

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, April 14, 1998 [binder] (3 pages)	04/14/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

March 1998-April 1998 [binder] [3]

2019-0990-S
rs3500

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]
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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.

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
HOUSTON, TEXAS

April 14, 1998

Staff Copy

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Tuesday, April 14, 1998

HOUSTON, TEXAS

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

EDWARD PREWITT

HOME: 202-296-4045

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4836

PRESS DESK:

MICHELLE BONNER

HOME: 202-363-3484

OFFICE: 202-622-0631

PAGER: 202-622-1260

ADVANCE:

JEFF ELLER

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

CELL: 202-757-9176

WHCA PAGER: 5214

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly cloudy with isolated rain showers
midday through late afternoon. Winds south
at 5 to 12 knots. Low 46 to 51. High 63 to 68.

HOUSTON, T.X.

Partly cloudy. Winds south-southwest at 7 to
15 knots. Low 63 to 68. High 81 to 86.

Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, April 14, 1998
Final

8:30 am BRIEFING
8:40 am DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, John Podesta

8:40 am EST THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn

8:45 am STATEMENT
8:50 am SOUTH LAWN
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, John Podesta

8:50 am THE PRESIDENT departs the South Lawn via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

9:00 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:15 am EST THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Ellington Field
[flight time: 2 hours 50 minutes]
[time change: -1 hour]

11:05 am CST THE PRESIDENT arrives Ellington Field
OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Mayor Lee Brown
Representative Sheila Jackson Lee
Representative Gene Green
Representative Nick Lampson
Garry Mauro, Land Commissioner
State Senator Rodney Ellis
Don Boney, City Council President
Comptroller Sylvia Garcia
Robert Eckels, County Executive and Judge
Administrator Dan Goldin, NASA

11:20 am THE PRESIDENT departs Ellington Field via motorcade en route Johnson Space Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

11:35 am
[12:35 am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Johnson Space Center

Greeters: George Abbey, Director, Johnson Space Center
Jim Wetherbee, Deputy Director, Johnson Space Center
Senator John Glenn
Mrs. Annie Glenn
Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Commander STS-95 Crew
Robert Cabana, Astronaut
Shannon Lucid, Astronaut
Eileen Collins, Astronaut
Winston Scott, Astronaut
Bill Shepherd, Astronaut
Franklin Chang-Diez, Astronaut
Robert Curbeam, Astronaut

11:40 am-
12:10 pm

TOUR OF BUILDING 9, JOHNSON SPACE CENTER

Johnson Space Center
Staff Contact: Neal Lane
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
POOL PRESS

Note: Mayor Lee Brown, Representative Sheila Jackson Lee, Representative Gene Green, Representative Nick Lampson, Garry Mauro, Land Commissioner, State Senator Rodney Ellis, Don Boney, City Council President, Comptroller Sylvia Garcia, Robert Eckels, County Executive and Judge, and all other guests to Johnson Space Center will receive a tour simultaneous to that of The President.

- **The President**, accompanied by Administrator Daniel Goldin, NASA, Senator John Glenn, and Commander Curtis Brown, Jr., Commander STS-95 Crew, and George Abbey, Director, Johnson Space Center, proceeds on a tour of the Johnson Space Center.
- During the tour **The President** will speak, via satellite, with the quarantined STS-90 Crew awaiting launch at Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

Note: The STS-90 Crew is scheduled to launch on Thursday, April 16, 1998.

- **The President** and Senator John Glenn tour the Shuttle mock-up research bay.

- **The President** and Senator John Glenn exit the Shuttle mock-up research bay, pause for a photograph, and proceed to the stage.

12:15 pm-
12:55 pm
[1:15 pm - 1:55 pm EST]

**REMARKS TO THE EMPLOYEES OF JOHNSON SPACE
CENTER
BUILDING 9
Johnson Space Center
Remarks: June Shih
Staff Contact: Neal Lane
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
OPEN PRESS**

Note: Approximately 400 people in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of **The President**, accompanied by Mayor Lee Brown, Senator John Glenn, Representative Nick Lampson, and Administrator Daniel Goldin, NASA, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Mayor Lee Brown makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Nick Lampson.
- Representative Nick Lampson makes brief remarks and introduces Administrator Daniel Goldin.
- Administrator Daniel Goldin makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

1:05 pm-
1:10 pm

**VOLUNTEER PHOTOGRAPHS
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER**

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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1:15 pm
[2:15 pm EST]

THE PRESIDENT departs Johnson Space Center via motorcade en route Hyatt Hotel
[drive time: 40 minutes]

1:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hyatt Hotel

Greeters: Donald J. Henderson, General Manager
James G. Jay, Service Manager
Daniel T. Wilke, Rooms Executive
Norbert Relecker, Director of Food and Beverage

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Suite

2:05 pm-
2:50 pm

DOWN

2:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Cottonwood A

(b)(7)(e)

3:00 pm-
3:20 pm
[4:00 pm - 4:20 pm EST]

HOUSTON LATINO LEADERSHIP MEETING
COTTONWOOD A
Hyatt Hotel
Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra, Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
CLOSED PRESS (OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY)

- **The President**, accompanied by Representative Gene Green, enters Cottonwood A and is introduced to guests.
- Representative Gene Green makes brief opening remarks.
- **The President** makes brief opening remarks and calls upon State Senator Mario Gallegos to make remarks.
- State Senator Mario Gallegos makes brief remarks and opens an informal discussion.
- State Senator Mario Gallegos thanks **The President** for attending.
- **The President** departs.

3:25 pm-
3:30 pm

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOS
HYATT HOTEL

3:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Suite



3:40 pm-
5:40 pm

DOWN

5:40 pm-
6:00 pm
[6:40 pm - 7:00 pm EST]

BRIEFING
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Hyatt Hotel
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Paul Begala, Judy Winston
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

6:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route
Wortham Theater Center
[drive time: 10 minutes]



6:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wortham Theater Center

Greeters: Mayor Lee Brown
Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee
Gerard J. Tollet, Director, Wortham Center
Dawn Renee Ullrich, Deputy Director, Wortham
Center
Steve Bornstein, ESPN CEO/President
George Bodenheimer, ESPN Executive
Edwin Durso, ESPN Executive
Richard Glover, ESPN Executive
Howard Katz, ESPN Executive

6:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Conference Room

6:25 pm-
6:45 pm

MEET AND GREET WITH PANEL PARTICIPANTS
CONFERENCE ROOM
Wortham Theater Center
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Paul Begala, Judy Winston
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
CLOSED PRESS

6:45 pm-
6:55 pm **HOLD**

6:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Cullen Theater

7:00 pm-
8:30 pm **A CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT, SPORTS AND
RACE: RUNNING IN PLACE?**

[8:00 pm - 9:30 pm EST]

CULLEN THEATER

Wortham Theater Center

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Paul Begala, Judy Winston

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

POOL PRESS (OPENING REMARKS ONLY)

LIVE ESPN EXCLUSIVE

Note: Approximately 1000 people in attendance.

- Bob Ley (Commentator, ESPN), Moderator, makes opening remarks.
- A brief montage is played.
- Bob Ley introduces the panelists.
- Bob Ley announces **The President** onto the stage.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- The conversation begins.

Note: There will be questions from the audience.

- Upon conclusion of the conversation, **the President** departs.

8:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Conference Room

Wednesday, April 15, 1998

8:45 pm-
9:00 pm
[9:45 pm - 10:00 pm EST]

**MEET AND GREET WITH THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE
ON RACE ADVISORY BOARD
CONFERENCE ROOM
Wortham Theater Center
Staff Contact: Sylvia Mathews, Judy Winston
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
CLOSED PRESS**

9:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Wortham Theater Center via motorcade
en route Hyatt Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hyatt Hotel

9:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Presidential Suite

BC RON

**HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
HOUSTON, TX**

HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

April 13, 1998 (9:24pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1998 APR 13 PM 5:42

VISIT TO NASA JOHNSON SPACE CENTER

DATE: Tuesday, April 14, 1998
LOCATION: NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas
TIME: 11:40 a.m. to 1:10 p.m.
FROM: Jeff Hofgard, Jeff Smith (OSTP)
THROUGH: Kerri-Ann Jones (OSTP)

I. PURPOSE

To tour the NASA Johnson Space Center and underscore your support for the important scientific and technological benefits we derive from the nation's space program.

II. BACKGROUND

NASA's Johnson Space Center (JSC), established in 1962 and employing approximately 15,000 contractors (11,500) and civil servants (3,500), is in many ways the core of our nation's space program. Johnson Space Center is the lead NASA center for the Space Shuttle program, the Shuttle/Mir program, and for the development of the International Space Station program -- three of NASA's premier programs. In addition, JSC is responsible for all mission operations involving humans and astronaut training.

During this visit, you will walk by a life-size mock-up of the International Space Station (ISS), place a video/telecon to the astronauts at Kennedy Space Center awaiting their Thursday (4/16) launch aboard Columbia, tour a Spacelab mockup similar to the one to be used for Senator Glenn's flight; and make brief remarks to employees.

* Your last visit to JSC was on February 7, 1994.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Senator John Glenn
Mrs. Annie Glenn
Daniel S. Goldin, NASA Administrator
George Abbey, Director, Johnson Space Center
James Wetherbee, Deputy Director, Johnson Space Center

NASA Astronauts

Curt Brown – Shuttle Commander for Senator Glenn's mission

Michael Foale - Shuttle/Mir astronaut

Eileen Collins - First woman Shuttle Commander

Bob Cabana - Was seated with First Lady at last State of the Union Message

Shannon Lucid - Shuttle/Mir astronaut, Congressional Space Medal of Honor recipient

Mary Ellen Weber - Participated in Vice President's Mars Pathfinder event

Tammy Jernigan - Shuttle astronaut/astronomer

Franklin Chang-Diaz – Five-time Shuttle veteran, will fly on final Shuttle/Mir mission

Bill Shepherd – Will be first U.S. astronaut to work aboard the Station in Jan. 1999

Winston Scott – Flew on Shuttle twice, performed 3 spacewalks

Bob Curbeam – Will perform spacewalk next summer on Station assembly mission

Congressional Members

Rep. Nick Lampson (D-9th)

Rep. Sheila Lee-Jackson (D-18th)

Rep. Ken Bentson (D-25th)

Rep. Gene Green (D-29th)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You arrive at Building 9 at Johnson Space Center and will be greeted by NASA Administrator Dan Goldin. Senator John Glenn and his wife (Annie), Johnson Space Center Director George Abbey, Deputy Director of Johnson Space Center James Wetherbee, and Lt. Col. Curt Brown, Shuttle commander of Glenn's mission.

Dan Goldin and George Abbey will introduce you to a group of NASA astronauts, including (Photo Op):

- Curt Brown - Shuttle Commander for Senator Glenn's mission
- Michael Foale - Shuttle/Mir astronaut
- Eileen Collins - First woman Shuttle Commander
- Bob Cabana - Was seated with First Lady at last State of the Union Message
- Shannon Lucid - Shuttle/Mir astronaut, Congressional Space Medal of Honor recipient
- Mary Ellen Weber - Participated in Vice President's Mars Pathfinder event
- Tammy Jernigan - Shuttle astronaut/astronomer
- Franklin Chang-Diaz – Five-time Shuttle veteran, will fly on final Shuttle/Mir mission
- Bill Shepherd – Will be first U.S. astronaut to work aboard the Station in Jan. 1999
- Winston Scott – flew on Shuttle twice, performed 3 spacewalks
- Bob Curbeam – Will perform spacewalk next summer on Station assembly mission

Biographies of the astronauts are at Tab A. Immediately following the photo-op, you will view an astronaut in a space suit used in spacewalks.

You, Dan Goldin, Senator Glenn, George Abbey and Lt. Col. Brown will proceed to a mock up of the International Space Station. Astronauts Mary Ellen Weber and Tammy Jernigan will brief you on the International Space Station and can answer any questions you may have.

You then proceed to a console used for education and training where you will be briefed by David Wolf, the most recent astronaut to return from Mir, on the Neurolab mission planned for launch on Thursday, April 16. While at the console, you will be connected by video to the seven-member crew of the Space Shuttle Neurolab mission at Kennedy Space Center in Florida to wish them a safe and successful mission. The crew Commander is Lt. Col. Rick Searfoss. Suggested talking points for the phone call are attached.

You and Senator Glenn proceed to a mock-up of the Shuttle and Spacelab module which is a life science facility that fits into the Shuttle cargo bay. The Spacelab is similar to the mission that Senator Glenn will fly in October of 1998. You and Senator Glenn will enter the lab, two press pool cameras will be mounted inside the lab. Senator Glenn will describe the elements of his upcoming mission to you.

You will exit the lab and pause at the head of the stairs for a photo-op with Senator Glenn in front of the Spacelab.

You will then proceed to the podium on the stage, announced to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief." You deliver brief remarks to an audience of approximately 250 Johnson Space Center employees. Mr. Goldin will introduce Rep. Lampson who, in turn, will introduce you.

You depart NASA Johnson Space Center via motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
HOUSTON, TEXAS
APRIL 14, 1998**

I am delighted to be back at Johnson Space Center -- back at the nerve center of America's space program. For more than a generation, the men and women of this legendary facility have taken all of us on unforgettable journeys to the stars, the moon, the farthest reaches of space.

So on behalf of your fellow Americans, I thank you. Thank you for expanding the frontiers of human knowledge, for launching countless American imaginations, for making our spirits soar. Each of you -- our nation's finest scientists, engineers, and astronauts -- embodies the bold, restless, pioneering spirit that has made America great.

And I am proud to be here with one of our greatest space pioneers -- and one of the Space Shuttle program's newest rookies -- John Glenn. Senator Glenn, time and again you have risked your life to defend America's most cherished ideals and to make our country a better place. From 149 combat missions in World War II and Korea, to those 4 hours, 55 minutes, and 23 history-making seconds aboard Friendship 7, to four terms in the U.S. Senate -- public service has been your life's work. I thank you for volunteering to serve your country one more time.

Just as you did 36 years ago, your return trip to the stars has fired up the American imagination. We are already counting down the minutes until you launch into space this fall -- until all Americans can once again look to the sky and find our hearts orbiting Earth with an American hero named John Glenn.

In the span of just one generation, America has indeed met President Kennedy's challenge of becoming "the world's leading space-faring nation." We've left our footprints on the moon, roved the surface of Mars, and completed 89 space shuttle missions, orbiting Earth for a total of 755 days, 12 hours and 44 minutes. And when the 90th mission lifts off into space this Thursday, 238 Americans will have had the chance to see the stars up close. We've launched satellites and probes that have alerted us to weather phenomena like El Nino, discovered water on the moon, and made instantaneous communication between people on opposite sides of our world a reality.

In an era of tighter budgets and fiscal discipline, Administrator Goldin and all of you can be proud that you have guided our space program into an era of unprecedented achievement. Since 1993, productivity has gone up some 40 percent. We have built new spacecraft in half the time and four times less the cost. While we launched just two solar system exploration missions in the 1980's, this year we are on schedule to launch a spacecraft every ten weeks. I am committed to sustaining a strong, stable and balanced national space program. My balanced budget for 1999 will support 28 new space missions -- missions that will help us decipher more of the mysteries of black holes and ancient stars, of Earth and life itself.

On the day after Senator Glenn's historic flight -- at the height of the Cold War -- President Kennedy invited the Russians to join us in exploring outer space. "We believe that when men reach beyond this planet they should leave their national differences behind them," he said. "All men will benefit, if we can invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors." 36 years later, we are indeed leaving behind national differences to invoke the wonders of science for the benefit of humanity. Seven Americans have lived in space aboard the Russian Space Station Mir -- the last six for 25 consecutive months. And, working with the Russians and 14 other countries, we will soon launch an International Space Station the size of a football field, so large that it will be visible to the naked eye here on Earth. Before long, humanity will have a new place in space to call home, a place from which we can open new frontiers, chart uncharted seas, and make known the unknown -- this is the essence of the American spirit.

We have become a great nation because Americans have always recognized the limitless possibilities of seemingly impossible challenges. I have every confidence that all of you here at Johnson Space Center will work hard to make our plans a reality. You and I know that when it comes to exploring space, the word "impossible" is not in our vocabulary -- that the story of America's space program has always been the story of challenges set and challenges met. Let us all make sure that story stays true in the 21st Century and in the centuries to come.

4-13-98

International Space Station: Cost and Russian Issues

Background:

Last month, the Senate Commerce Committee (McCain) adopted an amendment to the NASA FY98-99 authorization bill (S. 1250) which would impose a spending cap of \$21.9B on International Space Station (ISS) development through assembly and a \$17.7B cap on Space Shuttle launch costs in connection with assembly. The Committee's action comes in the midst of proposed cost increases for the International Space Station and concern over Russia's role.

In parallel with the Committee's action, NASA has had underway an independent cost assessment of the program under the auspices of the NASA Advisory Council. The cost assessment is being conducted by Dr. Jay Chabrow, an independent aerospace consultant. Chabrow briefed the Council in a public meeting on March 19. The final written report is expected to go to Dan Goldin on Wednesday, April 15. Preliminary results from the assessment conclude that:

- ISS cost and schedule growth to date has not been unusual compared with other complex develop programs;
- The program has not experienced any extraordinary technical or programmatic "show-stoppers."
- ISS will likely experience schedule and cost growth, ranging between 1-3 years delay and requiring an additional \$100-275M in additional annual funding.

