing racial issues, and were often unable to even find the words to describe their feelings about ethnicity. Part of the problem, according to psychologist Tatum, is that some parents, particularly white ones, silence their children when racial issues are raised. This is done, sometimes, as part of a well-meaning effort to teach children that such distinctions don't matter. But as a result of such silencing, children are left without answers to their questions and without the social skills to deal with racial issues.

Some youngsters are trying to reach beyond the silence. After Gullatte had his fight with skinheads in his school, he felt he had no one to talk to. He has since joined Group X, a program started in the Cobb County school system in 1993 in which students meet on a semiregular basis and discuss race. Some 450 students are signed up. The meetings, held in groups of about 20, can get emotional. At a recent session, Alison Garcia, 12, stood up, tears in her eyes, and exclaimed, "All Hispanics are not dumb! You don't know me. My father and my uncle were part of the Cherokee tribe, and my uncle had the highest scores in school." Says Gullatte: "What the Group X project did was help me to be able to tell other people about [my experiences] and say what I really feel." It's just talk. But it's a start.

—With reporting by Kevin Fedarko/Chicago, Sylvester Monroe/Atlanta, Elaine Rivera/Teaneck and James Willwerth/Los Angeles

Web site promotes hate
Tumistry
ORANFUTER

William Raspberry

Attitudes That Will Color Our Future

America, President Clinton told a group of ministers here the other day, is fast approaching the time at which there will be no "majority" race—just an incredible array of "minorities."

"We know what we're going to look like," he said at a prayer breakfast with 130 clergy. "The demographers can tell us that. But they can't tell us what we're going to be like.... We'd best be ready."

Clinton's call was for the ministers to help America to overcome its racial divisions.

I assume there was not one of the 130 who wouldn't like to help. I also assume that few among them have much of an idea of how to go about it: Pulpit exchanges? Cross-visits between white and black congregations? Deliberate recruitment of members not of the congregation's majority? Conversations of the sort Clinton's race commission has launched?

The reason the question is so hard is that

Americans harbor such a variety of beliefs about our divisions. We believe—at least many of us do—that race is an illegitimate classification to begin with, that there is no scientific way of defining race. But we also believe that the preceding sentence is a species of sophistry—that of course we know what race means, even if we can't write down an impregnable definition. We know that Colin Powell, Whoopi Goldberg, Michael Jackson and Clarence Thomas have something in common, although we'd be hard pressed to nail it down.

We believe that race matters and that it doesn't—or at any rate ought not—matter. We want to be proud of our racial heritage (whatever that is) but not of *all* our racial heritage. We want to be judged for our character even while we judge others for their skin. We want to be rid of race as a useless concept and yet we cling to it as though it matters profoundly.

What really hangs us up, though, is our desire to be both decent enough to judge one another as individuals and smart enough to learn from experience how certain people are.

We take race as a proxy for an incredible array of behaviors, beliefs, attitudes and capacities. We know it's wrong to let skin color be the basis for our judgments, and yet our experience seems to teach us that it makes sense to do so.

The thing cuts all sorts of ways, but with special devastation to America's black and brown minorities. African Americans may have certain prejudices about how white people think and behave, but because white people have the power to grant or withhold opportunity, their prejudices with regard to African Americans are the more powerful. Hispanics may have their private experience-based stereotypes about gringos, but it is the gringos' prejudice that is likely to make the difference.

"We know what race means, even if we can't write down an impregnable definition."

What, given our dearly held internal contradictions, can President Clinton's ministers be expected to do about our racial divisions?

I'm not optimistic when it comes to adult Americans for whom it's a lot harder to cast off our prejudices than to change the language with which we disguise them. But it does seem to me that there is something we want, right across divisions of race and caste. We want our children to grow up in a safer, safer, safer world than the one we are about to hand them.

If I'm right about that, we might be able to persuade ourselves that it's in everybody's best interest to make sure that all the children have a good chance at a decent environment, a decent education—and a decent life.

And if we could bring ourselves to do that, it might also help to alleviate many of the negative things for which race is our proxy—including fear. Maybe it's too late for the old folk to lose their fear of white bosses, black teenagers, "different" neighbors. But wouldn't we like our children and grandchildren to inhabit a world in which color no longer mattered very much?

Suppose we could reduce our intermingled and contradictory beliefs to this one:

Unless we do right by the kids, we're all doomed. Knowing what we'll look like in the near future isn't much help. We need to get busy working on what we will be like. The children aren't a bad place to start.

Robert D. Novak

Shock, Anger and Fear at the FBI

A veteran FBI agent resigned and retired from the government in September after refusing a demand by Attorney General Janet Reno to give the Justice Department the names of highly sensitive, secret China contacts. This sent a wave of outrage coursing through the bureau and surely will prompt new congressional concerns about Reno.

Ray Wickman, former head of the FBI's intelligence unit monitoring Chinese operations, was reached at his home in suburban Washington. "I took my retirement," he said, but refused to say more. However, well-placed—and outraged—bureau sources said Wickman's resignation was his only recourse because of the Justice Department's threatened compromise of FBI intelligence. "It was an insult," a veteran agent told me.

This development follows months of confusion over FBI and Justice Department investi-

gation of alleged Chinese attempts to influence American politics. But beyond a suspected Justice Department coverup of Clinton campaign scandals, the integrity of the famous law enforcement agency is at stake. New questions were raised about FBI Director Louis Freeh's credibility when he privately and implausibly professed ignorance of the Wickman affair.

High-level officials at the FBI and the Justice Department, when asked what happened, put out this story on a not-for-attribution basis: When Wickman decided to resign, he was asked to turn in his sources on the Chinese account but declined to do so because he was concerned about their "low quality."

That sounds like bureaucratic nonsense, and close colleagues of Wickman in the bureau say that it is. They report that Wickman quit after—not before—he refused to turn over his sources. Far from being of low quality, the

Chinese sources and the intelligence derived from them are regarded by FBI professionals as the best in the bureau. What's more, they consider these files as the most sensitive kept by the FBI.

The word that the Justice Department, clearly on Reno's orders, was demanding raw files sent shock waves through the bureau. The anger transcends the suspicion that Reno, the supposedly nonpolitical attorney general, was seeking to protect President Clinton politically and goes to the integrity of the 89-year-old law enforcement agency.

"The purpose of the FBI is to safeguard sources," a senior FBI agent, appalled by the Wickman affair, told me. "The whole idea is to keep sources secret from the Justice Department. If Justice is going to have full access to our files, we have no purpose."

Reno, who has managed to convey a reputa-

tion of unshakable integrity, is viewed with fear and loathing throughout the FBI. No recent attorney general has been so suspected of attempting to compromise law enforcement.

But efforts to penetrate the Chinese secrets preceded Reno. A few years ago, according to FBI sources, an inspector general's draft report recommended closing down the unit because it was "inefficient." The reason: refusal to reveal their operations to the IG. The draft report was torn up.

There is also suspicion in FBI ranks of their bright young director, who is so popular among both parties on Capitol Hill. Freeh, a 47-year-old former federal district judge, when asked by a Republican member of Congress about Wickman's resignation last month, replied he had heard nothing about it. "Of course, he heard about it," a disdainful FBI official told me.

Nobody in the FBI will talk on the record about

what happened, and most (including Wickman) refuse to talk even not for quotation. But they may soon be forced to tell all under oath by Republican Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, a member of both the Governmental Affairs Committee investigating campaign-finance scandals and the Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Justice Department.

"I would like to bring the Department of Justice and FBI officials in to testify in closed session," Specter told me. The former Philadelphia district attorney has been increasingly critical of Reno and may now have doubts about Freeh as well. They and their subordinates now will be summoned to explain what's going on. And the senators also would be able to hear the truth from Ray Wickman, a loyal and principled public servant who stood up to the attorney general's power play.

Date: 11/25/97 Time: 16:44
Akron, Ohio Speaks Volumes on Race

Ann Scales, The Boston Globe
Light-Ridder/Tribune Business News

AKRON, Ohio--Nov. 25--The conversation on race that President Clinton called for back in June has been going on for years in Edward Gilbert's living room, across Mike Hendler's kitchen table, among the Rev. Mark Frey's affluent white congregation, in the local NAACP office, at Fannie Brown's pride and joy on Firestone Parkway.

This city, better known for making rubber tires than social policy, seems to many an unlikely laboratory for experiments in race relations. But there has been so much fruitful talk on the topic hereabouts that Brown's organization -- known as the "Coming Together Project" -- was founded to make sure the point of it all isn't lost.

Clinton will give residents another reason to join in dialogue when he hosts the first, and long-anticipated, town meeting of his yearlong race initiative at the University of Akron on Dec. 3. Clinton's goal is to trigger a broad and frank discussion on the issue: In Akron, he should find no shortage of takers for the tickets.

This city has been talking about race ever since the community, like the nation, was shocked to see black motorist Rodney King savagely beaten in 1991 by white Los Angeles police officers -- and stunned when the officers were initially acquitted by a jury the following spring. The conversation did not let up after the local paper, the Beacon Journal, ran a series in 1993 that examined race relations and became a leader in the effort to promote racial progress in the area. The dialogue has extended beyond the two O.J. Brown trials.

The vast racial gap those events and stories exposed has emboldened some residents of this community of 237,000 to ask as Rodney King did, "Can we all get along?" and then to commit themselves to try.

