

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                                                                        | DATE       | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 001. schedule            | re: Schedule of the President for Thursday, December 11, 1997<br>[partial] (6 pages) | 12/11/1997 | b(7)(E)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Staff Secretary  
Trip Books  
OA/Box Number: 14584

### FOLDER TITLE:

November 1997-December 1997 [binder] [4]

2019-0990-S

rs3497

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**THE TRIP**  
**of**  
**THE PRESIDENT**  
**to**  
**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**  
**and**  
**MIAMI, FLORIDA**

**December 9-11, 1997**

**(Part 2 -- Florida)**

**Staff Copy**

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**Thursday, December 11, 1997**

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### **MIAMI, FLORIDA**

#### **Coast Guard Drug Seizure Event**

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| - Remarks    | To Be Forwarded |
| - Background | To Be Forwarded |

#### **Luncheon for Buddy MacKay**

- Event Memo

#### **DNC Gala**

- Event Memo

#### **DNC Dinner**

- Event Memo

#### **Florida Background**

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

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1997

*DRAFT SCHEDULE*

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

ADVANCE LEAD:

SAM MYERS

HOME:

OFFICE:

WHCA PAGER:

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Variably to mostly cloudy. Wind northeast to  
north at 10 to 15 knots.*

*Low 25 to 30. High 35 to 40.*

MIAMI, FLORIDA

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1997  
*DRAFT SCHEDULE*

9:45 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Biltmore Hotel via motorcade en route  
Port of Miami, Pier TBD  
[drive time: 20 minutes]



10:05 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Port of Miami, Pier TBD

10:10 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Pier tbd via Cutter en route ISC  
Causeway Island  
[travel time: 20 minutes]



**Note:** Staff not manifested on the President's boat will travel  
aboard the press boat.

10:15 am-  
10:30 am

**TOUR ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER**  
**COAST GUARD CUTTER**  
Staff Contact: Goody Marshall  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**POOL PRESS**

10:35 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives ISC Causeway Island

10:40 am-  
11:40 am

**REMARKS**

ISC CAUSEWAY ISLAND

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Goody Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**OPEN PRESS**

**Note: There will be a pre-program.**

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Rodney Slater, General Barry McCaffrey and Coast Guard Commandant departs the boat to Coast Guard Honors.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Secretary Rodney Slater, General Barry McCaffrey, Coast Guard Commandant and Commander TBD.
- Coast Guard Commandant makes brief remarks and introduces Commander TBD.
- Commander TBD makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

11:45 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs site tbd via motorcade en route  
Radisson Mart Hotel  
[drive time: 20 minutes]



12:05 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Radisson Mart Hotel

Greeters:

12:10 pm-

**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**

12:35 pm

ROOM TBD

Radisson Mart Hotel

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**CLOSED PRESS**

-- The President does a photo receiving line with 50 guests.

12:40 pm-  
1:35 pm

**LUNCH FOR BUDDY MACKAY**

ROOM TBD

Radisson Mart Hotel

Remarks: Paul Tuchmann

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**OPEN PRESS**

**Note: >> Approximately 500 guests in attendance.**

**>> There is a pre-program.**

- **The President**, accompanied by Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay, is announced into the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Lunch is served.
- Representative Hastings makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Lawton Chiles.
- Governor Lawton Chiles makes brief remarks and introduces Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay.
- Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay makes brief remarks and introduces Attorney General Bob Butterworth.
- Attorney General Bob Butterworth makes brief remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

1:40 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Radisson Mart Hotel en route Biltmore Hotel  
[drive time: 15 minutes]



1:55 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Biltmore Hotel

Greeters:

2:00 pm-  
6:00 pm

**DOWN TIME**  
**BILTMORE HOTEL**

6:05 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to room tbd

Greeters:

6:10 pm-  
6:40 pm

**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**  
ROOM TBD  
Biltmore Hotel  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** does a photo line with 120 guests (60 photos).

6:45 pm-  
7:55 pm

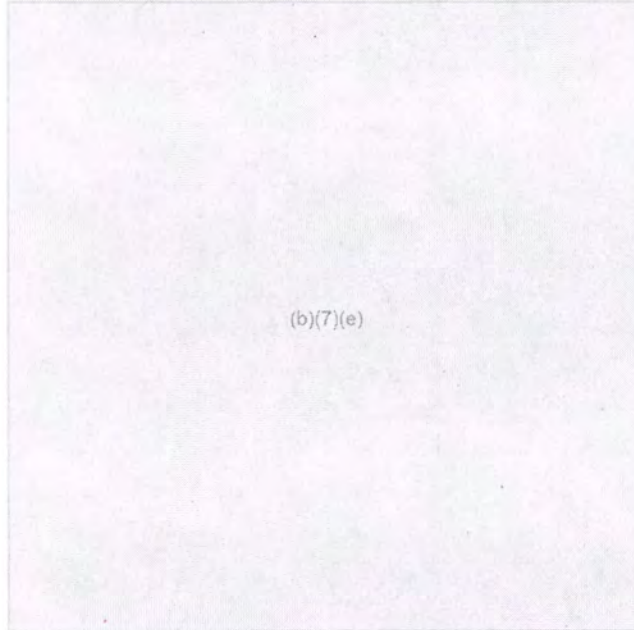
**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE GALA**  
**OUTDOOR TENT**  
Remarks: Paul Tuchmann  
Biltmore Hotel  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**POOL PRESS (ENTERTAINMENT AND SPEAKING PROGRAM)**

**Note: Approximately 700 guests in attendance.**

- **The President**, accompanied by Mayor Alex Penelas and Chris Korge, is announced into the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Entertainment tbd begins as dinner is served.
- Upon conclusion of entertainment, Chris Korge makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Alex Penelas.
- Mayor Alex Penelas makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

8:00 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Biltmore Hotel via motorcade en route private residence  
[drive time: 20 minutes]



8:20 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives private residence

Greeters:

8:25 pm-  
8:50 pm

**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**  
ROOM TBD  
PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** does a photo receiving line with 60 guests.

8:55 pm-  
9:55 pm

**DNC DINNER**  
ROOM TBD  
PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
Remarks: Paul Tuchmann  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**PRINT REPORTER ONLY (Speaking Program Only)**

**Note: Approximately 60 guests in attendance.**

- **The President**, accompanied by Chris Korge, enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Dinner is served
- Chris Korge makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Alex Penelas.
- Mayor Alex Penelas makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- At the conclusion of his remarks, **the President** departs.

10:00 pm

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



10:20 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Miami International Airport

10:30 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Miami International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base  
[flight time: 2 hours, 5 minutes]  
[time change: none]

12:35 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

12:45 am      **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base en route The  
White House  
[flight time: 10 minutes]

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

12:55 am      **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

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

**THE EVENT MEMO FOR THE  
COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE EVENT  
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**THE REMARKS FOR THE  
COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE EVENT  
WILL BE FORWARDED**

**THE BACKGROUND FOR THE  
COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE EVENT  
WILL BE FORWARDED**

December 9, 1997

1997 DEC 9 PM 11:23

## **BUDDY MACKAY LUNCHEON EVENT**

**DATE:** Thursday, December 11, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Radisson Mart Hotel  
711 N.W. 72nd Ave  
Miami, FL 33126  
**TIME:** 12:00 - 1:30 p.m.  
**FROM:** Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this event is to help the "MacKay for Governor" campaign raise funds.

### **II. BACKGROUND**

The pre-luncheon photo receiving line and the luncheon are expected to raise \$300,000 for the MacKay campaign. MacKay is the frontrunner for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and faces primary opponents in state Representative Keith Arnold and state Senator Rick Dantzler. The funds raised will benefit MacKay in the primary, and the general election where he will face Businessman Jeb Bush (R). Bush currently leads MacKay in pre-election polls 48% to 41%, and has the advantages of name recognition and copious fundraising abilities. In 1994, current Governor Lawton Chiles barely beat Bush, who did not take public campaign funding and still outspent Chiles by a large margin. Fundraising will be key to MacKay's chances of defeating Bush.

### **III. PARTICIPANTS**

There will be approximately 60 guests in the photo receiving line, and approximately 750 guests at the luncheon. The following Democratic Leaders will be attending the event: Governor Lawton Chiles, Attorney General Bob Butterworth, the chair of the event, and state Representative Kendrick Meek. A list of guests expected at the pre-luncheon photo receiving line, and a list of the guests expected to sit at your table are attached.

### **IV. PRESS PLAN**

The luncheon is open to the press.

### **V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- **YOU** arrive at the Radisson Mart Hotel at 12:00 p.m.
- **YOU** enter the Radisson Mart Hotel and proceed to the North East Hall for a photo receiving line with approximately 60 guests.
- **YOU** depart the North East Hall and enter the East Hall for the luncheon. **YOU** enter

- from stage left accompanied by Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay.
- **YOU** proceed to **YOUR** table for lunch (The program will start approximately 10 minutes after you are seated).
- State Representative Kendrick Meek proceeds to the stage, makes brief remarks, and introduces Governor Lawton Chiles.
- Chiles proceeds to the stage, delivers remarks, and introduces Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay.
- MacKay proceeds to the stage, delivers remarks, and introduces Attorney General Bob Butterworth.
- Butterworth proceeds to the stage, delivers remarks, and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** proceed to the stage and deliver remarks.
- **YOU** exit stage right and work a ropeline from right to left and depart for the motorcade.

## **VI. REMARKS**

To be provided by speechwriting

## **VII. ATTACHMENTS**

- A list of the guests expected to attend the pre-luncheon photo receiving line.
- A list of the guests expected to be seated at **YOUR** table.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
MIAMI GALA  
HONORING PRESIDENT CLINTON

97 DEC 9 am 11:09

Date: Thursday, December 11, 1997  
Venue: The Biltmore Hotel  
Time: 6:05 p.m.  
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

The event is a Gala Dinner sponsored by the DNC to engage members of the Miami metro area. The guests are leaders in the Miami business community. Estimated attendance at the Gala is 700 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest lists.

IV. PRESS PLAN

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

V. SEQUENCE

6:05 p.m.

YOU arrive.

YOU enter the Granada Room and stage for a photo receiving line.

YOU proceed to the Gala.

YOU are announced into the room accompanied by Governor Roy Romer, Mayor Alex Penelas, Mitchell Berger, Gene Prescott, and Chris Korge.

YOU take a seat at your table.

PERFORMANCE

Governor Roy Romer introduces Judy Gold.

Judy Gold does comedy routine and introduces Caroline Rhea.

Caroline Rhea does comedy routine and introduces Louie Anderson.

Louie Anderson does comedy routine.

PROGRAM

Chris Korge delivers remarks and introduces Mayor Penelas.

Mayor Penelas delivers remarks and introduces YOU.

YOU deliver remarks.

YOU depart stage left and work a ropeline left to right.  
YOU depart.

VI. SPEECHWRITING

Your remarks are provided by speechwriting.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
DINNER  
HONORING PRESIDENT CLINTON

Date: Thursday, December 11, 1997  
Venue: Home of Chris and Irene Korge  
Time: 8:15 p.m.  
From: Fran Katz, Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

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

II. BACKGROUND

The event is a dinner hosted by Chris and Irene Korge. The guests, who are leaders in the business community, have sold tables to the Gala. Estimated attendance at the dinner 70 guests.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see the attached guest lists.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The speaking program is open to one print reporter and the audio will be fed to the pool press.

V. SEQUENCE

8:15 p.m.

YOU arrive.

YOU enter the living room and stage for a photo receiving line.

YOU take a seat at a head table.

PROGRAM

Alex Fox, flamenco guitarist, performs one song.

Chris Korge delivers remarks and introduces

Mayor Penelas.

Mayor Penelas delivers remarks and introduces

YOU.

YOU deliver remarks.

YOU depart.

VI. SPEECHWRITING

Your remarks are provided by speechwriting.

December 8, 1997

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

SUBJECT: Florida Political Briefing

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS****1992**

|                 |           |     |
|-----------------|-----------|-----|
| Bush/Quayle     | 2,171,781 | 41% |
| Clinton/Gore    | 2,071,651 | 39% |
| Perot/Stockdale | 1,052,481 | 20% |

**1996**

|              |           |     |
|--------------|-----------|-----|
| Clinton/Gore | 2,545,968 | 48% |
| Dole/Kemp    | 2,243,324 | 42% |
| Perot/Choate | 483,776   | 9%  |

**MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL**

**YOU and the Vice President** were on Amelia Island (near Jacksonville) on November 1-2, for a DNC retreat.

**YOU** were in Miami on March 11 to address a fundraising dinner for Senator Bob Graham and the DSCC. It was on this trip that **YOU** injured **YOUR** knee at Greg Norman's house.

**The Vice President** was in Orlando on October 15 for a Welfare-to-Work event and also attended a luncheon for the *New Yorker's* NEXT conference.

**The Vice President** was in Tampa for the state Democratic Convention where he delivered the keynote address on October 3-4. In addition he met with regional Democratic activists in four meetings and attended a tobacco event at Roland Park Middle School.

**The Vice President** was last in the Metro-Dade area on June 17 to attend an Everglades event and to speak at a DNC luncheon.

**The First Lady** was in Miami on September 30 to attend a Miami Herald dinner and a WLF fundraiser.

**The First Lady** was in Tallahassee on April 7 for an Education Week event at a local school.

**1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE**

Governor Chiles (D) is term-limited. Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay (D) is the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, but state Senator Rick Dantzler (D) and state Representative Keith Arnold (D) are also announced candidates. MacKay will have fundraising and name-recognition advantages in the primary due to his prominence in Florida's political scene, having run unsuccessfully against Connie Mack (R) for the U.S. Senate in 1988. Although dubbed a liberal by the press and his opponent, MacKay lost that race by less than one percentage point while running on a Democratic ticket with Governor Dukakis (D), who lost the state by 24 points.

As of September 10, MacKay had raised over \$1.4 million for his campaign coffers, in increments of \$500 or less, and **YOU** are attending MacKay's fundraiser today. At the State Democratic Convention in early October, MacKay captured 82% of the vote in the straw poll, even making a strong showing among the delegates from Broward County, the home turf of Attorney General Bob Butterworth (D). Governor Chiles formally endorsed MacKay in a video shown during the convention. Most political observers agree that the convention further solidified MacKay's position as frontrunner for the party's nomination.

Earlier this year there were questions about whether MacKay would face a serious challenge from Attorney General Bob Butterworth (D). Butterworth gained a boost in his popularity ratings after Florida's \$11.3 billion landmark tobacco settlement, which some observers thought he would parlay into a gubernatorial bid. At the same time, some Democrats had expressed fears that MacKay was not a strong enough candidate. The *Miami Herald* went so far as to dub MacKay the "'Bob Dole' of Florida. . . He's waited his turn; he's at the head of the line; he's respected, perhaps beloved in his party--but he is destined to finish No. 2 in statewide races." However, on October 22, Butterworth announced that he would not run for the Democratic nomination against MacKay, saying he would instead run for an unprecedented fourth term as Attorney General. By saying that MacKay would follow in the steps of great former Florida governors Rubin Askew, Bob Graham, and Lawton Chiles, he all but formally endorsed MacKay's candidacy. Butterworth is the Chair of the MacKay fundraising luncheon with **YOU** today.

One of MacKay's opponents in the primary is state Senator Rick Dantzler (D). A self-proclaimed conservative Democrat who considered switching parties in '89, Dantzler is trying to stake out the "middle ground" between Jeb Bush's "conservatism" and MacKay's "liberalism." Because he has never been a big political player in Florida and has limited name recognition, Dantzler faces an uphill fight in the primary. He had raised over \$500,000 as of September--with quite a bit of help from Florida's sugar farmers, who oppose MacKay's stance on Everglades cleanup--and he received 10% of the vote in the State Democratic Convention straw poll in October.

State Representative Keith Arnold is also trying to paint himself as a more moderate Democrat. In addition to being the only Democratic anti-choice candidate, Arnold is running as the education candidate, advocating that dollars be diverted from transportation and social service programs to public school funding. He is also a strong advocate for the environment and has been quoted as saying "it's time for the torch to be passed to a younger generation." In the straw poll, he was only able to capture 8% of the vote.

Businessman Jeb Bush (R) is currently the only Republican candidate. There was speculation that state Senate President Toni Jennings (R) would join the race, but it now appears she will remain in the state Senate through November of 2000. Jennings has corralled enough votes to retain her position as President Pro Tempore of the state Senate for a second term, which is unprecedented in Florida's recent Senate history. Political observers speculate that Jennings' Republican colleagues are reelecting her to keep her in the state Senate and therefore out of the gubernatorial race. A contested primary would clearly have benefitted the Democratic candidate.

Bush, with his fundraising machine and high name recognition, is considered the favorite in the general election, but he has a reputation for political blundering. During the campaign, Bush's prior business practices will also most likely come into question. Perhaps because Bush has never held elected office and has demonstrated on numerous occasions his ability to slip up--such as when he said underage smoking was not a major issue confronting society--many people question his political aptitude.

When Bush officially announced his candidacy on November 12, he also announced that Secretary of State Sandra Mortham (R) would be his running mate. Many political observers believe that Mortham's selection should help Bush with one of the many groups that hurt him in 1994--women. But this move has also given the Bush/Mortham ticket some bad press as Mortham has been caught up in a scandal over money she accepted from Phillip Morris and improperly used for office parties and mementos instead of Florida History projects and museum exhibits. In the last week Mortham has also been caught up in allegations over her travel and who picked up the tab. In addition, Mortham, as the Secretary of State, is also embedded in controversy over public election financing and will definitely be viewed publicly as unable to make an unbiased decision (See Campaign Finance Section). Recent polls suggest that the general election matchup between MacKay and Bush will be close, with Bush maintaining a small lead. A *Florida Voter* poll of 604 people conducted November 8-22, shows Bush with a 7% lead.

#### General Election Matchup

|           | <u>Now</u> | <u>9/97</u> | <u>7/97</u> | <u>5/97</u> | <u>3/97</u> | <u>1/97</u> | <u>7/96</u> | <u>9/95</u> |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bush      | 48%        | 46%         | 47%         | 47%         | 45%         | 40%         | 45%         | 45%         |
| MacKay    | 41%        | 40%         | 41%         | 41%         | 43%         | 43%         | 43%         | 45%         |
| Undecided | 11%        | 14%         | 12%         | 12%         | 12%         | 17%         | 12%         | --          |

#### **1998 SENATE RACE**

Senator Bob Graham (D) is seeking election to a third term in 1998. Last year it was widely speculated that Graham would run for governor in 1998, an office he held from 1979 to 1987. However, in November 1996, he announced his plans to run for a third term in the Senate. **YOU** attended a fundraiser for Graham and the DSCC in Miami on March 11th and, as of June, Graham had over \$2.2 million on hand. Graham is very popular, and after eight years as governor and twelve years in the Senate, is extremely well known. A Mason-Dixon/PMR poll of 810 likely voters conducted 3/21-24 for the *Tampa Tribune* and *Orlando Sentinel* showed Graham with a 57% favorability rating and 96% name recognition.

The likely Republican nominee is State Senator Charlie Crist (R). Crist has been very active in the state Senate and has attracted a great deal of media attention. His sponsorship of the bill that brought chain gangs back to Florida earned him the name "Chain-gang Charlie." However, Crist has not been able to raise a large amount of money for this campaign, and the Mason Dixon poll showed him with only 29% name recognition. The financial cost of raising his name recognition in Florida's television market will be very high.

Considering Senator Graham's popularity and fundraising advantages, as well as Crist's low name recognition, it is very likely that Graham will win reelection in 1998. This early assessment is confirmed by the Mason-Dixon poll and the *Florida Voter* polls taken in 1997.

### General Election Matchup

|            | <u>Florida Voter</u><br>(11/97) | <u>Florida Voter</u><br>(9/97) | <u>Florida Voter</u><br>(7/97) | <u>Mason Dixon</u><br>(3/97) |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Graham     | 63%                             | 61%                            | 58%                            | 57%                          |
| Crist      | 23%                             | 24%                            | 25%                            | 26%                          |
| Don't Know | 14%                             | 15%                            | 17%                            | --                           |

## **HOT ISSUES**

### **Education Reform**

#### **School Overcrowding - Special Legislative Session**

Florida's public schools are anticipating a 15% growth in enrollment over the next decade, necessitating 6,000 new schools. At the same time Florida is facing a \$4.9 billion deficit in its school construction budget, and 330,000 students are already learning in portable classrooms. The Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) fund is the main source of school construction funds, and is supported by a tax on gas and electric utilities. The Governor's Commission on Education, which Chiles convened earlier this year, recommended expanding the PECO tax to cable television, water, sewer, and waste collection in order to deal with the shortage. However, Republicans blocked the proposed tax in the Legislature, and no other action was taken to address overcrowding during the legislative session.

Because of the dire situation, Chiles convened the Governor's Education Reform Commission--consisting of business, community, and education leaders in addition to the House Speaker and Senate President--to search for solutions to the overcrowding situation. The commission is due to issue their report sometime after the first of the year.

On September 24, Chiles also called for a special legislative session on the school overcrowding problem to start on November 3. Chiles said in his announcement that, "Florida can't treat its schoolchildren like 'second-rate citizens.'" The goal of the session was to find funding to "build new schools, repair shabby and unsafe facilities and give relief to students jammed into packed classrooms and more than 17,000 portables around Florida." Lawmakers considered several ways of funding the deficit.