Our FY99 budget request anticipated some of this cost growth. We requested \$2.3 billion for FY 1999 and \$7.7 billion in advanced appropriations over the years FY 1999-2004 to fully fund the remaining costs to assemble the Space Station. This provides \$1.2 billion more for Station over five-years (FY 1999-2003) than the amount planned in the President's FY 1998 Budget. In addition, NASA has requested authority to transfer up to \$200 million to Station in FY 1998, which all will be offset within NASA's budget. To enable this transfer, the Administration's FY 1998 Budget Supplemental includes transfer authority language for up to \$173 million to be taken from other NASA accounts. (The Senate has not included the transfer authority in the supplemental legislation currently pending. The House has included it in the version reported out by the Committee.) No conference action was taken before the recess. In total, these \$1.4 billion in additional funds are required to keep the program on schedule (first assembly launch is scheduled for mid-1998). It is important to note that these funds are all offset within NASA's overall budget runout (i.e., this is not a request for additional money, it's taken from within NASA's current budget).

In terms of Russia's role, Chairman Sensenbrenner of the House Science Committee has called for hearings on May 6 to address his concerns that Russia may be unable to meet its commitments. He recently returned from Russia and released a press statement critical of the Administration's decision to bring Russia into the program. NASA will have a design review

with the Russians the last week of April. The review will focus on whether the Russian Service Module will be ready for launch in 1998. If it is not, NASA is prepared to make a decision in May to manifest the U.S. built alternative, the Interim Control Module (ICM). Last week, U.S. Ambassador James Collins raised in a letter the issue of Russian funding with President Yeltsin's assistant, General Shaposhnikov. On April 13, Russian press reported that Yeltsin instructed the government to pay the space industry "without fail all federally budgeted sums."

While these are encouraging words, much will depend the results of the design review NASA will conduct later this month with the Russians. OSTP, OMB and OVP will be coordinating the decision on the ICM with NASA prior to the scheduled hearings.

PRESS Q&As

Q. Senator McCain and Rep. Sensenbrenner have been critical of projected cost growth in the International Space Station program. Senator McCain has specifically called for a legislative spending cap on the program. What is the Administration's position?

A. I think we are all committed to controlling costs in the program and we are willing to look at the concept of a cap on the program. I think it's important for NASA to work with the Congress to fully examine the idea. As much as we've all gotten use to seeing the Space Shuttle go up and astronauts in orbit, we have to remember that building the Space Station is still something we've never done before, so there is bound to be unknown technical challenges out there that we don't completely foresee today. In our FY99 budget request, we requested additional resources for the program in anticipation of some of these problems. Our view is that we should try and address these now rather than wait until later in the program when it could cost more. As we discuss a cap, we need to keep both of these points in mind.

Q. By some estimates, since the Reagan Administration, the U.S. government has already spent over \$20B on the space station program. In light of recent reports of yet again more cost over runs, isn't it time to cancel this program?

A. I think you have to look at the program in the context of what we've done since the Clinton Administration redesigned the program in 1993. Between 1984, when the program was announced, and 1993, when we initiated a redesign of the program, NASA had spent roughly \$10B on the program without building a single pound of flight hardware. Since we took office, we have transformed this program from a set of blueprints to real flight hardware. Over 350,000 pounds of flight hardware has been built and by the end of the year, that figure will be close to 500,000. Hardware for the first four flights is already at U.S. and Russian launch sites and later this year we will launch the first element into space. That's a far cry from 10 years of paper studies. It doesn't mean that there won't be possible cost and schedule problems down the road. Our FY99 budget request includes a request for additional funding to complete development of the program and address some of these issues. This program is arguably the most ambitious and complex space technology program every undertaken by a group of nations. We are committed to seeing it through as an important investment in America's future.

Q. What about the Russians? Rep. Sensenbrenner recently returned from Moscow and has expressed serious doubts that Russia will come through.

A. Our Space Station cooperation with Russia has always been driven by the technical and scientific benefits we both gain. Those benefits are still there. As in the past, NASA and the Russian Space Agency will continue to meet and solve technical and program issues in the program. We have established an excellent working relationship with the Russians and I am confident that President Yeltsin remains committed to the program.

**Video Teleconference Between
POTUS at Johnson Space Center and STS-90 Crew at Kennedy Space Center**

TALKING POINTS

--- Hello, Commander Searfoss, this is the President.

-- I'm here at the NASA Johnson Space Center and just received an excellent briefing on your mission from your colleague, David Wolf.

ASTRONAUTS RESPOND

-- I wanted to wish you and your crew mates a safe and successful journey.
Also, I wanted you to know how much the country appreciates what your doing.

ASTRONAUTS RESPOND

-- Your research will not only help us learn to live and work on the International Space Station, but will also help improve our everyday lives here on earth. The experiments on how the nervous systems develops and functions in space sound fascinating and especially valuable.

ASTRONAUTS RESPOND

-- Again, have a safe and sucessful journey, Godspeed to you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 APR 13 PM 8:35

April 13, 1998

**BRIEFING FOR HOUSTON HISPANIC
COMMUNITY LEADERS MEETING**

DATE: Tuesday, April 14, 1998
LOCATION: Cottonwood A, Hyatt Hotel
Houston, Texas
TIME: 3:00 - 3:20 p.m.
FROM: Mickey Ibarra 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss current concerns with Hispanic community leaders from Houston and Congressman Gene Green (D-Houston, TX).

II. BACKGROUND

Intergovernmental Affairs, OPL, Legislative Affairs, Political Affairs, PIR, and the Counsel's Office have worked to defuse a potential boycott and protest demonstration coinciding with the ESPN event on April 14. State Senator Mario Gallegos (D- Galena Park, TX), who was very upset with the White House process for selecting a nominee for the Federal bench in South Texas, agreed to participate in a meeting with you along with other local elected and community leaders. Senator Gallegos and Congressman Green identified the meeting participants (please see attached list and biographies).

Attached are question and answer talking points which focus on likely discussion topics for this meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mickey Ibarra
Craig Smith
Janet Murguia
Congressman Gene Green (D-Houston, TX)
Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D-TX)
State Senator Mario Gallegos (D- Galena Park, TX)
11 Houston Hispanic community leaders (see attached participant list)

HOUSTON HISPANIC COMMUNITY LEADERS MEMO
PAGE TWO

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You enter room and greet meeting participants individually
- You ask participants to be seated
- You turn to Congressman Gene Green (D-Houston, TX) to begin discussion
- You deliver brief, informal remarks
- You call upon State Senator Mario Gallegos (D- Galena Park, TX) for remarks
- You engage in dialogue with participants
- State Senator Mario Gallegos concludes participants' remarks
- You deliver brief, informal closing remarks
- You depart

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Biographies of Meeting Participants

Questions and Answers

Presidential Personnel Statistics: Hispanic Presidential Appointments in the Clinton Administration

Meeting with Houston Hispanic Community Leaders
Questions and Answers

198 APR 13 PM 8:33

Q. What is the purpose of the meeting with Hispanic leaders in Houston? *(Ibarra/Murguia)*

A. I agreed to meet with Congressman Gene Green, Texas State Senator Mario Gallegos, and other business, community, and elected leaders to discuss issues of concern to the Hispanic community in Houston.

Q. Who are the participants and how were they selected? *(Ibarra/Murguia)*

A. State Senator Gallegos identified members of the Hispanic community with whom I have agreed to meet. Congressman Green was also consulted in the process. *(The participant list is attached.)*

Q. Why was former Texas State District Judge Ruben Guerrero of Houston denied the nomination for the current vacancy on the Federal bench in the Southern District of Texas? *(Counsel)*

A. Judge Guerrero is an excellent lawyer, but the Justice Department's background investigation, including interviews with many lawyers and judges who were familiar with his practice, showed that his experience (almost entirely state criminal cases) was very different from the types of cases that come before a federal district judge. (In addition, the members of the advisory committee on federal judgeships established by Senators Gramm and Hutchison recommended that the Senators not support Judge Guerrero's nomination.) In those circumstances, the Democratic congressional delegation, to whom I look for recommendations on district court judgeships, agreed that his nomination should not go forward.

Q. Did the White House bypass Judge Guerrero in order to select Keith Ellison, who was the delegation's second choice? *(Counsel)*

A. Absolutely not. We treated Judge Guerrero as the congressional delegation's recommended candidate. He was the only one asked to fill out the background forms we use for the vetting of judicial nominees, and he was the only candidate whose background and qualifications were reviewed by the Department. When the decision was made not to go forward with Judge Guerrero's nomination, the delegation then recommended that we proceed with Mr. Ellison.

Q. Will the Administration guarantee that the next judge vacancy for the Southern District will result in a Houston Hispanic being nominated? *(Counsel/Personnel)*

A. I am sure that the congressional delegation will make every effort to identify a qualified Hispanic candidate. I do want to remind you that, in this Congress, we have nominated two Hispanics for Texas judgeships -- Hilda Tagle, who has been confirmed as a district judge in the Southern District, and Jorge Rangel, whose nomination for the Fifth Circuit is still pending. I hope that you will make every effort to convince the Senate to confirm Mr. Rangel.

Houston Hispanic Community Leaders Meeting
Questions and Answers
Page Two

Q. Why is it taking so long to decide whether to nominate Roland Garcia for the vacant U.S. Attorney position in Texas? *(Counsel/Personnel)*

A. This is an important position worthy of careful deliberation and consideration. A candidate for the U.S. Attorney position is recommended to the Attorney General by the congressional delegation, and the Attorney General then makes her recommendation to me. We will continue to work expeditiously with the Department of Justice in considering the Texas congressional delegation's recommendation of Roland Garcia for the U.S. Attorney vacancy in Texas. I understand that the Justice Department is interviewing Mr. Garcia this week and expects to reach a decision shortly.

Q. If Roland Garcia is not nominated will the President nominate another Hispanic? *(Counsel/Personnel)*

A. Roland Garcia is still under consideration for the U.S. Attorney vacancy. I do not want to speculate about Mr. Garcia, but, if he is not selected, I am sure that the delegation and the Attorney General will make every effort to identify another qualified Hispanic candidate.

Q. Has the President agreed to participate in an event with the Houston Hispanic community on June 2? *(Ibarra/Scheduling)*

A. Congressman Green and State Senator Gallegos have expressed a desire for me to visit the Houston Hispanic community soon. The White House Office of Scheduling is responsible for receiving official invitations to me. They will consult with me when a specific Houston invitation is extended.

Q. What is the Administration's record on Hispanic appointments in Texas and nationally?

A. 7% of the Administration's appointees are Hispanic. 30% of our appointees from Texas are Hispanic. There are two Hispanic appointees from Harris County/Houston: Richard Tapia, Member of the National Science Board, and Hiram Arthur Contreras, U.S. Marshal (Southern Texas). Regarding judicial nominations, we have confirmed 16 Hispanics, which is 6.9% of all judicial nominations. Henry Solano of Colorado is the only Hispanic U.S. Attorney of the 94 U.S. Attorney Districts in the U.S. *The attached talking points may provide additional guidance regarding Hispanic appointments.*

Q. What steps are being taken by the Administration to fill Secretary Federico Pena's position at the Energy Department? And what steps are being taken to appoint or elevate another Hispanic to Cabinet status? *(Personnel/Cabinet Affairs)*

A. We are working hard to fill the Secretary of Energy position. We will continue to create an administration that looks like America. This includes the Cabinet. No final decision has been made about the next Secretary of Energy.

**Meeting with Houston Hispanic Community Leaders
Biographies of Participants**

'98 APR 13 PM6:33

Hon. Gene Green, U.S. Representative (D-District 29, Houston, TX)

Congressman Gene Green began his service in Congress in 1993. A native of Houston, Congressman Green received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Houston. From 1973 - 1985, Green served in the Texas State House of Representatives and from 1985 - 1992, he served in the Texas State Senate. Congressman Green serves on the Commerce Committee and is an associate member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Hon. Mario Gallegos, State Senator (D-Galena Park, TX)

Elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1990, and then elected to the Texas Senate in 1994, Senator Mario Gallegos was the first Hispanic from Houston to be elected to the Texas State Senate. Senator Gallegos has served on the Health and Human Services, Intergovernmental Relations, State Affairs, and International Relations, Trade, and Technology committees of the Senate. Prior to his government service, he served for 22 years in the Houston Fire Department. Senator Gallegos served on the '96 Texas Adelante con Clinton/Gore Steering Committee.

Carol Alvarado, Executive Assistant, Mayor Lee Brown (Houston, TX)

Carol Alvarado is an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee. Currently, she is the executive assistant to Mayor Lee Brown and previously served as a congressional aide to Congressman Gene Green. Alvarado is very active in inner-city environmental issues.

George Barbosa, Small Businessman

Bio. being prepared by Legislative Affairs/guest of Congressman Gene Green

Marc Campos, Consultant

Marc Campos is the president and owner of Campos Communications, a public relations firm. He is also a political consultant to numerous Hispanic elected officials, including Democratic state and local campaigns for 25 years.

Enrique Dovalina, General Counsel, League of United Latin American Citizens

Enrique "Rick" Dovalina is a successful plaintiff's attorney and currently serves as general counsel of LULAC. He is seeking election as national president of LULAC which will be voted upon at their upcoming annual meeting, to be held in Dallas in late June.

Participant Biographies

Page Two

Hon. Jessica Farrar, State Representative (D-Houston, TX)

Elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1994, Representative Jessica Farrar holds a degree in Architecture from University of Houston.

Hon. Sylvia Garcia, City Controller (D-Houston, TX)

In November 1997, Sylvia Garcia won a five-way citywide election to become Houston's first Hispanic female city controller. In this post, Controller Garcia is the second highest ranking elected official in the nation's fourth largest city. Originally from Palito Blanco, Texas, she earned a degree in social work and government from the Texas Women's University in 1972. She also received her law degree from Texas Southern University's Thurgood Marshall School of Law. In 1986, she received an appointment as a Municipal Court Judge and was appointed the Director and Presiding Judge of the Houston Municipal Court System in 1987, becoming the youngest person, the first Hispanic, and the first woman named to this post.

Hon. Al Luna, Attorney; Member, Harris County/Houston Sports Authority

Al Luna is a former member of the Texas House of Representatives. Currently, he serves as the only Hispanic on the Harris County/Houston Sports Authority. Former Representative Luna served on the advance team for the 1972 George McGovern campaign and has worked with the President on Texas campaign events.

Hon. Garry Mauro, Texas State Land Commissioner (D)

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro was elected in 1982 and reelected in 1986, 1990, and 1992. A native of Waco, Texas, Commissioner Mauro graduated from Texas A & M University and received his law degree from the University of Texas Law School. The Commissioner is currently running for Governor of the State of Texas.

Rick Noriega, Community Affairs, Houston Industries

Rick Noriega is the Democratic nominee for State Representative in a predominantly Democratic district. Previously, Noriega was a governmental affairs staff member for Houston Industries. Currently, Noriega is a captain in the U.S. Army Reserves.

Frumencio Reyes, Attorney

Frumencio Reyes is a successful criminal defense and civil rights attorney. He has served on the MALDEF national board of directors and is a longtime Democratic party activist. Currently, Reyes serves on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Participant Biographies
Page Three

Hon. Michael Solar, Attorney; Former Port Commissioner

Mike Solar is a successful attorney in Houston and was formerly a Houston Port Authority commissioner. He serves on the Federal Reserve Board in Dallas and is a member of the board of directors of the Greater Houston Partnership.

Hon. Gerard Torres, State Representative (D-Jacinto City, TX)

Representative Gerard Torres was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1994. He previously served as a staff member for County Commissioner Jim Fonteno, the late Congressman Mickey Leland (D), and State Senator Mario Gallegos (D). Representative Torres also served on the '96 Texas Adelante con Clinton/Gore Steering Committee.

Richard Torres, President and Chief Executive Officer, Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Richard Torres is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, one of the largest Hispanic chambers nationwide. He has been a business owner and consultant for the past 15 years.

Hispanic Presidential Appointments in the Clinton Administration

- President Clinton has appointed more Hispanics than any other President.
- Hispanics hold:
 - 12% of Cabinet appointments (including, Bill Richardson, U.S. Representative to the UN, Aida Alvarez, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and Federico Pena, Secretary of Energy) and 7% of the top positions requiring Senate confirmation (PAS)
 - 7% of judicial appointments
 - 8% of Presidential Appointments (PA) (primarily boards and commissions)
 - 6% of the Non-career Senior Executive Service (SES) positions
 - 8% of Schedule C positions
- Hispanic appointees hold important non-traditional positions:

Jose Cabranes	Judge, Second Circuit U.S. Circuit Court	Gil Coronado	Director Selective Service
Norma Cantu	Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Department of Education	Linda Chavez-Thompson	Member President's Advisory Board on Race
Maria Echaveste	Assistant to the President & Director of Public Liaison The White House	Joseph Westphal	Assistant Secretary of the Army-designee for Civil Works Department of Defense
Saul N. Ramirez, Jr.	Assistant Secretary for Community Development and Planning, Department of Housing and Urban Development	Victor Marrero	United States Representative Organization of American States
Eluid Levi Martinez	Commissioner Bureau of Reclamation Department of Interior	David Briones	Judge Western Texas U.S. District Court
Janet Murguia	Deputy Assistant to the President & Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs The White House	Louis Caldera	Managing Director Corporation for National & Community Service
George Munoz	President Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	Mickey Ibarra	Assistant to the President Director of Intergovernmental Affairs The White House
I. Miley Gonzalez	Under Secretary Research, Education and Economics Department of Agriculture	Jorge Rangel	Judge-designee Fifth Circuit U.S. Circuit Court

REVISED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1998

A Conversation With the President Race and Sports: Running in Place?