"It's a battle," said city councilor Michael Williams, who is black, and whose family has a long tradition in local politics. "This is a heart-by-heart, person-by-person battle, but it's the only way it's going to be won."

Churches have joined the fray. In 1992, the Rev. Mark Frey's mostly white suburban church congregation linked up with the Rev. Luther Cooper's black parishioners in downtown Akron.

The two congregations don't just worship the same God at what traditionally has been the most segregated hour of the week, 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The two churches' Sunday schools, women's guilds, and choirs often get together for exchanges. Last Sunday, Frey preached to Cooper's congregation. "It was a great day," Frey said.

When the city dedicated its new Memorial Parkway in May, choirs from both churches sang at the foot of the bridge as a symbol of their efforts to improve relations between the city's two predominant groups.

With their pastors leading the way, parishioners have formed friendships, visited one another's homes -- sharing meals, tending gardens together -- even joined, several of them, in a journey to Zimbabwe.

"If we're not working on breaking down barriers, we are not being faithful to our calling as Christians, as being one in God's spirit," Frey said.

Mike Hendler and Edward Gilbert are also breaking down the barriers, by piece, though in a very personal way. Four years ago, they bumped each other on the street. Both lawyers, they had known each other professionally for years, but when the conversation turned to race relations, they realized they didn't know each other very well at all. The first step toward reconciling with other races, it became clear, is to know with whom

Since then, the men and their families have gotten together with other black and white families every few months or so to sit and talk about issues, tackling the hard questions about race, sometimes with a speaker they've invited, maybe the local police chief. The children have gotten to know each other, too.

"I know it sounds kind of corny, but we are more alike than we are different," said Gilbert, a prominent civil rights lawyer.

Gilbert has gone to synagogue with Hendler; Hendler is going to celebrate Kwanzaa with him next month.

"I'm not a person who I think ever distinguished people because of their culture," Hendler said. "But what has been most eye-opening for me is how we tend to stereotype people in the opinions we think they are going to have."

Brown, executive director of the "Coming Together Project," is buoyed by these types of exchanges, even though they began without the help of her project, which operates out of a sparsely furnished one-room office near the city's downtown.

The project was created by the Beacon Journal after the publication of its race series in 1993, but has since spun off into a nonprofit organization that sponsors workshops and events to promote racial harmony.

Many businesses have contributed money, and nearly every community organization in town has signed up for membership, with more than 200 fraternities, schools, country clubs, city agencies, and churches seeking to partake of its workshops and speakers such as Barbara Love, associate professor of social justice education at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Brown said Akron is a perfect setting for Clinton to hold his first town meeting on race relations. It guarantees him the participation of blacks and whites already accustomed to speaking frankly about race.

"In order for people to get to know each other and form a relationship they have to talk to each other and dialogue, and it has to be in a setting where people are comfortable," Brown said. "This is comfortable."

Akron is about 73 percent white, 24.5 percent black, with Asians, Hispanics, and American Indians making up the rest. Like Boston, and other big cities that are more diverse, it has had its share of racial tensions: from scattered rioting in the late 1960s to evidence that white extremist groups have, of late, been seeking to recruit students on the University of Akron campus.

And, like Boston, the city has been forced to operate under consent decrees governing the police and fire departments and the school system, orders that required greater hiring and promotion of minorities.

While pockets of poverty and segregation exist, and blacks were disproportionately hit by the exodus of manufacturing jobs in the rubber industry, there are also encouraging signs.

Whites are moving back to the city, in the big, fine homes in West Akron that were built for the rubber company executives -- a neighborhood that is home to about half the city's black population. The school system, while disproportionately black given the city's demographics, is still more than half white. The police chief and fire chief are black, as are four of the 13 city councilors, including Williams, who was the top vote-getter earlier this month in an at-large election. It was an election in which voters resisted appeals to vote along racial lines.

Hendler said the improved racial climate in Akron is a testament to the kind of subtle, emotional change that the president, in his one-day visit, can only hope to create.

"You can have all the meetings you want, or large funded groups that you want, and it can't do any more than average, everyday people putting out their hands to another person and saying, 'I would like to know you a little

..."

you're trying to reconcile.

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And, like Boston, the city has been forced to operate under consent decrees governing the police and fire departments and the school system, orders that required greater hiring and promotion of minorities.

While pockets of poverty and segregation exist, and blacks were disproportionately hit by the exodus of manufacturing jobs in the rubber industry, there are also encouraging signs.

Whites are moving back to the city, in the big, fine homes in West Akron that were built for the rubber company executives -- a neighborhood that is home to about half the city's black population. The school system, while disproportionately black given the city's demographics, is still more than half white. The police chief and fire chief are black, as are four of the 13 city councilors, including Williams, who was the top vote-getter earlier this month in an at-large election. It was an election in which voters resisted appeals to vote along racial lines.

Hendler said the improved racial climate in Akron is a testament to the kind of subtle, emotional change that the president, in his one-day visit, can only hope to create.

You can have all the meetings you want, or large funded groups that you and it can't do any more than average, everyday people putting out their hands to another person and saying, 'I would like to know you a little better.' "

Reaching Out to Revitalize Race Panel; Clinton Scouts for More
Voices to Spur Reconciliation Dialogue
The Washington Post

November 20, 1997
Peter Baker

After months of criticism for a slow and unimaginative start, President Clinton is trying to reinvigorate his much-trumpeted campaign for racial reconciliation with a burst of projects aimed at engaging everyone from business executives to religious leaders to opponents of affirmative action.

Nearly halfway into its yearlong lifespan, Clinton's advisory board leading the initiative announced for the first time yesterday an active schedule of events, including a forum with corporate leaders, a second town hall meeting and a trip to Fairfax County to explore the suburbs cited by Clinton as a laboratory for American diversity in the 21st century.

In addition, the White House is developing other outreach efforts that went unmentioned at yesterday's board meeting. Among other things, officials have decided to invite a group of prominent conservatives to the White House to share their views on race with Clinton and the administration is working with the television industry to organize race-related programming that would air across the major cable networks simultaneously.

Yet despite the newly energetic approach, the White House is still struggling to foster the sort of provocative conversation Clinton said he wanted when he predicted in June that "emotions may be rubbed raw" by a blunt examination of the way people get along.

Yesterday's session at the University of Maryland at College Park, for example, was devoted to higher education, one of the hottest battlegrounds in the nation's racial struggle since the elimination of affirmative action programs reduced minority enrollments at some graduate schools in Texas and California. However, there was virtually no discussion of California's Proposition 209 or court decisions rolling back racial preference systems, including one forcing Maryland to stop reserving its Banneker scholarships for black students. Instead, the collegiate and corporate figures who participated offered similar-sounding testaments to the value of diversity generally.

John Hope Franklin, chairman of the race board, said critics have been too impatient and expect too much. "People ask me from time to time, 'What are you doing? Have you solved the problem yet? When can we expect a final report on the euphoric state of race relations in America?' " he said. "I have to remind them we're not in the business of solving the problem."

Franklin, a historian, said he saw no reason to include in the discussion critics of affirmative action such as Ward Connerly, the University of California regent who has led the fight against race-based government programs.

"The people in California that advocate Proposition 209 are not addressing the subject of how to make the university more diverse," Franklin said. "And therefore I'm not certain what, for example, Mr. Connerly would contribute."

Still, other board members acknowledged that their effort has not yet reached many segments of the American public. "Obviously it has not," said William F. Winter, former governor of Mississippi. "But at least it has begun the conversation."

Clinton, anxious to step up the effort, convened senior advisers last week to discuss its direction and begin considering policy options he can pursue. He plans to moderate the first town hall meeting on race in Akron, Ohio, on Dec. 3.

According to aides, Clinton is contemplating recommendations to expand empowerment zones to spur economic development in blighted urban areas; enhance enforcement of civil rights laws through more mediation programs; target medical conditions that disproportionately afflict minorities through more research and prevention money; and refocus his America Reads literacy program toward minority communities.

Aides also have planned events designed to move the race issue back to the top of the national agenda.

Just yesterday, a group of 75 African American leaders was brought to the White House for a briefing on environmental issues. This morning, Clinton is slated to host a prayer breakfast with members of the clergy focused on race relations. Business executives will gather in South Florida soon to discuss workplace practices promoting diversity. The race board, which has met just three times in five months, also will live up to its promise to take its explorations beyond the Beltway, scheduling meetings for Dec. 17 in Fairfax, Jan. 13 in Phoenix, Feb. 11 in San Francisco and March 25 in Denver, in addition to its own town hall meeting in Atlanta in mid-January.

The Fairfax meeting will focus on schools in the rapidly diversifying Northern Virginia jurisdiction. Clinton has been fascinated for months with the changing face of Fairfax schools, where students hail from 180 different countries and speak more than 100 native languages, and the president urged his advisers in September to study them as a microcosm for how demographic changes will affect the rest of the country.

Since then, administration officials have begun reviewing how a single Fairfax school copes with its ethnic stew, choosing Bailey's Elementary School, where most students speak English as a second language. In the early 1990s, Bailey's was the setting for racially polarized school boundary battles until the county started a widely praised magnet arts and sciences program there to help balance its enrollment.

In seeking diversity of a different sort, the White House plans to reach out to conservatives, who so far have been shut out of the deliberations. Aides said about 10 to 12 prominent activists and authors would be invited to meet with Clinton privately within the next month.