In what some observers have called a "slam dunk for Democrats," the Florida state House and Senate agreed on a proposal made by Democrats and Chiles. The proposal will provide the state education school construction budget \$2.7 billion through a bond issuance. The Florida Constitution does not allow legislators to bond the state's general revenue, so they therefore bonded the state's lottery revenue instead. To pay the debt service, the legislators looked to the increased revenue of the state's economy and were able to find the required \$270 million there.

### **Tobacco**

#### **Tobacco Lawsuit**

Florida is one of the many states that sued tobacco companies to recoup state monies paid out to Medicaid providers for the costs associated with treating tobacco-related diseases. Governor Chiles led this fight, with help from Attorney General Bob Butterworth, and they secured an \$11.3 billion settlement.

There is concern that the federal government will try to recover its 55% share of the money. Chiles has argued that the money Florida recovered was Florida's 45% share of Medicare and Medicaid pay outs. At the time this brief was being written, the issue had yet to be resolved. The Department of Health and Human Affairs, the Domestic Policy Council and the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs are all working to resolve this issue with Florida and other states.

The trial lawyers who helped secure the settlement are angered over how much they will be paid and by whom. Originally, the lawyers signed on for 25% of any recovery. The question being debated now is whether that includes the whole \$11 billion or the first year's payment of \$1 billion, a difference of \$2.5 billion dollars for the attorneys. Chiles, in an address to the Palm Beach County Bar Association, said "The idea that \$250 million is not an adequate attorney's fee is a little hard for this Cracker to understand." At the core of the debate is whether the tobacco companies have to pay the legal fees of the state. The settlement with the tobacco companies established a board of arbitrators to determine the attorney's fees. There is also a dispute over whether or not the state's attorneys secured the settlement or whether it was the trial lawyers hired by the state. The trial lawyers suffered a huge setback last month when a Circuit Court Judge sided with the state and said their request was unscrupable. The trial lawyers have appealed and the debate is likely to continue for quite a while, especially considering how much money is involved.

### **Election Reform**

Bills were passed and signed in the last session to deal with a laundry-list of election regulations. These bills mandated: a disclaimer on telephone solicitations, campaign finance reports, an increase in the fines for late filing of campaign finance reports, an increase in the penalties for violating contribution caps, a broadening of the disclaimer requirements, a revision of the \$50,000 cap on political party contributions, and a limit on the surplus funds that a candidate can give to his or her political party.

A bill was also passed to bring under the domain of state election law any expenditure made through, controlled by, coordinated with, or in consultation with the national, state, or county committee of a political party. Clearly these bills were designed in response to the 1996 election in which the RSCC spent \$726,000 on an "independent expenditure" to benefit Republican state House and Senate candidates.

### **Public Election Financing**

Public election financing has been under fire, especially by Republicans, since 1994, when Governor Chiles used state matching funds to keep up with private contributions raised by Jeb Bush. The public financing law calls for various funds to be deposited into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund from which qualifying candidates are to be paid. Public financing is crucial to Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay's (D) chances in the 1998 gubernatorial election against Jeb Bush (R) and his fundraising machine.

In 1994, voters approved a sunset date for every trust fund unless the trust was reenacted by a super majority. The campaign financing trust fund was not reenacted. Secretary of State Sandy Mortham (R) brought a suit claiming that because the trust fund no longer existed, public financing therefore no longer existed. Chiles and Comptroller Bob Milligan (R) have argued that because the law enacting

public financing remained on the books, public financing still existed regardless of any fiscal concerns. Chiles and Milligan noted a 1994 court decision which deemed that payments be made to qualifying candidates from the general revenue when the public financing trust had insufficient funds. On April 1, the Leon County Circuit Court ruled that Mortham had to keep certifying candidates and collecting money even though the Legislature had allowed the trust fund to "sunset." Secretary Mortham is appealing this decision to the Florida Supreme Court.

Republicans tried to circumvent the Leon County Circuit Court ruling by passing a bill which forbids appropriations from trust funds that have "sunseted." In mid-October the Florida Department of State, headed by Secretary of State Sandra Mortham (R), Republican gubernatorial nominee Jeb Bush's running mate, ruled that the law meant there would be no public financing in 1998 because the trust fund for public financing had "sunseted." Governor Chiles has said he will appeal this ruling, and also that if he had thought the legislation would end public financing, he would have then vetoed it. A ruling in the previous case between Chiles, Milligan and Mortham "could ultimately override Tuesday's ruling," because it addresses a separate issue from the law which was passed. At issue in this debate is whether a trust fund must exist in order for public financing to exist, and if not, where the money for public financing will come from. At the same time the Republicans tried to repeal the actual public financing law, but the initiative died in the Senate under threat of veto. There will definitely be calls of bias from Democrats, who will argue that Mortham cannot decide this issue impartially because of her position as Jeb Bush's running mate.

### **Immigration Issues**

#### **Nicaraguan Refuges.**

One of the pressing issues in South Florida is the fate of nearly 40,000 Nicaraguan refugees facing imminent deportation. The majority of these immigrants fled their homeland in the 1980s to escape the civil war between the U.S.-backed Contras and the Sandinistas. Although they were not given citizenship, President Reagan offered the Nicaraguans unofficial asylum for an indeterminate period of time.

Throughout the 80s and early 90s, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ignored the fact that Nicaraguans, who largely settled in the Miami area, were in the country illegally. However, the INS's tacit policy of overlooking these immigrants changed in 1995 when it issued 100,000 deportation letters. This abrupt procedural shift incited fiery protest in the immigrant community and sent thousands scrambling to attain citizenship. A class-action law suit has been filed to challenge the INS's policy regarding the Nicaraguans.

### **City of Miami Issues**

#### **City of Miami Bankruptcy**

On December 3, 1996, in response to formal notification by the City of Miami, the Governor acknowledged that the City was in a financial state of emergency due to corruption and mismanagement. On December 11th, he created a Financial Emergency Oversight Board. The board, made up of Lt. Gov. MacKay and four citizens of Miami, was charged with overseeing the city until it achieved two successive years of balanced operations. The city was to submit a recovery plan subject to Board approval for fiscal year 1996-97 and a five-year recovery plan. After initial rejection, the Board on January 25th approved the one-year recovery plan.

The city's problems precipitated a referendum vote earlier this year. The referendum, promoted mostly by the city's affluent population, called for the dissolution of the City of Miami into unincorporated Dade County. Despite being opposed by the African American and Hispanic communities that comprise 75% of the city, referendums were placed on the ballot to dissolve the city of Miami. However, voters rejected these initiatives. Lt. Gov. MacKay won rave reviews for making the very politically risky move of accepting the chairmanship of the Board and for doing a good job in the initial stages of the cleanup effort.

### **Mayor of Miami Election**

The election held on November 4 resulted in neither current Mayor Joe Carollo nor former mayor Xavier Suarez receiving the required 50% of votes cast. Carollo has brought suit claiming that there was major voter fraud in this election. A federal judge is looking into allegations that Suarez benefited from fraudulent absentee ballots cast in his favor. Many people have come forward saying that they did not request the absentee ballots which arrived at their house, and public investigators hired by Carollo have said they have found many cases of fraudulent and forged ballots. Before the absentee ballots were counted, Carollo was ahead of Suarez 51% to 45%. But among the absentee ballots, Suarez trounced Carollo 61% to 35% and Carollo was forced into a runoff by a margin of 155 votes.

In the runoff, Suarez beat Carollo 55% to 45%, in part because African Americans turned out in much smaller numbers, and Carollo also lost the Hispanic vote by 6%, the same number he had won by in the general. Again, Suarez trounced Carollo in the absentee ballots.

Suarez was sworn in as Mayor on November 14, and he has promised sweeping changes in the City. He has said that he plans on firing the city manager, selling the administration building and cutting the budget to lower taxes by 18%. Suarez also plans to sue to dissolve the state oversight board overseeing Miami's financial recovery. The voters created a strong Mayor in September, meaning that Suarez will craft the annual budget, give the State of the City speech, preside over the city commission or appoint its presiding officer. These changes will enable Suarez to take a firm grip on the city's future, which he has said he wanted since he retired in 1993. Yet, the results of the runoff could be voided if the controversy over fraudulent absentee ballots shows that Carollo really won on November 4.

### **Former Miami City Manager Pleads Guilty**

In September, longtime City Manager, Cesar Odio, who ran the City of Miami for eleven years during its years of decline into near bankruptcy, pled guilty to corruption charges. Odio was accused last fall of telling City Financial Director Pamit Surana, who was wearing a wire and cooperating with the FBI, to lie to federal agents investigating allegations of kickbacks in a city health insurance contract. The indictment and subsequent conviction of Odio, was a blow to a city already demoralized and crippled by its financial troubles.

### **POLITICAL DATA**

|              |                                                               |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Governor:    | Lawton Chiles (D) 50.8% in 1994                               |
| Senate:      | Bob Graham (D) 65.4% in 1992<br>Connie Mack (R) 70.5% in 1994 |
| U.S. House:  | 8D/15R                                                        |
| State House: | 55D/65R                                                       |

State Senate: 17D/23R  
Electoral Votes: 25

### **1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS**

Florida was a major victory for Clinton/Gore in 1996. It was the first time Florida voted for a Democratic presidential candidate since 1976. Governor Lawton Chiles (D) and Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay (D) were instrumental in the victory by pushing the Clinton/Gore campaign to target Florida, assisting with fundraising efforts, and traveling a combined 40 days for the campaign.

All of the incumbent Democratic congressional candidates won reelection, and Democrats were able to retain the three open Democratic seats. In what was expected to be the closest race, Jim Davis (D) defeated Mark Sharpe (R) 58% to 42% to hold Sam Gibbon's (D) seat in Tampa.

The State Senate Democrats lost only one seat in 1996, but Democrats lost the State House for the first time since Reconstruction. The Democrats in the state House and state Senate raised and spent record amounts of money, but were limited by Florida election law to \$50,000 of assistance per candidate by the state Party. Although such laws also restricted the state Republican Party, the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee (RSCC) spent \$726,000 on an "independent expenditure" campaign to assist Republican legislative candidates. Democrats are alleging that the state Republican Party circumvented the rules by funneling money to the RSCC for these races. The *Miami Herald* reported that the Florida Republican State Party sent \$875,000 to the Republican National State Election Committee (RNSEC) in October of 1996, for "party building," and that within days the RNSEC sent \$875,000 to the RSCC. Republicans deny that this money was "earmarked" to bypass Florida law. The *Miami Herald* pointed out that this "independent expenditure" probably decided three key state House races which gave Republicans control of the State House. Chiles has asked the state's Attorney General office to investigate these allegations of financial wrongdoing. The Elections Commission, which is part of the Department of State headed by Republican Sandy Mortham, is currently looking into the allegations. The issue has been mute since June.

### **CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION**

The members of the delegation are:

Senator Bob Graham (D)  
Rep. Joe Scarborough (R-01)  
Rep. Corrine Brown (D-03)  
Rep. Karen Thurman (D-05)  
Rep. John Mica (R-07)  
Rep. Michael Bilirakis (R-09)  
Rep. Jim Davis (D-11)  
Rep. Dan Miller (R-13)  
Rep. Dave Weldon (R-15)  
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-17)  
Rep. Robert Wexler (D-19)  
Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-21)  
Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-23)

Senator Connie Mack (R)  
Rep. Allen Boyd (D-02)  
Rep. Tillie Fowler (R-04)  
Rep. Clifford Stearns (R-06)  
Rep. Bill McCollum (R-08)  
Rep. Bill Young (R-10)  
Rep. Charles Canady (R-12)  
Rep. Porter Goss (R-14)  
Rep. Mark Foley (R-16)  
Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-18)  
Rep. Peter Deutsch (D-20)  
Rep. E. Clay Shaw (R-22)

## **STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS**

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Governor:                 | Lawton Chiles (D)          |
| Lt. Governor:             | Kenneth "Buddy" MacKay (D) |
| Attorney General:         | Bob Butterworth (D)        |
| Secretary of State:       | Sandy Mortham (R)          |
| Treasurer:                | Bill Nelson (D)            |
| Education Commissioner:   | Bob Brogan (R)             |
| Agriculture Commissioner: | Bob Crawford (D)           |
| Speaker of the House:     | Dan Webster (R)            |
| House Democratic Leader:  | Buzz Ritchie (D)           |
| Senate President:         | Toni Jennings (R)          |
| Senate Democratic Leader: | Ken Jenne (D)              |

### **Florida Facts**

- The current unemployment rate in Florida is 5.7%, compared to 7.3% in 1992.
- The most recent estimate of Florida's population is 14 million, making Florida the 4th most populous state in the nation.
- 74.6% of Florida residents are White, 12.5% are African American, and 11.4% are Hispanic.
- 18.6% of Florida residents are 65 or older.
- 54% of Florida residents are married couples. 39% are married couples with children.
- Median household income is estimated at \$29,745.
- 74% of Florida residents have a high school degree while 18.3% have a bachelor's degree or more.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 48% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) compared to 52% of the VAP in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 42%.

### **Miami-Dade County**

Dade County has a population of over two million people and an unemployment rate of 6.8%. 13.8% of Dade County residents are 65 years of age or older. 50% of Dade County residents are Hispanic, 20.5% are African American and 29% are White. Clinton/Gore won Dade County in 1996 by a margin of 57% to 37%.

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FLORIDA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Florida after 57 months of the Clinton Administration:

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### *Improved Economic Conditions in Florida during the Clinton Administration:*

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- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 4.5%.
- Florida has added 996,600 total jobs, or 209,811 per year, compared to 70,725 per year during the previous administration.
- Florida has added 919,500 private-sector jobs, or 193,579 per year, compared to 48,950 per year during the previous administration.
- Florida has added 54,700 new construction jobs, or 11,516 per year, after LOSING 15,650 per year during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 4.8% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have increased 5.9% per year -- after increasing 24% per year during the previous administration.
- Business failures have dropped 13.9% per year -- after increasing 14.4% per year during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 85.6%.
- Home building has increased 5.2% per year and home sales have increased 4.5% per year.
- Bank lending has increased by \$10.7 billion -- after dropping by \$4.5 billion during the previous administration.

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### *What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Florida:*

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

**10 TIMES MORE FLORIDA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE:** As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 895,441 working families in Florida will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 87,826 wealthiest taxpayers in Florida.

**TAX CUT FOR 71,456 SMALL BUSINESSES IN FLORIDA:** The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 71,456 small businesses in Florida are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone and many more will benefit over the coming years.

**2,004,000 FLORIDA WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT:** The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,004,330 workers in Florida, and protects the jobs of 120,409 workers in Florida who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

**502,100 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN FLORIDA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS:** Approximately 502,100 Florida borrowers -- 351,500 current borrowers and 150,600 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.



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

97 DEC 8 PM 5:10

December 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

WFW for KAM

RE: FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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**Everglades**

On Saturday the Vice President traveled to the 50th Anniversary Rededication of Everglades National Park to announce that the Administration and the state of Florida have agreed to purchase more than 50,000 acres of land to help protect and preserve the Everglades. The land acquisition, which consists of the entire Talisman Sugar Plantation in the Everglades Agricultural Area, is the single largest acquisition announced since the Administration's \$1.5 billion Everglades Restoration Plan began in February 1996. Much of the land within the Talisman Plantation will be traded for other parcels that have a higher value for Everglades restoration purposes. In addition, the St. Joe Corporation, which owns the Talisman Sugar Plantation, has pledged to donate an additional 3,000 acres of their property to conservation organizations for use in Everglades restoration.

The announcement has received very favorable press coverage, including a story in Sunday's *Washington Post* which I have attached.

# Gore Announces Purchase of Plantation For Restoration of Imperiled Everglades

Associated Press

EVERGLADES CITY, Fla., Dec. 6—Vice President Gore celebrated the 50th birthday of Everglades National Park today by announcing a crucial \$133.5 million land purchase for restoration of the imperiled ecosystem.

The announcement of the agreement to buy the 50,000-acre sugar plantation known as the Talisman tract near Lake Okeechobee brought a standing ovation from several hundred people who gathered on the shimmering banks of Chokoloskee Bay on the northwestern corner of the 1.5 million-acre park.

"It's a great day," Gore told the cheering crowd. "You know how significant this is."

Gore, the Clinton administration's top voice on the environment and a likely presidential candidate in 2000, visited the Everglades in a side trip before traveling to the global warming conference in Kyoto, Japan.

He held up the Everglades restoration as an example of the vital importance of balancing the needs of the environment with the economy—a middle-ground approach that has drawn heat from both sides in the global warming debate.

"I can't think of any better route to take to the global warming conference than through the Everglades," Gore said, noting the threats from carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases pose to the Everglades and south Florida residents.

"Rising sea water would be devastating, not only for plants and animals in the Everglades but for all of South Florida," he said.

The administration's position on

global warming has come under fire from business leaders for being too strong and from environmentalists for being too weak. But Gore defended the administration's record on the environment, citing massive land purchases to protect unspoiled lands in Utah and California, protecting

*"They go together, a strong environment and a strong economy. In Florida, the environment is the economy."*

—Vice President Gore

Yellowstone National Park and opposing gas drilling in the Arctic.

"They go together, a strong environment and a strong economy," Gore said. "In Florida, the environment is the economy."

He noted that while Florida, backed by the federal government, has made a strong push in the last five years to protect its environment and restore the Everglades, the state's economy has historically low unemployment and 1 million new jobs.

By visiting the national park here, Gore focused a spotlight on one of the nation's most daunting environmental challenges.

The park of desolate saw grass

prairie has been in trouble since its dedication in 1947 by President Harry Truman. Five decades of draining and dredging during Florida's rush to convert land for farming and residential development took a heavy toll.

Gore said purchase of the Talisman property, which is needed to restore the flow of water from Lake Okeechobee to the Everglades, was "truly one of the most significant steps we have taken in restoring the Everglades."

The government is spending millions on new marshes and wetlands to clean the water upstream that has been polluted with phosphorus and nitrogen by farming and the population boom. And the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing a plan, to be delivered to Congress by July 1999, to redirect 1,500 miles of canals and waterways to restore a semblance of the natural water flow. That project could cost \$4 billion.

The wet marsh has lost more than 90 percent of the 2.5 million wading birds that lived in the marsh when developers at the turn of the century first cast their eyes toward the soggy but inviting wilderness. The park, inhabited by wading birds, alligators, snakes, fish and bugs is also overrun by exotic, nonnative plants like melaleuca and Brazilian pepper that threaten the natural balance and will take decades to remove.

Scientists are searching for the source of mercury found in the fish, and water quality problems have killed sea grasses and decimated the shrimp population in Florida Bay at the southern tip of the peninsula.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR. TM  
JON P. JENNINGS JPPJ

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- MIAMI, FLORIDA

**Meat and Poultry Inspection:** Because of lack of funds, Florida announced it would not fund its meat and poultry inspection as of December 1. On December 2, all meat and poultry processing plants in the state are operating under federal inspection. (USDA)

**Welfare Reform:** Florida has received approval from USDA to purchase food stamps for 16,000 elderly legal aliens who recently became ineligible for the Food Stamp Program because the 1996 welfare reform law bars most of Florida's legal aliens from receiving food stamps. (USDA)

**Homestead Air Force Base:** The South Florida Ecosystem Working Group, under the Federal Interagency Task Force on South Florida, has submitted recommendations to the Task Force for conditions that would protect the area's natural resources and accommodate the transfer of Homestead Air Force Base to Dade County. The Working Group is waiting for a consultant's finding this month on whether the original Environmental Impact Statement is sufficient. (USDA)

**School Crowding/School Construction:** The FL legislature approved a \$2.7 billion plan to build more schools over the next five years in early November. Governor Chiles had called a special session of the legislature to address the acute shortage of classroom space in many Florida localities. Schools in Broward County and Miami-Dade, and in many other Florida districts, are severely overcrowded and are using a large number of portable classrooms to accommodate their booming student populations. (DOEd)

**Constitutional Amendment Ruling:** The Florida Supreme Court ruled on November 20 that a proposed amendment, which would have required at least 40 percent of the state budget, excluding lottery funds, be spent on education, would violate a requirement that citizens' initiatives to amend the state constitution deal only with a single subject. (DOEd)

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**  
*Florida*

***EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:***

- **Unemployment Down to 4.7%:** The unemployment rate in Florida has declined from 7.3% to 4.7% since 1993.
- **995,800 New Jobs:** 995,800 new jobs have been created in Florida since 1993 -- an average of 213,386 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 70,725 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **556,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 214,000 Florida workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 342,000 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 Florida, the poverty rate has fallen 3.6% 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 1,333,000 families in Florida.**
- **Business Failures Down 14.4%:** Business failures have dropped 14.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 27.8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **Home Building Up 4.9% Per Year:** Home building has increased 4.9% per year since 1993.
- **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 Idaho.

***EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:***

- **Over \$159 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Florida received \$144 million in Head Start funding. This year [FY98], Florida receives \$159 million, an increase of \$15 million over 1997.
- **\$21 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Florida receives \$21 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.
- **Over \$16 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Florida receives over \$16 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- 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.