Date: April 14, 1998
Location: The Cullen Theater at the Wortham Center
Houston, TX
Time: VIP Reception (6:15 p.m. - 6:20 p.m.)
Meeting with Panelists (6:20 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.)
Event (7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.)
From: Paul Begala, Sylvia Mathews, Judy Winston

I. PURPOSE

To conduct your second conversation with America on race. This event will specifically address issues relating to sports and race with a broader application to society-at-large. The goals for the Conversation are:

1. Expand the discussion from the traditional black/white paradigm.
2. Further the discussion from sports to larger societal issues.
3. To stress the positive aspects of sports and how it has brought people together.
4. Highlight the positive and future oriented focus of your Race Initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

As part of your year-long dialogue on race, you agreed to host a series of conversations on race. The topic for this dialogue will feature the role of sports in society as it relates to race. The town hall will be broadcast live on ESPN.

ESPN will allow us to reach an audience that may not ordinarily engage in dialogue about race. This audience is predominantly white male, ages 16 to 70+, middle-America. This group may not feel they have anything to learn or contribute to the race discussion and this is our opportunity to connect with them through a vehicle that they would be open to and tuned into. The goal is to reach this audience and start a dialogue with a group that we do not reach through other outlets.

When on the playing field, people are presumably judged by what they can produce and their individual skill level. Teams often consist of people from various racial and ethnic backgrounds who come together with a common goal. This ESPN Conversation With America will allow us to look at sports as a "laboratory" for race relations -- where has it been successful and what are the shortcomings?

III. PARTICIPANTS

You

Jim Brown, former Cleveland Browns running back

Vince Dooley, former head football coach and current athletic director, U. of Georgia

Dennis Green, head coach of the Minnesota Vikings

Keyshawn Johnson, wide receiver for the New York Jets

Jackie Joyner-Kersey, five-time Olympic medalist

Bob Ley, moderator

Felipe Lopez, St. John's University basketball player

Joe Morgan, former player for Cincinnati Reds and Houston Astros, ESPN analyst

Carmen Policy, president of the San Francisco 49ers

John Thompson, head basketball coach, Georgetown University

John Moores, owner, San Diego Padres

Approximately 1,000 audience members

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Pre-Event:

- Upon your arrival at the Cullen Theater, **YOU** will meet with ESPN executives for 5 minutes.
- **YOU** will then meet with the panelists for approximately one half hour in the Green Room.
- **YOU** will then proceed to your hold.

Conversation Sequence of Events:

- At 6:50 p.m., the panel will be miked and in place on the stage.
- At 6:58 p.m., the moderator, Bob Ley will introduce the town hall live on ESPN for two minutes.
- At 7:00 p.m., ESPN will run their video lead-in for the town hall.
- After the video, Bob Ley will welcome everyone to the town hall and introduce the panel.
- **YOU** will then be introduced on stage by Bob Ley.
- Ley will thank **YOU** for your participation and will ask **YOU** for opening comments.

VI. REMARKS

Opening statement and talking points on the video vignettes are provided.

REVISED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1998

Meet-and-Greet with Advisory Board Members Who Will Attend the ESPN Event

Date:	April 14, 1998
Location:	The Cullen Theater at the Wortham Center Houston, TX
Time:	Meeting with Advisory Board members (8:45 p.m. - 9:10 p.m.)
From:	Judith A. Winston

I. PURPOSE

To meet-and-greet members of the Advisory Board to the Race Initiative who have traveled to Houston to observe your second conversation with America on race. The Senior Consultant to the Race Initiative on American Indian issues will also be present.

II. BACKGROUND

This meet-and-greet will be the first time that you have seen the majority of the Advisory Board since the Akron town meeting in December. Since that time, several of the members have been engaged in activities that have contributed to broadening the audience of the Race Initiative.

While you were in Africa, the Board met in Denver for an Advisory Board meeting that focused on race and stereotypes. During the community dialogue, approximately 20 members of the public audience interrupted the meeting because they took issue with the exclusion of an American Indian on the Advisory Board. Dr. Franklin, Rev. Johnson, Gov. Winter, Bob Thomas, and Linda Chavez-Thompson attended this meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

You
Rev. Suzan Johnson
Robert Thomas
William Winter
Laura Harris, Senior Consultant to the Advisory Board
Judith A. Winston

IV. REMARKS/TALKING POINTS

- You may want to thank the members for recent activities. See the attached list.
- You may want to remind them of the opportunity to correspond with you individually on issues of concern to them.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Letter to you from Dr. Franklin, dated April 8, 1998

List of recent activities of Advisory Board members who you will meet with in Houston



ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The President's Initiative on Race

*The New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503
202/395-1010*

April 8, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I deeply regret that a very long-standing engagement in Seattle, Washington, on the evening of April 13 will prevent my being present for your town hall meeting in Houston on April 14. This is the very first of the many events related to your Initiative on Race that I shall miss, and I assure you that I would be there if I possibly could. It is a historic occasion, and I am certain that it will promote the healthy dialogue on race that you so fervently desire.

In the course of your interaction with participants at the meeting, I hope that you will have an opportunity to raise some questions about intercollegiate sports that are germane to a discussion of race. Are those who are opposed to the use of affirmative action in colleges and universities also opposed to its use as a vehicle to increase the excellence of athletic teams? If the athletes who are admitted do not have test scores as high as some who are not admitted, how does one explain this inconsistency with the general opposition to affirmative action? What responsibilities do the media have in cooperating with colleges and universities in setting the days and times of games that are in the best interests of the students? What is the media doing to see that the principles of the N.C.A.A. for regulating the conduct of colleges and athletes, as set forth in the Friday-Hesburgh Report, are maintained?

I hope that you find these questions useful for the town hall discussion. I wish for all of you an enjoyable and profitable evening.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin
Chairman of the Advisory Board
to the President's Initiative on Race

**RECENT ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER ACTIVITIES
IN ADDITION TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULARLY SCHEDULED BOARD
MEETINGS**

Suzan Johnson

- Along with Dr. Franklin, Gov. Winter and Bob Thomas, Rev. Johnson participated in a conference on race at the University of Mississippi on March 16-17.
- On March 3, Rev. Johnson was the keynote speaker at the U.S. Department of Energy's Black History Month Forum, speaking to 200 employees of the Department about the importance of the Race Initiative

Robert Thomas

- Along with Dr. Franklin, William Winter and Rev. Johnson, Mr. Thomas participated in a town meeting at the University of Mississippi on March 16-17.

William Winter

- On April 8, Gov. Winter delivered the keynote speech at a social workers conference at Mississippi Valley State University.
- On April 6, Gov. Winter spoke at the Mid-South Consortium in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
- On March 28, Gov. Winter, along with Dr. Franklin, participated in a community forum in Los Angeles, sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund.
- On March 26-27, Gov. Winter visited three promising practices in the Los Angeles area: Students Talk About Race, an organization that trains college students to facilitate racial dialogues with middle and high school students; Korean Youth and Community Center, which organized a multicultural leadership counsel; and the Community Fire Station 68, a community-based organization that works to improve race relations among young adults in the Los Angeles community.
- On March 25, Gov. Winter participated in a youth town hall at a local high school in Denver.
- Along with Dr. Franklin, Mr. Thomas and Rev. Johnson, Gov. Winter participated in a town meeting at the University of Mississippi on March 16-17.
- On March 12, Governor Winter spoke to the Indianapolis Chapter of the Association of Professional Journalists about the Race Initiative.

Laura Harris

- Laura Harris, Executive Vice President of Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO), serves as a Senior Consultant to the Advisory Board and the Initiative staff. Ms. Harris, an enrolled member of the Comanche Nation, has been with AIO, a New Mexico-based organization devoted to issues relating to tribal leadership and governance, for the past five years. One of her chief responsibilities at AIO is managing the American Indian Ambassadors Program, a national leadership training program.
- She is the daughter of former Senator Fred Harris and LaDonna Harris.
- On March 28, Laura Harris traveled to Los Angeles to attend the Children's Defense Fund's community forum.
- On March 23-24, Laura Harris attended the Advisory Board meeting in Denver. She was integral in daily meetings focused on the role that American Indians play in the Initiative.

Background on Panelists

Jim Brown

BACKGROUND

Jim Brown played professional football with the Cleveland Browns from 1957 to 1966. During his football career, Brown established many records, including a nine year career total of 12,312 yards gained. His 5.2 yards per carry average has never been broken. He was inducted into the NFL Hall of Fame and is considered by many as the greatest running back in football history. He retired from football after winning the NFL Championship and MVP Award to become a motion picture actor. As a player for the Browns, Jim Brown began laying the foundation for the Negro Industrial and Economic Union (NIEU). In 1966, the NIEU was formally established with a grant from the Ford Foundation. Over 400 African-American businesses benefited from the Union's capital support and technical expertise. Currently, Brown is the founder and president of the Amer-I-Can Program. The program is a self-esteem/life management skills curriculum that teaches responsibility and self determination. Ninety-five percent of the Amer-I-Can staff are former gang members and/or ex-convicts.

TALKING POINTS

- During your playing days, you were always known for not being afraid to publicly speak your mind about controversial topics. At that time, issues of racial injustice were much more obvious than they are now, and players did not make as much from endorsement contracts. If you were playing now, what issues would you speak out about? Do you think that today's sports figures are more afraid of speaking out than they use to be? If so, why?
- Most of America who knows your work admires you for the work you have done in healing troubled youth. Many people say that for these youth, athletics represent a positive alternative to the streets, and potentially a way to escape disadvantage. Others say that the sports industry creates an unnecessary demand for expensive sneakers and unrealistic dreams of a professional sports career. Which is closer to your understanding of how sports and modern culture affect disadvantaged youth?

Vince Dooley

BACKGROUND

Vince Dooley became athletic director of the University of Georgia in 1979 after being the University's head football coach from 1964 to 1988. After 25 seasons as head football coach, Dooley ranked third nationally in total victory (201) among active coaches, won one national championship (1980), six SEC championships (1966, 68, 76, 80, 81, 82) and took 20 of his 25

teams to post-season bowl games. Dooley was acknowledged for this success by being inducted into the National College Football Hall of Fame in 1994. Dooley is currently serving as president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA) becoming the only person to serve in that role who has also held the presidency of the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA). He is also chairman of the NCAA Football Rules Committee (since 1994) and is former chair of the NCAA Recruiting Committee.

TALKING POINTS

- As a football coach, you witnessed youth from very different and often racially isolated parts of society coming into contact for the first time. What are some of the thoughts that athletes from different groups have of each other? How do these stereotypes get broken down? What can the rest of society learn from this? Do all of the divisions between groups melt away? Why not?
- Sometimes its easy to have an entire conversation about race without ever nailing down the different ways racism actually works, because racial difficulties are not as clear as they once were. Given that you deal with a such a diversity of people -- from boosters, to university officials, professors, athletic directors, coaches, athletes, fans, and so on -- you might be a good person to address the question: what are the ways that racism or bias still turn up, and is it always obvious? What do you do when you think that someone is showing biased attitudes?
- Virtually no athletic directors think they have a bias against hiring minority coaches. Yet the number of head coaches in major college sports is increasing very slowly, despite there being a substantial number of minority assistant coaches. Why do you think this is? Is it possible for people to be biased against hiring minorities, and not be aware of their own biases?

Dennis Green

BACKGROUND

Dennis Green was named head coach of the Minnesota Vikings in 1992. Green led his team to the playoffs in each of his first three seasons as an NFL coach. In 1992, he led the Vikings to their best record (11-5) and first division title under a first-year head coach. Green's first pro coaching opportunity came as special teams coach for the 49ers in 1979. While receivers coach at San Francisco in 1986-88. He coached at Dayton and Iowa, then worked with running backs and acted as offensive coordinator at Stanford. While head coach at Northwestern from 1981-85, he was named Big Ten coach of the year in 1982. As head coach at Stanford from 1989-91, he led the school to the 1991 Aloha Bowl, its first bowl game since 1986. Green has been controversial in Minneapolis and with team ownership. He has stated that he believes many in Minneapolis have demonstrated racial bias against him.

TALKING POINTS

- Do you think that its harder for minority coaches to become successful? If so, what should be done about it? If not, why is there the perception that this is the case?
- Which makes more of a difference to the chances of a good aspiring minority assistant coach to break through: the personal qualities he or she has, or the qualities of the Athletic Director or General Manager who is making the hiring decision? Is this similar or different than in the rest of society?
- Given your success, do you have a special obligation to help other minority aspiring coaches? Many people might look at that inclination to help other qualified black coaches as simply continuing the pattern of racially biased coaching decisions. If you go out of your way to help minority coaches, why shouldn't people look at that as reverse racism?
- Do you think the success of people like Randall Cunningham and Kordell Stewart have ended prejudice in the coaching decisions made in little league, high school, college, and pro sports? Do people still channel certain groups into and away from certain positions? If so, what can we learn about how bias works in other aspects of life from sports?

Keyshawn Johnson

BACKGROUND

Keyshawn Johnson is a third-year wide receiver for the New York Jets. He was the first selection in the 1996 college draft, the first time a wide receiver was taken number one since 1984. Johnson is considered to be one of the rising stars in the NFL. He attended University of Southern California and was a consensus All-American. He opted to leave school after his sophomore year to apply for the college draft. Johnson wrote a highly controversial book about his rookie season entitled, "Give Me the Damn Ball." In the book, he severely criticizes his teammates and coaching staff. In his book, Johnson alludes to the possibility that some player transactions were racially motivated.

TALKING POINTS

- As a young player, what role or responsibility do you have in discussing racial issues? Do you believe that you have any responsibility to speak out on societal issues?
- How different do you think it is for you today because of the Jim Browns that came before you?

Jackie Joyner-Kersey

BACKGROUND

Jackie Joyner-Kersey is a three-time Olympic gold medalist and world champion. She is also a silver and bronze medalist. Her track events consist of the Heptathlon, long jump, 50, 60, and 100m hurdles. She set a world record in the long jump and currently holds the record in the Heptathlon. She is considered to be one of the greatest female athletes in history. Growing up in East St. Louis, IL, Joyner-Kersey suffered from extreme poverty and the sexism that is pervasive in a sport traditionally dominated by men. Joyner-Kersey later attended UCLA and became an All-American basketball player and track star. After winning the bronze medal in the long jump in the Atlanta Summer Olympics, Joyner-Kersey has retired from most competition. She is the founder of the Jackie Joyner-Kersey Youth Center Foundation.

TALKING POINTS

- In your autobiography, "A Kind of Grace", you discuss the racial prejudice that suburban athletes had against those from the city. Please discuss your personal experiences.
- A few years ago, some people thought your career illustrated that fact that there is bias against minorities in the ways that endorsement contracts are given out. Do you think there is bias today? Does not the widespread promotion of people like Michael Jordan and Ken Griffey show that there is not bias against minority athletes in terms of endorsements?
- Many people say that in the real world, whites are more comfortable with black women than men. On the other hand, some people talk about the double burden of being both a minority and female. Do you think that race and racism have a different effect in the world's of women's versus mens sports? What can we learn about how race functions in society from how it functions in women's and men's sports?

Felipe Lopez

BACKGROUND

Felipe Lopez finished his college career averaging 17.5 points per game for St. John's University. Lopez was named to the "All Big East" team this season. Lopez, a native of the Dominican Republic, grew up in New York City and attended Rice High School. He was the high school player of the year. He was one of the most highly recruited high school players ever.

TALKING POINTS

- Have the teams you played for had any racial problems? What are your thoughts on whether sports actually brings people together or is it a temporary experience?

- You were one of the most highly recruited players ever out of high school. What are your thoughts on that process and do you see different standards applied to you because you are a great basketball player?

John Moores

BACKGROUND

John Moores purchased the San Diego Padres in 1994 after a successful business career in the computer software industry. Moores, a Texas native, has been very active in rebuilding the Padres which resulted in the Padres winning their second National League West crown in franchise history in 1996. In addition to his contribution to the on-the-field success of the Padres, Moores has been instrumental in focusing his team on various community based initiatives. As a result of these efforts, Moores was presented with the Human Dignity Award by the Jackie Robinson YMCA of East San Diego in 1997. He is the first non African-American to win this award. Moores has also been very generous with his alma mater, the University of Houston. In addition to owning the Padres, Moores is currently the majority owner of Peregrine Systems, Inc., a software company headquartered in Del Mar.

TALKING POINTS

- There are many hiring issues relating to baseball at the manager's level and upper level management. How can baseball be more proactive in seeking out qualified candidates for these positions? Is the criticism of baseball legitimate?

Joe Morgan

BACKGROUND

Joe Morgan is currently a baseball analyst on ESPN. Morgan broke into Major League Baseball briefly in 1963 with the Houston Astros and was named National League Rookie of the Year in 1965, his first full season with the Astros. Morgan is best known as a member of the famed Cincinnati Reds' "Big Red Machine". He was named to eight consecutive All Star teams and was league MVP in 1975 and 1976. Morgan is an outspoken critic of baseball's record on hiring minorities in managing and front office positions. He wrote a letter last year to the acting baseball commissioner, Bud Selig, promising he would continue his diligence in monitoring baseball's hiring practices. In 1988, Morgan was roughed up and handcuffed by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration. He was mistaken for a drug suspect, also a black man, even though fellow passengers identified him. A Los Angeles jury found the arresting officer violated Morgan's constitutional rights by arresting him without probable cause and using excessive force.