"We know that somewhere in this there is some common ground on where we are going," said Judith A. Winston, executive director of the president's race initiative.

Clint Bolick, a leading conservative activist who has fought against racial preferences, said such a gesture would be welcome. "That would signal the first openness to a genuine dialogue in this administration," he said. Clinton "has repeatedly called for a dialogue but conducted a monologue."

Race Panel Excludes Critics of Affirmative Action Plans
The New York Times

November 20, 1997
Steven A. Holmes

President Clinton's advisory panel on race held a hearing today on how to achieve diversity on college campuses but chose not to solicit the views of opponents of affirmative action.

The chairman of the panel, John Hope Franklin, the historian, said only supporters of affirmative action were invited to speak at the daylong session because he wanted to hear only from those who saw the value of having a diverse student body.

Mr. Franklin said he saw no reason to include conservatives like Ward Connerly, the University of California regent who led the fight for Proposition 209, the ballot initiative that bans the use of race in admissions to state universities.

"The people whom we did invite had something special to say about how to make universities more diverse than they are," Mr. Franklin said. "The people in California that advocate Proposition 209, for example, are not addressing the subject of how to make the university more diverse. Consequently I'm not certain what Mr. Connerly, for example, could contribute to this discussion."

Mr. Connerly, speaking by telephone from California, offered a scathing assessment of today's hearing.

"I truly find it astounding," he said, "that the President's race panel believes they can have a national dialogue that we have been discussing in America for four years now, without involving those of us who represent a point of view that is shared by probably 60 percent of the people in the nation." Besides drawing Mr. Connerly's fire, Mr. Franklin's comments and the board's unwillingness to gather the views of people skeptical of affirmative action programs, brought criticism from other conservatives, who said the panel was out of touch with the political climate.

"From the outset, the panel has been dominated by one point of view," said William H. Mellor, president of the Institute for Justice, a public interest law firm that opposes affirmative action.

"There are very serious issues that need to be addressed in determining the fate of affirmative action and civil rights policies in the future," Mr. Mellor said. "They won't be addressed until President Clinton and his commission recognize that there are different points of view from people of good will."

Representative Charles T. Canady, a Florida Republican who is co-sponsor of a bill that would ban Federal affirmative action programs based on race or sex, said he was not surprised that the hearing produced virtually unanimous support for affirmative action.

"It's been clear from the outset that the board was designed to support the President's position," he said. "I think it's important for the President's advisory board to bring in persons with different viewpoints." A White House official who was asked whether the Administration was surprised or disappointed at the makeup of the hearing, said, "We believe we had a good group of people for what we were trying to achieve, to teach about the value of diversity."

The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, emphasized that the White House "will be hearing from other voices" on the issue of diversity, and said that the advisory board hearings would not be the only forum for opinions.

Mr. Franklin, in remarks to reporters at the University of Maryland today, called the legal and political climate for diversity "supportive," despite Proposition 209 and recent court cases banning the use of race and sex in college admissions.

Mr. Franklin said he based his view on letters written to the board, the reception he had gotten to recent speeches and newspaper articles about the panel's work.

"It has been extraordinarily supportive insofar as letters and discussions," Mr. Franklin said. At least one other member of the board seemed to support Mr. Franklin's willingness to play down recent victories by anti-affirmative action forces. Angela Oh, a Los Angeles lawyer who serves on the panel, said that people should not see the victory of Proposition 209 as a sign that the public is eager to dismantle affirmative action programs.

"In California, that measure only passed by a 5 percent margin. There was no overwhelming mandate," she said.

Throughout the session at the University of Maryland today, where a scholarship program for black students was legally challenged in 1992 and eventually declared unconstitutional, educators, students and one business executive discussed what they called the moral and practical benefits of having a racially and ethnically diverse student body and faculty.

"My experience as a teacher at three institutions of higher education and as the president of two others is that diversity benefits students, faculty, institutions and the world of knowledge," said Dr. Nannerl Keohane, president of Duke University. A number of witnesses described various means of achieving and maintaining diversity, of which affirmative action was only one.

Clinton Panel on Race Relations Is Itself Biased, Gingrich Says
The New York Times

November 21, 1997
Steven A. Holmes

Speaker Newt Gingrich today sharply criticized President Clinton's race relations advisory board, asserting that the panel did not seek the views of conservatives or foes of affirmative action to help it explore the means to bring about better race relations.

"Americans of all racial backgrounds believe that true diversity must include a wide array of opinions," he wrote. "The racial and gender obsessive focus that came out of the 1960's is outdated as we stand on the edge of a new millennium."

The Speaker's comments came in response to a meeting of the President's advisory board on race, at which the topic was the value of having a diverse faculty and student body and how to promote that. No opponents of affirmative action were invited to address the board.

Noting that Mr. Clinton had said he created the board to help him promote a dialogue on racial issues, Mr. Gingrich wrote: "When did your call for a dialogue become a monologue? Is your panel interested in educating our citizens -- or indoctrinating them?"

Mr. Gingrich's comments angered White House officials, who noted that the board's chairman, the historian John Hope Franklin, had written Mr. Gingrich on July 7, seeking his advice and suggestions on how the panel could carry out its job. The Speaker never responded, they said.

"If the Speaker now wants to get involved with the race initiative, his views will be welcome," said Joe Lockhart, a White House spokesman. "Unfortunately, to date he has been reluctant to become involved." But Mr. Gingrich's office produced a copy of a letter dated Sept. 29 that it said was sent to all panel members, in which Mr. Gingrich outlined a 10-point program he said would help "close the racial divide."

Mr. Lockhart said the White House has been working for several weeks on setting up a meeting with conservative scholars and opponents of affirmative action to elicit their views on how to improve race relations.

But a check with some noted conservatives active in the race relations area and people opposed to affirmative action turned up none who said they had been contacted by the White House.

Among those contacted who said they were mystified by reports of the White House reaching out to conservatives were William H. Mellor, President of the Institute for Justice; Robert Woodson, President of National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise; Gwen Daye Richardson, editor of Headway Magazine; Stephen and Abigail Thernstrom, writers of "America in Black and White: One Nation Indivisible," and Glen C. Loury, an economics professor at Boston University.

Policy Opponent to Join Clinton at Race Forum
The New York Times

November 27, 1997
Steven A. Holmes

The White House said today that three authors of books on race relations, including one who opposes affirmative action, are to join President Clinton next week in a nationally televised town hall meeting on race.

The writers are David K. Shipler, author of "A Country of Strangers: Blacks and Whites in America" (Knopf); Beverly Daniel Tatum, a Mount Holyoke professor who wrote "Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria" (Basic Books); and Abigail Thernstrom, co-author of "America in Black and White: One Nation, Indivisible" (Simon & Schuster).

Ms. Thernstrom is a noted critic of affirmative action programs for minorities and women. Her inclusion comes after the advisory board for Mr. Clinton's race relations initiative was criticized for not seeking opponents of affirmative action to speak at its most recent public meeting, last week at the University of Maryland at College Park.

White House officials said that the decision to include an opponent of affirmative action in the town hall meeting was made before the criticism but that a specific person had not been selected at the time.

The authors and three students chosen by the White House are to join Mr. Clinton on Wednesday in Akron, Ohio. The meeting will also include community leaders, business executives and other students, all from the Akron area, as well as several members of the advisory board for the Initiative on Race and Reconciliation.

Mr. Shipler, a former correspondent for The New York Times who interviewed a variety of people for his book, said he was keeping an open mind about the town hall discussion but was somewhat skeptical.

"One of the problems that we have when we talk about race is that we get into monologues and don't listen to each other," he said by telephone.

Ms. Thernstrom, along with her husband and co-author, Stephan, argues in their book that remarkable progress has been made in race relations and that the remaining work should concentrate on improving the skills of disadvantaged minorities. She said today that she would present a different view from that of the President and the other authors.

"Certainly, when you talk about the authors," she said in a telephone interview, "it looks to me as if I'm bringing a very distinctive voice."

USA Today
November 28, 1997

Clinton hopes to boost race-relations initiative

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — The White House, acknowledging that its year-long initiative on race got off to slow and unsteady start, is stepping up efforts to focus attention on race relations by reaching out to young people, business leaders and conservatives who oppose the administration's support for affirmative action.

"There's not a silver bullet" to end discrimination, says White House deputy chief of staff Sylvia Mathews. But by engaging young people in particular, "we're putting ourselves on a course for the future and building a strong base."

President Clinton announced the race initiative in June and named an advisory board to study race relations and spark a "national discussion."

The effort to put some life into the initiative begins Saturday. Clinton will use his weekly radio address to encourage people to spend the day volunteering on the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday Jan. 19.

The White House also is offering \$250,000 in grants to community groups that organize volunteers to tutor, collect food for the needy, clean up neighborhoods and renovate schools. Most grants are about \$3,000.

On Monday:

► In Washington, Vice President Gore and race board director Judith Winston will speak to journalists from MTV and magazines such as *Seventeen* and *Vibe* about how to engage young people on race.

► In Miami, Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater and race board member Robert Thomas, president and CEO of Nissan Motor Corp., will meet with 50 business leaders to discuss workplace diversity and



By JOE MARQUESE AP

Slater. Transportation chief to discuss workplace diversity with business leaders

boosting business among minorities.