- **\$332 Million for Students Most in Need:** Florida receives \$332 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational 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].
- **\$278 Million in Pell Grants:** Florida received \$278 million last year in Pell Grant funding, helping Florida's low-income students go to college.
- **Over 2000 Have Served in Florida through AmeriCorps:** Last year, 246 AmeriCorps participants served their communities while earning money for college by working in Florida's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 2000 members have served Florida in 194 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. **255,000 students in Florida will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 311,000 students in Florida will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

#### ***FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:***

- **Crime Falls 4% in Florida:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 15% in Jacksonville, 19% in Miami, 27% in Tallahassee, 7% in Tampa, and **4% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **3,519 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,519 new police officers to date in communities across Florida [through 7/97].
- **\$6.1 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Florida will use approximately \$6.1 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Florida received \$5.3 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$2.4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, Florida will receive an estimated \$2.4 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$2.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Florida's Schools:** Florida has received \$2.6 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

#### ***MOVING FLORIDIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:***

- **279,659 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 279,659 fewer people on welfare in Florida now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 40% decrease [through 6/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 61%:** Child support collections have increased by \$154 million -- or 61% -- in Florida since FY92 [through FY96].

### ***INVESTING IN FLORIDA'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 Florida the balanced budget provides more than \$270 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 272,000 children in Florida.
- **Helping Florida 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 Florida, 64,306 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 Florida in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

### ***PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:***

- **17 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 17 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Florida, in Miami (3), Hialeah (2), Pensacola, Lake Park, Pompano Beach, Orlando, Davie, Cantonment, Jacksonville, Fort Lauderdale, Medley, Tampa, Baldwin and Madison [through 6/97]. There were only 9 sites cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **7 Brownfields Pilots in Florida:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 7 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Florida -- regional pilots in Clearwater, Gainesville, Miami, and St. Petersburg, and national pilots in Dade County, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

### ***SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:***

- **\$9 Million to Communities Across Florida:** Tampa, Jackson County and Miami were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

***PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:***

- ***\$261.7 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:*** Since 1993, Florida has received \$261.7 million in disaster relief. This includes \$107.2 million in assistance to recover from Hurricane Opal, which occurred in October of 1995..
- ***610,256 More National Flood Insurance Policies:*** Since the President took office, Florida has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 610,256. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 62%. 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 \$700 Million to Improve Mass Transit:*** The FTA has provided \$721.2 million since 1993 to improve public transportation in Florida [through FY97].
- ***\$3.9 Billion in Highway Funding:*** Since 1993, Florida has received \$3.9 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 165,203 jobs [through FY97].
- ***Over \$346 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:*** Florida has received over \$346 million in airport improvement funds, which have gone to Miami International and Orlando International for constructing terminal buildings, acquiring land for runways, and improving runway lighting [through 6/97].

**THE TRIP**  
**of**  
**THE PRESIDENT**  
**to**  
**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**  
**and**  
**MIAMI, FLORIDA**

**December 9-11, 1997**

**(Part 1 -- New York)**

**Staff Copy**

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1997

FINAL SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

PRESS DESK:

JEREMY GAINES

HOME: 202-362-5475

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4194

ADVANCE:

(New York)

MWITU NDUGU

STAFF OFFICE: 212-421-7790

CELL PHONE: 202-757-9388

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mostly cloudy with a chance of rain/snow mix toward evening. Wind southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 30 to 35. High 42 to 47.*

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

*Mostly cloudy with a chance of rain/snow mix towards late evening. Wind southeast at 8 to 12 knots.*

*Low 30 to 35. High 40 to 45.*

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1997  
FINAL SCHEDULE

**DAY OFF**

**NOTE:** The First Lady will depart Andrews Air Force Base en route Boston, Massachusetts at approximately 8:30 am.

|         |                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5:45 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> proceeds to the South Lawn                                                                                                      |
| 5:50 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base<br>[flight time: 10 minutes]                             |
| 6:00 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> arrives Andrews Air Force Base                                                                                                  |
| 6:15 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> departs Andrews Air Force Base en route JFK International Airport, New York<br>[flight time: 55 minutes]<br>[time change: none] |
| 7:10 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> arrives JFK International Airport, New York<br><b>CLOSED PUBLIC</b><br><b>OPEN PRESS</b><br><br>Greeters: None.                 |
| 7:25 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> departs JFK International Airport via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone<br>[flight time: 15 minutes]                 |
| 7:40 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> arrives Wall Street Landing Zone                                                                                                |
| 7:50 pm | <b>THE PRESIDENT</b> departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route Jewish Heritage Museum<br>[drive time: 5 minutes]                       |

7:55 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Jewish Heritage Museum

Greeters: Mrs. Barbara Richardson  
Robert Morgenthau, Chairman of the Board, Jewish  
Heritage Museum  
David Althshuler, Director, Jewish Heritage Museum

8:00 pm-

**TOUR JEWISH HERITAGE MUSEUM**

8:25 pm

**FIRST/SECOND/THIRD FLOORS**

Jewish Heritage Museum

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Maria Echaveste

**WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**

-- **The President**, Ambassador Bill Richardson, Mrs. Barbara Richardson and Robert Morgenthau, are led on a tour of Museum exhibits by David Althshuler, Director of the Jewish Heritage Museum.

8:30 pm-

**HUMAN RIGHTS DAY RECEPTION**

9:25 pm

**EXHIBIT HALL - THIRD FLOOR**

Jewish Heritage Museum

Remarks: Vinca LaFleur

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Maria Echaveste

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**POOL PRESS**

-- Off-stage announcement of **the President** accompanied by Ambassador Bill Richardson, Robert Morgenthau and Gay McDougall.

-- Robert Morgenthau, Chairman of the Board, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Bill Richardson.

-- Ambassador Bill Richardson makes brief remarks and introduces Gay McDougall.

-- Gay McDougall makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

9:30 pm        **THE PRESIDENT** departs Jewish Heritage Museum via motorcade  
en route Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:40 pm        **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Waldorf Astoria Hotel

Greeters:     Eric Long, General Manager, Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
                 Kevin Carr, Resident Manager, Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
                 Alon Ben-Gurion, Hotel Manager, Waldorf Astoria  
                                         Hotel  
                 Angela Taylor, Director of Meetings and  
                                         Conventions, Waldorf Astoria Hotel

9:45 pm        **PRIVATE DINNER**  
TBD

|                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NOTE:</b> The First Lady is scheduled to arrive New York City at approximately<br>9:05 pm, and is scheduled to arrive at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at 9:50<br>pm. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

BC AND HRC RON        **WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL**  
                                 **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT**

**FOR**

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1997**

***DRAFT SCHEDULE***

**SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:**

**STEPHANIE STREETT**

**HOME: 202-332-5651**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2823**

**WHCA PAGER: 4033**

**EVENT COORDINATOR:**

**LAURA GRAHAM**

**HOME: 703-212-7642**

**OFFICE: 202-456-2349**

**WHCA PAGER: 4809**

**PRESS DESK:**

**JEREMY GAINES**

**HOME: 202-362-5475**

**OFFICE: 202-456-5771**

**WHCA PAGER: 4194**

**WEATHER:**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1997  
DRAFT SCHEDULE**

|              |                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NOTE:</b> | <b>The First Lady departs at 8:30 am on a separate schedule. The First Lady is scheduled to address a United Nations Human Rights Event at 10:30 am.</b> |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

10:00 am      **THE PRESIDENT** departs Waldorf Astoria Hotel via motorcade en route  
Charlotte Gardens, Bronx, New York  
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:30 am      **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Charlotte Gardens, Bronx, New York

10:35 am-      **TOUR OF CHARLOTTE GARDENS**  
10:55 am      **CHARLOTTE GARDENS NEIGHBORHOOD**  
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Maria Echaveste  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**POOL PRESS**

11:00 am-      **REMARKS TO COMMUNITY**  
12:00 pm      **GYMNASIUM OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB**  
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni  
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Maria Echaveste  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**OPEN PRESS**

--      Genervieve Brooks makes remarks and introduces person LISC  
Representative tbd.

--      LISC Representative tbd makes brief remarks and introduces  
resident tbd.

--      Resident tbd makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.

--      **The President** makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs

12:15 pm-      **DOWN TIME**  
2:00 pm      **SITE TBD**

2:30 pm- **DOWN TIME**  
5:45 pm WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

5:50 pm- **MEET AND GREET**  
6:15 pm ROOM TBD  
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** and the First Lady meet and greet briefly with 15 guests.

6:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to room tbd

6:25 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**  
6:50 pm TOWERS  
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** greets 40 guests for photographs.

6:55 pm-  
7:45 pm

**DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
DINNER**

**BALLROOM**

Waldorf Astoria Hotel

Remarks: Paul Tuchmann

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**POOL PRESS (Speaking Program Only)**

**Note: Approximately 200 guests in attendance.**

-- **The President** enters the room and proceeds to his seat at the head table.

-- Dinner is served.

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

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

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** departs.

7:50 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Waldorf Astoria Hotel via motorcade en route the Rainbow Room  
[drive time: 15 minutes]

8:05 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Rainbow Room

**Note: The First Lady will re-join the President at this time.**

8:10 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**  
8:35 pm **ROOM TBD**  
Rainbow Room  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** and the First Lady do a photo receiving line with 50 guests.

8:40 pm- **DNC HISPANIC GALA DINNER**  
9:35 pm **ROOM TBD**  
The Rainbow Room  
Remarks: Paul Tuchmann  
Staff Contact: Craig Smith  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**PRESS TBD**

**Note: Approximately 250 guests in attendance.**

-- **The President** and the First Lady, accompanied by Dennis Rivera, Marife Hernandez and Miguel Lausel, are announced into the room and proceed to their seats at different tables.

-- Dinner is served.

-- Marife Hernandez makes brief remarks and introduces Dennis Rivera.

-- Dennis Rivera gives welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

**Note: The First Lady will remain in New York**

9:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs the Rainbow Room via motorcade en route Wall Street Landing Zone  
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1997

10:05 pm      **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en route JFK International Airport  
[flight time: 15 minutes]

10:20 pm      **THE PRESIDENT** arrives JFK International Airport

10:30 pm      **THE PRESIDENT** departs JFK International Airport via Air Force One en route Miami International Airport  
[flight time: 2 hours, 30 minutes]

1:00 am      **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Miami International Airport  
**CLOSED PUBLIC**  
**OPEN PRESS**

1:15 am      **THE PRESIDENT** departs Miami International Airport via motorcade en route the Biltmore Hotel  
[drive time: 15 minutes]

1:30 am      **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Biltmore Hotel

**RON**              **THE BILTMORE HOTEL**  
**MIAMI, FLORIDA**

**HRC RON**      **WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL**  
**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1997

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY RECEPTION

DATE: December 9, 1997

LOCATION: American Museum of Jewish Heritage

TIME: 7:55 p.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *(K) For*MARIA ECHAVESTE *AK*I. PURPOSE

Reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the occasion of its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary year.

II. BACKGROUND

You will attend a Human Rights Day reception hosted by USUN at the "American Museum of Jewish Heritage: A Living Memorial to the Holocaust" in New York.

December 10 marks the beginning of the fiftieth anniversary year of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration spells out basic rights to life, liberty and security of the person; to free expression, association and assembly; and the obligations of governments to address the basic economic needs of their people. Eleanor Roosevelt shepherded the document through the United Nations when she served as Chair of the United Nations Human Rights Commission during the Truman Administration.

The First Lady will follow your remarks with an address on December 10 at a United Nations/NGO event. In addition, a number of Cabinet Departments will undertake commemorations of various types on the 10<sup>th</sup> and in succeeding days. For example, Secretary Cohen is now reviewing a Human Rights Day message that would be sent to U.S. troops and DoD officials, and Secretary Riley will be involved in an on-line dialogue with schoolchildren on the value of education as a means to promote human rights.

Your presentation will follow brief remarks by Robert Morgenthau, Chairman of the Board of the Museum, and by Bill Richardson. Gay McDougall, Executive Director of the Washington-based International Human Rights Law Group, will introduce you. Gay, a highly respected human rights advocate who gained prominence for her work on South Africa, is our Alternate Delegate to the United Nations Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. She is also our nominee to the United Nations committee charged with monitoring state compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
Robert Morgenthau  
Bill Richardson  
Gay McDougall

#### Notable invited guests:

Andrew and Kerry Kennedy Cuomo  
Brian Atwood  
Joe Duffey  
Tom Pickering  
John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy,  
Human Rights and Labor  
Nancy Rubin, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Human Rights  
Commission  
Richard Schifter

Senator Helms  
Senator Biden  
Senator Moynihan  
Senator D'Amato  
Senator Torricelli

Rep. Gilman  
Rep. Hamilton  
Rep. Ackerman  
Rep. Lowey  
Rep. Maloney

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani  
Mario Cuomo

Other guests include approximately 150 representatives from the non-governmental community, 35 local government officials, 40 members of the Museum Board, and 50 Permanent United Nations representatives from countries that are members of the UN Human Rights Commission.

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

Museum tour closed press. Reception open press.

#### V. SEQUENCE

- 7:55 Arrive at Museum, greeted by Robert Morgenthau and David Althshuler, Director of Museum.
- 8:00-8:20 Tour of Museum (First Floor).
- 8:25-9:15 Reception:
- Robert Morgenthau makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Richardson.
  - Ambassador Richardson makes remarks and introduces Gay McDougall.
  - Gay McDougall introduces you.
  - You make remarks, work a ropeline and depart.

#### Attachments

Prepared Remarks

Background:

Biography of Gay McDougall

Information on American Museum of Jewish Heritage

12/9/97 11:30AM

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
REMARKS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DAY  
MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE  
NEW YORK, NY  
DECEMBER 9, 1997**

Key Acknowledgments: Bob Morgenthau, Ambassador Richardson, Gay McDougall

I am delighted to join you as we launch the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As human rights advocates, defenders and educators, you, more than anyone, give life to its words: shining the light of freedom on oppression, speaking on behalf of the voiceless, sparking the conscience of the world. Thank you, Gay, for your tireless commitment to promoting justice and equality. And thank you all for all you do every day to make human rights a human reality.

The idea of a global declaration of rights emerged from the trauma of global war – in which human rights had been the first casualty. Here at the Museum of Jewish Heritage, we remember the evil of the Holocaust. But we also celebrate the strength of the human spirit and the will to preserve human dignity.

Under the wise, compassionate leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt a half century ago, 18 delegates from China to Lebanon, Chile to Ukraine forged the first international agreement on the rights of humankind. On December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration without dissenting votes. I'm very proud that the First Lady will take part in tomorrow's United Nations commemoration.

Over the past half century, the Declaration's 30 articles have formed a constellation of principles to which all people can aspire – entering the consciousness of people around the world, invoked in constitutions and courts, setting a yardstick of humanity's "best practices" against which to measure ourselves.

But as Eleanor Roosevelt firmly believed, words on paper bring no guarantees "unless the people know them, unless the people understand them, unless the people demand that they be lived." Promoting respect for human rights is a fulfilling – but never thoroughly fulfilled – quest. Fifty years since this charter was forged, communism has been discredited – yet threats to freedom persist, and human rights are still at risk from Burma to Nigeria, Belarus to China. More than half the world's people live under governments of their own choosing – but democracy's roots are still fragile in many countries, while others are besieged by forces ranging from drug cartels to organized crime.

And while we celebrate the end of communism that has enabled many people to affirm their special differences – whether religious, ethnic or cultural – we have seen from Bosnia to Rwanda that when ruthless political leaders exalt one group's identity to deny the worth of others, new forms of injustice can rise to replace those we've struggled to overcome. Every nation is entitled to its own unique traditions and culture, but respect for diversity should not be turned into a

weapon against human rights. As men and women from Cambodia to Romania, Argentina, South Africa and Russia have shown, freedom is not an American right; it is not a Western right or a wealthy nations' right: It is a human right and an aspiration of people around the world.

Advancing human rights is – and must always be – a central pillar of America's foreign policy. I'm proud of what we've achieved over the last five years, but acutely aware that more remains to be done.

We stood down a brutal dictatorship and restored Haiti's destiny to its people. Now, we must keep supporting Haiti's democratic and economic development, so its people can build the future of freedom and dignity for which they suffered so much.

We stopped unspeakable slaughter in Bosnia and made real the promise of peace. Now, we must persevere in strengthening Bosnia's democratic institutions, promoting economic reconstruction, enabling refugees to return to their homes and helping those who can't. This year, America resettled 22,000 Bosnians. Next year, we'll assist even more.

We also must keep striving to bring to justice those who caused the bloodshed – not only because it is right, but because it is necessary for reconciliation. Our nation is the major contributor to the international war crimes tribunals. We'll increase our support next year. We must bring Bosnia's war criminals to justice. And I believe that before the century ends, we should establish a permanent international court to prosecute crimes against humanity.

America has led in strengthening international institutions, including the creation of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Now, we must ensure that Mary Robinson has the resources to do her job – and I am committed to increasing substantially America's support.

We've put promotion of women's rights in the mainstream of America's foreign policy, leading efforts to combat trafficking... steering more of our assistance to women and girls... encouraging women's political participation. Now, as I urged one year ago, I call on the Senate to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This is not an issue of party but of principle. It is time to show the world that our nation is opposed to discrimination and violence against women – as 161 other nations have already done.

We continue speaking out for human rights without arrogance or apology – through our annual human rights reports... in meetings with foreign officials... in our intensified advocacy for religious freedom. As long as America is determined to stand for universal rights, free people all around the world will choose to stand with America.

But for all our efforts to prevent abuses, promote accountability and push for reform, enduring progress will come from changes within nations themselves. Democracy, the rule of law and the civil society that sustains them are the best guarantors of human rights. That's why we've helped new democracies on every continent solidify their reforms... why we're working with China to promote the rule of law... why we're helping post-conflict societies like El Salvador, Bosnia, Rwanda and Mozambique build a durable foundation for peace... why we support NGOs working to promote human rights and political liberalization. And we're committed to expand

these efforts.

Supporting the spread of democracy worldwide not only reflects our ideals -- it is smart. Democracies, for all their imperfections, advance the values that make life worth living: dignity, equality, opportunity, security. They are less likely to threaten their people or their neighbors, and more likely to stand against the forces of destruction. And in the Information Age, the true wealth of nations lies in people's ability to create, communicate and innovate. Fully developing these resources requires people who are free to speak, to associate and to worship without fear of reprisal. It requires accountable, open governments that earn their people's trust.

The key to progress on all these issues is for government and civic groups to work together. The NGO community is a vital source of knowledge, inspiration and action -- and we will keep faith with those working around the world, often at tremendous personal risk, for change within their societies. In this 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary year, Amnesty International has asked world leaders to affirm that we will do all we can to uphold the principles of the Universal Declaration. I pledge that to you today. And I commend the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation for their efforts to teach a new generation of Americans that the future of human rights is "in their hands."

Eleanor Roosevelt understood that America's greatest strength abroad was the power of our example at home -- our commitment to work together across our divides to create one from many, and opportunity for all. By striving to make our nation a model of liberty and justice, we are living proof to cynics and tyrants that economic growth and democratic development can and must go together... that diversity is a source not of weakness but of strength... that out of the harmony of different views there can be a coherence of loyalty to the nation because everyone has a say. That is our responsibility to each other and to humanity as we dedicate ourselves to the lasting goals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

###

## **GAY J. McDOUGALL**

### **Biographical Data**

Since September 1994, Gay McDougall has been Executive Director of the Washington-based International Human Rights Law Group. The International Human Rights Law Group (Law Group) is a nonprofit organization engaged in human rights advocacy, litigation and training around the world. The Law Group's mission is to empower local advocates to expand the scope of human rights protections and to promote broad participation in developing human rights standards and procedures at the national and international levels.

Under Gay McDougall's direction, the Law Group activities fall in several program areas. The Rule of Law Project provides technical assistance to strengthen legal systems in developing countries to build an institutional infrastructure for the enforcement of human rights. The Women's Rights Advocacy Program promotes women's human rights through legal and political initiatives in the United Nations and the regional human rights systems. Through the International Advocacy Program, the Law Group brings organizations from the developing world to the United Nations and the Organization of American States to focus international attention on human rights issues or to represent victims of human rights abuses before international tribunals. The Empowerment Project seeks to train, collaborate with, and empower grassroots human rights advocates around the world to promote and protect human rights in their own countries.

At the Law Group, Ms. McDougall supervises a staff of over 100 in the development and administration of programs in countries world-wide, including: Cambodia, where the Law Group has initiated a free legal services program to provide trained free legal defense to indigent criminal defendants, and the Law Group also administers a major project to train judges and other staff in Cambodia's provincial courts. Congo, where two Law Group staff are posted to train local groups in conflict resolution and monitoring human rights. Bosnia, where the Law Group is working to bring together lawyers and human rights advocates from across the ethnic divides to encourage and support their efforts to take cases of human rights violations to the courts. Nicaragua, where the Law Group staff is using innovative approaches to empower the marginalized Afro-Latino and indigenous communities. Romania, where Law Group staff assisted local partners to evaluate and lobby for transparency in the emerging democratic parliaments in the region. Paraguay, where experts assisted local lawyers in documenting torture. Sri Lanka, where a 20-member delegation supported local NGO election-monitoring. Guatemala, where the Law Group trained prosecutors in the application of human rights law. Nigeria, where the Law Group is partnering with Nigerian human rights groups to advocate for return to civilian rule. Since its inception in 1978, the Law Group has worked in over 80 countries.