TALKING POINTS

- People often point to sports as one of the few aspects of our society that are entirely merit based, and that bias one or the other plays no role. Yet in baseball, blacks are about 25% of the league, but usually about 50% of the All-Star teams. This suggests that there still might be bias against mediocre black players. You have been in this game for more than three decades. Do you think there is bias against minority baseball players? What does your answer tell us about how far society has come?
- As a Hall of Fame, well known athlete and broadcaster, you have earned a life full of privileges. Once you reach a certain level of success, is racism still relevant to you in ways that are important to deal with?
- Last year, basketball was about 20% white, football was about 31% white, but baseball was about 58% white. Why don't minorities make up baseball the way they do other major sports? What should be learned about the ways that race works in the rest of society from that?
- ESPN is doing us and the nation a wonderful service tonight by hosting this forum trying to deal with race issues. On a typical basis, are there issues related to race that you think the sports media or the general media tend to avoid?

Carmen A. Policy

BACKGROUND

Carmen Policy has a long association with the 49ers organization dating back to Edward DeBartolo's hiring of Bill Walsh in 1979. Having worked closely with DeBartolo for many years as his personal attorney, Policy joined the 49ers' front office in 1983 as vice president and legal counsel. He has been involved in all legal and business matters dating back to his promotion to executive vice president and legal council in 1989 and was named club president in 1991. Policy's commitment to the 1997 campaign for Propositions D and F helped the city of San Francisco and the 49ers secure the funding and zoning for a \$525 million dollar project that will create a state-of-the-art home for the 49ers and is expected to create approximately 10,000 new jobs for residents of the Bay Area.

TALKING POINTS

- As a white man who heads a large multi-million dollar organization, do people ever have stereotypes of you? Do they ever get in the way of what you want to accomplish? How do you overcome them?
- As the head of a large organization, you have to deal with creating an environment where people from all races and cultures get along and work together. In what ways does the

sports-focus of the organization make this easier? To what extent do you face the same challenges as other large organizations?

John Thompson

BACKGROUND

John Thompson became head basketball coach at Georgetown in 1972. He had been a highly successful high school coach at St. Anthony's (122-28), who inherited a college program with a 3-23 record. He has been named "Coach of the Year" a total of seven times. He has won in virtually every category, from overall record (573-218) to post season appearances (23 consecutive), from graduation rate (97 percent -- 75 of 77 students who stayed four years) to players drafted by the NBA (25, 8 in the first round). His teams have won a National Championship (1984), appeared in three Final Fours (1982, 1984, 1985), and played in 19 NCAA Tournaments. He was the 1988 Olympic Head Coach in Men's Basketball for the U.S., his team captured a bronze medal in Seoul. Coach Thompson has been highly critical of the NCAA and their use of SAT to determine admission. He staged a one-man boycott in 1989 to protest a proposed rule denying scholarship money to athletes with good high school grades, but poor SAT scores.

TALKING POINTS

- From time to time, some people have looked at your basketball teams and wondered whether you go out of your way to recruit black players. Do you feel any special obligation to recruit black players to give them an opportunity? If so, why?
- Is the acceptance that your players get from the Georgetown student and staff community different than that received from non-athletes? Are players accepted any differently now than several years ago? What can we learn about our progress as a country from your answers?

Background on Moderator

Bob Ley

BACKGROUND

Bob Ley (pronounced Lee) joined ESPN on the network's third day of existence in 1979. He is the co-anchor of *SportsCenter* and hosts the show's probing "Cover Story" segment. Ley is also the host of ESPN's *Outside the Lines* series, which focuses on issues beyond the playing field. The show has won seven Sports Emmy Awards and three CableACE Awards.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
OPENING STATEMENT FOR ESPN TOWN HALL MEETING
RACE AND SPORTS: RUNNING IN PLACE?
HOUSTON, TEXAS
APRIL 14, 1998

Talking Points

- **I am delighted to be in Houston, the hometown of my former drug czar and your new mayor, Lee Brown. And I thank Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee for welcoming me here, too.**
- **We are the most diverse democracy in all human history and soon there will be no majority race in America.** In just one school district near the White House, there are students from 170 different countries and ethnic groups. Now more than ever, we must focus on the ties that bind -- those things that can bring us together as One America. That is why I have launched a National Initiative on Race, to spur conversations on these issues everywhere -- at water coolers, little league games, on ESPN.
- **I want to thank ESPN for recognizing the important role you could play in advancing our national conversation on race.**
- **One of the best things about being President is the chance to meet some of our country's greatest athletes and coaches, to share a stage with the likes of Jackie Joyner-Kersey and Joe Morgan.** Over the years, I've been given quite a few monikers, but I think one of the most accurate -- and one of my personal favorites is "First Fan."
- **Few things can unite a community or capture our imagination more than our devotion to sports, to our favorite teams and athletes.** We've followed the careers of our greatest sports heroes -- from Babe Ruth to Jackie Robinson to Cal Ripken, Jr.; Babe Didrikson to Nancy Lopez to Jackie Joyner-Kersey; Branch Rickey to Tom Landry to Tubby Smith -- as if they were our own. They hold indelible places in our hearts and in the American experience.
- **The story of race relations in America can be viewed through the prism of sports in our country.** In many ways, sports has been ahead of the curve when it comes to recognizing that ability and talent, speed and sportsmanship count a lot more on the field than the color of a player's skin. Like many sports fans of my generation, I've witnessed firsthand the falling away of color barriers one by one. I grew up in the segregated south - - went to an all-white high school, rooted for all-white teams. By the time I became Governor of Arkansas, things were completely different. I remember watching Scottie Pippen star, first in Hamburg, Arkansas, then later at Central Arkansas, and I was struck by how everyone in those small Arkansas towns where he played, both black and white, were so proud to call him their own.

- **But we know that sports has also reflected our shortcomings as well.** The best players haven't always been given the opportunity to shine on the field. Some athletes have let us down. And as in so many other professions, there are still misunderstandings that need resolving, stereotypes that need breaking, and glass ceilings that need shattering.
- **But we have come very far. And I believe there is no turning back.** The next 90 minutes may not make your heart race like the seventh game of the World Series, or the final seconds of the Final Four, but I do hope this extraordinary panel can help everyone watching look at issues of race in a different way, to see the terrific strength that comes from our tremendous diversity.
- **I doubt everyone watching will agree with everything that will be said. That's not our goal.** All I ask is that you hear people out, and carry on your own dialogue, whether it's in the watch parties that are taking place in scores of communities across the country, or just around the kitchen table at home, or the coffee pot at work.
- **We are One America, and in the 21st Century, we are either going up or down together.**

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR VIGNETTES
ESPN TOWN HALL ON RACE AND SPORTS
HOUSTON, TX
APRIL 10, 1998

DOUBLE STANDARD FOR PERFORMANCE

"If someone is a minority and a superstar, the world 'belongs' to him or her. But the middle-of-the road positions -- the backup quarterback, the utility infielder or the city editor in a newsroom -- seem to fall off the table for most minorities. Why is that?"

- One thing is almost certain in America: We are very good at skimming the cream off the top of the pail. If you're a superstar athlete, or a certified math genius, or a phenomenal surgeon, you will make it. No matter what color you are, you'll be judged by your talent and have the opportunity to make the most of your life. And that's a wonderful thing -- so far as it goes.
- But what about the rest of us who are more average? The challenge is make sure that everyone is judged solely on ability, not just the "superstars," whose talent transcends race or ethnicity.

[THIS MAY BE A GOOD TIME TO TURN TO JOE MORGAN (two-time MVP for the World Series champion Big Red Machine in 1975 and 1976).]

PROMOTION AND OPPORTUNITY

"There appears to be a lack of minorities in GM and head coaching jobs. Many fail to even reach the interview stage. Why does the coaching merry-go-round never seem to stop for some but equal a short ride for others. Many white coaches seem to get three, four, or even five chances to be head coaches of professional and major college teams. Minority coaches get one, maybe two chances."

- I think this cuts across all professions, not just sports, but law, medicine, academia. It seems we still have a ways to go before those glass ceilings are shattered once and for all. There's a feeling among many minorities I know that you've got to be four times as good just to make it to the same place as a white co-worker.
- There's also the feeling that you've got just one chance to prove yourself while it seems that others are getting mulligans left and right. No one should expect equality of outcome, but we must demand equality of opportunity for everyone.
- Sometimes this happens for more benign reasons. We tend to hire and put into positions of authority people we know from our own social networks -- people from the same neighborhoods or colleges or country clubs. This may be easier, but I think it's very important that we reach out to all communities.
- I've worked very hard these past five years to build an Administration -- a team, if you will -- that reflects the best of America. And that means seeking out the talents of all our people. Just like you can't have a basketball team made up of all point guards and still win a national championship -- we can't have a White House staffed only by tall white guys from Hot Springs, Arkansas and still have a government that does the best it can to work for the American people.

REACHING OUT

"How have communities used sports to bring together people of various ethnic backgrounds?"

- Sports has remarkable ability to bring people together from across a broad spectrum -- even getting people to forget about their differences for a while. Like the famous story when Secretariat won the Triple Crown. It made the entire country feel good. One sports fan got so caught up in the excitement she said, "Secretariat has restored my faith in humanity."
- I think the most recent example of the power of sports to bring people together across all color lines comes from this year's NCAA basketball champions -- the University of Kentucky. A generation ago, not a single black player was allowed to play on its team. Today, the hero of Adolph Rupp Arena is none other than Tubby Smith. There's no turning back.
- We can also look to last fall's World Series. South Florida is perhaps one of the most diverse places in America. And when their Marlins won the championship -- everyone turned out to celebrate -- Cubans, Mexican immigrants, African-Americans, retirees from Brooklyn. It was truly remarkable.
- That's why I think National Service, and other efforts that bring people of all races together to serve their communities are so important. I don't believe the argument that coming together for a short time is tantamount to never coming together at all. When we work together, learn together and serve together, we grow together. After a period of service, a young person may go back to his or her previous life, but he or she won't be the same person. When we come together, especially to serve, we're often changed forever.

ATHLETE STEREOTYPING

There are few minority quarterbacks in professional football, but there are also few white cornerbacks. What's the perception? Are whites seen as "smart or brainy" and blacks seen as "athletic?" What is the media's role in reinforcing certain perceptions? In a broader sense, because of the images on the local news or cop shows, would it seem that most criminals are minorities?

- Two Congressmen from Oklahoma stand these stereotypes on their heads: J.C. Watts and Steve Largent. J.C. Watts' remarkable career as quarterback for the University of Oklahoma Sooners (two-time Orange Bowl MVP) stands as a powerful rebuke to the notion that Blacks aren't "smart enough" to call the plays and lead a team on the field.
- And Steve Largent's legendary ability to make impossible catch after impossible catch for the Seattle Seahawks shatters the notion that whites aren't "athletic" enough to become wide receivers, let alone one of the best in NFL history.
- More recently, Kordell Stewart has challenged us to reject these stereotypes. After starting at quarterback at the University of Colorado, he was switched to wide receiver by the Steelers. Stewart fought hard to play quarterback in the NFL. And when he got the opportunity, he led his team to the AFC Championship game.
- All of us have an obligation to look beyond stereotypes. What you see is not necessarily what you get. I remember telling my friend Mack McLarty in high school that when we grew up, no one was ever going to believe that he -- a slightly built guy -- was the star athlete and I was the band kid.
- We all know of the powerful influence the media has on the way people think about things. And too often we do see stereotypes perpetuated in the media. That's why I'm so disturbed to hear about a headline that ran on a news web site when Tara Lipinski beat Michelle Kwan at the Olympics this winter. It said -- "American defeats Kwan." The time is long overdue for people -- and especially the media -- to understand that Kwan is just as American name as Washington or Jefferson or Clinton.

OBLIGATION TO RACE

How much should a minority person in a position of power give back to others of his or her race? Should minorities in these positions give preference to other minorities because of "unfair" hiring practices in the past?

- I don't believe there is a single self-made man or woman in America. As one best-selling author put it, it takes a village to raise a child. Everyone who is successful has the obligation not to pull up the ladder once you've made it. As the child of a single mother who had to work very hard to make ends meet, I know that I wouldn't be have gone to college, gone to law school, served as Governor, run for President -- if it weren't for the help and encouragement of scores of people: Family, teachers, coaches and my community. And that's why I am working so hard to give all Americans, regardless of race, or economic class, the opportunity I had.

[THIS MAY A GOOD TIME TO TURN TO COACH THOMPSON AND JIM BROWN FOR COMMENTS]

SELF-SEGREGATION

Does the "team" attitude on the field continue after players go home, or is it only temporary? How is this dynamic manifested in society at large? Do certain groups sit together in the lunchroom at work?

- I understand the concern. Segregation may no longer be the law, but separation sometimes seems to be the rule. We all go to the same stadium, do the Wave and Macarena together, join in the same cheers for the same athletes, the same home team. But after the game, that spirit of unity and common purpose can sometimes seem to dissolve. We get into our cars and drive home to our separate neighborhoods.
- I see the same challenge in our high schools and in our churches. Last fall I went back to Little Rock to celebrate the 40th anniversary of desegregation at Central High. While the doors of that school are now open to students of all races, a new segregation has taken place. At Central High and so many different schools across the country, students of different races sit in different classrooms, eat at different lunch tables. While this may be more comfortable for some people, I'm not sure it's good for America.
- We are the most diverse democracy in all human history. Already, children in just one school district near Washington, D.C. come from 170 countries. It will take the conscious effort of every one of us to make sure this diversity becomes our greatest strength in the 21st Century. We must come together as One America.
- That's why I think National Service, and other efforts that bring people of all races together to serve their communities are so important. I don't believe the argument that coming together for a short time is tantamount to never coming together at all. When we work together, learn together and serve together, we grow together. After a period of service, a young person may go back to his or her previous life, but he or she won't be the same person. When we come together, especially to serve, we're often changed forever.

(If you did not get a chance to mention National Service earlier, this may be another opportunity.)

SUMMARY OF JUST GIVE ME THE DAMN BALL: THE FAST TIMES AND HARD KNOCKS OF AN NFL ROOKIE

by Keyshawn Johnson w/ Shelley Smith

Summary

This book chronicles Keyshawn Johnson's first year in the National Football League. In between stories about his season he interjects details about his life. He is very critical of the former head coach, Rich Kotite and the current offensive coordinator Ron Erhardt. The book primarily deals with his frustrations on the inability, or refusal, of the New York Jets quarterback (Neil O'Donnell) to pass him the ball during his rookie season.

Keyshawn refers to race briefly in the book. On page 40, Keyshawn details the trouble he had with potential agents and why he selected his representatives, Jerome Stanley, an African-American male and Lee Kolligian, a white male. According to Keyshawn, many people don't like Jerome because he is black. This has little affect on Keyshawn. On page 41, Keyshawn states that "I didn't choose Jerome because he was black, just as I didn't choose Lee because he is white. They were the best representatives for me." On pages 57-60, he discusses wondering whether his coaches were making racially-motivated decisions. He acknowledges that he feels that racism exists everywhere. Among the incidents he discusses are two minor altercations he had with the LAPD while driving his \$100,000 Porsche.

Quick Facts

- This book received a fair amount of negative press due to Keyshawn's criticism of the New York Jets organization generally and his teammate, fellow wide receiver Wayne Chrebet, specifically.
- He has a daughter, Maia-- approximately two years old.
- He attended three high schools-- Canoga Park High School, Pacific Palisades High School (near Santa Monica) and Dorsey High School in Los Angeles.
- He graduated from the University of Southern California, after attending West Los Angeles Junior College.
- Keyshawn and his family lived in a car for a short period of time when he was growing up.
- He is represented by two agents, one black and one white.
- Keyshawn and the Jets were involved in a lengthy contract dispute. As a result, he reported to training camp three weeks late.

TALKING POINTS FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Q: In the most recent Advisory Board meeting in Denver, some members of the American Indian community protested the forum because the Board itself does not have an Indian. How has your Initiative handled the lack of Indian representation on the Advisory Board?

A: The Advisory Board has engaged, and will continue to engage, American Indians in this national effort to have a conversation on race. In every Advisory Board meeting that has been held, American Indians have made a contribution. Board members have also attended special forums to specifically hear from Tribal leaders and learn about issues that affect Indian country. In addition, the Initiative has identified several promising practices taking place in America that focus on American Indian issues.

Q: It has been rumored that members of the American Indian community will be protesting at future Advisory Board and Initiative events because there is not an Indian on the Advisory Board. How do you foresee the Initiative dealing with these protests?

A: One of the major goals of this Initiative on Race is to engage people of all races and nationalities in forums where they can meet and talk about their personal and professional experiences. Because of the very personal nature of some of these discussions, I expected that this national conversation on race would not always be easy. There has to be room for dissent and contrasts in style and substance. It would be my hope that such protests would move beyond the point of not having an Indian on the Advisory Board, and that such individuals would stay and educate the rest of us on their problems and contribute to creating a vision of one American in the 21st century.

Q: Your administration has repeatedly stated that there is a government-to-government relationship between American Indian Tribes and the United States. How is this special governmental relationship included in the work of the Initiative on Race?

A: It is a fact that American Indians are unique and have a special governmental relationship with the United States. This special relationship is based on the U.S. Constitution, treaties, statutes and court decisions over the past 200 years. No other people in this country have a land base of over 56 million acres in mostly reservation land held in trust and about 40 million acres in Alaska. In 1994, this special relationship was reaffirmed in my meeting with hundreds of Tribal leaders from across the country and my Executive Memorandum to all Executive Departments and Agencies that directs them to engage in continuing relations with federally recognized tribal governments.

Although this type of policy work may take a few years to appear, it is my goal that the federal government will institutionalize consultations and working relationships with Indian Tribes through my administration. Because of the unique governmental

relationship with American Indians, the staff and Advisory Board members of the Initiative on Race are working closely with my senior staff at The White House in formulating policies.