Tuesday, the White House will unveil its first public service announcement on race. The 30-second ad shows young people talking about diversity and prejudice.

And on Wednesday, Clinton travels to Akron, Ohio, to host his first town hall-style meeting. Clinton will discuss race with 75 university students and townspeople before an audience of 1,500. Up to 10,000 people at 54 sites in 16 states will watch on C-SPAN and hold their own discussions.

Invited to speak in Akron: affirmative-action opponent Abigail Thernstrom, co-author of *America in Black and White: One Nation Indivisible*.

"There are people who disagree with us," Mathews says, "and we want to hear from them."

December 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: Ohio Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	1,984,942	40%	Clinton	2,099,395	47%
Bush	1,894,310	39%	Dole	1,821,750	41%
Perot	1,036,426	21%	Perot	470,461	11%

RECENT TRAVEL BY PRINCIPALS

The **Vice President** was in Cleveland on Monday, November 17, where he led a tobacco town hall meeting and attended a DNC fundraiser.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	George V. Voinovich (R) 72% in 1994
Senate:	John Glenn (D) 51% in 1992 Mike DeWine (R) 53% in 1994
U. S. House:	11R/8D
State House:	60R/39D
State Senate:	21R/12D
Electoral Votes:	21

OHIO AT A GLANCE....

- * Estimated population is 11,151,000, making Ohio the sixth most populous state in the nation.
- * 88% of Ohioans are white, 10.6% are African American and slightly over 1% are Hispanic American.
- * 13% of Ohio residents are age 65 or older.
- * 56% of households are married couples. 27% are married couples with children.
- * Per capita income in the state is \$22,021. Median household income is \$28,700.

- * 83% of Ohioans have a high school education or more while 19% have a college degree.
- * 54% of the voting age population voted in 1996 compared to 67% in 1992.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Ted Strickland (D) took back the seat he lost in 1994, beating freshman Rep. Frank Cremeans (R) 51%-49%. Third-term Rep. Martin Hoke (R), another Democratic target, was narrowly defeated by state Senator and former Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich (D), 49%-46%. Hoke's district has a Democratic tilt and the congressman was not particularly beloved. In the only other hotly contested race, Bob Ney (R) survived a challenge from former state Senator Robert Burch (D), 50%-46%. All other incumbents were safely re-elected. In the State House, Republicans picked up four more seats, increasing the majority they first won in 1994 to 60-39. Republicans also picked up two seats in the Senate and now hold a 21-12 lead over Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. John Glenn (D), 4th term/55%
 Rep. Steve Chabot (R-1), 2nd term/54%
 Rep. Tony Hall (D-3), 10th term/63%
 Rep. Paul Gillmor (R-5), 5th term/61%
 Rep. David Hobson (R-7), 4th term/69%
 Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-9), 8th term/77%
 Rep. Louis Stokes (D-11), 15th term/81%
 Rep. Sherrod Brown (D-13), 3rd term/60%
 Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-15), 3rd term/71%
 Rep. James Traficant (D-17), 7th term/91%
 Rep. Steve LaTourette (R-19), 2nd term/55%

Sen. Mike DeWine (R), 1st term/53%
 Rep. Bob Portman (R-2), 3rd term/72%
 Rep. Michael Oxley (R-4), 8th term/65%
 Rep. Ted Strickland (D-6), 2nd term/51%
 Rep. John Boehner (R-8), 4th term/70%
 Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-10), 1st term/49%
 Rep. John Kasich (R-12), 8th term/67%
 Rep. Tom Sawyer (D-14), 6th term/54%
 Rep. Ralph Regula (R-16), 13th term/69%
 Rep. Bob Ney (R-18), 2nd term/50%

Sen. Glenn sits on the Armed Services, Governmental Affairs, Select Intelligence, and Special Aging committees. **Sen. DeWine** sits on the Judiciary, Labor & Human Resources, and Select Intelligence. Akron is represented by **Tom Sawyer**, who sits on the Commerce Committee. As you know, Sawyer is in favor of fast track, played a key role in remedying the problems surrounding the census language in the Commerce/State/Justice appropriations bill, and was very helpful to the Administration during budget negotiations.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor George Voinovich (R)
 Lieutenant Governor Nancy Hollister (R)
 Secretary of State Bob Taft (R)
 Attorney General Betty Montgomery (R)
 Commerce Director Donna Owens (R)

State Treasurer J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)
 Auditor of State Jim Petro (R)
 Commissioner of Insurance Harold Duryee (R)
 Tax Commissioner Roger Tracy (R)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate: 21R/12D

President Richard H. Finan (R)
Pres. Pro Tempore Robert R. Cup (R)
Majority Whip Nancy Chiles Dix (R)
Minority Leader Ben Espy (D)
Minority Whip Jeffrey Johnson (D)

House: 60R/39D

Speaker Jo Ann Davidson (R)
Speaker Pro Tempore William G. Batchelder (R)
Majority Floor Leader Randall Gardner (R)
Majority Whip James Buchy (R)
Minority Leader Ross Boggs (D)
Minority Whip Charleta Tavares (D)

1997 ELECTION RESULTS

The mayors of Ohio's two largest cities were re-elected on November 4. In Cleveland, Mayor Mike White (D) led city Councilwoman Helen Smith (R) by a solid margin throughout the campaign. The final results were 61%-39%. In Cincinnati, Mayor Roxanne Qualls (D) won reelection by garnering the highest number of votes among the 18 candidates for city council, 10% of the total votes cast.

Organized labor scored a major victory with the defeat of Issue Two, a ballot initiative which would have cut workers' compensation benefits. Though Governor Voinovich (R) had campaigned hard for passage, due to labor's efforts 56% voted against it, 44% for it.

1998 RACES

Senate. Senator John Glenn (D) is retiring. Popular Governor George Voinovich (R) has been campaigning for the Senate for well over a year and is considered a heavy favorite. Former Cuyahoga County Commissioner Mary Boyle (D) is the only Democrat in the race to date. A recent poll showed Voinovich favored 63% to 30% over Boyle.

Gubernatorial. As mentioned above, incumbent Governor George Voinovich (R) is running for the U.S. Senate. State Treasurer Kenneth Blackwell, a conservative African-American, is challenging frontrunner Secretary of State Bob Taft for the Republican nomination. Former Attorney General Lee Fisher (D) and Toledo businessman Bruce Douglas (D) are vying for the Democratic nomination. A recent poll showed Taft favored over Blackwell, 66% to 18%, Fisher leading Douglas 54%-13%, and Taft leading Fisher 50% to 38%.

Recently, the Ohio Democratic Party's screening committee unanimously recommended that the party support Lee Fisher for governor. Douglas, who is capable of independently funding his own campaign, has the support of former state party chairman Jim Ruvolo and Gerald Austin, a political consultant who once worked for former governor Richard Celeste. The screening committee also endorsed Mary Boyle for Senate. The executive committee is expected to accept the recommendations on December 13.

U.S. House. Lt. Governor Nancy Hollister and former Rep. Frank Cremeans will vie for the Republican nomination in the sixth Congressional District against Rep. Ted Strickland (D). As

noted above, Strickland narrowly defeated Cremeans in the last election, taking back the seat Cremeans had won in 1994. Rep. Tony Hall (D-3), who is currently serving his tenth term, is considering retirement.

HOT ISSUES

Cross Burning. On November 18, a wooden cross painted with a racial threat, white supremacy slogans, a swastika, and the Ku Klux Klan's initials was found near the Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center in Wilberforce, Ohio. Wilberforce is located approximately three hours from Akron. Law enforcement officials are still investigating the crime.

Air Pollution. The Administration's new air quality standards met opposition among Ohio officials, including Governor Voinovich (R), and members of the automotive industry.

CAFE Standards. Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards are always a hot topic in Ohio, the second largest auto manufacturing state where automakers employ about 230,000 workers.

Late-Term Abortion. On November 18, a federal appeals court ruled Ohio's late-term abortion ban unconstitutional.

THE STATE PARTY

David J. Leland is currently serving as chair of the Ohio Democratic Party. **Ruby Gilliam** is serving as Vice Chair of the party.

AKRON

The mayor of Akron is Don Plusquellic (D), 48, who has served as mayor since 1987. He and his wife, Mary, have two children, Michelle, 22, and Dave, 24. Plusquellic received over 90% in his last election in 1995. There are 13 Democrats and no Republicans on the city council. The County Executive, Tim Davis, also is a Democrat.

Major employers in the Akron area include: Goodyear, Lockheed-Martin, Babcock and Wilcox, B.F. Goodrich, Gencorp and Bridgestone-Firestone. The city's population is approximately 220,000, of which 25% is African American. As you know, in 1995 Akron received the All-America City Award.

The city has a AA minor league baseball team, the Aeros, which is affiliated with the Cleveland Indians. A new stadium was recently built for the Aeros. The city also just completed a new convention center. New construction and renovations are underway in other parts of downtown, including the historic Ohio and Erie Canal area. Of Akron's many attractions, the Mayor is particularly proud of Inventure Place, which you have toured.



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

187 DEC 2 1997

December 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *MVT For KAM*
RE: OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental Justice

In the course of your race initiative dialogue, you may be confronted with concerns about environmental justice. At a recent highly contentious White House policy briefing, African-American environmental leaders expressed considerable anger and frustration regarding the Administration's commitments to environmental justice. Specifically, there were numerous complaints that we have fallen short in our implementation of Executive Order 12898, in which you required Federal agencies to consider and address disproportionate and adverse effects on low-income and minority communities when implementing programs and activities that impact the environment or public health.