Serves as Special Rapporteur, by appointment of the Subcommission of the United Nations Human Rights Commission at the 1997 session, on the issue of systematic rapes, sexual slavery, and slavery-like practices in armed conflict.

At its 1996 session, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights elected Gay McDougall to serve as a member (alternate) of the U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Human Rights Commission. The Sub-Commission serves to initiate new approaches to the protection of human rights by identifying specific violations, proposing new standards and undertaking critical research. The Sub-Commission is composed of 26 independent experts from various regions of the world who serve in their personal capacity rather than as representatives of States. She will serve in that capacity until the year 2000.

During the first half of 1994, Gay McDougall served as one of only five international members of South Africa's 16 member Independent Electoral Commission, which successfully organized and administered that country's first non-racial elections. The Commission was responsible for establishing all policy regarding electoral matters, negotiating political disputes that arose in relation to the election, supervising a staff of over 200,000 which administered the election machinery from central command to the polling places, establishing a special three-tier judicial system in every province to adjudicate violations of the Election Law, and determining and announcing the results of the election.

Prior to the elections, she gave critical assistance to parties negotiating with the South African government for a transition to a post apartheid democratic government, by providing to the negotiators analyses of comparative constitutional arrangements. She also facilitated a detailed examination of constitutional options under consideration by negotiators by organizing a series of consultations with experts from other countries with practical experience in implementing similar systems in their own countries. For the last 14 years of the apartheid era, she gave direct assistance to the defense of thousands of political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia by financing the defense and collaborating with the attorneys.

In 1989, Gay McDougall founded the Commission of Independence For Namibia, a bipartisan group of 31 distinguished Americans who monitored in detail the 12 month process to independence mandated by the United Nations. The Commission successfully intervened to force modifications in critical legislation, such as the voter registration and election laws, which as drafted, threatened the fairness of the election process.

Ms. McDougall testifies regularly on human rights issues before Congressional Committees and various bodies of the United Nations. She lectures frequently at universities and international conferences, and appears often on television and radio programs.

Gay McDougall earned her J.D. at Yale University Law School and an LL.M. degree in public international law at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

**GAY J. McDOUGALL**

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**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY**September 1994 to present**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** • International Human Rights Law Group, Washington, D.C.January to June 1994**COMMISSIONER** • Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa.1980 to 1994**DIRECTOR** • Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C.1984**CONSULTANT** • under contract to United Nations Council for Namibia. Advised Council on the enforceability, in U.S. courts, of its Decree No. 1.1979 through 1980**ASSOCIATE COUNSEL** • Office of the Deputy Mayor for Criminal Justice, New York City.1977**STAFF ATTORNEY** • New York City Board of Corrections, Minimum Standards Unit.1975 through 1976**GENERAL COUNSEL** • National Conference of Black Lawyers, New York City.1972 to 1974**ASSOCIATE** • Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, New York City.1971**LEGAL CLERK** • Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York City.**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

- Direct and supervise the Law Group staff of over 100 employees engaged in human rights litigation, advocacy and training activities in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.
- Direct the four components of the Law Group's program: the Empowerment Project, which seeks to train, collaborate with and empower grassroots human rights advocates in developing countries; the Rule of Law Program, which provides technical assistance to strengthen legal systems in developing countries and emerging democracies to enforce human rights; the International Advocacy Project, which works to strengthen U.S. and international mechanisms for redressing human rights abuses, and seeks to focus international attention on human rights and development; and the Women's Rights Advocacy Project, which works to promote women's human rights through legal and political initiatives in the UN and regional human rights systems.
- Served as the only American among five international members of South Africa's 16-member Independent Electoral Commission, which organized and administered that country's first democratic, non-racial elections in 1994.
- Serves as Expert Member (alternate) of the UN Commission on Human Rights' Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

- Served as Human Rights Advisor to the US Delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women Global Preparatory Committee.
- Serves as Special Rapporteur, by appointment of the Subcommission of the United Nations Human Rights Commission at the 1997 session, on the issue of systematic rapes, sexual slavery, and slavery-like practices in armed conflict.
- Advised and provided analyses of comparative legal systems to negotiators involved in the development of a new South African constitution.
- Served on Advisory Panel to the Constitutional Commission of Eritrea.
- Testified frequently before Congressional committees and UN bodies.
- Organized and directed the defense of thousands of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, raising more than \$1.2 million annually from U.S. foundations, the United Nations (UN) and European donors to finance the program of the Southern Africa Project.
- Organized six-part series of international conferences on constitutional options for a post-apartheid South Africa. The conferences, held in South Africa, focused on reorganizing the judiciary; adopting a bill of rights; developing affirmative action programs; designing a nationwide public defender service; comparing institutional models for enforcing a constitutional guarantee of gender equality, and evaluating electoral systems.
- Coordinated nationwide campaigns to lobby the Congress and Executive Branch on matters related to U.S. foreign policy in southern Africa.
- Established the Commission on Independence For Namibia, a bipartisan group of 31 distinguished Americans that monitored the UN-supervised, year-long process leading to elections in Namibia. The Commission succeeded in compelling the modification of such critical legislation as the registration and election law, which, as drafted, threatened the fairness of the election process; analyzed proposed provisions of the new constitution; consulted with UN officials, the South African administration and civic leaders; published and distributed worldwide the only weekly reports on the transition process, and reported frequently to the UN Secretary General.
- Recruited and coordinated the pro bono services of attorneys from major corporate firms to handle or join as amici in human rights related litigation in the US courts.
- Recruited, and facilitated visits to South Africa of, prestigious members of the American judiciary and bar to serve as observers at important political trials.
- Lectured extensively on human rights and southern African issues in the United States at universities, law schools, national and international conferences sponsored by UN agencies, civic and professional organizations.
- Featured in guest appearances on numerous television and radio programs.

## EDUCATION .....

I.L.M., London School of Economics and Political Science; London, England. Focus: Public International Law (1978)

J.D., Yale Law School; New Haven, Connecticut (1972)

B.A., Bennington College; Bennington, Vermont (1969)

## BAR ADMISSION .....

District of Columbia Bar (1994)

The United States Supreme Court (1979)

US District Court, Southern District of New York (1977)

Court of Appeals of the State of New York (1974)

## PUBLICATIONS .....

Annual series of briefing papers, newsletters and other publications analyzing legal and political developments in South Africa and Namibia (1980-1994)

"Effects of the New World Order on the Third World: United Nations Peacekeeping in Africa." *Proceedings, Eighty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law* (1993)

"The Release of South Africa's Political Prisoners: Definitions and Expectations." Published by United Nations Centre Against Apartheid (April 1990) and *Journal of International and Comparative Law*, Temple Law School.

"Anti-Apartheid Forces Are Gaining." Op-Ed in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (January 30, 1990)

"Unlocking Apartheid." Op-Ed in *Dallas Times Herald* (January 4, 1990)

"Implementation of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986" in *Sanctioning Apartheid* (1990)

"The Recurrence of Hostilities In Namibia on the Eve of Implementation of Security Council Resolution 435." *Proceedings, Eighty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law* (1989)

"Proposals For a New United States Policy Toward South Africa." *Virginia Journal of International Law*, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 873 (Summer 1988)

"United Nations Mediation of Regional Crises: Namibia." *Proceedings, Eightieth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law*, p. 145 (1986)

"International Law, Human Rights, and Namibian Independence." *Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 443 (1986)

## AFFILIATIONS

*Boards*

Africa News Service  
Africa Policy Information Center  
CARE - USA (also represents CARE-USA on Board of CARE International)  
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation  
South African Legal Services and Education Project

*Advisory Boards*

African Society of International and Comparative Law  
African Center for Democracy and Human Rights Studies  
Center For Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, American University  
Center for Preventive Action of the Council of Foreign Relations  
Harvard International Human Rights Project  
Human Rights Watch/Africa  
Inter-American Human Rights Digest Project, American University  
The Jimmy Carter Presidential Center, International Human Rights Council  
The Urban Morgan Institute For Human Rights  
United Nations Association of the United States

*Memberships*

American Bar Association  
American Society of International Law  
Council on Foreign Relations  
TransAfrica Forum Scholars Council



Contact: Ida Jones - (212) 968-1800, ext. 153  
Lauren Perlmutter - (212) 968-1800, ext. 152

## **MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE - A LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST** **Opened to the Public on Monday, September 15th**

(NEW YORK) – The Museum of Jewish Heritage – A Living Memorial to the Holocaust opened to the public on Monday, September 15th, and is located at 18 First Place in New York City's Battery Park City. The Museum allows visitors to experience the richness of pre-Holocaust Jewish life, the devastation of the Nazi era and the hope born of post-war Jewish cultural renewal.

Situated on one of the City's most historically resonant sites, directly opposite the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, the hexagonal 30,000 square foot granite structure houses a core exhibit of more than 2,000 photographs and 800 historical and cultural artifacts, interspersed with twenty-four original documentary films.

"This Museum is both a lesson and a sign of hope for all people," said Museum Chairman Robert M. Morgenthau. "We will never forget those who perished. At the same time, the Museum honors those who survived to rebuild their lives, their families and the greater Jewish cultural community. Their triumph teaches everyone about the strength of the human spirit."

Over the past 15 years, the work of Mr. Morgenthau and the Museum's vice chairmen George Klein, Manfred Ohrenstein and Howard J. Rubenstein has been instrumental in helping to create this unique cultural institution.

The exhibition has been designed by the Washington firm of Douglas / Gallagher to reveal the link between the Jewish past and an ongoing, vital Jewish present. In a powerful move to deepen visitors' associations between what remains and what was, photos of the original artifact owner have been placed next to many of the actual artifacts. Shown throughout the exhibits, twenty-four original documentary films, produced by Rainmaker Productions of New York, chronicle the memories of survivors and include testimonies from Steven Spielberg's Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation.

(more)

CHAIRMAN  
Robert M. Morgenthau  
DIRECTOR  
David Altshuler

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MUSEUM  
18 First Place  
Battery Park City  
New York, NY  
[www.mjhnyc.org](http://www.mjhnyc.org)

Each of the Museum's three floors unfolds a chapter in modern Jewish history. A multi-media presentation in the museum's rotunda juxtaposes commentary by today's Jews on their faith and history with photos and impressions of their forebearers.

#### Museum of Jewish Heritage.../2

- Floor one, Jewish Life a Century Ago, explores the richness of Jewish civilization in the early 20th century, particularly pre-war Jewish communities in Europe and North Africa.
- The second floor is devoted to The War Against the Jews, concentrating on the years between 1933 and 1945. While the exhibit depicts the savagery of Nazism, its primary focus is on showing the many faces of Jewish response to the monolithic nightmare of Nazi power.
- The third floor chronicles Jewish Renewal, the rebirth of Jewish culture after the Holocaust, specifically the return of the Jews to the State of Israel and the establishment of America as a dynamic home of Jewish civilization.

"The renewal of the Jewish people is one of the main themes of this exhibition," says Museum Director David Altsbuler. "The Museum of Jewish Heritage will enable visitors to connect in a very intimate way by allowing them to share real people's struggles and victories. Even as we remember the Holocaust, we can recapture the continuity and beauty of Jewish life, as well as its hope and activism."

Yitzchak Mais, former director of the history museum at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, served as chief curator of the core exhibition for the Museum of Jewish Heritage. Esther Brumberg, curator of collections, led the team that over the last decade amassed the artifacts, photographs, documents and vintage films from which the exhibition was fashioned.

Located on the waterfront, the building's distinctive six sided granite structure with its steep louvered roof was designed by the architectural firm of Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo & Associates. The design recalls the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust, as well as the Star of David, the sign of strength and promise for the Jewish people.

Museum hours are 9AM to 5PM Sundays through Wednesdays; 9AM to 8PM Thursdays; and 9AM to 2PM Fridays and eve of holidays. It will be closed Saturdays and all Jewish holidays. In addition to the three floors of exhibition space, there is a Visitor Center and Museum Shop. Ticket prices are \$7 for adults and \$5 for students and seniors.

Visitors are encouraged to purchase tickets for Museum admission in advance in order to guarantee availability. Tickets are available at the Museum's Visitors Center, TicketMaster outlets, or by calling TicketMaster at (212) 307-4007 or (800) 307-4007. Group visits should be arranged in advance directly through the group reservations department at (212) 968-1800 ext. 131.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1997

**TOUR OF CHARLOTTE GARDENS AND REMARKS  
TO THE COMMUNITY AT A LOCAL BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB**

DATE: December 10, 1997  
LOCATION: Charlotte Gardens, South Bronx (Tour)  
Boys and Girls Club, South Bronx (Remarks)  
TIME: 10:35 a.m. - 10:55 a.m. (Tour)  
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (Remarks)  
FROM: Gene Sperling  
Maria Echaveste

**I. PURPOSE**

You will be highlighting the resurgence of a South Bronx neighborhood and the role that Clinton administration policy has played in that turn-around. You will also spotlight the commitment of \$250 million in new money by a successful private sector partnership, Local Initiatives Support Corporation ("LISC"), to build more affordable housing in the city. Finally, you will announce that the Small Business Administration has designated the first new Certified Development Company in New York in a decade, and the only one based in New York City. This new CDC, the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation, will provide badly needed loans to small businesses in an area where they are badly under served by commercial lenders.

**II. BACKGROUND**

**History of the Neighborhood.** In the 1980s, the South Bronx became a symbol of the failure of government and the private sector. Presidents Carter and Reagan went to the same neighborhood you will tour and stood in vacant lots there amidst the rubble. Today, the very block that Reagan made a symbol of urban decay is the site of 89 single family homes and is surrounded on all sides by new and rehabilitated apartments and homes.

**LISC Announcement.** This event will focus around the announcement of a quarter billion dollar corporate investment to build affordable housing in New York City over the next 18 months through LISC's New York Equity Fund ("NYEF.") This unprecedented private sector investment builds on \$585 million that corporations have invested through NYEF over the past decade and will be matched by funds from the City of New York to complete the housing financing package.

In 1981, LISC played a critical role in the revitalization of the South Bronx by providing a pioneering community development group, the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes ("MBD"), with the critical early financing for the 89 Charlotte Garden Homes. With the advent of the Low Income Tax Credit, and the creation of LISC's equity fund that gathers corporate investment for tax credit financed housing, the pace of development accelerated. The New York Equity Fund, in partnership with the City of New York, was able to create approximately 4,000 rental apartments owned by non-profit community development groups.

This non-profit lead investment, in turn, spurred further housing activity in the South Bronx. And now, more than 30,000 units of housing have been built with private investment and state and federal aid since 1986.

**SBA Announcement.** You will announce the approval of the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation ("BOEDC") to operate as a SBA Certified Development Corporation ("CDC.") BOEDC, a long-standing economic development agency, is only the second CDC in the state, and **the first new CDC in New York in a decade, and the only one based in New York City**. This CDC will provide loans to businesses in areas that are under served, with emphasis on struggling neighborhoods in the South Bronx.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo (tentative)  
SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez  
Mayor Rudolph Giuliani  
Senator Alphonse D'Amato  
Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer  
Genevieve Brooks, founder of the "Mid-Bronx Desperadoes"  
Paul Grogan, President, LISC  
Rafael Ceballos, resident of Charlotte Street

### IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded Pool Press for Tour of the Neighborhood  
Open Press for Remarks

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:35 a.m.      You will tour the neighborhood with Ralph Porter who is the current Executive Director of the MBD ("Mid-Bronx Desperadoes") Community Development Corporation. (Note that he is originally from Arkansas.) You will meet with some local residents along the block and meet up with New York political leaders.

11:00 a.m. Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Mayor Giuliani, Senator D'Amato, Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, Genevieve Brooks, Paul Grogan, and Rafael Ceballos.

Mayor Giuliani will welcome the crowd and make remarks.

Senator D'Amato will make remarks.

Bronx Borough President Fernando ("Freddie") Ferrer will make remarks and introduce Genevieve Brooks, the founder of the "Mid-Bronx Desperadoes" and a pioneer in the urban renewal of the neighborhood.

Genevieve ("Jenny") Brooks will make remarks and introduce Paul Grogan, the President and CEO of LISC.

Paul Grogan will announce new LISC commitment and introduce a local resident, Rafael Ceballos.

Rafael Ceballos, a resident of Charlotte Street, will introduce you.

You will make remarks.

Upon conclusion of remarks, you will work a ropeline and depart.

## VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters.

**THE REMARKS TO  
CHARLOTTE GARDENS NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY  
WILL BE FORWARDED**

# Smithsonian

By Patrick Breslin

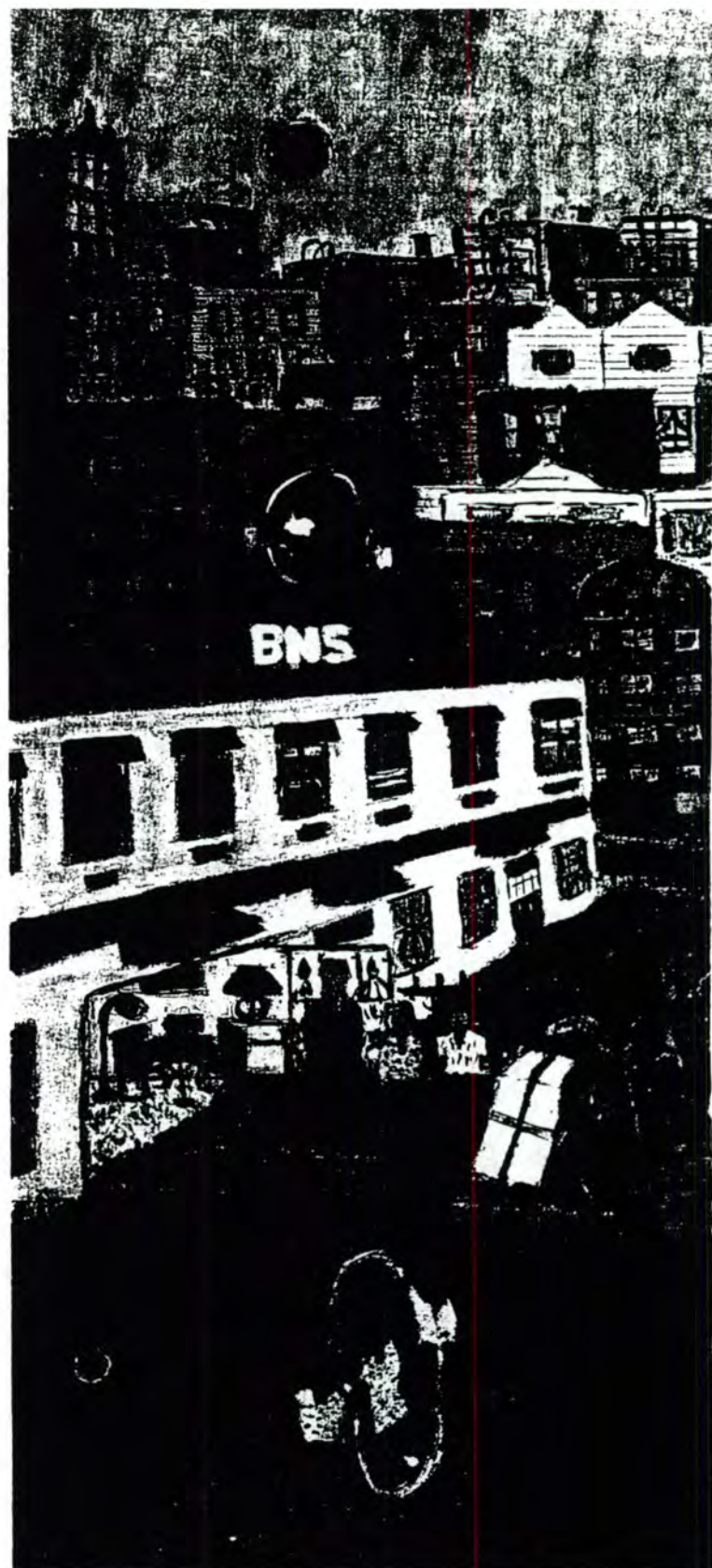
## On these sidewalks of New York, the sun is shining again

*Everybody's heard about the bad-news Bronx, but few realize there has been an amazing turnaround. Welcome to the good-news Bronx*