Q: What exactly has the Initiative done for American Indians and Alaska Natives?

A: There are several ways that American Indians and Alaska Natives have been integrated into the work of the Initiative. First, Indians have participated as panelists at Advisory Board meetings that discussed stereotypes, poverty, labor, and higher education issues. Secondly, the Initiative has hosted two special Tribal leaders meetings, one in Phoenix and the other in Denver. Advisory Board members have also participated in regional and national conferences hosted by American Indians and Alaska Natives. And during the Initiative's recent national effort to encourage colleges and universities to sponsor race dialogues on campus, several Tribal colleges participated.

Currently, there are two Indian people who work with the Initiative, one who serves as a full-time staff person who works specifically on the Initiative's outreach and policy efforts, and another who is a senior consultant to the Advisory Board.

Promising Practices: Focus on American Indians

The **Cradleboard Teaching Project** in Kapaa, Hawaii, nurtures the self-esteem of both Indian and non-Indian children by improving cultural awareness and relations. The project, which encourages schools to implement a curriculum designed to provide a Native American perspective while supplementing national standards in geography, social studies, history, science and music, also asks students to exchange videos and materials designed to communicate their sense of cultural identity. [Contact: Buffy Sainte-Marie, Founder: (808) 822-3111]

Established in 1947, the **Phoenix Indian Center** is a multi-faceted social service organization in the greater Phoenix and Maricopa County area. The center provides employment training, education and support services to a predominantly American Indian population. Traditional classroom training, work experience and community-service projects are part of the course curriculum. [Contact: Karen Thorne, Job Training Partnership Act Coordinator: (602) 263-1017]

United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY) in Oklahoma City, Okla., was formed in 1976 to promote "unity" within individual families and tribes, and also among American Indian tribes and other peoples. In addition, UNITY provides a positive environment for young people to share their own tribal histories and cultures with other tribal youth to assist in the acceptance of the differences among tribes and other peoples. [Contact: J.R. Cook, Executive Director: (405) 424-3010]

The **Wind River Initiative (WRI)** in Laramie, Wyo., was created in 1994 to establish a formal link between the University of Wyoming and the Wind River Indian Reservation. Composed of representatives from various programs and departments within the university, the initiative coordinates all university activities and services that are provided to the residents of the Wind River Indian Reservation. [Contact: Judith Antell, Chairperson: (307) 766-6521]

PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE POTUS - Q & A's for ESPN CONVERSATION ON RACE

Objective: Here are possible questions and answers that you may be asked concerning the purpose of this race dialogue with ESPN.

Why host a conversation on race with ESPN?

- ESPN has hosted two other town hall meetings that were well done and seemed to engage their audience.
- This national conversation on race on ESPN, provides us with the unique opportunity to reach a broader audience that may not yet be engaged in a dialogue about race or familiar with the Initiative on Race.
- The dialogue will examine issues involving race in the sports arena and explore areas of success, challenges faced, and areas that still need work--including how sports teams are preparing to meet the changing demographics of their communities in the 21st century.
- One of my goals for my Race Initiative has been to engage Americans in a broad and constructive dialogue. Last December, I hosted a town hall meeting in Akron, OH. Members of my administration have hosted over 100 conversations with people from different towns and cities throughout this nation. And I had the particular thrill of discussing my views about race to an estimated audience of 140 million people during Super Bowl XXXII.

What do you hope to accomplish?

- Making a connection between racial issues in sports and racial issues in the larger society will make clearer the importance of my Initiative and the need for racial dialogue.
- Sports can serve as a compelling example of how to build communities across racial lines.
- This dialogue on race will allow us to examine the role of sports as a laboratory for expanding access to opportunity.
- We believe that this discussion of race and sports will allow people to understand that race related issues in sports are a microcosm of what is happening in other parts of society.

Is an all-sports cable channel in conflict with the Initiative's goal of including all Americans in the effort to build One America?

- We are attempting to build One America, community by community and we need to use a variety of outlets to do so.
- This is reflected in the corporate forums we have held, our outreach efforts with the youth of America, and our work with the education community.
- Just this past week, almost 600 colleges and universities around the country participated in town hall meetings and other types of dialogues on race on their campuses.
- Whether you are a spectator, an athlete or someone who watches their children play, sports touches the lives of so many Americans.

What lessons are you looking for from the sports community to help build One America?

- Sports is an area that often requires partnerships between individuals of different races, backgrounds and ethnicities, but each player has unique talents and abilities.
- For many, these relationships must be team-oriented in order to reach maximum success. The sports world is reflective of a number of issues we face as a society, both negative and positive.
- In many cases, sports has been at the forefront of breaking down stereotypes. In some instances, it has also perpetuated them.
- Making diversity work in America, racial progress in sports, hiring of managers, and dispelling myths about minorities and sports are all issues that I hope we can discuss.

Critics have said that your December town hall meeting in Akron lacked candor. How do you hope the ESPN meeting will be different?

- I believe that an important step in improving race relations in America is by having honest, candid conversations among our friends, co-workers, acquaintances, and family members.
- By using sports as a focal point, we can give people a specific context in which to think about issues of race, perhaps making it easier for them to have a dialogue.

Why does it appear that the panel participating in the ESPN town hall meeting lacks racial diversity?

- The panelists who have been assembled by ESPN represent some of the best spokes-people within their fields -- athletes, managers, and owners. They reflect many different views that we all can learn from.
- ESPN has attempted to compose a panel that reflects some of our country's diversity. And they've also invited audience participants who are even more reflective of our nation's diverse communities.

What is your position on the Native American mascot issue with professional sports teams?

- We need to concentrate our efforts on solutions that involve all Americans. I think individual communities, fans and team management have to decide for themselves what is appropriate. Where teams have made decisions to change, like Stanford University when they changed their team name from Indians to Cardinal (the color), they think it is a positive step and I support that.

Why was the city of Houston chosen?

- Houston is representative of the changing face of America, given its racial diversity. The city looks like what a lot of cities will look like in the 21st century.
- We anticipate that our audience will include many racial and ethnic groups from the Houston community.
- Houston is an example of a community where people have worked well together across racial lines. For instance, in Houston there is a promising practice identified by the White House as a model program in the country. The Center for the Healing of Racism was formed on the belief that education is the means for combating the ignorance inherent in racism. Center volunteers conduct the Dialogue: Racism, a nine-week long program that is held three times a year.

What is the next step in your race dialogue?

- The work of the Advisory Board will continue to engage different communities in constructive and solution-oriented dialogues on race.
- My next national conversation on race will take place on July 8 on PBS.
- At the beginning of next year, I look forward to issuing a final report to the American public on the next steps toward building one America.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 10, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

3:18 P.M. EDT

...MR. MCCURRY:

...Tuesday, the President will go to Houston and I'll give you a little bit about the forum that ESPN is organizing to assist the President with his initiative on race. He'll hold his second national dialogue on race in Houston on Tuesday evening. The 90-minute event will be broadcast live on ESPN, as we've indicated and as ESPN has announced, at 8:00 p.m. eastern time, 7:00 p.m. central time, central daylight time.

This conversation on race, which ESPN is organizing and has structured, will provide the President's initiative on race with a unique opportunity to engage the broadest possible audience in the important conversation that the President has launched on race in America. It will examine issues involving race in the sports arena, explore areas of success, challenges faced, areas that still need work, including how sports teams are preparing to meet the change in demographics that will be a part of America's culture as we think about the 21st century.

And in some sense, the discussion about race in sports will help illuminate the larger question the President has identified in his initiative, which is how does race affect all walks of life in America as we think about our society in the 21st century. The program is going to be moderated by Bob Ley from ESPN Sports Center. It will include questions from the audience in attendance at the Wortham Center in downtown Houston and a prominent panel of figures in sports.

Q As a follow on that, since one of the big issues discussed in the conversation on race thus far has been on the economic front, one of the biggest issues in race and sports has been on ownership. Do you think that's going to be a prominent part of the discussion.

MR. MCCURRY: I suspect it very well might be. particularly because John Moores, who is the Chairman of the Board of the San Diego Padres, will be included and that certainly is an issue that the major league baseball owners have discussed amongst themselves from time to time. The President of the San Francisco '49ers will be there. There will be representation then of both athletes and management as they discuss professional sports. And I can't imagine that that subject won't arise...

REVISED

TOUGH QUESTIONS ON SPECIFIC ISSUES ESPN CONVERSATION ABOUT RACE

1. What do you think about Reggie White's comments in front of the Wisconsin State Assembly?

Answer: I obviously do not agree with much of what he said a few weeks ago. I think what it points out is that we all have to examine our stereotypes -- conscious and unconscious -- and challenge ourselves to see individuals as individuals.

2. Tiger Woods has declined invitations to visit the White House and despite the obvious tie-in, has not chosen to participate in your Race Initiative. What are your thoughts on this?

Answer: Tiger Woods is involved in service that supports what the Race Initiative is doing, and I applaud that. Specifically, Tiger was instrumental in several golfing organizations joining forces to create the First Tee Program (the World Golf Foundation, the PGA Tour, the LPGA, the PGA of America, and the United States Golf Association). This exciting program is designed to help make golf more accessible and affordable to poor and minority children. The First Tee Program is making a difference in the lives of boys and girls across the country. This is what my Initiative is really about.

3. Do you think Fuzzy Zoeller should have been allowed to participate in this year's Masters after his comments he made last year about Tiger Woods?

Answer: Fuzzy Zoeller's comments raised our awareness about the need to think about the effect of what we think and say. I think it is important that he realized this, and apologized to Tiger Woods and the PGA. Tiger Woods accepted his apology and he, Mr. Zoeller and the PGA have moved on.

4. In last month's Final Four, University of North Carolina player Makhtar Ndiaye accused the University of Utah's Britton Johnsen of calling him a racially derogatory name. Ndiaye later recanted his story and apologized for lying. How do you respond to incidents such as these?

Answer: Makhtar Ndiaye and Britton Johnsen are two young men who were engaged in the heat of an intense athletic contest. This was an unfortunate incident. I applaud the manner in which both the University of North Carolina and the University of Utah handled this matter. They dealt with both young men in the fashion which their institutions deemed appropriate.

5. Venus Williams and her younger sister, Serena, are rapidly becoming the darlings of professional tennis. They have been involved in race-based accusations involving other players and the sport itself. The Williams' sisters are part of Young America, who you have called on to become engaged in your Initiative. What do you say to this family about their responsibility to the sport, to their race and to society?

Answer: Venus and Serena Williams have bright futures ahead of them. I think parents and children -- all of us -- have a responsibility to our country, to each other and to ourselves to make this One America--a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the values that unite us. That is why I created my Initiative, to lift the burden of race and redeem the promise of America. Accordingly, I would hope everyone would respond to injustice as all Americans would, with strength, perseverance and resolve.

Promising Practices: Texas-Based Programs

The **Alternatives in Medicine: HIGH School Exposure Program** (A.I.M. HIGH) in Dallas, Texas, at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School was created to provide underrepresented minority high school students with access to information about and exposure to minority role models in the health profession. Applications for the program are distributed throughout the Dallas Independent School District to 9th and 10th grade high school students at 12 local high schools that have a predominantly minority student population. [Contact: M. Renee Valdes or Gussie Robinson, Program Directors: (214) 648-2168]

Dialogue: Racism in Houston, Texas, which is operated by the Center for the Healing of Racism, is a nine-week program that is held three times a year to define prejudice and racism, and the perpetuation of overt racism, subtle racism and stereotypes. The program also offers a four-week film series each summer in different locations throughout the city of Houston, and it provides educational speakers free of charge to the Houston community. [Contact: Nancy Linden or Cherry Steinwender, Co-Executive Directors: (713) 520-3037]

Promising Practices: Race & Sports

Flames in Brooklyn, N.Y. is a program designed to bring young people of different racial backgrounds together to build long-lasting relationships. The program operates a basketball league consisting of white and black youth from the area who work as players, coaches and referees. It is now the largest interracial youth program of its kind in Brooklyn. [Contact: Gerard J. Papa, Founder: (718) 236-6100]

Team Harmony of Boston, Mass., promotes understanding and respect for differences among young people through participation in interracial projects. Based on the philosophy of having a team effort to overcome bigotry in communities, all Team Harmony events combine entertainment, education, and inspiration with the belief that young people must be given a chance to make a difference. [Contact: Beth White, Event Coordinator: (617) 536-6033]

Talking Points
ESPN, Houston, Texas
A NATIONAL CONVERSATION ON RACE

- With ESPN as the host, on April 14, President Clinton will hold his second national dialogue on race in Houston, Texas. The event will be broadcast live on ESPN at 7:00 pm CST/8:00 pm EST.
- This national conversation on race, broadcast on ESPN, provides the President's Initiative on Race with the unique opportunity to engage the broadest possible audience in this important conversation.
- The dialogue will examine issues involving race in the sports arena and explore areas of success, challenges faced, and areas that still need work -- including how sports teams are preparing to meet the changing demographics of their communities in the 21st century.
- The dialogue will use sports as a starting point for examining issues of race that also have broader implications in society. The arena of sports offers us the opportunity to explore an area where personal, team and community commitment are needed to succeed, just as they are needed to build "One America."
- The sports world is reflective of a number of issues we face as a society, both negative and positive. In many cases, sports has been at the forefront of breaking down stereotypes. In some instances, it has also perpetuated them.
- The program will be moderated by Bob Ley (pronounced "Lee"), of ESPN's *Sports Center*, and will include questions from the audience in attendance at the Wortham Center in downtown Houston. President Clinton will both help lead the discussion and serve as one of the panelists.
- The other panelists will include:
Jim Brown, former Cleveland Brown (NFL) great;
Vince Dooley, athletic director at the University of Georgia;
Dennis Green, head coach of the Minnesota Vikings (NFL);
Keyshawn Johnson, wide receiver for the New York Jets (NFL);
Jackie Joyner-Kersey, track star and five-time Olympic medalist;
Felipe Lopez, shooting guard and small forward for St. John's University;
John Moores, chairman of the board of the San Diego Padres (MLB);
Joe Morgan, Cincinnati Reds (MLB) Hall of Famer and ESPN analyst;
Carmen Policy, president of the San Francisco 49ers (NFL); and
John Thompson, Georgetown University men's basketball head coach.
- Among the topics to be addressed are: minority hiring in sports; stereotypes in sports; and the responsibility of athletes to give back to their communities.
- ESPN has distributed 1000 tickets (the capacity of the hall) to a diverse selection of local community groups, schools and local elected officials, including five Members of Congress and the Mayor.
- Our hope is that an honest and constructive dialogue about race on ESPN will encourage dialogues in many communities across the country.

TALKING POINTS: CURRENT RACE ISSUES

Affirmative Action

Q: What is the future of affirmative action?

-- First, as I have said before, affirmative action is still necessary. Discrimination is still with us, and we still see its effects. We would be fooling ourselves if we pretended that is not true. That is why I recently proposed a significant increase in funds for civil rights enforcement.

-- As I have also said before, affirmative action is important because sometimes that it is the only way to deal with discrimination. It's not about preferences. It's about ensuring opportunities become available that have been shut off to certain groups. The challenge of affirmative action is to do it in the right way and the fair way.

Q: Does the public support it?

-- When the American people understand what we are trying to do, they support it because it is part of our basic principals. The clear message from the American people is that they support reasonable affirmative action. In Houston last year, voters rejected a ballot initiative which would have eliminated affirmative action programs in city contracting and hiring. In the last few weeks, both the Senate and the House soundly rejected a proposal to eliminate the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program which helps women and minority-owned businesses in the highway construction industry.

-- Three years ago, I said that our approach to affirmative action would be to "mend it, not end it." And I still believe that. We conducted a full-scale review of administration programs to make sure that our affirmative action policies across the government are balanced and fair. And we continue to review those policies to make sure that they comply with Constitutional requirements. We are making sure that affirmative action programs can accomplish their goals without quotas or the hiring of unqualified individuals or reverse discrimination.

Bill Lann Lee and the Civil Rights Division

Q: Do you still support Bill Lann Lee to be the head of your civil rights division?

-- I strongly support Bill and I resubmitted his nomination to the Senate. He has done an excellent job in his short time in office. I know the Division recently concluded a major case dealing with the treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system in Georgia, and the resolution was an example of strong enforcement combined with being sensitive to needs of the state and the views of officials in Georgia. I selected him because he had a reputation as someone who could bring people with different views together, and that is a good example.

Affirmative Action and College Admissions

Q: What about affirmative action in higher education? What are you doing about the problem of fewer minorities gaining admission to universities in places, such as California, where affirmative action has been barred?

-- We must preserve the ability of universities to admit a diverse student body. If you listen to higher education leaders, they say quite consistently that students learn better when they are exposed to people and views different from their own. We need diversity in education to improve the learning experience and, frankly, to help us learn to live together as one America.

-- Some in Congress have indicated that they will offer an amendment to bar all affirmative action in admissions based on race. That would put the federal government in business of telling thousands of colleges how to run their admissions programs, and it would have disastrous consequences. I strongly oppose it. [Riggs Amendment].

-- Affirmative action in higher education is only a small part of a very big challenge and that is how to achieve high quality education for all Americans. We need to find ways that African-American children who are now in elementary school will be prepared to go to any university in the country in a decade. And we need to find ways to make sure that Hispanic students in junior high today will be prepared to go to any medical school or law school in the country in a decade. For example, that is what our High Hopes program and Educational Opportunities initiatives are all about -- preparing young people now for educational opportunity years from now.

Q: How can you justify giving a preference to a child of a wealthy minority family over a child of a poor white family, simply because of skin color?