In response to these concerns and in furtherance of your initiative on race, CEQ and the Office of Public Liaison are currently working to develop a one day meeting on environmental issues of particular concern to African-Americans next February. The meeting will provide a good opportunity to highlight the significant progress the Administration has made on environmental justice and will be timed to coincide with the fourth anniversary of your environmental justice Executive Order.

If asked about environmental justice and implementation of E.O. 12898, you should say that you understand that there have been concerns, that you are committed to ensuring environmental justice, and that we have initiated a process of consulting with groups to understand how the Administration's effort can be strengthened.

Climate Change

There could be interest about the climate change negotiations, since Ohio consumes and produces significant amounts of coal and is home to several auto-related industries. The opening of the Kyoto climate change conference has received a great deal of media coverage, particularly your decision to send the Vice President to the conference. Some reports have praised the decision as showing a serious commitment by the United States, while others have criticized it because the Vice President will not be staying longer or participating in the negotiations. The negotiations are going slowly with the expectation that the pace will quicken at the beginning of next week.

American Heritage Rivers

More than 24 communities along the Ohio River are preparing a nomination for the American Heritage Rivers initiative. They are seeking to highlight the role of navigation along the river in their nomination packet. Applications are due on December 10, with a Presidential designation of the first ten American Heritage Rivers early next year.

Clean Air

Midwestern states, particularly Ohio, are concerned about two clean air issues: EPA's new ozone and particulate standards and a recent EPA rulemaking to control the interstate transport of ozone.

There may be renewed interest in the ozone and particulate standards because of an amendment by Senator Inhofe added to the fast track legislation. At the end of the last session, Senator Inhofe briefly succeeded in adding an amendment to the legislation that would have derailed the ozone and particulate standards. There was no recorded vote on the amendment, and he was persuaded by the leadership to remove it a few hours later. However, Senator Lott indicated that he would allow a vote on the measure before the end of the Congress, so it is likely that we will see this issue return in the next session. If asked, you should say that you oppose efforts to overturn the standards. You should point to the implementation plan, which maximizes flexibility and cost-effective solutions for the states.

EPA's recent rulemaking to implement the recommendations of the 37-state Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) will also affect Ohio. For the first time, these rules will control transported pollutants, so that states may be required to reduce their pollution if they are contributing to other areas' non-attainment status. Ohio utilities are a primary source of such transported pollution. If asked, you should say that, while control of transported pollution is essential to providing healthy air, EPA will carry this out in the most flexible, cost-effective manner.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- AKRON, OHIO

Fair Housing Complaints: On November 12, HUD referred two complaints to DOJ, alleging that the City of Cuyahoga Falls violated the Fair Housing Act by implementing a municipal zoning ordinance in a manner that adversely impacts the housing rights of low income African American families. The complainants also allege that Mayor Don Robart, in his official capacity, provided assistance to a private citizen group which mounted a successful referendum drive to block construction of a project. (HUD)

Fair Housing Act Settlement: As part of a settlement in a Fair Housing Act case filed with HUD, the Allstate Insurance Company officially launched its new Neighborhood Partnership Program on November 14 in Akron. (HUD)

Deer Elimination Proposal: A National Park Service proposal to eliminate a portion of the deer herd within the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is on hold pending a hearing on December 12. Deer populations have increased at an average annual rate of 15 percent. The large number of deer are adversely affecting biological diversity by decreasing tree regeneration and plant species abundance. The Animal Protection Institute filed the injunction to stop proposed management actions (sharpshooting). A local interest group, In Defense of Deer, has also organized to stop the proposed management actions. The NPS action plan has received local editorial support. (DOI)

Akron Racial Discussion: On November 29, Sandi Stevens-Jackson, a former Akron resident and a senior coordinator at USIA, led a group discussion on race. This is part of the Race Initiative's outreach program, One America: Conversations That Bring Us Together. Jackson is the spouse of Representative Jesse Jackson, Jr. The discussion received positive media coverage.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Ohio

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- ***Unemployment Down to 4.4%:*** The unemployment rate in Ohio has declined from 7.0% to 4.4% since 1993.
- ***475,200 New Jobs:*** 475,200 new jobs have been created in Ohio since 1993 -- an average of 101,829 per year, compared to an average of 27,100 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- ***441,000 Have Received a Raise:*** Approximately 192,000 Ohio workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 249,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- ***A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:*** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,148,000 families in Ohio.**
- ***Over \$40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:*** The national debt will be more than \$2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over \$40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Ohio.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- ***Over \$172.5 Million in Head Start Funding:*** In FY97, Ohio received \$157.8 million in Head Start funding. This year, Ohio will receive \$172.5 million, an increase of \$14.7 million over 1997.
- ***\$18.5 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:*** This year [FY98], Ohio receives \$18.5 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.
- ***\$16.6 Million for Technology Literacy:*** This year [FY98], Ohio receives \$16.6 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.
- ***\$301.2 Million for Students Most in Need:*** Ohio will receive \$301.2 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 [FY98].
- ***\$223.6 Million in Pell Grants:*** Ohio received \$223.6 million last year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Ohio's low-income students go to college.
- ***Nearly 2,000 Have Served in Ohio through AmeriCorps:*** Last year, 38 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Ohio's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 2,000 members have served Ohio in 131 different programs.

- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **222,000 students in Ohio will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 271,000 students in Ohio will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls 3% in Ohio:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 7% in Akron, 16% in Cincinnati, 12% in Cleveland, 13% in Dayton, 7% in Toledo, and **3% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **2,066 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 2,066 new police officers to date in communities across Ohio [through 7/97].
- **Nearly \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Ohio will be able to use \$4.9 million in federal funds in FY97 to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Ohio received \$4.4 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$1,899,836 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, Ohio will receive an estimated \$1,899,836 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$21.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Ohio's Schools:** Ohio receives \$21.8 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING OHIOANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **239,573 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 239,573 fewer people on welfare in Ohio now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a decrease of 33% [through 6/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 46%:** Child support collections have increased by \$306 million -- or 46% -- in Ohio since FY92 [through FY96].

INVESTING IN OHIO'S HEALTH:

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Ohio the balanced budget provides \$115.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 147,300 children in Ohio.
- **Helping Ohio 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 Ohio, 6,729 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Ohio in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 91% received the vaccine for polio; 93% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **\$1.2 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Cleveland received a \$600,000 Ryan White formula award and a \$1.3 million supplemental grant to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **9 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 9 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Ohio, in Gnadenhutten, Kingsville, Coshocton, Ironton, Jefferson, Deerfield, Minerva, Zanesville, and Troy [through 6/97]. Only 6 sites were cleaned up during the previous twelve years combined.
- **3 Brownfields Pilots in Ohio:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 3 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Ohio -- a regional pilot in Cincinnati and national pilots in Cleveland and Lima. 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 RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$180 Million to Cleveland:** Cleveland was designated an Enterprise Community in December, 1994, and was awarded \$3 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. It was later declared a Supplemental Empowerment Zone, and was awarded \$177 million for similar efforts.
- **\$9 Million to Other Communities Across Ohio:** Additionally, Akron, Columbus, and Greater Portsmouth were all designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million to create economic opportunity for area residents.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$28.3 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Ohio has received \$28.3 million in disaster relief. This includes \$12.4 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996.
- **10,490 More National Flood Insurance Policies:** Since the President took office, Ohio has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 10,490. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 54%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **Over \$535 Million to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided \$535.7 million since 1993 to improve public transportation in Ohio [through FY97].

- **\$3.2 Billion in Highway Funding:** The FHWA has provided approximately \$3.2 billion since 1993 in highway funding. These funds have helped generate approximately 132,820 jobs [through FY97].
- **Nearly \$151 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Ohio has received nearly \$151 million in airport improvement funds. This money went to the Municipal-Lunken Field in Cincinnati, Cleveland-Hopkins International, Port Columbus International, and James M. Cox Dayton International [through 6/97].

**Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC)
Speakers' Trust Reception
Honoring President Bill Clinton**

Date: Wednesday, December 3, 1997
Venue: Navy Pier
Room 328 Festival Hall
Chicago, Illinois
Time: 6:30 pm - 7:10 pm

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Speakers' Trust Reception is to raise funds for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC). The funds will be used to assist Democratic congressional candidates in the 1998 elections.

II. Background

The Speakers' Trust program is the DCCC's individual donor program for high dollar givers. The Speakers' Trust Finance Chair is Charles Rangel, who is the official event host. The funds raised at tonight's reception will be used to support congressional candidates in targeted races across the country. The donors have contributed \$5,000 per couple to attend tonight's event. In addition to the donors, many of the House's highest ranking Democratic members will be in attendance.

III. Participants

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. Press Plan

This event is closed to the press.

V. Sequence

6:30 pm

You arrive

You proceed to a photo-receiving line with all guests (approx. 35 couples).

You depart

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNUAL FUNDRAISER

DATE: Wednesday, December 3, 1997
LOCATION: Festival Hall, Terrace "D" at Navy Pier
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
FROM: Craig T. Smith
Minyon Moore

I. PURPOSE

- The purpose of this reception is to raise funds for the Illinois Democratic Party.