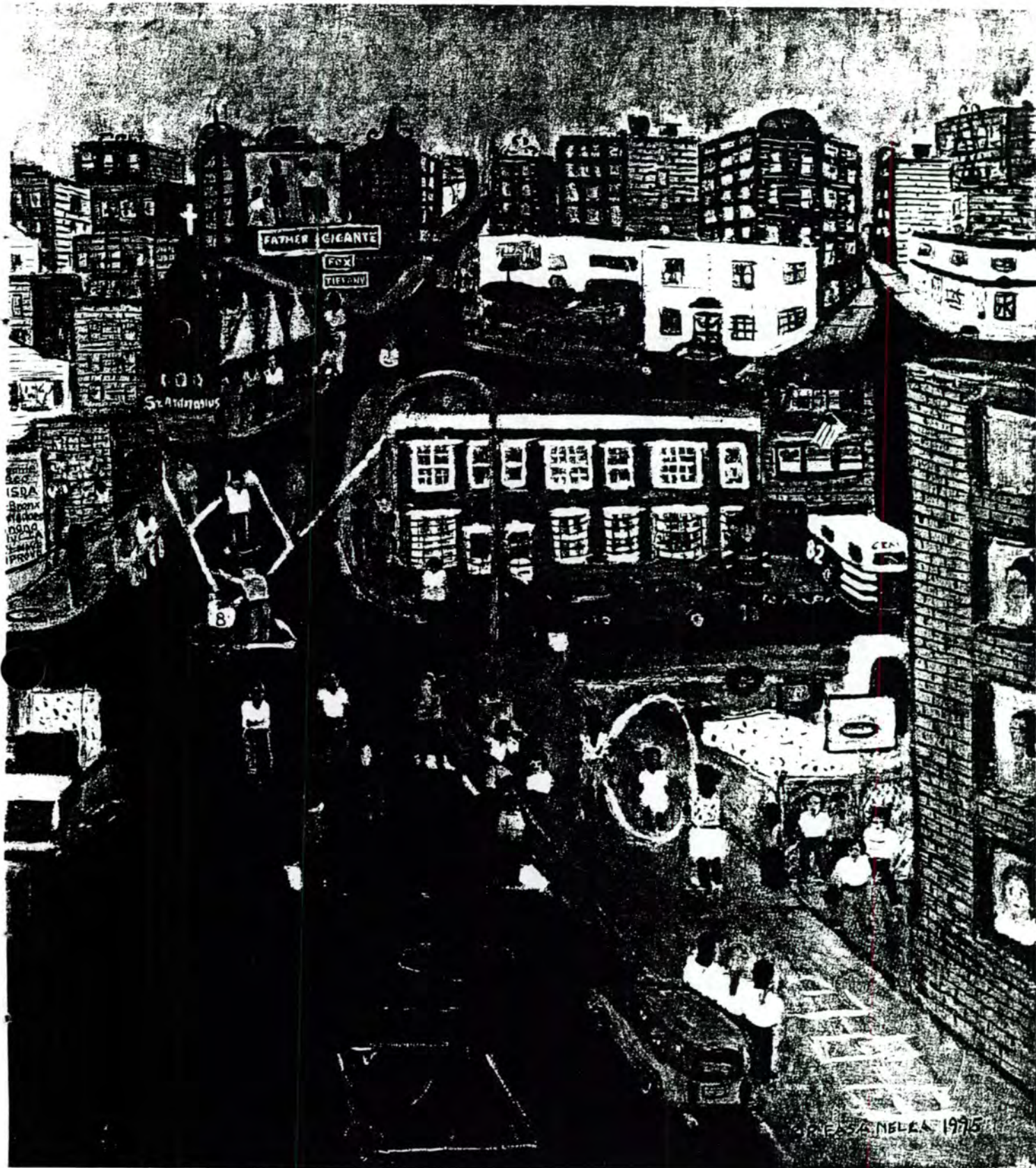
My family left the South Bronx in 1960. It wasn't called "white flight" then, but we were fleeing. Our neighborhood, once blue-collar Irish, German, Italian and Jewish, had become principally Puerto Rican and poor. Due largely to the influx of drugs, the rates of crime and violence were rising. One friend's family left a couple of years before we did, after a flaming mattress thrown off a tenement roof landed a few feet behind them as they stood on the sidewalk. Another friend's family stayed a while longer, but they were "moved" by burglars who cleaned out their apartment three times before they finally decided to leave under their own power.

By the 1970s it was High Noon on the South Bronx streets, with drug dealers shooting at one another in broad daylight. As the exodus, now largely Puerto Rican and African-American, continued, the infrastructure started to come apart. Landlords, too, began to leave, many of them torching their buildings for the insurance money as a parting gesture. The banks and insurance companies left. More and more buildings burned, and then wrecking balls and bulldozers knocked down the hollow hulks. President Jimmy Carter came in 1977 and stood on the rubble at Charlotte Street and said something should be done. Then he left. Three years later, candidate Ronald Reagan came and stood on the same rubble. He left too.

The South Bronx was the place almost everyone left. By 1980 it had become ground zero of the most devastated urban area in the United States. That is the perception many people still have of it today. Few know



In a painting inspired by this story, famed New York artist Ralph Fasanella celebrates South Bronx rebirth.

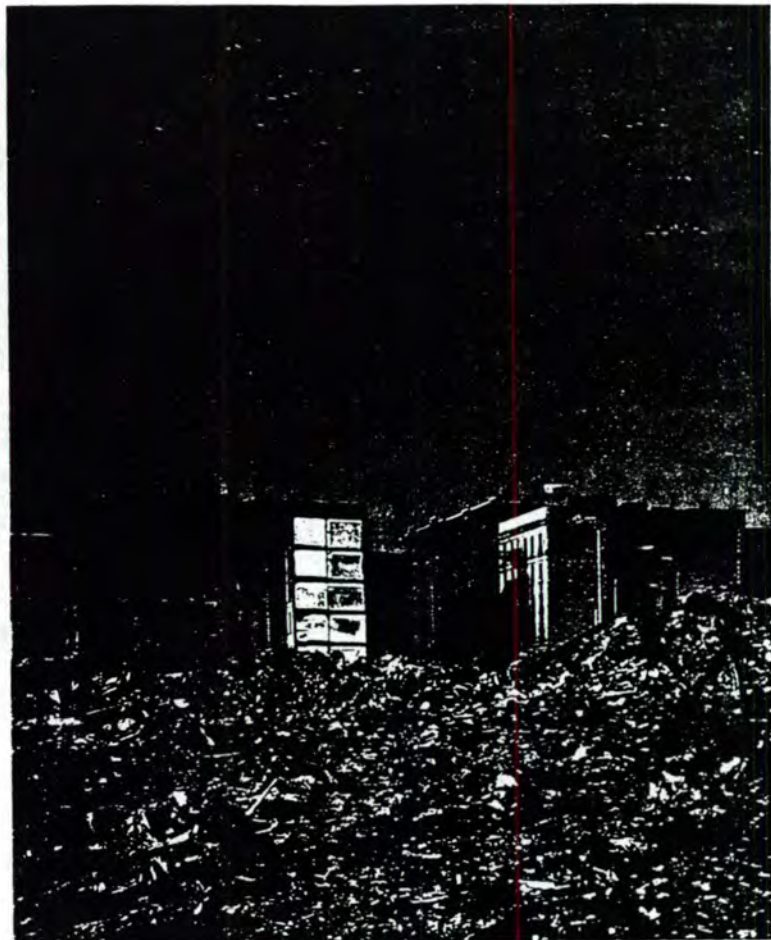


Fancifully blending old and new, the scene depicts a family moving in (left) and kids playing on city streets.

*Painting by Ralph Fasanella*



In the fall of 1977, President Jimmy Carter visited Charlotte Street with Abraham Beame (right), the mayor of New York, and Patricia Harris, Carter's Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.



how it got to be that way; even fewer realize there's been an amazing turnaround.

This is a story about the rebirth of a neighborhood—much of it happening within ten blocks of where I grew up—and about the people who didn't leave, who stayed and struggled. Against all odds, they are making the South Bronx once more a place where immigrants can get a grip on the American dream. Now, because of their efforts, government agencies and banks and insurance companies are coming back. Thousands of new housing units have risen from the rubble. Libraries bustle with students. Private foundations are pouring money into development plans designed by local people. A vibrant new community is emerging from the ruins of four decades of wracking social changes, misguided urban policies and the scourge of drugs.

New York City's only mainland borough (the other four are all on islands), the Bronx is separated from Upper Manhattan by the Harlem River. In the 19th century wealthy New York families maintained rural retreats there. A Bronx ironworks built the dome for the U.S. Capitol. The Bronx Zoo sheltered survivors of the buffalo herds then being slaughtered out West.

In the 1920s block after block of six-story brick apartment houses were being laid out in the Bronx, linked to

Manhattan by the new elevated electric-train lines. My parents arrived separately from Ireland, found work, married and settled down in a five-room apartment. Outside the fourth-floor windows, the rapid-transit cars screeched around a curve and into the Simpson Street station. The noise filled our days, so much so that when we got a chance to spend several weeks on an isolated farm in upstate New York in the early 1950s, my mother couldn't sleep for the silence.

Gritty and bustling, the Bronx was a borough of safe, stable neighborhoods in those days. The prevailing ethic was the immigrants' belief that their hard work would make a better life for their children. For a time after World War II that expectation was borne out as the Bronx enjoyed something approaching a golden age. Those were the years the Bronx-based New York Yankees dominated the World Series, and Bronx political leaders helped put John F. Kennedy into the White House. Yet just when the borough seemed at the pinnacle of success, the waves of change that would overwhelm it were already starting to crest.

*Patrick Breslin, who lives in Washington, D.C., has written previously for SMITHSONIAN about flea markets, Mayan culture and Irish storytellers.*

*Photographs by Camilo Vergara*



Ronald Reagan made a 1980 campaign stop in the vicinity. A year later (left) the devastation remained.

Cities are where most of society's problems go to happen. After midcentury, New York, like many of the nation's metropolises, had to face up to a shrinking tax base, a devouring automobile culture, a breakdown in family structure, racial tension, crime and drugs. In the Bronx, perhaps the most important change was economic. The borough was built on access to high-wage jobs in Manhattan, but after the war, industries in search of cheaper workers started to leave. When thousands of job-seekers from the rural South and the Caribbean arrived in the 1950s and '60s, the jobs were going the other way.

Partly as a result, the political machinery started to break down. The old Democratic Party that had extended a helping hand to previous waves of newcomers failed to provide the same welcome now. The Bronx was a borough of renters, and the rent-control measures adopted during World War II seemed politically impossible to end when the war did. Ceilings on rent enabled many landlords to justify the deterioration in services and maintenance on their buildings. They started splitting apartments into smaller units. When my parents were paying \$45 a month for five rooms, I knew other families who were paying \$125 for half the space. Racism and prejudice drew their dividing lines. "The el-

ement" was the euphemism in my family for Puerto Ricans. Out on the street, "spic" was a fighting word, as "mick" had been a generation earlier for the Irish.

There were other pressures. The imperious Robert Moses, who from appointed office controlled most public-works projects in and around New York for decades, cleared slums in northern Manhattan without providing adequate housing for the people he displaced. Many of them flooded into the Bronx. Moses also rammed the Cross-Bronx Expressway through thriving neighborhoods, evicting thousands more.

Any one of those disasters would have been enough to shake an urban area. It was the Bronx's particular misfortune to experience them all at once. As early as the mid-1960s the southern part of the borough had embarked on a seemingly irreversible decline, and as the devastation spread, the term "South Bronx" was used to describe an ever-widening area. People reached into the past for images to describe the desolation. When someone shot an arrow into the Police Department's 41st Precinct headquarters on Simpson Street, or so the story goes, the police began calling it "Fort Apache." Later, as the city continued razing the neighborhood, the building became known as "the little house on the prairie." Captain Harvey Katowitz, who is retiring this



Views of identical Charlotte Street area in (from left) 1981, 1984 and 1994 dramatically illustrate the kind of



transformation that community groups like Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes have pulled off.

year as commander of the 41st, recalls drug searches and arrests where crowds turned hostile. "Sometimes we literally had to fight our way in and out of the buildings. There was tremendous distrust."

The 1981 Paul Newman movie *Fort Apache, The Bronx* conveyed those appalling images to a worldwide audience. Tom Wolfe's 1987 novel *Bonfire of the Vanities* further underscored the borough's reputation as a lawless wasteland. But among the ruins there remained survivors who hadn't given up.

Last year, intrigued by a few newspaper stories which suggested that things were improving, I went back. I'd been far away, and a long time gone. I'd lived in several Latin American countries, where I learned to respect the struggles of poor people to improve their lives. Now,

if what I had been reading was true, a similar struggle was going on in the Bronx.

You don't see the improvements at first, as you drive out of Manhattan over the Harlem River and then under the noisy Bruckner Expressway. The Bruckner sits atop a thicket of concrete pillars, and you head into the Bronx on a narrow road that winds through them. It's a nice spot for mayhem under there, dark and gloomy, strewn with garbage and broken bottles.

A few blocks farther on, the changes start. The blocks of apartment houses here are not the burned-out hulks of a dozen years ago but occupied buildings with curtains on the windows and people pushing baby carriages in front. Then come streets neatly lined by new two-story houses with well-kept cars gleaming in the driveways. Many of these houses have lawns and gardens and window boxes planted with flowers.

At Charlotte Street, where politicians once posed before a backdrop of ruined tenements, the horizon now opens low and wide over a spreading delta of single-family houses with iron and brick fences around the bright-green lawns. Some of the houses have wooden decks off the back, complete with barbecues.

These views are disorienting; they clash with my memories. As a kid, I played stickball on narrow streets, between rows of tenements. The sky was something you looked straight up to see, a narrow band of blue or gray hemmed in by the buildings. Now there's more sky, the horizon is lower and farther away. Often, you can see all the way to the bridges, the span of the George Washington to the west, the high humpback arch of the Throggs Neck to the northeast.

Curious about the people who are living here now, I



Ilia Immanuel, 11, studies at dining room table in town house her parents bought on Vyse Avenue in 1991.



Work progresses (above) on foundations laid in 1983 for 89 private, single-family homes. Now occupied and



known as Charlotte Gardens (right), the landscaped neighborhood looks more like a leafy suburb than a city.

dropped in on Alexandra Immanuel, a tall, graceful woman with a Caribbean lilt in her voice. Originally from the island of St. Lucia, she lives with her husband, Isidore, and five school-age children in one of the new houses on Vyse Avenue, around the block from the parochial school I attended. The first floor of her tidy home has a carpeted living room with new furniture, a dining area, a kitchen and stairs going up to the bedrooms on the second floor. Out back is a fenced-in yard.

Alexandra was a girl of 14 when she came to this neighborhood in 1971, and she lived here with her mother and sister throughout the 1970s—"the worst years," she told me. "Buildings were rundown. We couldn't go out. There was a feeling of despair. I felt like a prisoner in my own house."

Still, she made it through high school, started nursing school and married Isidore. The Immanuels were paying \$715 a month to rent an apartment in public housing in 1991 when they saw a sign advertising new houses for sale in the Bronx. They did the numbers, discovered they could handle the cost and applied to the local community organization that sponsored the new housing. After undergoing intensive interviews, filling out the usual purchase paperwork and coming up with a down payment, they moved in. "The kids love it," Alexandra told me. "They can play in the yard, and I don't have to worry. The neighbors are good. Everybody looks out for each other."

Thousands of Bronx families like the Immanuels have been helped into new or rebuilt housing by community-development corporations, a grassroots approach to problem-solving here that has much in common with similar efforts mushrooming all over the world. In the South Bronx this process started with Father Louis Gi-

gante, a Catholic priest who grew up in Greenwich Village, worked in Puerto Rico and then in the early 1960s came to St. Athanasius, in the Longwood section.

At that time, Great Society programs were pumping federal aid into America's cities, and a lot of it went to the Bronx. Various community leaders and organizers sprang up to take the money, but sometimes all they did with it was provide jobs for their friends and supporters.

Father Gigante wanted to see more concrete results. He became a blunt spokesman for the poor people of his parish, leading many of them to Manhattan for in-your-face protests to city officials. But his master stroke was the Southeast Bronx Community Organization (SEBCO), the activist group he founded to give local people a voice in rebuilding their neighborhood with



Dominic Martinez, a college freshman, stands outside his mother's home in a restored area on Boston Road.



Father Bill Smith, who works with a community group, talks with a parishioner near a new housing complex.



Now the deputy borough president, Genevieve Brooks was a cofounder of the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes.

funds solicited from private foundations as well as government agencies. "That was the first community-based corporation, the one that got the whole thing going," according to Father Bill Smith. Father Smith was the pastor at neighboring St. John Chrysostom, my old parish, for 24 years before moving to St. Athanasius in 1985 to succeed Gigante. "Gigante was the catalyst, and he brought the others along."

SEBCO, which Gigante still runs, rebuilt and refurbished much of the housing around St. Athanasius and became the prototype for a score of similar organizations. Two of the most important ones in my neighborhood were the colorfully named Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes, the group that helped the Immanuels get their home.

You can trace just about any of these groups back to one person. For the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes, that person would be Genevieve Brooks. A wiry woman of limitless energy, Brooks is now the second-term deputy borough president of the Bronx, but her roots go back to the farming community of Anderson, South Carolina.

Brooks was 17 when she came to New York City to live with her uncle. She later moved into an apartment on Seabury Place, near Charlotte Street. Soon she noticed that the marble trim in the building's hallways wasn't being cleaned. When she complained to the landlord, he told her that she was the only one who had a problem and suggested that she move to Queens or Park Avenue. Instead she helped form a tenants association, and after that things started to improve inside the building. Outside, the hulks of burned-out cars stayed on the streets for weeks and drugs were being dealt openly. Brooks and her neighbors formed a block association and tried to get the city to clean the streets, pick up garbage and provide more protection. Nothing happened, so they began to do the work themselves.

"People thought we were nuts," she recalls. "We started sweeping our own streets, we went into the backyards and pulled the garbage out." After that, Brooks just kept right on going. She started a child-care center, worked on voter registration and got appointed to the community planning board. Eventually Brooks, Father Smith and representatives of nine local groups put a new organization together to work on a 100-block area's common concerns. When the organizers were choosing a name, someone observed that they were "desperate" about the problems they faced, and so the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes was born.

Not far away from the community served by the Desperadoes, high on an apartment house wall overlooking a small park you can see a brightly colored relief sculpture of four children playing jump rope. Artists John Ahearn and Rigoberto Torres cast the sculpture a little more than a decade ago as part of their "homage to the people of the Bronx." Similar street scenes celebrating





In 1988 the land on Brook Avenue was vacant but for a school (left) that had become an apartment house.



In less than six years the same land was packed with new dwellings, including a number of small family homes.

the neighborhood's people grace tenement walls nearby. Behind the jump-rope sculpture a block of Kelly Street makes the smooth curve that inspired the name of that other organization, Banana Kelly.

Back in 1977 no one was celebrating the people of the Bronx. That was the year the city sent marshals and demolition crews into this same neighborhood to take down three tenement buildings. Some 30 families were living in those structures, and they had already started to fix them up. Facing eviction, the families resolutely formed a human chain around their buildings, and with reporters at the scene, the city decided to back down.

Flushed with success, the victors incorporated their organization as the Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association. With publicity and official recognition came access to loans from government programs and a New York bank, and the rehabilitation of the three buildings was completed. In the process, Banana Kelly director Yolanda Rivera told me, "we learned construction, we learned management, finances. We learned everything ourselves because we knew we wouldn't be able to afford to pay consultants to do it for us." They decided to keep right on building, block by block. Their motto: "Don't move. Improve."

Throughout the 1980s, both Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes worked hard to prevent further destruction of existing housing and to build back over empty lots. If organizing had given them clout, the progress they made on their own gave them something equally important—credibility. Downtown, where the power and the money have always been in New York, people started listening. The city, which had seized many abandoned buildings for taxes, began turning them over to community groups and providing loans for rehabilitation. The groups lobbied banks and insurance

companies to do business in their neighborhoods again. The nonprofit Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), which was created by the Ford Foundation to operate nationwide as a bridge between communities and corporations, helped persuade businessmen that there was indeed money to be made investing in poor urban neighborhoods.

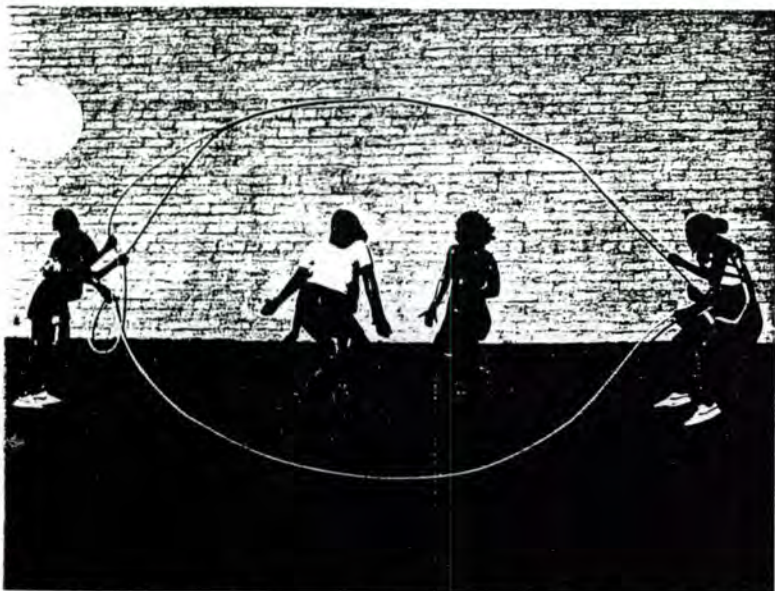
The key to LISC's ability to lure private investors is a federal tax credit for low-income housing. Since 1987, thanks to that credit, LISC has been able to raise nationally more than \$950 million in investment funds from 106 corporations. Some of that money was used to help finance nearly 2,000 new or refurbished housing units in the Bronx, a fourth of them in projects sponsored by Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes. Even before LISC got into the act, the city government—convinced that the tide was turning in the South Bronx—had already committed \$4.2 billion for a major housing effort there.

Over the past two decades the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes have helped build or restore more than 2,000 residential units, including the 89 houses in Charlotte Gardens. Banana Kelly has grown from its original three tenements into a freewheeling organization that manages 45 buildings containing more than 1,000 living units. Another 1,500 units it helped build are cooperatively owned. But it takes more than housing to create a community.