-- I understand the concern of parents, all of whom want the best education possible for their children. Unfortunately, not every child can go to a prestigious or attend a top tier law school. So one of challenges is to expand educational opportunities for everyone so that every child has the opportunity to receive a high quality education, wherever they go and whatever they can afford to pay.

-- We also know that the educational experience is a poorer one if a university simply admits persons who are all alike. Students learn more if they look around their classroom and they see people of different backgrounds, different socioeconomic groups, different racial and ethnic groups and so on. So, colleges should have the freedom to take lots of things into account, including race, in deciding whom to admit, as long as everyone who is admitted is qualified and can do the work.

Other Higher Education Issues

The Michigan Case

The Michigan case involves a lawsuit brought by students challenging the admissions policies of the University. That case is in an early stage, but we are monitoring it closely to understand the facts and the legal issues there.

The Hopwood Case

The Hopwood case was a decision by the Fifth Circuit striking down affirmative action in admissions at the University of Texas. It has also had an impact on many other universities in that circuit. The court in Hopwood held that a university could not take race into account in order to admit a diverse student body. The Department of Justice and I do not believe that the court stated the law correctly. That's an issue that will eventually have to be resolved by the Supreme Court.

The Texas 10% Approach

The State of Texas, partly in response to Hopwood, enacted a law that guaranteed the top 10% of high school graduates in the state could go to any state university. The legislature felt that standardized tests should not be given so much weight in deciding who should be admitted to college. It's an interesting approach and one that deserves serious study.

Briefing Paper -- Title IX and Athletics

BACKGROUND

Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities that received Federal financial assistance. Specifically, the statute states that, “[n]o person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

The goal of Title IX is to ensure that individuals have equal opportunities, without regard to sex, to engage or participate in, and benefit from academic, extracurricular, research, or other educational programs and activities. However, neither Title IX, nor the Department of Education’s implementing regulations, require institutions to engage in quotas to meet the requirements of the statute.

In June, 1997, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the passage of Title IX, the President issued an Executive Order strengthening and expanding the reach of Title IX. With the Order, the President: (1) directed all agencies that provide financial assistance to educational programs or activities to report on measures to ensure effective enforcement of Title IX; and, (2) to take action to ensure that education programs and activities conducted by the Federal government, which had previously not been considered subject to Title IX requirements, are free from discrimination on the basis of sex.

Title IX has had a major impact in encouraging girls to participate in athletics. In 1971, 1% of high school varsity athletes were girls. Today, the number is 40%.

There has been some controversy surrounding the effect of Title IX on the allocation of resources in college athletics programs. Some people believe, wrongly, that Title IX requires exact parity in college expenditures between male and female athletics programs. They believe, for example, that if a college has a male football team, it must create a female football team, even if there is no interest among the female students in the sport, and fund it at a similar level as the male team. Title IX does not require any such action. It merely requires that a college provide the same opportunity to interested females to engage in athletics as it does to men. If there is not enough interest among females in a particular sport to justify expending scarce college resources on it, a college is not required to fund the activity, even if the college supports male participation in the sport.

But it’s important to keep in mind that Title IX is about more than athletics. In the early 1970s, 9% of medical degrees and 7% of law degrees were awarded to women. In 1996, 38% of medical degrees and 43% of law degrees went to women. Title IX had a lot to do with that.

Qs and As

Doesn't Title IX mandate decreases in athletics-related opportunities for male participants in order to provide increased opportunities for females to participate?

- First, I would like to say, as the proud father of a young woman attending college, I am pleased and grateful with the progress our Nation has made in increasing all aspects of educational opportunities for women and girls and the crucial role that Title IX has played in that progress. Title IX has broken down old barriers which prevented women and girls from realizing their full potential in schools and universities. Of course, more still needs to be done, however, Title IX has succeeded in opening classroom doors, playing fields and even the frontiers of space to women and girls across this country. We can see the results of Title IX in the recent Olympics. Our women's teams won gold medals in soccer, softball, hockey, and basketball. We can and should be proud of that.
- Title IX's purpose is to create the same opportunity and quality of treatment for female participants as is afforded to male participants. Cutting opportunities for men is not the intent of Title IX. Title IX does not require an allocation of services based on the number of male versus female students. It requires only that a college provide the same opportunity to interested females to engage in a sport as it does to men.

REVISED

ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE

"Today, I ask the American people to join me in a great national effort to perfect the promise of America for this new time as we seek to build our more perfect union.... That is the unfinished work of our time, to lift the burden of race and redeem the promise of America."

-- President Clinton, June 14, 1997

The President's Plan. The President is leading the nation in an effort to become One America in the 21st Century: a place where we respect others' differences and, at the same time, embrace the values that unite us. To achieve this goal, President Clinton has developed the following plan:

- 1) Continue To Develop Policy That Offers Opportunity To All Those Who Work For It.** Taking the recommendation of the President's Advisory Board, the primary focus of our policy actions will be to enhance educational and economic opportunity. A number of policy actions have been announced, including creating education empowerment zones, increasing quality teaching in underserved areas and stepping up enforcement to stop discrimination in housing.
- 2) Engage Americans In A Broad And Constructive Dialogue.** The President is encouraging communities across the country to engage in constructive dialogues on race. He is calling on them, not only to stand against discrimination, but also to build greater understanding across racial lines, and find resolutions to honest differences. From constructive dialogue, positive actions take root, like the Akron Coming Together Project.
- 3) Highlight Promising Practices That Are Working.** Community efforts are crucial to the success of the President's Initiative on Race. In communities throughout the country, people are working to bridge racial divides and to create equal opportunity for all. The Race Initiative staff is identifying and creating a compilation of these efforts, named "promising practices," so that others may participate in them or replicate them in their own communities, schools, businesses and religious organizations. These promising practices have been highlighted on the One America web site, at the President's Akron Town Meeting and Advisory Board Meetings.
- 4) Recruit Leaders.** The President is reaching out to leaders in several areas of American life with a special emphasis on recruiting youth, education, religious and business leaders. "One America" leaders are those people who take up the President's call by organizing efforts in their communities or professions. Through their leadership, the President's Initiative on Race will reach communities throughout the nation.
- 5) Focus On The Youth Of America.** The initiative has a special focus on youth. As our nation becomes more integrated in this era of global diversity, we need the active engagement of our nation's young people, because they will eventually lead this new America.
- 6) Advisory Board.** The President appointed a small, diverse group that will advise and assist him in outreach efforts and consultations with experts. They were chosen based on their outstanding leadership on this issue and their contributions to America's ongoing dialogue about race and reconciliation.
- 7) Deliver A Report from the President.** The President will issue a report in which he will: 1) present his vision of One America, including an assessment of the growing diversity of our nation; 2) reflect the work that has occurred during the initiative; and 3) provide recommendations and solutions that enable individuals, communities, businesses, public and private organizations and government at all levels to address difficult issues and build on our best possibilities.

(Talking Points as of April 13, 1998)

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE: Taking Action To Help Build One America

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS / ANNOUNCEMENTS.
AS OF APRIL 13, 1998

DEVELOPING POLICY THAT OFFERS OPPORTUNITY TO ALL THOSE WHO WORK FOR IT

Civil Rights

- **New Civil Rights Enforcement:** On Martin Luther King Jr. Day, January 19, 1998, Vice President Gore addressed the congregation at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia. The Vice President announced the Administration's proposal for the largest single increase in the enforcement of our civil rights laws in nearly two decades. Through new reforms and through heightened commitment to enforcement, the Administration will seek to prevent discrimination before it occurs, and punish those who do discriminate in employment, in education, in housing, in health care, in access for those with disabilities. The Clinton Administration's Fiscal Year 1999 balanced budget contains \$602 million for civil rights enforcement agencies and offices -- an increase of \$86 million, or more than 16 percent, over last year's funding.

Education

- **Getting Good Teachers Into Underserved Areas.** In his speech to the NAACP on July 17, 1997, the President announced a \$350 million program to attract talented people of all backgrounds to teach at low-income schools across the nation and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to our future teachers. This new program will help bring nearly 35,000 outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years. The President proposed doing this by offering scholarships to those students preparing to become teachers who will teach in targeted communities for at least three years. This proposal responds to the nation's need for a diverse and excellent teaching force.
- **Hispanic Education Action Plan.** President Clinton's balanced budget plan includes funding for the first-ever national action plan to help Hispanic-American students stay in school -- and succeed in school. This unprecedented, \$600 million commitment helps Latino youngsters master the basics of reading and math; it helps them learn English, stay in school, and prepare for college; and, ultimately, it helps them succeed in college. The initiative also helps Hispanic adults learn English, and expands educational opportunities for migrant youth and adults.
- **Mentoring America's Youth:** On February 4, 1998, President Clinton announced a new initiative to inspire more young people to have high expectations, to stay in school and study hard, and to go to college. The High Hopes initiative is a long-term investment -- starting with \$140 million in the FY 99 Budget -- that promotes partnerships between colleges and middle or junior high schools in low-income communities, to help teach students how they should go to college by informing them about college options, academic requirements, costs, and financial aid, and by providing support services -- including tutoring, counseling, and mentoring.
- **Creating "Education Opportunity Zones."** On December 3, 1997, at President Clinton's first Race Town Meeting, the President announced a program aimed at demonstrating comprehensive, coordinated and effective approaches to expanding opportunities for students in high-poverty school districts. These grants are coupled with a balanced approach that places increased responsibility for results on school administrators, educators and students themselves. High-poverty school districts will be eligible for additional Federal funding, *if* they (1) adopt tough reform measures -- like those adopted in Chicago -- that

make administrators, principals, teachers and students truly accountable for success or failure, and (2) in time, show real improvement in student achievement.

- **Teaching America's History:** On April 7, 1998 Secretary Babbitt and Director Stanton unveiled the National Park Service's Underground Railroad education initiative to highlight and preserve information and locations connected with the Underground Railroad.

Business

- **Supporting Minority Business Communities.** On February 10, Vice President Gore unveiled an aggressive plan to increase lending and business services to the African American business community nationwide. Through this plan, SBA is committed to more than doubling the amount of capital and credit the community receives. The Administrator has set a goal of providing over 9,300 loans African-American small businesses for an estimated total of \$1.86 billion over a 3-year period. The agency will work with partners in the effort, including the National Urban League, the Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund, the National Black Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Negro Women, the Organization for a New Equality and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Urban Agenda

- **Tapping The Potential Of America's Urban And Rural Communities.** On January 30, 1998, President Clinton announced another part of his community empowerment agenda. The President's budget includes \$400 million for a new Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) to help bring the spark of private enterprise to America's distressed urban and rural communities. The CEF will greatly enhance the ability of local communities to invest in businesses, helping to create jobs and providing strong incentives for the standardization of economic development lending, a crucial first step in creating an effective secondary market for economic development loans. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the \$400 million for the CEF is expected to leverage an estimated \$2 billion in private-sector loans and will support an estimated 280,000 jobs when projects are completed.
- **Acting To Prevent Housing Discrimination.** At a meeting with his Advisory Board on September 30, 1997, President Clinton announced a plan to ensure better enforcement of existing laws preventing housing discrimination. Under the plan, HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo will double the number of civil rights enforcement actions by the year 2000 to respond to the increase in reported cases of serious fair-housing violations. Secretary Cuomo also committed \$15 million to 67 fair-housing centers around the country to assist in combating housing discrimination this year. Also, Secretary Cuomo now focuses on one race-based housing discrimination case each week and conducts a community forum that focuses around each case.

Crime

- **Fighting Hate Crimes.** On November 10, 1997, the President and Attorney General Janet Reno hosted the first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which featured many experts and law enforcement officers from around the country. The President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes.
- **Fighting Crime In America's Cities.** On January 30, 1998, at the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Winter Meeting, the President outlined his agenda to help lead our cities into the 21st Century and announced new measures to help communities keep up the fight against crime and drugs. Specifically, the President announced that his FY 1999 budget will include: (1) an initiative to hire as many as a thousand new community prosecutors; (2) an initiative to crack down on illegal gun traffickers; and (3) over \$17 billion to fund the most comprehensive National Drug Strategy ever.

Health

- **Eliminating Ethnic Health Disparities.** On February 21, 1998, President Clinton announced a new initiative that sets a national goal of eliminating by the year 2010, longstanding disparities in health status that affect racial and ethnic minority groups. The President announced that the Federal government will, for the first time, set high national health goals for all Americans, ending a practice of separate, lower goals for racial and ethnic minorities. To help reach these ambitious targets, the President also announced a five-step plan to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal government, the private sector, and local communities to eliminate disparities that for too long have been treated as intractable.

ENGAGING AMERICANS IN A BROAD AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE

- **Presidential Town Meetings.** On April 14, 1998, the President will hold his second national conversation on Race in Houston, Texas. On December 3, 1997, President Clinton led the first Race Town Meeting in Akron, Ohio to open up a national dialogue on race relations. In conjunction with the President's Akron town meeting, there were more than ninety watch sites held throughout the nation by members of the Advisory Board, the President's Cabinet, and senior Administration officials. On Capitol Hill, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) and Congressman Tom Davis (R-VA) sponsored a mini-town-hall for the D.C. area.
- **Advisory Board.** The President's Race Initiative Advisory Board is actively involved in public outreach efforts to engage Americans across the nation in this historic effort. To date, the Advisory Board has held public meetings in 5 states and the District of Columbia on issues ranging from education to employment. Its members have also individually attended dozens of meetings with a wide variety of communities and constituencies.
- **April 1998: A Month of Dialogue.** The month of April 1998 has been designated by the President's Initiative on Race as a "Month of Dialogue." A special effort is underway to involve young Americans in these conversations. From April 6-9, colleges and universities were engaged in a "Campus Week of Dialogue" organizing hundreds of race-related events across the nation.
- **Conversations That Bring Us Together.** The Administration has launched a program that enlists Administration appointees, Advisory Board Members, Cabinet Members, and Race Initiative staff to host conversations in towns and cities throughout the nation. To date, thousands of people have participated in these conversations in dozens of cities across the nation.
- **Super Bowl XXXII PSA:** In a unique partnership, the White House and the National Football League teamed up to create a public service announcement for President Clinton's Initiative on Race. The PSA aired prior to kick-off to an estimated audience of 140 million people. The spot highlighted the example of players from different racial and ethnic backgrounds coming together for a common goal, and how that is an example for all Americans. President Clinton urged all Americans to remember that we are on the same team, and that through working together, we can build One America.
- **Presidential Meeting With Conservative Writers and Academics.** When President Clinton launched his Race Initiative, he called for a national dialogue that includes voices from a wide array of views. On December 19, President Clinton brought together a group of conservative thinkers -- including Ward Connerly, Abigail and Stephan Thernstrom, Linda Chavez and Elaine Chao -- to continue the national dialogue and listen to their opinions on race relations in America.
- **Informing The Nation.** For the first time in history, the President's Economic Report to Congress included an entire chapter devoted to reviewing trends in racial and ethnic economic inequality.

HIGHLIGHTING PROMISING PRACTICES THAT ARE WORKING TO BUILD ONE AMERICA

- **Highlighting Promising Practices.** One of the critical elements of the Race Initiative is that local communities are the source of some of the best ideas and successful programs. The Race Initiative is compiling and assessing information on "promising practices," which are examples of communities and organizations that have ideas and programs that are working to help bring people together as One America. To date, 110 such promising practices have been identified, and the list continues to grow.
- **Making Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday A "Day On" Instead of A "Day Off."** On January 19, in honor of Martin Luther King Day, President Clinton helped paint classrooms at Cardozo High School in Washington, D.C., Vice President Gore addressed the congregation at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia and the First Lady read to children in Washington, D.C. At the same time, 12 Cabinet Secretaries and agency heads, members of the President's Initiative on Race Advisory Board, and numerous other White House and Administration staff members joined Americans across the country to celebrate the Martin Luther King holiday by serving or participating in community events highlighting the importance of service. In 1994, President Clinton signed into law the King Holiday and Service Act making the holiday a day of service that brings people together, promotes racial cooperation and helps to solve problems through citizen action. This year the Corporation for National Service provided \$225,000 in grants to 73 sites across the nation to help spur service projects on MLK Day.
- **First Lady Highlights Boston "Team Harmony" Promising Practice.** To highlight successful community efforts, Mrs. Clinton visited Boston, Massachusetts on December 9, 1997 to highlight "Team Harmony," a program that brings together youth of different backgrounds. More than 8000 Boston youth participated in Mrs. Clinton's visit.

RECRUITING LEADERS TO HELP BUILD ONE AMERICA

- **Calling On Wall Street To Invest In Untapped Potential Of Our Diversity.** On January 15, 1998, President Clinton joined Reverend Jesse L. Jackson at the "Wall Street Project" Conference at the World Trade Center in New York City. The President told business executives that Wall Street must "draw on the talent and diversity of all our people in communities long bypassed by capital but full of potential." Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, and Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Arthur Levitt Jr. also participated in the event.
- **Creating Historic Partnerships.** On February 19, 1998, Vice President Gore and SBA Administrator Alvarez announced an unprecedented agreement with the "Big Three" U.S. automakers that will increase subcontracting awards to minority businesses by nearly \$3 billion over the next 3 years -- a 50 percent increase over current levels. The agreement among SBA, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. is an important public-private partnership that will improve opportunities for minority-owned small businesses in a major industry. It marks the first time an industrial group of this size and economic importance has engaged in a partnership with SBA.
- **Mobilizing Business Leaders.** On April 2, 1998, Vice President Gore announced a business roundtable series during an appearance on *Black Entertainment Television*. This series will be chaired by the Vice president and will consist of four meetings with business leaders to discuss issues involving minorities and business.
- **Holding Corporate Forums Across the Country.** Hundreds of corporate leaders have participated in corporate forums held by the Initiative in conjunction with members of the President's Cabinet. These forums have taken place across the country -- from Florida to Arizona.
- **Partnering With Universities.** Nearly a quarter of America's colleges and universities have agreed to partner with the Race Initiative to encourage every college and university to conduct special programs focusing on race and other dimensions of diversity in American society. The combined membership of

ACE and AACU represents over 2,100 colleges and universities across the nation.