II. BACKGROUND

- This event is an annual fundraising reception for the Illinois Democratic Party and honors three Illinois labor leaders for their contributions to the Democratic Party.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- Estimated attendance at this reception is 500 guests comprised mostly of grassroots Democratic activists, state party financial supporters, local labor leaders, and elected officials. The St. Laurence and Queen of Peace High School Bands will also be in attendance.

The preprogram participants are Cook County Board President John Stroger (D), Illinois Senate Minority Leader Emil Jones, Jr. (D), Chicago City Treasurer/endorsed state attorney general candidate Miriam Santos (D), Clinton/Gore '96 campaign manager/endorsed state comptroller candidate Dan Hynes (D), and former Cook County assessor Tom Hynes.

Labor honorees this evening are Ron Powell, UFCW Local 881 President, and Ed Smith, Midwest Regional President for Laborers' International Union.

IV. PRESS PLAN

- Open Press for Remarks Only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Doors open at 5:30 pm.
- **YOU** arrive.
- **YOU** are greeted by John Stroger, Emil Jones, Tom Hynes, Miriam Santos, Ertharin Cousin Moore
- Gary LaPaille delivers brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** are accompanied on stage by Senator Carol Moseley-Braun and Senator Dick
- **YOU** deliver brief remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work a ropeline and depart.
- Upon departure **YOU** will pose for photographs with Ron Powell, President of the UFCW Local 881 and Ed Smith, Laborers' International - President/Mid West Region who were honored during the pre-program by the Illinois Democratic Party.

VI. REMARKS

- To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- None.

Illinois State Democratic Party Event 12/3/97, Chicago
Acknowledge: Sen. Mosely-Braun; Sen.

Durbin; IL State Democratic Chair Gary Lapaille (la-PELL); State Assembly Speaker Mike Madigan; Senate Minority Leader Emil Jones; President of the Cook County Board John Stroger; candidate for Attorney-General, Chicago City Treasurer Miriam Santos; candidate for state comptroller Dan Hynes.

• **4 yrs ago, goals:** Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer. Keep values alive in new time. End of Cong: good year for America. 1st bal bud in gen; biggest investment higher ed 50 yrs, Chld hlth care since '65; NATO exp, CWC. We should be proud, moment of hope, but more to do.

• **Economic plan** Def. ↘ 92+%. 13.5M jobs (483,000 new jobs in IL); Unemp at 4.7% -- 24 yr. low (Unemp ↘ 1/3 in IL since 93); Crime down (3,600 new cops); Welfare down (130,000 fewer on welfare in IL).

• **Hist. bal bud:** Up to 5 M+ insured children (24 B); secures Medicare for a decade; NIH ↗ by \$900m. \$3b w to w jobs; lgl. immgrnts.

• **Exp. Opp. through Educ:** bggst increase since '65. \$1,500 HOPE (300,000 students in IL). Pell: inc. to \$3000 (\$213m Pell Grants to IL). Am Read: \$300m. Charter fund up 57% Now, standards. Educ Empowerment Zones/Chicago reform,

• **Demand Responsibility:** W-W partnership (2,500 companies). FMLA. Min Wage. Kass/Kenn. Childcare. Adoption reform, Child support (collections up 1/3 in IL). \$100m for Chicago Empowerment Zone.

• **Climate change.**

• **One America**

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS COUNCIL CHICAGO DINNER
HONORING PRESIDENT CLINTON**

Date: Wednesday, December 3, 1997
Venue: Lino's Restaurant
Time: 8:00 p.m.
From: Fran Katz Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the dinner is to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee (DNC)

II. BACKGROUND

The dinner is an event to engage new and renewing Democratic Business Council of the DNC. The guests represent leaders in business and industry. Estimated attendance at the dinner is 50 couples.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open to the pool press for remarks.

V. SEQUENCE

8:00 p.m.

- YOU arrive.
- YOU greet guests in a photo-receiving line.
- YOU proceed to the head table for dinner.

•PROGRAM

Chairman Grossman delivers brief remarks and introduces Lew Manilow

Lew Manilow delivers brief remarks and introduces YOU.

YOU deliver remarks.

- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

Acknowledge: Sen. Mosely-Braun; Sen. Durbin; Rep. Danny Davis. IL State Dem Chair Gary Lapaille (la-PELL); Steve Grossman; Alan Solomont.

• **4 yrs ago, goals:** Am Dr, peace/freedom, One Amer. Keep values alive in new time. End of Cong: good year for America. 1st bal bud in gen; biggest investment higher ed 50 yrs, Chld hlth care since '65; NATO exp, CWC. We should be proud, moment of hope, but more to do.

Economic plan Def. ↘ 92+%. 13.5M jobs; Unemp at 4.7% -- 24 yr. low; Crime, Welfare down.

• **Hist. bal bud:** Up to 5 M+ insured children (24 B); secures Medicare/Medicaid for a decade; NIH ↗ by \$900 m. Diabetes. \$3b w to w jobs; legal immigrants.

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• **One America**

December 3, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith, Minyon Moore and Angelique Pirozzi

SUBJECT: Illinois Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton	2,453,350	49%
Bush	1,734,096	34%
Perot	840,515	17%

1996

Clinton	2,341,744	54%
Dole	1,587,021	37%
Perot	346,408	8%

POLITICAL DATA

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

RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

- * **You and The First Lady** were last in Chicago on October 27, 1997 for the First Lady's birthday celebration.
- * **The Vice President** was in Chicago on September 29, 1997 where he met with Baptist Ministers, did an education event at Galileo Scholastic Academy with Mayor Daley, and visited with the editorial board at Ebony/Jet Magazine. He concluded his day's events at a DNC fundraiser in Highland Park, IL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT YOU'LL VISIT ON THIS TRIP

- All three events are within Congressman Danny Davis' Congressional District.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Dick Durbin (D)	Senator Carol Moseley Braun (D)
Representative Bobby Rush (D)	Representative Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D)
Representative Bill Lipinski (D)	Representative Luiz Gutierrez (D)
Representative Rod Blagojevich (D)	Representative Henry Hyde (R)
Representative Danny Davis (D)	Representative Phillip Crane (R)
Representative Sidney Yates (D)	Representative John Edward Porter (R)
Representative Jerry Weller (R)	Representative Jerry Costello (D)
Representative Harris Fawell (R)	Representative Dennis Hastert (R)

Representative Thomas Ewing (R)
Representative Lane Evans (D)
Representative Glenn Poshard (D)

Representative Donald Manzullo (R)
Representative Ray LaHood (R)
Representative John Shimkus (R)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

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

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

In August, Governor Jim Edgar made a surprise announcement that he would retire from politics rather than run for re-election or challenge Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun. Edgar said that heart problems and bypass surgery a few years ago "made me realize that there were lots of things in life I'd like to do." With Edgar retiring, Secretary of State George Ryan announced on September 2nd he would seek the Republican Party's nomination for Governor. He billed himself as the right person to continue retiring Governor Jim Edgar's work, and touted his ability to work with leaders on both sides of the isle. However, Ryan's opposition to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment in 1982 while serving as House speaker and his long standing support for restrictions on abortion, run the risk of alienating moderate suburban Republican women. Republican leaders have been successful in getting Comptroller Loleta Didrickson to run for Senate (see Senate Race), thus ensuring the gender balance much needed on the Republican ticket. Didrickson's decision could provide Ryan with some leverage in his choice for the party's nomination for Lieutenant Governor (See Lieutenant Governor Section).

On the Democratic side, Representative Glenn Poshard, John Schmidt (former Associate U.S. Attorney General / former Daley Chief of Staff), former U.S. Attorney James Burns, and former Attorney General Roland Burris, have all announced for the March 1998 primary. They are all considered to be very viable and credible challengers. Former US Attorney Roland Burris is the only Democrat in the race who has previously campaigned statewide, and in '78 was the first African-American ever elected to an Illinois constitutional office. His political credentials may have weakened with losses at the polls for Governor in '94 primary and for Chicago Mayor in an Independent bid in '95. Former U.S. Attorney Jim Burns (D), who has made enemies in the Chicago Democratic organization for exposing corruption, indicting federal, state, county and city officials on charges ranging from bribery to ghost payroll, could appeal to the voters demand for a corruption free environment. Two-thirds of the statewide Democratic primary vote is in Cook County and Burns is well known there.

The alliances so far are as follows: *Burns* -- Mike Madigan; *Schmidt* -- David Wilhelm and probably Mayor Daley; *Poshard* -- John Gianulas and downstate chairs; *Burris* -- possibly the African American Congressional Delegation and Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun's potential opposition, Governor Jim Edgar (R), announced his intentions not to run for elected office in the near future. Last month Attorney General Jim Ryan ended his study of a possible run for Senate and is now running for re-election. Illinois Comptroller Loleta Didrickson reversed her decision on a run for Secretary of State and announced she would take on state Senator Peter Fitzgerald for the Republican nomination. Didrickson's abrupt decision was pushed by Republican Party leaders, who had been searching without success to install a moderate female at the top of the Republican ticket. Democratic insiders feel that the Republican primary will be an extremely divisive one with Fitzgerald willing to spend as much of his \$50 million as he has to.