In many cities, slums have been resurrected by "gentrification," with well-heeled buyers snapping up buildings at bargain prices and restoring them. In the South Bronx, it's the poor who are getting a chance to own a piece of the action. From the beginning, according to Yolanda Rivera, "the promise was made that the community would be rebuilt for the people who stayed."

Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes wanted





Lifelike figures adorning a wall in the Banana Kelly neighborhood symbolize the Bronx's new upbeat spirit.

tenants who had a sense of responsibility. They screened the people who applied to move into their buildings, and they took the time to visit with families like the Immanuels. "I interviewed every family before they moved in," Genevieve Brooks recalls. "I wanted to see how the parents related to the children, and what the children's goals were." She was looking for people who would strengthen the neighborhood. Once it was rebuilt, she didn't want it sliding down again. "I was brought up on a farm where you kept your yard, your house, your surroundings clean. Litter and abandonment—that was foreign to me."

Marc Jahr, a program director at LISC who worked for eight years as a community organizer on the streets of Brooklyn, thinks that attitude is important. "The Mid-Bronx Desperadoes don't tolerate graffiti in their buildings. They clean it off immediately. That sends a message that somebody cares about this building. That's a message that was missing in the South Bronx for years."

It's a message the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes and Banana Kelly send every day. The housing may have been rebuilt, but the neighborhoods still need tending. Getting crucial services like health care, for example, is still a challenge. Last year Banana Kelly helped establish a children's health clinic, and just a few months ago the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes helped open a modern doctors' office: before, the only choice most residents had was an emergency room at a city hospital, where they could wait an entire day for care.

Both groups emphasize the training and hiring of local people. Many Banana Kelly staff members live in

the buildings they manage. "Most social service agencies draw lines between staff and clients," the director of one Banana Kelly program told me. "We don't look to hire professionals. We invest in training local people because it builds the capacity of the neighborhood. If our funding were cut tomorrow, the professionals would be gone, but these people would still be here."

One key neighborhood job is the building "super," or superintendent—the person who is responsible for keeping each apartment building clean and running. Late last fall, in a classroom on the third floor of a former public school building, I watched teacher Charan Mangru, a native of Guyana, work with seven young men, all high school dropouts. His students were learning how to compose a job-application letter. It was part of the "life skills" section of a five-month course designed to prepare them and 16 other students for careers in building maintenance and construction. Twenty-three students started the course, one of several that a Banana Kelly program called Family and Community Enrichment offers residents. In other life skills classes those seven students were learning the basic reading, writing and math they had not learned in school.

Mangru had outlined the job letter on the blackboard, and now he handed out sample paragraphs. "I don't want to copy off the paper," one student objected. "I want to write my own letter." Prominently posted on the wall was an article about Gen. Colin Powell, who as a boy lived just a few blocks from this classroom.

Several blocks away I found Augie Demera teaching the "vocational skills" segment of the same course in the gutted-out basement of a Banana Kelly building. Demera was one of a number of young South Bronx natives working for Banana Kelly and the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes who told me they were "giving back something to the neighborhood." In his workshop I saw drywall partitions with enough practice electrical wiring to power a rock concert, and a locker room full of sinks installed along one wall. Demera teaches electricity, plumbing, carpentry and boiler maintenance, all necessary skills for building superintendents. "When they finish this course," he said, watching a trio of young women wiring an electrical connection on a piece of plywood, "they'll have the basic skills they need to run this building."

Who knows—maybe someday they'll be able to help run the community. Banana Kelly recently trained homeless students at the Bronx Regional High School to help build their own dormitory. The Mid-Bronx Desperadoes are involved in everything from administering civilian street patrols and putting on youth talent shows to operating small-loan programs and fixing up public parks. I sat in on staff meetings that covered such topics as a book drive for one apartment building's library, a condolence note for a tenant whose mother had died recently, and a program to test children for lead poison-

ing. Several times a week there are community or block association meetings where residents take up such problems as lack of security, supers who are unavailable for nighttime emergencies, broken washing machines, late parties and loud music.

A young man at one Mid-Bronx Desperadoes tenants meeting put his finger on what may be the organization's biggest remaining challenge. "We've accomplished a lot of our dreams," he said. "We've got the services a family needs. But people want to go to work."

Perhaps more than any other factor, it was the loss of jobs that destroyed the old Bronx. Now, after helping rebuild their neighborhoods and restore services, community groups are going after economic growth. The Mid-Bronx Desperadoes have helped revitalize several rundown commercial areas and are moving ahead on their most ambitious economic project to date, a supermarket and shopping center that Ralph Porter, who succeeded Genevieve Brooks as director, hopes will create more than 500 jobs. Meanwhile, Banana Kelly has

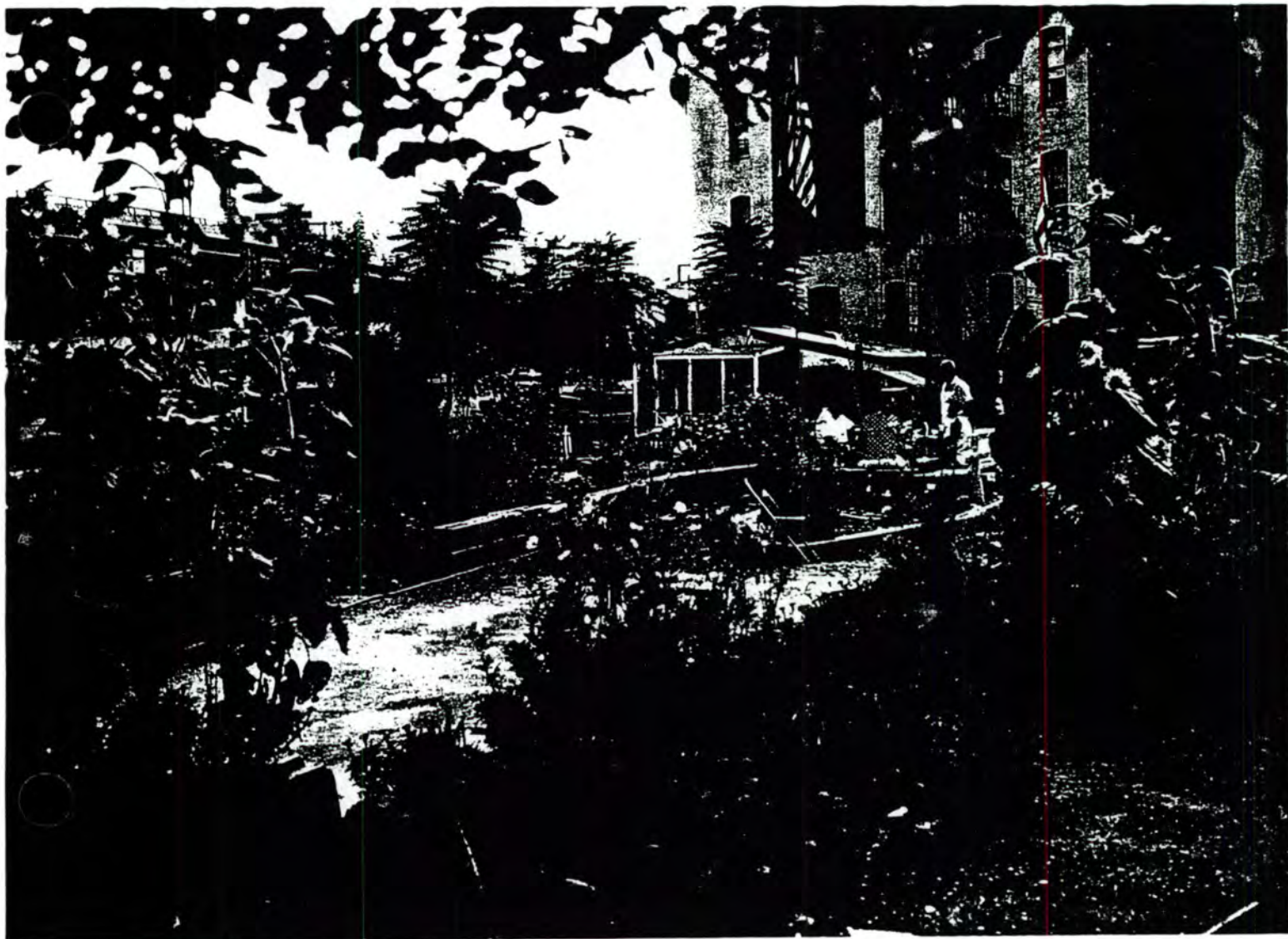
formed a joint venture with Swedish and American companies to build a modern paper-recycling plant along the Harlem River railyard that would add another 300 jobs to the local economy.

Neither of these ambitious schemes is by any means a sure thing, nor is it clear that enough jobs can ever be created to lift the South Bronx out of poverty. On the other hand, a look at what's already happened there suggests that the future could be full of surprises. The Mid-Bronx Desperadoes and Banana Kelly were born in desperation. Now they negotiate investment plans with international corporations. Genevieve Brooks only wanted to get the trim in her apartment house cleaned. Now she helps oversee the entire borough.

On Simpson Street, just across from the building where I grew up, I saw a bilingual mural that captures the spirit of the South Bronx today. "*Dios bendiga nuestra comunidad*," it says, over a field of bright flowers. "God bless our community." And down in the corner, in English: "There is hope."

Residents playing dominoes outside their "casita," or clubhouse, are surrounded by colorful plantings that

create a near-tropical atmosphere. The lot was leased to the community for beautification and relaxation.



## New York Equity Fund

| COMPANY                                 | TOTAL<br>INVESTMENT |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) American Express                    | \$8,000,000         |
| (2) Astoria Federal Savings Bank        | \$4,500,000         |
| (3) AT&T                                | \$2,000,000         |
| (4) Bank of China                       | \$4,000,000         |
| (5) Bankers Trust                       | \$47,500,000        |
| (6) Bear, Stearns & Co.                 | \$12,000,000        |
| (7) Bristol-Meyers Squibb               | \$6,000,000         |
| (8) Brooklyn Union Gas                  | \$6,000,000         |
| (9) Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce  | \$1,000,000         |
| CIBC Capital Corp.                      | \$1,000,000         |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$2,000,000         |
| (10) Capital Cities/ABC                 | \$13,000,000        |
| WPLJ-FM Radio                           | \$2,000,000         |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$15,000,000        |
| (11) CBS, Inc.                          | \$3,000,000         |
| (12) Chase Manhattan Bank               | \$52,500,000        |
| (13) Chemical Bank                      | \$27,000,000        |
| (14) Citicorp                           | \$20,000,000        |
| (15) Consolidated Edison Co. of NY      | \$10,000,000        |
| (16) Continental Insurance              | \$3,000,000         |
| Casualty Life Insurance                 | \$3,000,000         |
| Commercial Insurance                    | \$2,000,000         |
| Fidelity and Causalty Insurance Co.     | \$2,000,000         |
| Fireman's Insurance Co.                 | \$2,000,000         |
| Glen Falls Insurance                    | \$3,000,000         |
| Niagra Fire Insurance                   | \$2,000,000         |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$17,000,000        |
| (17) Credit Lyonnaise                   | \$2,000,000         |
| (18) Crosslands Savings Bank            | \$1,000,000         |
| (19) Delta Bank                         | \$0                 |
| (20) Dime Savings Bank                  | \$6,500,000         |
| (21) European American Bank             | \$1,000,000         |
| (22) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp    | \$41,000,000        |
| (23) Federal National Mortgage Corp.*   | \$36,100,000        |
| (24) Fleet Bank/Norstar Financial Group | \$2,000,000         |
| (25) Green Point Savings Bank           | \$2,000,000         |
| (26) Heller Financial                   | \$0                 |
| (27) Home Savings of America            | \$2,000,000         |
| (28) IBJ Schroder Bank and Trust Co.    | \$7,500,000         |
| (29) Independence Savings Bank          | \$5,000,000         |
| (30) JP Morgan Community Development    | \$46,500,000        |
| JP Morgan & Co.                         | \$3,000,000         |
| Morgan Guaranty Trust                   | \$10,000,000        |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$59,500,000        |
| (31) Metropolitan Life                  | \$5,000,000         |
| (32) MONY Insurance Co.                 | \$2,000,000         |
| (33) NatWest (Fleet Bank)               | \$24,500,000        |
| (34) New York Life                      | \$5,000,000         |
| (36) New York Telephone                 | \$2,000,000         |
| NYNEX Credit Co.                        | \$3,000,000         |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$5,000,000         |
| (37) Pfizer                             | \$5,000,000         |
| (38) Quantum Chemical                   | \$1,000,000         |
| (39) Republic National Bank             | \$23,500,000        |
| Republic Bank of NY                     | \$15,000,000        |
| Manhattan Savings Bank                  | \$4,000,000         |
| Subtotal All Affiliates                 | \$42,500,000        |
| (40) Roosevelt Savings Bank             | \$3,000,000         |
| (41) Safra National Bank                | \$2,000,000         |
| (42) Salomon Brothers, Inc.             | \$40,000,000        |
| (43) Teachers Insurance and Annuity     | \$5,000,000         |
| (44) The Bank of New York               | \$41,000,000        |
| (42) TW Services                        | \$500,000           |
| (43) United States Trust Co. of NY      | \$2,000,000         |

Balance to Raise

GRAND TOTALS

\$585,800,000

## *THE SOUTH BRONX*

Since 1980, LISC and its corporate and philanthropic partners have invested more than \$480 million in grants, loans and equity investments in New York City. In the South Bronx alone, community development corporations (CDCs) have developed more than 3,000 units of affordable housing using the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. Citywide, the number of nonprofit-developed affordable homes and apartments tops 11,500.

From the enduring national symbol of urban neglect and despair -- vacant, garbage-strewn lots, abandoned tenements and crack houses -- the new reality of the South Bronx is blocks of renovated, affordable rental apartment buildings with graffiti-free facades and small, tidy parks. Surrounding these are one and two-family homes with well-groomed yards that reflect the pride of ownership. The housing has, in itself, been an economic engine.

Just as these communities have sprung back from the nadir of blight, new goals have arisen that reflect residents' economic needs. With nearly all the city owned vacant buildings rehabbed, CDCs have turned their housing efforts to the more sensitive task of renovating partially occupied dwellings. Other current projects, such as developing retail strips and daycare centers, exemplify the broader agenda. Newly developed homes have also been a magnet for additional businesses and services that comprise an economically healthy neighborhood.

This broader agenda and activity comprises:

- △ A 10-acre, \$20-million community shopping center planned by MBD Community Development Corp., a CDC that got its start as Mid-Bronx Desperadoes. The shopping center will include a supermarket, video store and other neighborhood service businesses. MBD now manages over 2,000 units of housing;
- △ For 20 years the Morissania Hospital stood vacant looming over the South Bronx. Now thanks to the Women's Housing and Economic Development Corporation (WHEDCO), the 11-story monolith is ready to reopen and to provide affordable housing for 132 families. WHEDCO has also included a day care center, two playgrounds, a fitness center and several training programs;
- △ Healthy Living Systems is a food service and catering enterprise operated by the Mid-Bronx Senior Citizens Council that prepares, packages and delivers more than 1500 meals per day and employs 22 community residents. In 1997 its revenue is expected to top \$1 million;
- △ The Fordham Bedford Development Corporation has created a new kindergarten facility as part of LISC's early childhood education program. The kindergarten, which serves 75 children, is being leased by the Board of Education and is located in an affordable housing development that Fordham Bedford developed in partnership with New York State.
- △ Renewed involvement of the New York City Police Department and the Archdiocese of New York in the community, through a state-of-the-art precinct house and Police Athletic League community center and sports facility and an Archdiocese-sponsored elderly care facility.

December 8, 1997

'97 DEC 8 PM 5:32

## **MEET AND GREET WITH JEWISH LEADERS**

**DATE:** Wednesday, December 10, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Waldorf Hotel  
301 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022  
**TIME:** 5:55 - 6:15 p.m.  
**FROM:** Craig T. Smith

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this event is to meet with Jewish Leaders.

### **II. BACKGROUND**

This event will allow **YOU** to meet with the leaders of the Jewish community.

### **III. PARTICIPANTS**

There will be approximately 12 people in the meet and greet. A list of the guests expected to attend the meet and greet is attached.

### **IV. PRESS PLAN**

This event will be closed to the press.

### **V. SEQUENCE**

- **YOU** arrive and enter the room.
- **YOU** are greeted by City Councilman Noach Dear.
- **YOU** work the room and then depart.

### **VI. REMARKS**

No Remarks

### **VII. ATTACHMENTS**

- A list of the guests expected at the meet and greet.

December 8, 1997

**MEET AND GREET WITH JEWISH LEADERS**

**DATE:** Wednesday, December 10, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
301 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022  
**TIME:** 5:55 - 6:15 p.m.  
**FROM:** Craig T. Smith

**Expected Guests**

|                       |                                                   |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Betesh, Eddie         | President, Intimate Resources                     |
| Biderman, Abe         | Executive Vice President, Lipper and Company      |
| Castle, John          | President, Castle Harlan                          |
| Cayre, Joe            | President, Good Times                             |
| Chera, Stanley        | President and CEO, Young World Stores             |
| Dear, Noach           | City Councilman                                   |
| Feit, Eli             | Heller, Horowitz and Feit, P.C.                   |
| Grossman, Morton Yoel | President, Achim Importing Co, Inc.               |
| Harary, Alice         | President, Republic National Bank                 |
| Lagemann, Nicholas    | Staff, City Councilman Noach Dear's Office        |
| Lefkowitz, Abraham    | President and CEO, Crystal Clear Industries, Inc. |
| Sicherman, Wolf       | President, Sicherman Management                   |
| Weiss, Howard         | CFO, Castle Harlan                                |

**Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee  
Speakers' Trust Dinner  
Honoring President Bill Clinton**

**Date:** Wednesday, December 10, 1997  
**Venue:** Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
301 Park Avenue, NY, NY  
**Time:** 6:25 pm - 7:55 pm

**I. Purpose**

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

**II. Background**

The Speakers' Trust program is the DCCC's major donor program for individuals. The donors have contributed \$5,000 per person to attend, with Co-chairs contributing a minimum of \$10,000 per person. This is the DCCC's last major road event for the year.

**III. Participants**

Please see the attached guest list (co-chair reception only).

**IV. Press Plan**

This event is open to White House press pool only. No other press will be allowed.

**V. Sequence**

6:25 pm

- ◆ You arrive
- ◆ You are greeted by DCCC Chairman Martin Frost.
- ◆ You proceed to a photo-receiving line with approx. 38 persons. Martin Frost will introduce each guest to you.
- ◆ You will proceed to the head table for dinner.
- ◆ Program: Martin Frost  
2 songs performed by James Taylor  
Richard Gephardt  
Your remarks
- ◆ You depart

**VI. Remarks**

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

'97 DEC 9 4:11:49

DCCC Dinner, New York, 12/10/97

Acknowledge: Rep. Frost; Rep. Gephardt; Rep. Pallone (Puh-LOAN); Rep. Engel; Rep. Maloney and Chris Maloney; Rep. Lowey and Stephen Lowey; Rep. Velazquez; Rep. Hinchey.

• **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+%. Nearly 14M jobs; Unemp 4.6% -- 24 yr. low, inflat. low; Crime, Welfare ↘, fam. income ↗ \$2,200.**

• **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.

• **Exp. Opp. through Educ:** bggst increase since '65. \$1,500 HOPE. Pell: inc. to \$3000. Am Read: \$300m. Charter fund up 57% Now, standards. Educ Empowerment Zones/Chcago Reform.

• **Demand Responsibility:** W-W partnership (2,500 companies). FMLA. Min Wage. Kass/Kenn. Child care. Child support.

• **Climate change.**

• **One America**

December 8, 1997

## NATIONAL HISPANIC HOLIDAY GALA DINNER

**DATE:** Wednesday, December 10, 1997  
**LOCATION:** The Rainbow Room  
New York, New York  
**TIME:** 8:05 - 9:35 p.m.  
**FROM:** Craig T. Smith

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise money for the Democratic National Committee (DNC), and is one in a series of events aimed at expanding the fundraising outreach in the Hispanic community.

### II. BACKGROUND

The National Hispanic Holiday Gala Dinner aims to engage Hispanic community leaders and business professionals. Although the attendees are strong Democrats, this is the first time that many of them have taken a leadership role in a Democratic fundraising event or contributed at this level. The event provides **YOU** with an opportunity to cultivate new relationships in the Hispanic community.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 50 guests are expected to attend the reception and 150 guests at the dinner. The guests in attendance are business entrepreneurs, labor leaders, attorneys, hospital CEO's and members of the financial industry, and many are active in Latino philanthropic activities. A large portion of the guests are from Puerto Rico and the New York area. The event chairs are Marife (Mary-FAY) Hernandez, Dennis Rivera, and Miguel Lausell (Lah-SELL). The event vice chairs are Fred Estrada Sr. and Dr. Richard Machado (Mah-CHA-do).

The VIPs expected to attend include Secretary of Energy Federico Pena, Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, Small Business Administrator Aida Alvarez, Congressman Xavier Becerra (D-CA), Congresswoman Nydia Velasquez (D-NY), DNC National Chair Steve Grossman, DNC Treasurer Carol Pensky, DNC Finance Chair Alan Solomont, DNC Finance Vice-Chair Joe Velasquez, Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Mickey Ibarra, and Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Public Liaison Maria Echaveste.