- **Reaching Out To Religious Leaders.** Reverend Suzan Johnson Cook of the Advisory Board is leading the Race Initiative's efforts to organize the national faith community so that they too can play an integral part in the effort.

FOCUSING ON THE YOUTH OF AMERICA

- **Public Service Announcement Released.** On December 2, 1997, the President's Initiative on Race released a public service announcement developed in conjunction with the Leadership Conference on Education Fund and the Ad Council. The PSA challenges youth to become more active in eradicating racism and prejudice, and asks young people to let President Clinton know what they are doing to improve race relations in America.
- **Call To Action To Young Leaders.** On November 28, 1997, the President sent a letter to 25,000 high school senior class presidents, college and university class presidents, and other young leaders from national and local organizations. In this letter, President Clinton issued a call to action by asking these young people to each commit to participating in at least one project aimed at moving our country closer together. Hundreds of youth leaders from across the country have responded to the President's call. Many of these youth activities will be highlighted as promising practices on the One America Website at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/initiatives/oneamerica>.
- **Vice President Briefing With Youth Media.** On December 1, 1997, the Vice President hosted a briefing at the White House for youth-oriented and specialty media, such as *Vibe Magazine*, *MTV* and *Univision*. At the briefing, the Vice President spoke about the special emphasis the Race Initiative is placing on youth and activities underway to reach out to America's youth. The Vice President called on the media representatives to find ways to use their creative energies to reach young people on the subject of race.

(Accomplishments Document as of April 13, 1998)

April 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno, Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Texas Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

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

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady was in Texas on March 16 for a Women's Leadership event and a public event with Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25).

The First Lady was in Texas on February 18 for a three-city swing of Dallas, Fort Worth and Austin and participated in campaign events with gubernatorial challenger and Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D).

YOU and Secretary Riley were in Texas on January 9, for a four-city swing of Texas. In Mission, **YOU** announced new funding for college work study programs. In McAllen, **YOU** attended a political reception for Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-15). In Brownsville, **YOU** gave an education speech with Rep. Solomon Ortiz (D-27). In Houston, **YOU** gave an education speech and participated in a political event for Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-18).

YOU and the First Lady were in College Station, Texas on November 6, 1997, for the dedication of the Bush Presidential Library.

The Vice President was in Texas from November 23-24, 1997, for a three-city swing to San Antonio for Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez's (D-20) archival library dinner; to Houston for a political reception for Houston mayoral candidate Lee Brown (D); in Dallas to participate in a Town Hall-style Brownsfield event with Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk (D), and a DCCC fundraising dinner.

YOU were in Texas on September 26, 1997, for a HOPE scholarship event held at San Jacinto College in Pasadena with Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25), and for a DNC fundraising dinner in Houston.

1998 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Your approval rating in Texas is 66%, 20 points higher than any previous rating in Texas (46% in March 1996), according to a *Dallas Morning News* poll conducted January 29. Two-thirds of Texans in the poll also thought there was too much news coverage of the recent allegations. The pollsters expressed surprise because in similar Texas surveys conducted since 1992, they've seen Texas "...become more conservative, more Republican. Now we see a move in the other direction." It's also the first time that Texans have largely agreed with the rest of the nation on matters pertaining to the President.

The state primary was held March 10. Both the Democratic and Republican runoffs are April 14, the same day **YOU** are in Houston for the ESPN Race Conversation. The political stakes for Democrats in Texas in 1998 are enormous. The state party is fighting to keep Texas as a two-party state by mounting an aggressive, grass-roots campaign. The political imperatives are to hold the Democratic majority of the Texas congressional delegation, hold the majority in the state House, take back the state Senate (need to pick up two seats), and retain a number of statewide offices (there are five open statewide seats). In the November elections, Democratic candidates will face mostly religious right candidates in local down ballot races, while statewide Democratic candidates will face the moderate wing of the party closely associated with Governor Bush (R).

The surprise retirement announcements of Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D), the state's highest ranking Democrat, and state Attorney General Dan Morales (D), the state's highest ranking Hispanic elected official, shook up the Texas political landscape last year. Morales was considered the Democratic Party's strongest candidate consistently garnering 80% or more of the Hispanic vote.

In 1990, Hispanic Texans constituted 26% of the state's population and 8.6% of the total Texas vote. In 1994, 52% of Hispanic Texans voted straight Democratic, 6% straight Republican, and the remainder were ticket splitters. In 1996, the Hispanic Texan vote grew to 12.1%, Hispanic Texans voted 77% for Clinton/Gore, and national surveys showed Hispanics voted 70% Democratic. Hispanics are projected to make up 31% of the Texas population in the year 2000.

Statewide candidates are basically targeting soccer moms, small-town Texans and Hispanics. The crucial votes come from Hispanic-rich South Texas, the suburbs of Dallas, the suburbs of Houston and East Texas. East Texas, once a Democratic bastion, is now a crucial swing area. El Paso County has become a battleground for Hispanic votes, and, some say, "could be the barometer nationally for Bush if he can pull Hispanic votes in traditional Democratic areas." El Paso County has never voted Republican in a governor's race.

For the first time since 1978, the Democrats have no women running for the six statewide constitutional offices. However, Supreme Court Justice Rose Spector (D) is on the statewide judicial ballot. The Republicans have two female candidates running for statewide constitutional offices.

On the March 10 Democratic primary ballot, voters endorsed three issues on a non-binding referendum that deal with HMOs and patient choice, tax fairness on food and medicine, the need to recruit qualified teachers and make computers accessible to all students. The three issues received more votes than any Democratic and Republican candidate. On each of these issues, Democrats have a better record than Republicans in Texas.

APRIL 14 CONGRESSIONAL RUNOFF ELECTIONS

Runoff elections will be held on April 14, the same day **YOU** are in Houston for the ESPN race conversation. The hotly contested congressional Democratic runoffs in the state are in the 14th and 20th congressional districts. There are no Democratic congressional runoffs in Houston, but there are Republican runoffs in the Houston region: the 9th congressional district in Beaumont, and the 25th congressional district in Pasadena. Early voting began April 6. A low voter turnout is expected.

The 14th congressional district runoff between rancher and former Matagorda county judge Loy Sneary (D) and Eagle Lake car dealer Tom Reed (D) is too close to call. In the March primary, Sneary led Reed, 40%-27%. Reed, however, has been endorsed by the Houston Chronicle, AFL-CIO, Texas State Teachers Association, and the National Automobile Dealers Association. The winner will face former libertarian Rep. Ron Paul (R-14) in November. Rep. Paul voted against easing regulations for adoption, against breast cancer research funding, anti-drug funding, against a resolution condemning Saddam Hussein, and against an amendment to ban flag burning. This is one of the DCCC's best chances for picking up a house seat. The mostly rural 14th district borders Harris County on the west side and stretches past Austin. According to 1990 census figures, the district demographics are 66% White, 24% Hispanic, with Asians and African Americans making up the remaining 10%.

The 20th congressional district runoff in San Antonio between former state district judge Charlie Gonzalez (D) and former city council member Maria Berriozábal (D) has tightened up despite Gonzalez' out-raising and outspending his opponent. While most observers believe Gonzalez will win because of his strong name identification and fundraising advantage, observers of this race are not discounting Berriozábal's strong grassroots organization that could be a key factor if there is a low voter turnout. In the March Democratic primary, Gonzalez received 44% and spent more than \$200,000, Berriozábal received 22% and spent \$15,000 in a seven-candidate race. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-20), 81, of San Antonio, is retiring at the end of the session after serving 36 years in Congress. The 20th congressional district is considered a safe Democratic seat. The winner will face research scientist James Walker (R) in the general election.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Democrats hold a 17-13 advantage in the 30-member congressional delegation. Currently, five marginal Democratic incumbents are targeted by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee (RCCC) and they will face well-funded GOP candidates in November: Reps. Max Sandlin (1st CD, 52% in 1996), Jim Turner (2nd CD, 53% in '96), Nick Lampson (9th CD, 54% in '96), Charles Stenholm (17th CD, 52% in '96), and Ken Bentsen (25th CD, 51% in '96).

There are as many as six seriously contested races, including Rep. Martin Frost's race (D-24).

Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-17), whose margin of victory has dropped in every election since 1990, is the RCCC's top target. Stenholm will face a rematch with '96 congressional nominee Rudy Izzard (R). A blow delivered to Izzard came when the Business-Industry PAC (BIPAC), one of the oldest bipartisan political groups, praised Stenholm's commitment to free enterprise, job creation and economic growth. The 17th district in north central Texas is trending Republican, but the race leans Democratic.

In the 9th congressional district in Beaumont, Rep. Nick Lampson (D-09) will face a challenge from either Baytown insurance broker Tom Cottar (R) or lumber company owner Adonn Slone (R), who was endorsed by third runner-up, law enforcement officer Onzelo Markum (R). The 9th congressional district runs from east and southeast Harris County to Galveston and the Louisiana border. The congressional race leans Democratic.

In the 25th congressional district, Hispanic physician John M. Sanchez (R) and former city councilwoman Beverley Clark (R), who is African American, are vying for the right to face Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25) in the general election. Sanchez almost avoided a runoff with Clark, 47.5%-34.8%. The 25th district covers parts of south and southeast Harris County, including Bellaire, West University Place and sections of Pasadena and Baytown. This race is a likely Democratic win.

Democrats are targeting freshman Rep. Pete Sessions (R-05), who received 53% in 1996. In the 5th district in Dallas, '96 Senatorial candidate Victor Morales (D) defeated businessman William Foster III, 69%-31%, and will face Sessions in November. The *Cook Political Report* rates this race as a likely Republican win.

1998 STATEWIDE RACES

Governor's Race

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is running against incumbent Governor George W. Bush (R) in the general election. Polls conducted over the last three months show Governor George W. Bush Jr. (R) with a large lead over challenger Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D).

A Mason Dixon/PMR poll conducted February 27-March 2 showed Governor Bush (R) leading Land Commissioner Mauro (D), 68%-23%. The poll also showed Bush with a 73% favorable rating and Mauro with a 21% favorability.

GENERAL ELECTION MATCH-UP		Fav/Unfav/Neutral	ID
Bush (R)	68%	Bush 73%/15%/12%	100%
Mauro (D)	23%	Mauro 21%/11%/42%	74%
Undecided	9%		

A Scripps Howard poll conducted February 16-26 showed Governor Bush (R) leading Land Commissioner Mauro (D), 67%-21%.

A *Dallas Morning News/Houston Chronicle* poll conducted January 30 - February 3 showed Governor Bush (R) with a 42-point lead over Land Commissioner Mauro (D), 65%-23%. Among demographic groups, Bush leads among both men and women in every income bracket, and among non-urban voters. Mauro leads among Democratic and African-American voters. Bush has a 2-1 lead over Mauro among Hispanics (58%-29%), however, the poll showed that nearly half of Bush's and Mauro's Hispanic support was soft. The poll showed Governor Bush's job approval rating is 81%. With the state's economy up and crime down, Texas voters feel good about Governor Bush, and he is expected to win reelection. It should be noted, however, that no Governor has been elected to a second consecutive term in Texas since 1964.

Despite Governor Bush's high ratings, the poll also showed voters siding with Mauro (D) on some key campaign issues. Thirty percent of those surveyed said education is the top issue, while no other issue received more than 7%. The poll showed that 76% of respondents believe academic social promotion should be based on overall performance, not a single test. Governor Bush has made the issue of ending social promotion the cornerstone of his campaign. Bush's plan is to use statewide tests to determine if 3rd, 5th and 8th graders are promoted. Mauro has said he is also for ending social promotion, but favors promotions based on a student's overall performance and local school teachers' determination. Mauro has been endorsed by the 83,000 member Texas State Teachers Association and also the Texas Federation of Teachers.

The poll showed that 84% of respondents agreed with Mauro's position that HMOs should not be allowed to restrict the patient's choice of doctors. In 1995, Bush vetoed a bill that would have opened the door to unrestricted access to doctors by HMO patients.

The poll also found that most Texans say they have seen no change in their property tax rates, despite the \$1 billion tax relief supported by Bush and passed by the legislature. Fifty-five percent said things were better than they were four years ago, 34 percent said things were the same, and 6 percent said things were worse.

Governor Bush (R) leads in fundraising efforts. Bush raised nearly \$7.9 million in the last six months of 1997 and has a \$13 million campaign war chest. Land Commissioner Mauro (D) has raised approximately \$1.4 million and plans to raise about \$7-8 million for a campaign budget.

In November, Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D), the state's highest ranking Democrat, gave a glowing endorsement of Governor George Bush (R) for reelection. Comptroller John Sharp (D) has said he would not endorse Mauro or any other candidates for statewide office. These moves by both Bullock and Sharp have annoyed many of the party faithful.

Gubernatorial challenger Mauro (D) is conducting weekly "families first" forums across the state

during April and May. His "families first" campaign platform includes elimination of the motor vehicle sales tax, a "patients' bill of rights," a fight to end the automatic parole of prison inmates, and a pay raise for teachers and money to build school facilities. Mauro's campaign believes these issues define Bush in the same manner that auto insurance, education and bond issues negatively defined New Jersey Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R).

One-time Democratic strategist for former Governor Ann Richards (D), Mark McKinnon, will be producing TV ads for Governor George Bush's (R) campaign. McKinnon is taking leave from Austin-based Public Strategies group. Roy Spence of GSD&M, a longtime friend of Garry Mauro (D), will be producing Mauro's ads.

Lt. Governor's Race

Incumbent Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D) is not seeking reelection. State Comptroller John Sharp (D) and Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) will face off in the general election. Sharp leads Perry in fundraising. According to finance reports, Sharp has \$3.7 million on hand and has raised a total of \$4.4 million. Perry has \$2.4 million on hand and has raised a total \$3.1 million. Sharp has earned a reputation for his reinventing government model, cost-cutting, efficiency and productivity as the state's comptroller. A Texas Poll conducted February 16-26 showed Sharp slightly increasing his lead over Perry, 41%-35%.

In a surprising move, two prominent and influential state agriculture organizations are withholding endorsements of Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) for Lt. governor. The Texas Farm Bureau is deadlocked over an endorsement in the lieutenant governor's race. The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association decided on April 8 to endorse Republicans in every statewide race except the lieutenant governor's race. The action came one day after Perry and State Comptroller John Sharp (D) held their first debate.

Last wee, the lieutenant governor's race erupted into a verbal slugfest between Sharp (D) and Perry (R). Sharp and Perry sparred over who is the true fiscal conservative, what their federal tax returns show and where their children go to school. Perry tried to link Sharp to the Administration and plaintiffs' lawyers, questioned why his children attended private school and accused him of running from some of his unpopular ideas. Sharp (D) challenged Perry (R) on his conservative credentials. Sharp reminded the audience that Perry was a Democratic House member and a state campaign organizer for then-Senator Al Gore's presidential campaign in 1988.

Comptroller's Race

Houston businessman Paul Hobby (D), son of former Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby (D), will face Railroad Commissioner Carole Keeton Rylander (R) in November. Hobby, 37, is a former federal prosecutor, former Chair of the Texas General Services Commission, a close friend of Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D) and hails from the Hobby political family dynasty. Hobby's grandfather, William P. Hobby (D), served as Lt. Governor and Governor from 1917 to 1920. Paul's father, Bill Hobby, served a record 18 years as Lt. Governor. A Texas Poll conducted

February 16-26 showed Rylander (R) ahead of Hobby (D), 36%-30%. Hobby, however, has the financial backing to build his name identification and wage an effective campaign.

Attorney General's Race

Incumbent Attorney Dan Morales (D) is not seeking reelection. In the Democratic primary, Jim Mattox (D) won a 3-way race by capturing 68.3% of the vote. Mattox was state attorney general from 1983-91. On the Republican side, Railroad Commissioner Barry Williamson (R) and former state Supreme Court Justice John Cornyn (R) will face off in an April 14 runoff. In the March primary, Williamson received 38% of the vote, Cornyn 33%, and former state Republican Chair Tom Pauken (R) received 29%. John Cronyn is viewed as the strongest candidate and is receiving most of the legal community's endorsements.

Land Commissioner's Race

Incumbent Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) is running for governor. Democratic land commissioner nominee and state Rep. Richard Raymond (D) will face wealthy Houston businessman David Dewhurst (R) in the general election. Dewhurst (R), is willing to spend as much as \$3 million of his own money to win and has already run TV commercials and full page newspaper ads in the primary.

Railroad Commissioner's Race

Democratic nominee and Huntsville attorney Joe Henderson (D) will face former Texas Secretary of State Tony Garza (R) in the general election. Columnist William McKenzie of the *Dallas Morning News* describes Henderson as "an attractive" nominee "who reflects the pro-business, social fairness approach" that former Senator and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen represented.

For the first time in Texas, a Hispanic was elected in a statewide race under the Republican banner. Garza has raised \$978,000 during the primary and is heavily favored to win in November. Garza (R) is playing a national role in the Republican Party's efforts to woo Hispanic voters by providing a Spanish-language response to the President's weekly radio address.