Moseley-Braun's campaign finance disclosure statements released June 30, show her successfully retiring her 92' campaign debt with about \$300,000 in the bank for her reelection bid thanks to a fundraiser attended by **The President and The First Lady** in late June. By the next filing deadline at the end of the year, they expect to have between \$500,000 and \$600,000 in the bank.

A September poll shows Senator Carol Moseley-Braun ahead of all her Republican challengers but with marginal approval ratings, she still faces a tough race.

General Election Matchup

Moseley-Braun	43%	Moseley-Braun	44%	Moseley-Braun	43%
Salvi	36%	Fitzgerald	29%	Didrickson	29%

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

Lieutenant Governor. Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra (R) followed Governor Edger's lead and announced he would not run for elective office next year. Gubernatorial hopeful, Secretary of State George Ryan (R) asked freshman state Representative Corinne Wood (R) to join him on the Republican ticket as his candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It was reported that she agreed to join him on the ticket. During the last two decades, at least half a dozen women from both parties have run for Lieutenant Governor, but no woman has won the Republican nomination, and no woman has ever been elected to the office. Ryan, who is anti-choice, is looking to Wood, who is pro-choice, to be a spokeswoman on breast cancer and other health issues and concerns important to women. Some critics question whether her 10 months in the Legislature give her enough experience for an office that would put her next in line for the Governor's office. Also announced is moderate downstate Democrat Mary Lou Kearns.

Attorney General. Attorney General Jim Ryan (R) who briefly explored a bid for the Senate, is seeking re-election. City Treasurer Miriam Santos (D) said that she will seek the 1998 Democratic nomination for Illinois Attorney General. Santos is of Puerto Rican descent, and is the first Hispanic and the second woman elected to citywide office. **She is endorsed by the Illinois Democratic Party** and in addition, Mayor Daley offered a rare political endorsement to Santos, who will be

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competing with Chicago lawyer Clinton Krislov (D) in the primary even though Daley has a history of remaining neutral in contested Democratic primaries. Clint Krislov is already running, but some "dismiss his chances of catching fire." He has been endorsed by the down state Democratic Committee and appears to have good funding.

Secretary of State. As noted above, Secretary of State George Ryan is running for Governor, leaving open the Secretary of State post. Former state Representative and '96 Senate nominee Al Salvi (R), said Wednesday that he would run for Secretary of State. Salvi's candidacy will create a Republican primary contest mainly pitting two prominent Lake County conservatives against each other in a statewide election. Deputy House Minority Leader Robert Churchill (R) has formally announced his candidacy. Also seeking the GOP nomination is Kenton Manning, Mayor of Downstate Pawnee. Democratic primary candidates include former Secret Service agent Tim McCarthy, who was wounded in the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, Cook County Recorder of Deeds Jesse White, and moderate Democrat state Senator Penny Severns of Decatur.

Comptroller. Dan Hynes, son of Democratic Party heavyweight Tom Hynes, announced his candidacy for Comptroller. Hynes was the Political Director for the Clinton/Gore '96 Illinois reelection campaign. **He has been endorsed by the Illinois Democratic Party.** On the Republican side, as DuPage County Board Chairman Gayle Franzen (R) was said to be "about 95 percent sure" that he'll seek the office.

Treasurer. Incumbent Judy Baar Topinka (R) is running for reelection. The Mayor of Calumet City Jerry Genova (D) and the Mayor of Orland Park, Dan McLaughlin are both announced.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES

CD/09 - Sidney Yates (D)

24th Term - 63%

One of the more colorful, and expensive Democratic primaries in the country will take place in this heavily Jewish North Side Chicago District, which Yates has represented for half a century. Three Democrats are already running: state Representative Jan Schakowsky of Evanston, best known for legislation to put freshness labels on food; businessman J.B. Pritzker, the heir to the Hyatt hotel chain; and 25-year state Senator Howard Carroll, who claims that he's done everything in the state Senate that Yates has done in Congress.

Schakowsky is described as being progressive and has touted her gender in what she calls the "woman's district"; she has already secured the backing of EMILY's List.

Pritzker has the financial advantage as of the June 30 reporting deadline: He had \$217,000 in the bank, compared with \$106,000 for Schakowsky. Carroll did not file a report. But Carroll argues that he's the one with experience, and has suggested that he may get Yates' backing.

Carroll has the backing of party regulars, but Schakowsky is seen as hot on his heels in second place because of the strong performance of woman in the district. In 1992, Moseley-Braun beat Senator Alan Dixon in the Democratic primary by 19 points in this district, and three female challengers

ousted male state legislators in the district later that year. Fifty-four percent of the 9th's population is female.

One Republican is interested in the race: 1996 nominee Joseph Walsh, who took 37 percent of the vote against Yates last year. But Walsh will have a hard time making headway in this staunchly Democratic district that went for Clinton by a 43 point margin last year.

CD/11 - Jerry Weller (R)

2nd Term - 52%

Weller survived a close contest for this suburban Chicago seat against former state legislator Clem Balanoff (D) last year. And the Democrats are eyeing him as a prime '98 target. Joliet attorney Gary Mueller (D) is also thinking about running.

Weller has earned a reputation as an aggressive Member in DC, but he lost his bid for a GOP leadership post - Conference secretary. But Weller secured a coveted slot on the Ways and Means Committee, something he will be able to tout on the campaign trail. It is unclear how Weller's aggressive style will play at home, but he will have to work hard to maintain this swing district that went for **YOU** by a 13-point margin last year.

CD/12 - Jerry Costello (D)

6th Term - 72%

Costello has won his previous races by hefty margins in this normally safe Belleville-based district, but his legal troubles have made this race worth watching. Costello this year was named and "unindicted co-conspirator" in the trial of his childhood friend and business partner Amiel Cueto, who was convicted on charges of obstructing the investigation into the illegal gambling empire of Thomas Venezia. The trial was heavily covered in the local press, and Costello was repeatedly referred to as the "silent partner" in a failed casino venture (he was never charged, nor called to testify).

The controversy may have attracted one serious '98 foe: Dr. William Price, the Republican son of former Representative Mel Price (D), who represented the district for 44 years before retiring in '88. Price, an orthopedic surgeon, recently shut down his practice in preparation for a bid for Congress, according to local news reports. Nurse and Christian school administrator Gail Kohlmeier is already in the race. By the numbers, this seat is clearly Costello's; it went for **YOU** by 22 points last year.

CD/17 - Lane Evans (D)

8th Term - 52%

Republicans are once again targeting Evans, a 15-year House veteran who took the seat of former Congressman Tom Railsback (R) in '82 after Railsback was ousted by a more conservative candidate in the primary.

The ranking Democrat on the Veterans Affairs Committee, Evans won by wide margins in the early '90s, when there was agricultural unrest in the largely rural northwestern Illinois district. But as the economy turned upward, Evans has faced tougher competition. He was challenged last year by former Quincy TV anchor Mark Baker (R), who was well funded and argued that Evans was a liberal. Baker will be back again in '98, and Republicans expect to once again coalesce around his candidacy.

But it will probably take more than high profile Republicans backing to beat Evans from this seat, which went for **YOU** in the last two presidential races by wide margins.

CD/19 - Glenn Poshard (D) is running for Governor

4th Term - 67%

(See Governors Race) Republicans think they may have a shot at this moderate district, encompassing the southeastern portion of the state, which Poshard has represented since 1988. But Democrats think they have found the right candidate to succeed the fiscally conservative Poshard: state Representative David Phelps who is pro-life, pro-gun, and pro-labor.

Phelps has represented the area for 14 years and is the head of the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee in the state Assembly. But he may be more familiar to voters as part of the Phelps Brothers, a gospel and country singing group he started with his three brothers that performs about 100 shows a year. Phelps looks to have a clear shot at the Democratic nod.

Two Republicans are in the race: two time nominee Brent Winters, who took 32% of the vote last year and 42% in '94; and hospital administrator Jerry Berg, who's family owns a chain of gas stations in the district that bears his name. It could be competitive in a district that went for President Clinton by 7 points last year. If Poshard gets the Democratic nod for Governor, his spot at the top of the ticket may help Phelps down the ballot.

HOT ISSUES

Two New Alderman for Chicago

A decorated Vietnam War veteran who has never worked a Bridgeport precinct and a South Side minister active in community policing were chosen Monday by Mayor Daley to fill aldermanic vacancies in the 11th and 12th wards. James Balcer, director of the mayor's Advisory Council on Veterans Affairs, will replace Ald. Patrick Huels (11th). The Reverend Leonard DeVille, pastor of Alpha Temple Mission Baptist Church, will succeed Alderman Jesse Evans (21st). DeVille, 62 finished fifth in the 1987 21st Ward race. He said education and the war on gangs and drugs will be his top priorities. Evans reported to the federal prison in Oxford, Wis., Monday to begin serving a 41 month sentence on federal corruption charges. Huels, the mayor's powerful City Council Floor leader, resigned October 21st after the Chicago Sun-Times reported that his security company had accepted a \$1.25 million bailout loan from a trucking contractor who had received a \$1.1 million city subsidy with Huels' help.

Aftermath of Police Brutality

Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez resigned after accusations that he was fraternizing with a known felon. On Monday, the Mayor replaced him with First Deputy Police Superintendent John Townsend, temporarily, of the Chicago Police Department. About a dozen members of the Chicago Committee Against Police Brutality said at a press conference outside the Mayor's office that Townsend "has a history of complicity" in dealing with excessive force. The committee was formed two months ago after the alleged police beating of Jeremiah Mearday, 18. Two officers have been suspended, and the case is under federal investigation.