Please acknowledge the event chairs, vice chairs, DNC Finance Chair Alan Solomont, DNC Finance Vice-Chair Joe Velasquez, the cabinet secretaries and elected officials (a list will be updated and provided at the event).

A guest list is attached. Bios of guests attending the reception and guests expected to sit at **YOUR** table are also provided on a separate list.

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is open to pool press for remarks only. There will also be Hispanic-oriented media in the room.

#### V. SEQUENCE

- **YOU** arrive at 8:05 p.m.
- **YOU** are greeted by Rainbow Room co-owners Arthur Emile, David Emile and Joe Balm. **YOU** are also greeted by Geoff Wharton, Managing Director of the Rockefeller Center, and Thomas Madden, Executive Director of the Rockefeller Center.
- **YOU** proceed to hold to join the **First Lady**.
- **YOU** and the **First Lady** proceed to the reception to greet approximately 50 guests in a photo receiving line. At the end of the photo receiving line, **YOU** and the **First Lady** will be greeted by DNC Chairman Steve Grossman, and event Chairs Marife Hernandez, Dennis Rivera, and Miguel Lausell.
- **YOU** and the **First Lady**, accompanied by DNC Chairman Steve Grossman, and event Chairs Marife Hernandez, Dennis Rivera, and Miguel Lausell, are announced into the dining room by Rita Moreno, the Gala Emcee.  

**NOTE:** There will be a pre-program with Rita Moreno welcoming the guests before **YOU** enter the dining room.
- **YOU** and the **First Lady** proceed to two different tables and are seated for dinner.
- Rita Moreno performs.
- Approximately 10-15 minutes after dinner is served, Event Chair Marife Hernandez proceeds to the stage to briefly acknowledge the co-chairs and introduces Dennis Rivera.
- Rivera proceeds to the stage, delivers brief remarks and introduces the **First Lady**.
- **The First Lady** proceeds to the stage, delivers brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** proceed to the stage and make remarks.
- **YOU** and the **First Lady** work a ropeline and depart for the motorcade.

#### VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

#### VII. ATTACHMENTS

- **YOUR** table diagram.
- Bios of guests in the photo receiving line and guests seated at **YOUR** table.
- Guest list.

DNC Hispanic Gala, 12/10 the Rainbow Room, New York  
Acknowledge: Event Chairs Marife (Mah-ree-FAY) Hernandez; Miguel Lausell (Lah-SELL); Dennis Rivera (Head of Local 1199 Health Care Workers Union); Event Vice-Chairs Fred Estrada; Richard Machado (Mah-CHA-doe); SBA Administrator Alvarez; Sec. Pena; Sec. Slater; Mickey Ibarra; Maria Echaveste; Rep. Xavier Becerra; Rep. Nydia Velazquez; Bronx Borough President Ferrer; Bronx County Democratic Chair Roberto Ramirez Steve Grossman; Carol Pensky; Alan Solomont; DNC National Finance Vice-Chair Joe Velasquez.

This is an historic event - never before has the Latino business community come forward on such a scale for the DNC. We appreciate that support, and we recognize that without the support of the Latino community our Democratic victories in 1996 could not have occurred. The Latino community is beginning to achieve the recognition it deserves in our party, and in our country.

• 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 --

• Support Bill Lann Lee

Economic plan Def. ↘ 92+%. Nearly 14M jobs; Unemp 4.6% -- 24 yr. low, inflat. low; Crime, Welfare ↘, fam. income ↗ \$2,200.

• **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.

• **Exp. Opp. through Educ:** bggst increase since '65. \$1,500 HOPE. Pell: inc. to \$3000. Am Read: \$300m. Charter fund up 57% Now, standards. Educ Empowerment Zones/Chcago Reform.

• **Demand Responsibility:** W-W partnership (2,500 companies). FMLA. Min Wage. Kass/Kenn. Childcare. Adoption reform, Child support.

• **Climate change.**

• **One America**

### **A Good Record of Accomplishments:**

- Appointments: Sec. Pena, Amb. Richardson; SBA Admin. Alvarez; Dir. of OPL Echaveste; Dir. of Int. Governmental Affairs Ibarra; Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs Janet Murguia; 34 Hispanics on EOP staff, far more than the previous administration, record # of Hispanic judicial appointments
- Hispanic unemp. down 1/3 since 1993
- over 1.5m new jobs for Hispan. Americans
- \$2.2b in SBA loans to Hispanic businesses
- over 220,000 new Hispanic businesses
- Mend don't end Affirmative Action
- WH Conf on Hate Crimes
- Opposition to Prop 209, Prop 187 in CA
- Oppose abolition of bilingual ed.
- Defend legal immigrants on welfare reform, streamline naturalization process, support responsible immigration reform
- Provide leadership in our hemisphere -- Mexico, trade

**But more to do: Echaveste and Sperling effort to reduce dropout rate**

December 10, 1997

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Nick Baldick

RE: New York Political Briefing

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS**

**1992**

|                 |           |     |
|-----------------|-----------|-----|
| Clinton/Gore    | 3,444,450 | 50% |
| Bush/Quayle     | 2,346,649 | 34% |
| Perot/Stockdale | 1,090,721 | 16% |

**1996**

|              |           |     |
|--------------|-----------|-----|
| Clinton/Gore | 3,756,177 | 58% |
| Dole/Kemp    | 1,933,492 | 30% |
| Perot/Choate | 503,458   | 8%  |

New York gave **YOU** your largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **YOU** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

**MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL**

**YOU** were on Staten Island on November 2, 1997 to attend a Vitaliano event and in Manhattan to attend a Ruth Messinger event.

**The Vice President** was in New York on November 20, 1997 to attend a bilateral meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma.

**The Vice President** was in New York City on October 28, 1997 to attend a United Jewish Appeal event.

**Mrs. Gore** was in New York City on October 28, 1997 to attend a Vitaliano event.

**The First Lady** was in New York City on October 20, 1997 to attend a fundraiser for Ruth Messinger.

**The Vice President** was in New York City on October 8, 1997 to attend a fundraising event for Ruth Messinger and the Democratic Party, as well as an education event at Columbia University.

**YOU** and **First Lady** were in New York City on September 22, 1997 to address the United Nations and to attend the opera.

**YOU** and the **Vice President** were in New York City for the New York DNC Gala on June 30, 1997.

**YOU** were in New York on June 26, 1997 to speak at the United Nations. **YOU** also met with Secretary General Kofi Annan, and South Korean Prime Minister Kim.

## **1997 ELECTION RESULTS**

### **Staten Island Special Congressional Election**

On November 4, there was a special election in the 13th Congressional district to fill the seat that was vacated when Rep. Susan Molinari (R) left Congress to host a CBS morning program. The Democratic candidate, state Assemblyman Eric Vitaliano (D) was running a strong campaign and was slightly ahead in the polls, until the RNC spent close to \$1 million on an independent expenditure attacking him. The attack ads propelled Republican nominee City Councilman Vito Fossella to a 62% to 38% victory.

### **1997 New York City Mayoral Race**

On November 4, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) won reelection against Democratic nominee Ruth Messinger by a 57% to 41% margin. Giuliani has generally been credited with doing a good job, especially with regard to cleaning up the streets and fighting crime, and was considered a very heavy favorite for reelection. Giuliani also received a considerable amount of Democratic support, including a significant amount from African American leaders. It should be noted that Giuliani only captured 43% of the Hispanic vote and 20% of the African American vote. In his acceptance speech and since the election, he has been working hard to improve his standing among these two groups.

Democrats did very well in the other New York City races. New York City Comptroller Alan Hevesi (D) trounced Anne Marie McAvoy (R), 76% to 20%. Public Advocate Mark Green (R) soundly defeated his opponent Jules Polonetsky (R) 73% to 25%. Democrats kept their overwhelming majority in the City Council, losing just one seat to end up with a 44-7 majority. The Manhattan Borough President seat that was vacated when Ruth Messinger left it to run for mayor was won by Virginia Fields (D) 68% to 26% over Abe Hirschfeld (R).

### **County Executive Races**

The biggest surprise of the 1997 New York elections was in Westchester County. The Democratic nominee, former County Democratic Chair Andy Spano, defeated Rye Mayor Ted Dunn (R), by a 57% to 40% margin in a race to replace retiring Andrew O'Rourke (R). Governor Pataki had targeted this race in his home county and committed major state party resources to Dunn, but Spano enjoyed high name recognition based on previous county wide campaigns. No Democratic statewide candidate has won in this century without carrying Westchester County. In Both Rockland and Orange Counties, the incumbent Republicans won reelection.

### **Constitutional Convention Referendum**

On November 4, New York voters had the opportunity to vote for a state constitutional convention to be held in 1999. A provision in the current constitution requires that the electorate be asked every 20 years whether they would like to hold a constitutional convention.

Proponents of holding a constitutional convention, including former Governor Mario Cuomo, Governor Pataki and Senator D'Amato, claimed that New York's political system is too slow and not competitive enough to be leader-dominated. They believed that a constitutional convention would spotlight fresh ideas about how the system should be reformed. Opponents to

it -- as many as 68 interest groups -- feared that a convention would open a Pandora's box of initiatives or referenda, and that it would make the requirement that the state care for the poor and the environment vulnerable to change. Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) and Senate Majority leader Joseph Bruno (R) both opposed a convention. In the end, the convention measure lost 62% to 38%.

### **Referendum on School Bond Act**

This act would have authorized \$2.4 billion in state bonds to help build and modernize public school buildings. The act was passed in the last minute of the final session of the state legislature, but lacked companion legislation explaining how the money from the bonds would be divided. The referendum was rejected 53% to 47%.

### **1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE**

Governor George Pataki (R) is seeking reelection in 1998. This summer Pataki was criticized for originally championing the very unpopular issue of terminating rent regulations, participating in a GOP celebrity golf fundraiser--sponsored by a major landlord advocate--in the middle of the rent control debate, and for his last minute capitulations to Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) on rent control and the state budget. On the other hand, Pataki has at least \$9 million in the bank, much of it funneled from committees controlled by Senator D'Amato, and is expected to have \$20 million by the time of the general election. The fact that the perceived first tier Democratic candidates have decided not to run is also beneficial to Pataki.

In November Pataki embarked on a one-week cross-country fundraising trip that may have brought his war chest to \$10 million. Although he insists that he is raising money solely for his reelection campaign, there has been speculation that Pataki is warming up for a possible bid for the 2000 presidential race. Democrats have pointed out that Pataki was very critical of Governor Cuomo in 1994 for raising money out of state.

So far, the only Democrat to have officially announced his candidacy is former Transportation Commissioner James Larocca. The Democrats considering running are: NYC Council President Peter Vallone, State Assembly Majority Leader Michael Bragman, real-estate developer Richard Kahan, Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes, former Chairman of the State Thruway Authority Peter Tufo, Physician Myron Shoenfeld, and Nassau County Legislator Roger Corbin. Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross, having switched her party affiliation, has also been meeting with consultants to discuss a possible challenge to Pataki.

Assembly Speaker Silver ended speculation that he would seek the Democratic nod when he announced on November 26 that he would instead remain Speaker, saying "I am almost as effective in that position as in being governor." Both Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-26) and State Comptroller H. Carl McCall (D) had earlier dropped out of the race. McCall, the first African American elected to statewide office in New York, was considered by many to be the Democratic frontrunner, and his decision was considered a huge boost for Vallone. Jack Newfield, of *The New York Post*, has called Vallone's candidacy a "heaven sent opportunity" because of his demographic appeal and moderate views. Newfield went on to say, "if he didn't exist, the Democrats would have to invent a candidate with his demographic profile." Vallone is

now considered by many to be the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination and has over \$2 million ready for a bid, but has relatively low name recognition outside of New York City.

In their desire to pick a nominee strong enough to challenge Pataki, some New York Democrats have mentioned actor Alec Baldwin (D) and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin (D) as possible candidates. However, The *New York Times* reported on November 23 that Rubin "authorized his staff to go to any lengths necessary to make it clear to the world that he is not going to run." Baldwin has said that being governor "would be great" but for now is content with raising money for other New York Democrats such as Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09).

A *New York Post* poll of 706 likely voters, conducted 11/23-25, shows Pataki leading in general election matchups against potential Democratic candidates Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross, NYC Speaker Peter Vallone, former Transportation official James LaRocca, Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes, and real-estate developer Richard Kahan.

#### Pataki Reelect

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Reelect        | 50% |
| Do Not Reelect | 30% |
| Unsure         | 20% |

#### General Election Matchups

|          |     |          |     |          |     |
|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|
| Pataki   | 45% | Pataki   | 49% | Pataki   | 44% |
| Hynes    | 18% | LaRocca  | 16% | Vallone  | 20% |
| Not Sure | 37% | Not Sure | 35% | Not Sure | 36% |
|          |     |          |     |          |     |
| Pataki   | 47% | Pataki   | 45% |          |     |
| Ross     | 20% | Kahan    | 14% |          |     |
| Not Sure | 33% | Not Sure | 41% |          |     |

Most observers believe that while Pataki is a favorite for reelection, he is beatable if the Democrats can avoid a negative primary and if they can quickly unify behind their candidate after the September primary.

#### **1998 U.S. SENATE RACE**

Senator Al D'Amato (R) is running for reelection to a fourth term in 1998 in a weakened condition. D'Amato damaged his popularity by acting as a partisan attack dog for three years of Whitewater hearings. D'Amato has also suffered from criticism of his opposition to rent control and speculation that years ago he interceded with the SEC on behalf of the Stratton Oakmont, Inc. brokerage firm and made a remarkable \$37,000 one-day profit on the stock market.

However, with his fundraising abilities, D'Amato will still be able to wage a fierce battle. D'Amato had almost \$9 million on hand as of the June filing deadline. With pundits putting the dollar figure for this race at nearly \$20 million, D'Amato's fundraising skills (which he demonstrated as NRSC chair) could be a pivotal factor.

Regardless of his current unpopularity, D'Amato is an extremely shrewd politician and will prove to be a formidable opponent. Throughout his career, D'Amato has demonstrated a willingness to reverse his positions for political expediency. For instance, despite a poor environmental record, D'Amato raised \$2 million dollars last year for television ads supporting an environmental ballot initiative. On June 25th, D'Amato went on record saying he would support the tough air quality regulations proposed by **YOU** and the **Vice President**, and would fight any efforts to block or weaken the regulations. Both environmentalists and Democrats said that this issue would test D'Amato's commitment to the environment, an issue he has not embraced in non-election years. D'Amato has also bolstered his image by giving considerable attention to constituent concerns, earning him the nickname "Senator Pothole."

Over the past year, D'Amato has also reached out to the gay and lesbian community, women, and the Jewish community in addition to tackling less contentious issues such as breast cancer research and "drive through mastectomies." D'Amato's outspoken support of urging Swiss banks to open their records to Holocaust survivors could also pay political dividends for him. D'Amato has also championed the issue of terminating ATM service fees.

Senator D'Amato even competed for a share of the spotlight in the 1997 Mayoral campaign when he launched his own \$100,000 per week TV ad campaign in September aimed at bashing Giuliani's Democratic adversaries. The ads focused on the issue of education and slammed the Democratic candidates as "'liberals' beholden to the powerful teachers union," while D'Amato portrayed himself as a reformer who will stand up to the union. D'Amato exacerbated his already strained relations with the teachers union when he harshly criticized it at a December 1 meeting with business and civic leaders in New York City (See Hot Issues).

However, the overall result of all this scrambling by D'Amato has been an improvement in his job approval rating. The latest *New York Post* poll, conducted 11/23-25, shows that 42% of voters have a favorable opinion of how D'Amato is doing his job.

| <u>D'Amato Job Approval</u> |              |             |             |              | <u>D'Amato Reelect</u> |     |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|-----|
|                             | <u>11/97</u> | <u>8/97</u> | <u>6/97</u> | <u>10/96</u> | Yes                    | 42% |
| Excellent/ Good             | 42%          | 33%         | 31%         | 26%          | No                     | 41% |
| Fair/ Poor                  | 54%          | 54%         | 61%         | 63%          |                        |     |

State Conservative Party Chair Michael Long has suggested that D'Amato's race to the middle may cost him his party's base as well as attract opposition from the conservative right. Long expressed concern over D'Amato's support for gay rights, tenant rights, and pro-environmental stance, and has even mentioned the possibility of running a Conservative candidate against him. D'Amato will almost certainly be facing Republican primary opposition from NYU professor Herbert London, who ran for Governor in 1990 on the Conservative Party Line.

D'Amato's unpopularity has caused numerous Democrats to toy with the notion of running. The Democrats who have announced at this point are New York City Public Advocate, Mark Green, and Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09). Mark Green--who was soundly defeated by D'Amato in '86 (57%-41%)-- is haunted by assertions that he is not strong enough or moderate enough to beat

D'Amato. Despite this, Green has been actively courting party leaders in hopes of becoming the consensus party candidate. Green recently won reelection to his Public Advocate seat.

Schumer announced his intention to run for the Senate on April 17th, after briefly contemplating a run for governor. Schumer had a war chest of over \$6.5 million dollars as of the June filing deadline. This financial advantage definitely tips the balance in his favor and makes him the favorite in a Green-Schumer primary. The Schumer campaign received a boost on October 17 when Assembly Majority Leader Michael Bragman both formally endorsed and agreed to raise funds for him. The endorsement by Bragman, one of upstate New York's most powerful Democrats, could help Schumer overcome any effort to label him a "New York City Democrat." Schumer began courting upstate Democrats by launching a \$100,000 television ad in Buffalo on November 7. He spent enough, according to the New York *Daily News*, "for the typical TV viewer in Western New York to glimpse it 10 times." However, he has never faced an electoral challenge, and thus far has low name recognition outside of Brooklyn.

The bigger question is what effect Schumer's entry will have on former Rep. and Vice Presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro (D). Some observers believe that Ferraro is hesitant to enter another potentially hostile primary battle considering her experience in the 1992 Senate primary, and there are reports that her husband is not very enthusiastic. Ferraro is also under contract with CNN and would have to exercise an out-clause if she wished to begin campaigning before her contract expires in January of 1998. Others believe that Schumer's decision makes it easier for Ferraro because she will be running against two downstate Jewish males, who will split the Jewish vote.

In an indication of her seriousness about a possible challenge to D'Amato, Ferraro has been interviewing fundraising operatives and others about possible campaign work for her. Ferraro said she will make no job offers yet to those she contacts, but wants to see who might be available to her and what advice they might have. Ferraro expects to make a final decision on the race in December and announce publicly in January. Her decision is likely to be influenced positively by recent polling which shows her leading D'Amato by 8% points. She noted that she must be cautious about how she deals with the consultants and not make them any job offers yet because she would have to give up her lucrative contract with CNN if she begins any campaign activity.

Although Ferraro has yet to declare her candidacy, D'Amato, in obvious recognition of her political strength, is already trying to use her tenure at CNN against her. In late August, Steven Law, executive director of NRSC wrote a letter, on behalf of D'Amato, to CNN chief Ted Turner, demanding that Ferraro resign or be fired "because of legal, ethical, and fairness concerns." The letter also suggested that CNN give D'Amato "equal time." On October 28, D'Amato began airing ads during Ferraro's show "Crossfire" that claim that Ferraro wants "higher taxes and more welfare," and that she "rejected the balanced budget amendment." The ads used a format similar to the popular show, and concluded with the announcer saying, "from the left it's Geraldine Ferraro, and on our side it's Al D'Amato." Ferraro responded to the ads by saying "[D'Amato's] numbers are very, very bad and he's nervous. His numbers must actually be worse than what is public information. Why would he go on TV thirteen months early against

someone who is not yet a candidate?"

In addition to Green, Schumer, and Ferraro, Glen Cove Mayor Thomas Suozzi (D), and Attorney Robert Kennedy, Jr. (D) are also being discussed as possible candidates. A *Quinnipiac College* poll, conducted 9/18-22, showed Ferraro leading the possible Democratic candidates, but this may be somewhat misleading because she has significantly higher name recognition than both Green and Schumer.

#### Democratic Primary Matchup

|         | <u>9/97</u> | <u>7/97</u> |
|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Ferraro | 48%         | 53%         |
| Green   | 25%         | 16%         |
| Schumer | 15%         | 15%         |

The key factor in this election will be the degree to which Democrats hurt each other in the primary. DSCC finance chairman, Senator Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), said, "The decision about whether or not Al D'Amato is reelected will probably be made by the Democrats." In 1992, Ferraro was leading the primary field but was viciously attacked by a barrage of television ads from New York City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman (D). Bob Abrams (D) emerged out of the primary bruised, out of money, and without the support of many Democrats. Abrams lost to D'Amato, 48% to 49%. Democrats cannot afford to make the same mistake again. The latest *New York Post* poll, conducted 11/23-25, tested D'Amato against possible Democratic candidates Geraldine Ferraro, Rep. Charles Schumer, and NYC Public Advocate Mark Green.