School Funding

Governor Edgar called the Illinois House into special session, scheduled Tuesday December 2nd, to vote again on his school funding plan. The plan failed by just 4 votes during the regular session but appears to now have enough votes for passage. With Speaker Madigan's help the bill will now probably pass. The bill would raise \$607 million from taxes on cigarettes, telephone calls, riverboat casino owners and will hit late state income tax filers with higher penalties.

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE...

- * The current unemployment rate in Illinois is 4.9%, down from 7.2% in 1992.
- * The most recent estimate of Illinois' population is just less than 12 million, making Illinois the 6th most populous state in the nation.
- * 74% of Illinois residents are White, 14.8% are African-American, 7.9% are Hispanic and, 2.8% are Asian/Pacific Islander.
- * 13% of Illinois residents are 65 years of age or over.
- * Median household income is \$32,252.
- * 76.3% of Illinois residents have a high school degree while 21.1% have a bachelor's degree or more.



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

1997 DEC 2 4:22

December 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *MVT for KAM*
RE: ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Climate Change

There could be interest about the climate change negotiations, since Illinois consumes and produces significant amounts of coal. The opening of the Kyoto climate change conference has received a great deal of media coverage, particularly your decision to send the Vice President to the conference. Some reports have praised the decision as showing a serious commitment by the United States, while others have criticized it because the Vice President will not be staying longer or participating in the negotiations. The negotiations are going slowly with the expectation that the pace will quicken at the beginning of next week.

Clean Air

Midwestern states are concerned about two clean air issues: EPA's new ozone and particulate standards and a recent EPA rulemaking to control the interstate transport of ozone.

There may be renewed interest in the ozone and particulate standards because of an amendment by Senator Inhofe added to the fast track legislation. At the end of the last session, Senator Inhofe briefly succeeded in adding an amendment to the legislation that would have derailed the ozone and particulate standards. There was no recorded vote on the amendment, and he was persuaded by the leadership to remove it a few hours later. However, Senator Lott indicated that he would allow a vote on the measure before the end of the Congress, so it is likely that we will see this issue return in the next session. If asked, you should say that you oppose efforts to overturn the standards. You should point to the implementation plan, which maximizes flexibility and cost-effective solutions for the states.

EPA's recent rulemaking to implement the recommendations of the 37-state Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) will also affect Illinois. For the first time, these rules will control transported pollutants, so that states may be required to reduce their pollution if they are contributing to other areas' non-attainment status. Illinois utilities are a primary source of such transported pollution. If asked, you should say that, while control of transported pollution is essential to providing healthy air, EPA will carry this out in the most flexible, cost-effective manner.

American Heritage Rivers

The Republican Lt. Governor of Illinois, Bob Kustra, is spearheading an effort to nominate the entire Illinois River watershed as an American Heritage River. As you may recall, Lt. Governor Kustra attended the September 11 kick-off event held in room 450. There are some concerns from the rural communities in southern Illinois that the initiative may expand the role of the federal government. The Lt. Governor's office is working with these communities to address their concerns. Applications for nominations are due on December 10, with a Presidential designation of the first ten American Heritage Rivers early next year.

157-102-7100

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sweetheart Deal: Alderman Patrick Huels, Mayor Daley's principal legislative leader on the Chicago City Council, recently resigned amid reports that he had arranged a "sweetheart" deal with various city contractors; allegations of kickbacks have been made in the media. (DOJ)

Police Commissioner Resigns: Matt Rodriguez, the first Hispanic Police Commissioner for the City of Chicago and current President of the Major Cities Chiefs, recently resigned. The Fraternal Order of Police chapter recently passed a resolution of "no confidence" in Rodriguez's leadership. The specific event which triggered Rodriguez's resignation centered around his repeated association with a twice-convicted felon named "Melito," prohibited by the Chicago PD regulations. (DOJ)

Hispanic Student Beaten: Chicago papers reported on a November 18 off-campus beating of a Hispanic student by African American and Asian students. The incident, in which the assailants used racial slurs, has brought attention to racial tensions at Chicago's Taft High School. (DOEd)

Chicago Housing Authority: The Chicago Housing Authority has approximately 18,000 public housing units that will be affected under the Congressionally mandated "Mandatory Conversion" law. The CHA will be required to work out a plan that details how the 11,000 families currently living in these units will be relocated successfully. (HUD)

DBE Program Challenge: The Builders Association of Greater Chicago has filed a lawsuit against the City of Chicago and Cook County challenging the constitutionality of the DBE program. The State of Illinois and the Federal Government are not included in the suit. The Builders maintain that the city and county requirements are discriminatory and are not in accord with the Supreme Court's Adarand decision. (DOT)

American Heritage Rivers Program: Lieutenant Governor Bob Hustra is involved in efforts to nominate the Chicago and Illinois Rivers under your American Heritage Rivers program. Local attention may increase as the December 10 nomination deadline draws near. (DOI)

Secretary Daley's Visit: On December 18, Secretary Daley will deliver a major address to the Chicago Economic Club and meet with Representative Danny Davis and a group of minority small business entrepreneurs from Davis' West Chicago district. Additional events may be added as the date approaches. (DOC)

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:
Illinois

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 4.5%:** The unemployment rate in Illinois has declined from 7.2% to 4.5% since 1993.
- **483,100 New Jobs:** 483,100 new jobs have been created in Illinois since 1993 -- an average of 103,521 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 26,425 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **47,400 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 47,400 new manufacturing jobs have been created since 1993 -- an average of 10,157 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 13,200 jobs that were *lost* each year under the previous administration.
- **430,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 158,000 Illinois workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 272,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **The Poverty Rate Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1996. Since the President signed his 1993 Economic Plan into law, the nation has seen the largest three year drop in poverty in a decade. In Illinois, the poverty rate has fallen 1.5% since 1993. [1996 data]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,163,000 families in Illinois.**
- **Over 40,00 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will be more than \$2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over \$40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Illinois.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$180 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Illinois received \$165.6 million in Head Start funding. This year, Illinois will receive \$180.9 million, an increase of \$15.3 million over 1997.
- **\$19.8 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Illinois receives \$19.8 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.
- **\$18 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Illinois receives \$18 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. That's almost twice the \$9.1 million Illinois received last year.
- **\$328 Million for Students Most in Need:** Illinois receives \$328 million in Title I Grants (to

Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98].

- **\$213 Million in Pell Grants:** Illinois received \$213 million last year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Illinois's low-income students go to college.
- **Nearly 2000 Have Served in Illinois through AmeriCorps:** This year, 132 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Illinois' schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, nearly 2000 members have served Illinois in 156 different programs [through FY97].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **308,000 students in Illinois will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 379,000 students in Illinois will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls 6% in Illinois:** Since 1992, serious crime has decreased **6% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **3,616 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,616 new police officers to date in communities across Illinois [through 7/97].
- **Over \$5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Illinois was allocated \$5.2 million this year federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Illinois received \$4.6 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **Over \$2 Million in Grants for Battered Women:** In 1998, Illinois will receive an estimated \$2 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **Over \$23 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Illinois Schools:** Illinois receives \$23 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING ILLINOIS RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **131,285 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 131,285 fewer people on welfare in Illinois now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 19% decrease [through 6/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 33%:** Child support collections have been increased by over \$60 million -- or nearly 33% -- in Illinois since FY92 [through FY96].

INVESTING IN ILLINOIS'S HEALTH:

- ***Health Care for Uninsured Children:*** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Illinois the balanced budget provides \$123 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 92,300 children in Illinois.
- ***Helping Illinois 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 Illinois, 9,378 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.
- ***More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:*** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Illinois in 1996, 94% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 91% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- ***\$15.7 Million in Ryan White Funds:*** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Chicago received an \$8.2 million Ryan White formula award and a \$7.5 million supplemental grant to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- ***5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:*** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Illinois, in Taylorville, Pembroke Township, LaSalle, Marshall, and Wauconda [through 6/97]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Illinois during the previous twelve years combined (4).
- ***5 Brownfields Pilots in Illinois:*** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 5 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Illinois -- regional pilots in Chicago, East St. Louis, and the State of Illinois, and national pilots in West Central Municipal Conference and Cook County. 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 RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- ***\$100 Million to Chicago:*** Chicago was designated an Empowerment Zone in December 1994 and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents. As part of this project, First Chicago has initiated a \$100,000 pilot program to help 75 to 100 qualified families buy their first homes.
- ***\$6 Million to Other Illinois Communities:*** Additionally, East St. Louis and Springfield were both designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for similar job creation efforts.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- ***\$527 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Illinois has received \$527 million in disaster relief. This includes \$249 million in assistance to recover from the Midwest Floods of 1993.
- ***17,250 More National Flood Insurance Policies:*** Since the President took office, Illinois has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 17,250. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 60%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- ***Over \$1.3 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:*** The FTA has provided \$1.37 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in Illinois [through FY97].
- ***\$3.6 Billion in Highway Funds:*** Since 1993, Illinois has received approximately \$3.6 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 150,000 jobs [through FY97].
- ***Nearly \$365 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:*** Since 1993, Illinois has received nearly \$365 million in airport improvement funds [through 6/97].