#### General Election Matchup

|          | <u>11/97</u> | <u>4/97</u> |          | <u>11/97</u> | <u>4/97</u> |          | <u>11/97</u> | <u>4/97</u> |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| Ferraro  | 46%          | 46%         | D'Amato  | 40%          | 30%         | D'Amato  | 41%          | 31%         |
| D'Amato  | 38%          | 27%         | Green    | 35%          | 39%         | Schumer  | 30%          | 29%         |
| Not Sure | 16%          | 27%         | Not Sure | 26%          | 31%         | Not Sure | 29%          | 40%         |

#### Favorability Rating

|         | <u>Fav.</u> | <u>Unfav.</u> |
|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Ferraro | 59%         | 24%           |
| D'Amato | 51%         | 43%           |
| Green   | 37%         | 10%           |
| Schumer | 22%         | 10%           |

#### Sixth Congressional District Special Election

Rep. Floyd Flake (D) is resigning after 11 years to devote full time to his duties as pastor of Allen AME Church. New York City Council member Archie Spigner (D), who was considered a contender for the seat, has decided not to run to replace Flake. His departure makes Assembly member Greg Meeks (D), who has the support of Flake, the early frontrunner. Assembly member Barbara Clark (D) announced on November 24 that she will also be a candidate for the seat, whether or not she gets the Democratic nod. This special election will probably be held in

early 1998. The other possible candidate is state Senator Al Waldon (D).

### **Tenth Congressional District**

The Reverend Al Sharpton (D) is considering a bid for the seat currently held by Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-10), a Brooklyn Democrat who crossed party lines and endorsed Mayor Giuliani's (R) reelection. Former Mayor David Dinkins (D), the Rev. Jesse Jackson (D), and Assembly member Clarence Norman, the Brooklyn Democratic Chair, have all allegedly met with Sharpton to discuss the idea. Observers consider the encouragement Sharpton has received as an indication of the strong displeasure by Brooklyn Democrats of Towns' backing of Giuliani. At the same time, there has been speculation that Giuliani will appoint Towns as Deputy Mayor.

### **Fourth Congressional District**

Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D) seized this seat from the incumbent, former Representative Dan Frisa in 1996 (57% to 41%), and Frisa (R) may try to recapture the seat he so soundly lost. Other potential Republicans apparently mulling a run include Nassau County District Attorney Denis Dillon, Roman Catholic Priest James Lisante, Nassau County legislator Bruce Blakeman and Nassau County Republican Chair Joseph Mondello. However, some Republicans seem hesitant to support Frisa again, given his loss in the last campaign. Others add that D'Amato does not want a high-profile race against McCarthy because it might draw a large infusion of Democratic money and effort into his political base on Long Island.

## **HOT ISSUES**

### **Tawana Brawley**

The defamation lawsuit against three former advisers of Tawana Brawley, was halted on December 5 so that Justice S. Barrett Hickman of the State Supreme Court could consider the admissibility of two videotapes. Defense attorneys for Alton H. Maddox Jr., C. Vernon Mason, and the Reverend Al Sharpton said the tapes would challenge a grand jury's conclusion that Ms. Brawley, black woman, fabricated her tale of rape by a gang of white men over a four day period in November 1987. Stephen Pagones is suing the defendants for making repeated public statements that he was part of the gang. The \$150 million defamation trial, which began on November 22, has been riddled with street protests and charges of racism from Brawley supporters.

Because Pagones, then an Assistant District Attorney in Dutchess County, has been deemed by the court to be a public figure, there is a higher standard of proof for his defamation suit. The plaintiff must prove that the defendants spread damaging falsehoods about him with malice, or a reckless disregard for the truth. The defendants' lawyers used their opening arguments on December 3 to reiterate their assertion that Pagones attacked Brawley. Sharpton's lawyer, Michael A. Hardy, insisted that Sharpton had been acting on the information he received from Brawley's other advisers, whose involvement in the case preceeded his own.

### **Fare Surplus**

On December 2 top officials from the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) announced tentative plans to earmark this year's budget surplus to lower subway and bus fares throughout New York City. The MTA was under intense pressure from politicians, such as New York City

Council President Peter Vallone (D), and the public to use the surplus -- an estimated \$129 million at the end of September -- to offset a 25 cent fare increase that was instituted in 1995.

The Mayor and City Council have called for the authority to offer Metrocard users 12 fares for the price of 10, rather than 11-for-10 deal the authority already plans to offer in January. The larger discount would effectively roll the \$1.50 fare back to \$1.25. Other suggestions for the surplus have been to increase service or use some of the money to pay off debt, but neither of those options has the political appeal of a fare break.

### **D'Amato vs. The Teachers Union**

In preparation for his '98 reelection campaign, Senator Al D'Amato (R) used an appearance before New York civic and business leaders to aggravate his ongoing feud with the New York teacher's union (U.F.T.). In his speech, D'Amato blasted the union, claiming that it had blocked efforts to end automatic tenure for teachers and principals, opposed merit pay raises for teachers, and undermined efforts to permit parents to choose their child's public school.

D'Amato's rift with the teachers union began with the New York City mayoral race where Ruth Messinger's criticisms of the school system raised concerns about the state of public schools. At that point, a full 13 months before his own race, D'Amato released an advertisement attacking the "liberal teachers union." The union responded to D'Amato's latest attack by pledging to campaign against him in 1998.

### **Police Brutality Hearings**

A select committee including Congressman John Conyers (D-Mich) and Reverend Al Sharpton are holding several community forums to hear testimony from anyone who wishes to speak about experiences they have had with police brutality. Police brutality became an issue in New York in the wake of the alleged police beating and sodomy of Haitian immigrant Abner Louima, and a rise in complaints against the police department. The first of the hearings was held on November 18, at a local college where the families (all of them African American or Hispanic) of a dozen victims described to a crowd of more than 1,000 city residents how their relatives had died at the hands of the New York City Police Department. Members of the committee have criticized Giuliani and the police department for not participating in the hearings. Giuliani responded by contending that although there are members of Congress on the committee, they are not officially sanctioned by Congress and criticized the hearings as being politically motivated.

Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Task Force on Police/Community Relations, created by Giuliani in the wake of the August beating of Louima, met at a secondary school in Brooklyn on November 17. More than 100 Brooklyn residents seized the opportunity to air their grievances about their brushes with the police, some making recommendations about how to improve relations. Although several suggestions were brought up, many also expressed little faith in how much power the panel has. Giuliani was not present at the hearing, contending that his presence might impede "free and open" exchange amongst those participating.

### **Child Welfare Crisis**

The recent death of Sabrina Green, a 9-year-old girl from the Bronx, has New York City up-in-

arms again over child-abuse and the city's inability to deal with and prevent it. Police officials have said the little girl was tortured in her last weeks of life, and the public outpouring of grief has forced the city to reexamine how the city's prevention programs function. New York City overhauled their child welfare department in 1988, and created the Administration for Children's Services. The new administration strengthened prevention programs and helped institute programs in the schools to oversee prevention programs. Every school was given an attendance teacher, a modern day truant officer, who was given the task of keeping track of all students with chronic attendance problems, which is often a sign of abuse. But more children have died from abuse, and the City is once again reexamining its programs.

Sabrina's death and the subsequent indictment of her sister, who was her legal guardian, combined with the recent murder trial of British au pair Louise Woodward, also have many parents carefully looking at the day-care they provide for their children. Day-care in New York, because it is either very expensive or inadequate and unsafe, has become a serious problem. Critics claim that many public programs are losing much needed funding for their already overcrowded free programs and no additional funding is foreseen in the future. With the average cost of a live-in nanny at over \$400 a week, and day-care costing a small fortune as well, few families can afford to pay for adequate day-care. Many are being pushed by these circumstances to leave their children in the informal, unlicensed and unregulated care of family friends and neighbors. Critics believe that with more at-home parents leaving the home and finding work due to welfare reform, even more children are being forced into New York City's overwhelmed child-care system.

### **HIV Outbreak**

Residents of New York City and Chatauqua County were shocked following the arrest on October 26, of Nushawn Williams, a 20 year old man accused of spreading the HIV virus to at least 9 women. He is accused of knowingly infecting 6 of the women since he learned in September of 1996 that he was HIV positive. Officials say Williams is known to have had sex with 28 women and girls while he lived in Chatauqua County last year, and they reportedly know of 70 people who later had sex with those 28. Williams also admits to having had sex with at least 50 women since he moved to New York City this year. In response, twenty state health officials and two epidemiologists from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention arrived in Chatauqua County and began searching for women who have had sex with Williams. New York City health officials also faced the daunting task of tracing each of the people Williams had sex with, encouraging them to be tested, and persuading them to divulge the names of other sex partners they have had.

The case marks the first time since passage in 1987 of the state's HIV confidentiality law that government officials in New York have publicly identified someone as being HIV positive. The law keeps secret the names of infected people but provides for an exception when a person poses an "imminent danger" to public health.

### **Lieutenant Governor Betsy Ross Switches Parties**

On September 30, Lt. Governor Betsy Ross officially switched her party affiliation from Republican to Democrat. Ross said, "I am joining the Democratic party. I decided it was better

to change parties than to change principles.” The New York *Daily News* reported that “President Clinton phoned to welcome Ross” to the party “even though she earned a name for herself by helping to sink his health care plan.”

Both D’Amato and Pataki took the opportunity to bash Ross. D’Amato said through a spokesman, “Ross continues to be an embarrassment, and she has no political future.” The already strained relations between Pataki and Ross worsened when Pataki said the next day that he might not talk to her for the rest of the term. He added, “It’s sad to watch Betsy self-destruct in public. Clearly this is a woman desperately searching for a spotlight.” Asked if he would like to see her resign her post, he said “I’m not going to comment further. Her actions speak for themselves.”

Ross’ first move as a Democrat was to endorse New Jersey gubernatorial candidate Jim McGreevey (D). She said, “My decision to endorse Jim McGreevey ...was a much easier one to make [than switching parties]. I am now a proud member of the Democratic party -- and the McGreevey team.” She spent the next day campaigning for McGreevey in New Jersey. Ross, however, refused to endorse Democratic Mayoral nominee Ruth Messinger. Ross now faces a new, if uncertain life as a Democrat. There is some speculation that Ross will challenge Rep. Michael Forbes (R-01) for his seat in 1998 or that she will opt to run against D’Amato, but it now seems more likely that she will take on Pataki.

Ross startled many Democratic leaders early in October when she announced that she is considering a bid for the Democratic nomination against Pataki. To get on the Democratic primary ballot, Ross would need 25% approval at the NY Democratic Convention or a large force of experienced field workers to circulate nominating petitions, each a nearly impossible task without party support or a large grassroots organization. Assembly Speaker Silver warned that she “shouldn’t even think about running” for Governor... “She only just joined the party and while it is open to anybody, I think a track record as a Democrat has to be established before she runs for the # 1 office in the state.” Silver controls the largest source of Democratic patronage in the state and his warning to Ross is likely to reverberate through the party. Ross has pointed to the substantial bank account of her husband, Wilbur Ross, as evidence that she could pay for a race, but will likely have a difficult time securing the nomination. Ross also seems to be wooing the Rochester-based Independence Party in weighing her 1998 options. She attended an Independence Party fundraiser in 1997 and spoke at the party’s state meeting. Some political observers feel that if Ross delivers the Independence Party endorsement, she might move up in line among the Democrats angling for governor or Senate.

#### **POLITICAL DATA**

|                  |                                         |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Governor:        | George E. Pataki (R) 49% in 1994        |
| U.S. Senate:     | Alfonse D’Amato (R) 49% in 1992         |
|                  | Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) 55% in 1994 |
| U.S. House:      | 18D/13R                                 |
| State Senate:    | 26D/35R                                 |
| State Assembly:  | 94D/56R                                 |
| Electoral Votes: | 33                                      |

## **CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION**

Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D)  
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)  
Representative Peter King (R-03)  
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)  
Representative Thomas Manton (D-07)  
Representative Charles Schumer (D-09)  
Representative Major Owens (D-11)  
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)  
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)  
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)  
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)  
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)  
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)  
Representative James Walsh (R-25)  
Representative Bill Paxon (R-27)  
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)  
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R)  
Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)  
Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)  
Representative Floyd Flake (D-06)  
Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)  
Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)  
Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)  
Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)  
Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)  
Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)  
Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)  
Representative Gerald Solomon (R-22)  
Representative John McHugh (R-24)  
Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)  
Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)  
Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)

In 1996, New York's congressional delegation remained unchanged with the exception of the 4th District where Republican-turned-Democrat Carolyn McCarthy defeated freshman Republican Dan Frisa.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP**

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Governor                        | George E. Pataki (R)     |
| Lt. Governor                    | Betsy McCaughey Ross (D) |
| Secretary of State              | Alexander Treadwell (R)  |
| Attorney General                | Dennis Vacco (R)         |
| State Comptroller               | H. Carl McCall (D)       |
| Speaker of the Assembly         | Sheldon Silver (D)       |
| Majority Leader of the Assembly | Michael Bragman (D)      |
| Minority Leader of the Assembly | Tom Reynolds (R)         |
| Senate Majority Leader          | Joe Bruno (R)            |
| Senate Minority Leader          | Martin Connor (D)        |

## **NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE**

- 1994 estimated population was 18,169,000.
- 70.3% of New Yorkers are White; 16.8% are African American; and 12.2% are Hispanic American.
- 13.1% of New York residents are age 65 or older.
- 49.9% of New York households are married couples, and 23% are married with children.
- Median household income is \$32,965.
- 25% of New Yorkers have a college degree. 74.8% have a high school diploma.
- In 1992, 7,079,432 New Yorkers voted of a Voting Age Population (VAP) of 13,691,000 (52%); compared with 6,439,129 of a VAP of 13,579,000 in 1996 (47%).

### **MANHATTAN AT A GLANCE**

The 1994 estimated population for Manhattan was 1,506,969. Of that population, 45% of Manhattan residents are White; 26% are African American; and 29% are Hispanic American. 30% of Manhattan residents are 65 or older. 13% of Manhattan households are married couples, and 5% are married with children.

**ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW YORK UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON**

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New York after the first 57 months of the Clinton Administration:

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***Improved Economic Conditions in New York under the Clinton Administration:***

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- The unemployment rate has dropped from 8.3% to 6.4%.
- New York has added 329,600 new jobs, or 69,389 **per year**, after **LOSING** 129,950 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New York has added 373,300 new private-sector jobs, or 78,589 **per year**, after **LOSING** 124,725 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New York has added 23,600 new construction jobs, or 4,968 **per year**, after **LOSING** 23,025 **per year** during the previous administration.
- New business incorporations have increased 2.3% **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 9% **per year** -- after increasing 35% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 29% **per year** -- after increasing 11% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by \$69.3 billion -- after dropping by \$65.9 billion during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 74.8%.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

December 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

RE: NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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**New York Harbor Dredging**

You may be asked if the Administration has committed to fund a project to deepen the Kill Van Kull shipping channel in New York Harbor to 45 feet. The channel is the main artery serving the Port of New York and New Jersey and is essential to keeping the Port economically viable. Major shipping lines are already threatening to relocate to Halifax if the channel isn't deepened to accommodate larger vessels.

The Kill Van Kull channel is potentially a Federal responsibility because the Army Corps of Engineers funds the dredging of shipping channels, matched by a 25% local cost share. Nearly every major port currently has at least 45-foot channels. The International Longshoremen's Association and other maritime labor groups expect the Administration to fund the project partly because of an agreement, announced by the Vice President in 1996, among environmentalists, longshoremen, and shipping interests on an Administration plan to protect the economic and environmental health of the region. The plan resolved a long-standing controversy over dredging operations in the Port of New York and New Jersey by closing a controversial ocean dumping site and initiating series of steps to expedite dredging permits and deepen the Port's channels. While the Kill Van Kull project funding is not an "explicit" commitment in the plan for New York Harbor, it could be viewed as an implicit part of our commitment to keeping the Port economically viable.

The Corps of Engineers has asked for \$32 million for the project in FY99. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, in an effort to speed up the completion of the multiyear project, has budgeted \$20 million for FY99 - far in excess of the funding match that is required. OMB has not approved any funding for the project in FY99 and is still reviewing its feasibility as part of the Administration's budget process for FY99. OMB is concerned that the final budget for this project could total hundreds of millions of dollars.

If asked about this issue, you should not comment specifically on the Kill Van Kull project, but say that we will continue to work closely with the states of New York and New Jersey to ensure that New York Harbor's economy and its environment are fully protected.

## **American Heritage Rivers**

A group of citizens, community organizations and elected officials will be nominating the South Bronx River as an American Heritage River. The nomination will seek to highlight a number of projects underway to reclaim the river, including one funded by the Urban Resources Partnership (a coalition of four departments: USDA, DOI, HUD and EPA) to create a "zooway" along the Bronx River to connect the Bronx Zoo to a subway station. Governor Pataki and Senator D'Amato, both strong advocates for designation of the Hudson River, have been very supportive of the American Heritage Rivers initiative.

If asked about the American Heritage Rivers initiative, you should point out that applications are due on December 10, with a Presidential designation of the first ten American Heritage Rivers early next year.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- NEW YORK, NEW YORK

**NYC Transit Police:** It has been reported that the New York City Police Department has not provided the full complement of 300 rookie police officers to the Transit Bureau promised by Mayor Giuliani during the recent mayoral elections. Only 173 of the October 1997 NYC Police Academy graduating class of 1,201 were assigned to the Transit Bureau. Although crime continues to drop, there has been a 14 percent rise of incidents in the subway system in 1997. (DOT)

**School Bond Issue:** On November 4, a statewide bond issue that would have authorized the state to borrow \$2.4 billion to renovate schools failed. Although most acknowledge that schools are desperately overcrowded and in need of renovation, some argue that the problem is not poor funding but poor planning and management. That perception was reinforced by a recent scandal in New York City. (DOEd)

**Tenure for Principals:** Chancellor Crew announced a proposal December 1 to abolish tenure for the city schools principals. Currently, principals receive tenure after five years on the job; Crew would like to replace the system with one of three- to five-year contracts for principals. Critics of the proposal, however, say that Crew already has the power to remove incompetent principals under the year-old school governance reforms he requested from the legislature, but has not exercised that power. (DOEd)

**Gowanus Expressway:** The Gowanus Expressway (I-278) in western Brooklyn is a six-lane expressway built in the 1940's and reconstructed in the 1960's. The State is proposing to replace the concrete deck, repair the structural steel, and make operational and safety improvements on the 4.1-mile viaduct segment of the expressway. U.S. Representatives Nydia Velazquez and Jerrold Nadler met with then Acting FHWA Administrator Gloria Jeff in October 1997 to discuss the development of this project. Representative Edolphus Towns was not able to attend the meeting. On October 31, 1997, FHWA received a letter jointly signed by the three Representatives which again called for the preparation of a separate MIS. The Acting Deputy Administrator signed a response on December 8. (DOT)

## PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

### *New York*

#### ***ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:***

- **Unemployment Down to 6.4%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 6.4% since 1993.
- **358,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** 358,700 new private-sector jobs have been created in New York since 1993 - - an average of 78,864 per year. In contrast, an average of 124,725 private sector jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 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 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Business Failures Down 9%:** Business failures have dropped 9% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **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 New York.

#### ***EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:***

- **Over \$280 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, New York received \$255.6 million dollars in Head Start funding. This year, New York will receive \$280.4 million, an increase of \$24.8 million over 1997.
- **\$35 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$35 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.
- **37.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$37.8 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.
- **\$673.2 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$673.2 million in Title I grants (to Local Educational 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 [FY97].
- **\$577.2 Million in Pell Grants:** New York received \$577.2 million last year in Pell Grant funding, which helps New York's low-income students go to college.
- **Nearly 6000 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Last year, 473 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in New York's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 6,000 members have served New York in 340 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. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

#### ***FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:***

- **Crime Falls 29% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 39% in New York City, 24% in Rochester, 7% in Syracuse, and **29% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **6,171 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 6,171 new police officers in communities across New York [through 7/97].
- **\$7.6 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York will be able to use \$7.6 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. New York received \$6.8 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **\$3,109,181 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, New York will receive an estimated \$3,109,181 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$38.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$38.9 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

#### ***MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:***

- **168,387 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 168,387 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 14% decline [through 6/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 42%:** Child support collections have increased by \$203 million -- or 42% -- in New York since FY92 [through FY96].

#### ***INVESTING IN NEW YORK'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 New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping New York 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 New York, 32,179 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 New York in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis
- **Nearly \$98 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since the President took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, New York communities received \$46.9 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$51 million in supplemental grants to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

#### **PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:**

- **14 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 11 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York, in Glenwood Landing, Hamilton, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (2), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Woodside Queens, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, and Brewster [through 6/97]. This is more than twice the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **6 Brownfields Pilots in New York:** Since 1993, the EPA has awarded 6 Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in New York -- a regional pilot in Buffalo, and national pilots in Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Rome. 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 Harlem and the South Bronx:** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation.
- **\$12 Million to Other New York Communities:** In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts.

#### **PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:**

- **\$175 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, New York has received \$175 million in disaster relief. This includes \$123 million in assistance to recover from severe flooding that occurred in January of 1996.
- **15,242 More National Flood Insurance Policies:** Since the President took office, New York has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 15,242. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 22%. 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:***

- ***\$3.3 Billion to Improve Mass Transit:*** The FTA has provided \$3.3 billion since 1993 to improve public transportation in New York [through FY97].
- ***\$5 Billion in Highway Funding:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$5 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 211,714 jobs [through FY97].
- ***\$305.6 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$305.6 million in airport improvement funds [through 6/97].