Agriculture Commissioner's Race

Incumbent Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) is running for Lt. governor. Democratic nominee and state Rep. L.P. "Pete" Patterson, (D) will face former state Rep. and Austin rancher Susan Combs (R) in the general election. Combs is one of two women on the Republican statewide ticket.

Texas State Legislature

Democratic leaders believe they have a good shot at picking up two state Senate seats and regaining control of the chamber, where the Republican party holds a 17-14 majority. In the Texas House, Democrats have an 82-68 advantage in the 150-member House. The state party is concerned about the composition of the Texas legislature and its impact on redistricting in 2000. Texas is expected to gain two new congressional districts after redistricting. If Democrats

control the redistricting process, Democrats stand to evenly split the two new districts. If Republicans control it, Republicans will capture the two new congressional districts and redraw the lines of four (4) seats that Democrats hold.

State Party

There are reports that State Party Chair Bill White (D) is undecided on whether he will seek reelection at the state party convention in late June. Democratic sources say he might announce his resignation at an April 25 state executive committee meeting. The State Party confirmed reports that this is an option he is considering because he wants to devote more time to his family and his oil and gas business. In 1995, White replaced longtime state chair Bob Slagle (D). Several state party leaders are urging White to stay on unless a consensus candidate can be found to replace him. The top prospects rumored to be potential replacements for state chair are veteran executive committeeman Ken Molberg of Dallas, DNC member Ed Miller of Texarkana, and Molly Beth Malcolm of Texarkana, who is president of Texas Democratic women.

The Vice Chair of the state party is Clara Caldwell of Sugarland. The Harris County Democratic Chair is Sue Schector. Sue Schector is an attorney and a former state Representative.

HOT STATE ISSUES

Federal judicial appointments of Hispanics.

This topic will be covered in a separate memo for Your meeting with Hispanic leaders.

Hispanic reaction to the departure of Secretary Pena.

National Hispanic groups are raising concerns that the imminent departure of Energy Secretary Federico Pena will be a serious loss for a group that they believe is underrepresented in senior-level posts in the federal government, despite the growing Hispanic numbers and strong support for the reelection of Clinton/Gore. The White House has said it "will cast a wide net in looking for a new Energy Secretary. Obviously diversity will be an important criteria, as will excellence." Your Administration has appointed more Hispanics than any other President. Currently, Hispanics hold 12% of Cabinet appointments, including U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson and SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez (8% if a non-Hispanic is appointed when Secretary Pena leaves), and have a high degree of representation in the White House and throughout Administration.

Bribery trial of six Houston politicians.

The bribery trial of six Houston politicians that began on March 11 continues. Councilman John Castillo, Councilman Michael Yarbrough, former Councilman Ben Reyes, former Councilman John Peavey Jr., former Port Commissioner and lobbyist Betti Maldonado, and lobbyist Ross Allen are accused of conspiring to take or give bribes in an attempt to influence the awarding of a contract to build a \$155 million convention center hotel.

The charges stem from an undercover sting where two undercover FBI agents posed as investors

claiming to represent the Cayman Group, a bogus consortium of Hispanic businessmen interested in securing a subcontract on the hotel proposal submitted by developer Wayne Duddleston.

Texas Attorney General Dan Morales (D) is expected to testify on April 14 about communications he had with Reyes regarding the hotel project. Morales got involved with the project when the city of Houston requested his official opinion on the Duddleston proposal.

Texas Congressional Delegation and the transportation bill.

Ten of the 30 House members of the Texas delegation voted against the massive \$217 billion highway and mass transit bill for their districts and expressed their displeasure with more than 1,467 local projects that would be funded under the bill. Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-25) was the only Houston-area congressman to vote against it, and called it "pork-laden legislation" that would bust the balanced-budget agreement made last year between the White House and Congress. The bill passed, 337-80. As of March 17, Texas airport grants total approximately \$30 million. In the Houston area, the George Bush Intercontinental Airport will receive more than \$11 million.

Former Mayor Bob Lanier.

YOU are scheduled to tape a video address for the April 20th Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Annual Dinner. This year, the honorees are former Houston Mayor Bob Lanier (D), for his work on defeating anti-affirmative action initiative "Proposition A," Steven Spielberg and Debbie Allen for *Amistad*. There is a possibility that **YOU** will see Lanier in Houston on April 14.

Proposition A

Proposition A was a proposal to end Houston's affirmative action contracting program called "Minority, Women and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program." Proposition A, a.k.a. "Son of 209", was defeated by a margin of 54%-46%. Houston's contracting program to help minority-owned businesses win city contracts remains.

Juvenile Justice.

The recent Jonesboro school shooting has stirred up an emotional reaction on the issue of juvenile justice. Governor George W. Bush (R) is opposed to lowering the age for juvenile execution to 11 years of age. Under Texas law, a person can be sentenced to death for a crime committed at age 16, but the execution is not carried out until the person is at least 17 years old.

The Presidential Race in 2000.

Governor George W. Bush (R) has emerged as an early front-runner for the 2000 Republican presidential nomination without much visibly concerted effort. A Texas Poll conducted February 16-26 shows that 42% of Texans believe Governor Bush (R) should run for president in 2000. When asked about a possible run in 2000, Bush responded, "I could win, you know." Bush traveled to California campaigning for state Attorney General Dan Lungren (R), who is running for governor.

A CBS News poll of Republicans conducted March 30-April 1 showed Texas Governor George Bush (R) leading the list of potential Republican nominees. According to the survey released April 8, 25% would vote for Bush, 13% for Elizabeth Dole, 6% for Dan Quayle, 5% for Steve Forbes, 5% for Newt Gingrich, with others receiving less than 5%.

The Alabama *Decatur Daily* has already endorsed Texas Governor George W. Bush (R) for president in 2000. The editorial cited Governor Bush's first place showing at the GOP Southern Leadership Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi, despite his absence from the conference.

In Seaside, Oregon, a straw poll was conducted on March 8 among state Republicans at the annual Dorchester Conference. Governor Bush was the clear winner receiving 50 votes, followed by Elizabeth Dole with 23 votes. Others receiving votes were Steve Forbes (21 votes), keynote speaker William Weld (20), Colin Powell (16), and Dan Quayle (9). A dozen others shared 35 votes.

Some political columnists and political writers think that if gubernatorial challenger Garry Mauro (D) can pull a 40% or better margin, then Governor Bush (R) "might not pull off the GOP statewide sweep people are beginning to take for granted. A statewide Republican sweep puts a shine on the governor's presidential prospects. If it doesn't happen, though, the luster on his presidential prospects are dulled. The more Mauro can do to soften Bush's support, the more he does for Democrats down ballot. Moreover, the more he does to soften Bush support nationally will win him points with national Democrats."

San Antonio bids for Republican National Convention in 2000.

While Republicans gathered for the Harris County Republican Forum of presidential hopefuls, Texas Governor George Bush (R) was in San Antonio urging the Republican national officials to hold the Republican National Convention in 2000 in San Antonio. Two other RNC conventions were held in Texas and in both instances Governor Bush's father was a candidate. In Dallas, George Bush was a 1984 vice-presidential candidate, and in Houston he was a 1992 presidential candidate.

The City of San Antonio is preparing a \$17.4 million bid. More than half of the money -- a total of \$10.4 million -- would be raised privately by a host committee headed by former Rep. Tom Loeffler (R) and financier B.J. "Red" McCombs. The remaining \$7 million would be paid by city taxpayers and revenue collected from the hospitality tax on hotel rooms. To bid on the convention, the city must agree to reserve both the Alamodome and the San Antonio Convention Center for 68 days. The convention will be held the week of July 29 to August 4, 2000.

Locally, the proposal is expected to receive bipartisan support because of an estimated economic impact of \$113.7 million on the city -- as much as three times the amount generated by the recently completed NCAA Final Four basketball tournament recently hosted in San Antonio. In January, the Republican National Committee invited San Antonio and 24 other cities to bid for the 2000 convention. A final decision will be made in January 1999.

Harris County Republican Forum

The Harris County Republican Forum, one of the largest gatherings of Republicans in the state, was held on March 28 and was attended by several Republican presidential hopefuls, including former Vice President Dan Quayle (R). Quayle was especially harsh in his criticism of the Administration, the President and the most recent allegations. Columnist Alan Bernstein of the *Houston Chronicle* noted that a transportation snafu threatened to leave Quayle stranded, but that Houston restaurant king Tilmon Fertita, helped fly Quayle down, cost free, on a corporate jet owned by Fertita. Fertita responded, "I know Dan, and he's a nice guy," and said that he had supported the Bush-Quayle ticket in 1988 and wouldn't withhold a favor just because of his current alignment with the Democrats. Fertita did not attend the forum. Fertita has hosted several Democratic party events at his home. In September 1997, Fertita hosted a national Democratic party event in Houston that raised \$600,000 and was attended by the President.

State of Texas v. Tobacco Companies.

Currently, the state's record tobacco settlement of \$15.3 billion is being held up in court. Governor George Bush (R) and seven legislators filed legal challenges to prevent the 15% contingency fee, estimated at \$2.3 billion, from being paid to the state's legal team who negotiated the state's lawsuit against the tobacco companies. The five principal lawyers for the state are John O'Quinn, Walter Umphrey, John Eddie Williams, Harold Nix and Wayne Reaud.

The attorney's fees were sharply criticized by Governor Bush (R) and members of the state legislature as excessive, and alleged that state Attorney General Dan Morales (D) illegally entered in a contingency agreement without the state legislature's approval. Morales (D) accused critics of playing politics, saying that the tobacco industry is the number one contributor to Republicans nationwide, while trial lawyers contribute to Democrats.

Also pending before the court is a challenge by several Texas counties and hospital districts -- including Harris County-- that object to a provision barring them from seeking their own health care-related damages from cigarette makers. They have argued that Attorney General Morales had no authority to represent local taxpayers in the case.

On January 22, U.S. District Judge David Folsom of Texarkana approved a record \$15.3 billion settlement reached between the Texas Attorney General's Office and the tobacco industry. The tobacco companies are required to pay the award over 25 years, to remove all billboards, to fund an initial \$1.2 billion on a number of anti-smoking programs and health-related projects. On January 30, the state received its first installment of \$278 million from the tobacco industry.

Non-Consideration of Race in School Admissions.

In the year since the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in *Hopwood vs. Texas* that schools cannot use race in admissions, scholarships and retention programs, the number of minority students applying to Texas universities has dramatically plummeted.

At the UT Law School, offers of admissions to blacks dropped from 65 to 11, Hispanics from 70

to 33, while whites dropped from 831 to 823 between 1996 and 1997. The 468 new law school students who enrolled last fall at UT law school included four Blacks and 26 Hispanics. In 1996, there were 31 Blacks and 42 Hispanics. The same trend applies to UT graduate programs. In 1997, 31 fewer Blacks and 37 fewer Hispanics enrolled as new UT graduate students compared to 1996 figures.

In response to the Hopwood case, bills were passed in the legislature to bolster declining minority enrollment at Texas universities. Governor Bush (R) signed into law a bill requiring universities to automatically admit students ranking in the top 10 percent of an accredited public or private high school's graduating class. A university could extend admission to the top 25 percent of the class.

1997/1998 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

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

POLITICAL DATA

Governor	George W. Bush (R)
Lt. Governor & State Senate President	Bob Bullock (D)
Attorney General	Dan Morales (D)
General Land Commissioner	Garry Mauro (D)
State Comptroller	John Sharp (D)
Agriculture Commissioner	Rick Perry (R)
Railroad Commissioners	Barry Williamson (R)
	Charles Matthews (R)
	Carole Keeton Rylander (R)
	Pete Laney (D)
State House Speaker	

Senate President Pro Tem
State House
State Senate
U.S. House
Electoral Votes

Judith Zaffirini (D)
82 Democrats / 68 Republicans
14 Democrats / 17 Republicans
17D/13R
32

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

As anticipated, Clinton/Gore lost Texas by five points in 1996. As late as mid-October, Clinton/Gore led the Dole campaign by one to three points in various statewide polls, but by election day, Republican voters began to return to their base, giving Dole new strength and a five-point lead in internal polling leading up to November 5. However, strong attendance at rallies by **YOU** and the President in the final weeks of the campaign forced a concerned Dole camp to schedule visits to Texas in the crucial last days of the election, causing Dole to miss travel to key battleground states.

TEXAS AT A GLANCE

- Estimated 1996 population is 19,128,000 (7.2% of the U.S. population) making it the 2nd largest state in the U.S.
- Projected population change from 1990-2000 is 18%. Projected Hispanic population change for the year 2030 is about 45%.
- 60.6% of Texans are White; 28% Hispanic and 12% African-American (1995 projections); 2% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Median age is 32.6 years, and 10.2 % of Texas residents are age 65 or older (1995 census).
- 56.6 % of households are married couples, 25.9% are married with children, and 17.5% are single.
- 1993 average annual pay is \$25,545 and ranked 25th in the U.S.
- In 1990, 27.9% of Texans have some high school education, 25.6% have a high school diploma, 13.9% have a college diploma and 6.5% have a graduate degree.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 41% of the voting age population.
- Houston is the largest city in Texas with 1,647,504 people (1994 census estimate). San Antonio, with 1.06 million people, became the second-largest city in Texas and pushed Dallas to No. 3, with 1.05 million people. All three cities remain among the top 10 nationally.

HOUSTON MAYOR LEE BROWN (D)

On January 2, Lee Brown (D) was sworn in as the Mayor of Houston and became the city's first ethnic minority mayor and it's first black mayor. A capacity crowd packed Houston's Wortham Center to watch the historic inauguration filled with a rainbow of participants, from an Asian American mistress of ceremonies to the African-American federal judge who issued the oath of office to Brown. After the pledge of allegiance was said, a lone woman's voice in the balcony began an impromptu chorus of "Lift Every Voice and Sing" -- a black national anthem--and with

a growing momentum, the audience joined in to sing. News accounts described it as the most powerful and most symbolic gesture of the pride felt by African Americans and the progress felt by many Houstonians.

Brown defeated wealthy businessman Rob Mosbacher (R) with 53% of the vote in a December 6th runoff election to succeed Mayor Bob Lanier (D), who was term limited. The mayoral race was the most expensive in the city's history, with candidates spending more than \$5.6 million. While the seat is non-partisan, the race drew high profile partisan ally support. **YOU** taped a radio GOTV ad that aired on black and Hispanic radio stations, Vice President Gore participated in a Brown fundraiser in November 1997, while former President George Bush and wife, Barbara Bush, endorsed and stumped for Mosbacher.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Houston is the fourth largest city in the nation and the largest city in Texas with an estimated 1.8 million residents. Houston's economic livelihood centers on the energy, health care services, chemical industries, electronics, and engineering/design services. Energy remains the cornerstone of Houston's economy. There are five components to Houston's economy that can cause it to diverge from the performance of the national economy: upstream and downstream energy, NASA/Johnson Space Center, the Texas Medical Center and the Port of Houston. Computers and electronics are a fast growing segment of Houston's economy. Compaq Computers is Houston's largest computer company employing more than 8,000 persons in Houston. Houston's top 20 information technology companies employ about 14,000 Houstonians.

HOUSTON AT A GLANCE...

- According to the 1994 census, Houston's population 1,647,504 people of which 65% are White; 23% are Hispanic; 19% are African American; and 4% are Asian Pacific Islanders. Foreign born estimated population is 460,380, 12.34% of total (1990 census).
- Household income is \$46,860, 15.4% above the U.S. average and 16.0% above the Texas average (1995). Per capita income is \$16,645, 11.2% above the U.S. average and 16.4% above the Texas average (1995).
- Average annual pay in the Houston PMSA in 1994 was \$30,349, 7.9% above the U.S. average (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Houston ranked 23rd among the 310 SMSAs for which data were reported.
- Unemployment averaged 5.4% (1996).
- Major universities include Rice University, University of Houston, and nearby Texas A&M. There are nine regional community colleges forming the Gulf Coast Consortium.
- Among adult Houstonians, 24.2% have completed four years of college compared to 20.3% of the U.S. adult population.
- 29 major school districts are located in urban Houston.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Texas after the first 59 months of the Clinton Administration:

99 APR 13 PM 7:35

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas under the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 4.6%.
- Texas has added 1,422,600 total new jobs, or 279,856 **per year**, compared to 153,075 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 1,283,900 private-sector jobs, or 252,570 **per year**, compared to 113,000 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Texas has added 114,900 manufacturing jobs, or 22,603 **per year**, compared to 1,950 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home building has increased 14% **per year**, compared to 12% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bankruptcy filings have decreased 16% **per year**, after **INCREASING** 12% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Bank lending has increased by 5% **per year**, after **DECREASING** by 5% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 121%.

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

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

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

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

2,812,000 TEXAS WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

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



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

April 13, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

npw for KAM

RE: TEXAS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

We have received 126 American Heritage River nominations from communities across the country. In Texas, the Brazos, Rio Grande, Sabine, and San Antonio Rivers have been nominated. Several Texas House Republicans have requested that nominated rivers flowing through their districts not be designated. The two Senators and the Governor have not taken a position on the issue. House Democrats Hinojosa, Reyes, and Ortiz have actively supported the Rio Grande nomination.

The nominations will be reviewed by the American Heritage Rivers Initiative Advisory Committee, which was announced by the White House last week. After reviewing the nominations, the committee will recommend up to 20 rivers for designation. You will select a total of 10 rivers as American Heritage Rivers soon thereafter.

After the Advisory Committee was announced, one of its members, Maria Teran, sent out a press release announcing that she was selected to the Advisory Committee and was going to Washington to "fight for the Rio Grande." Ms. Teran, of El Paso, Texas, is the owner of Sierra Machinery in El Paso and past winner of the SBA Women in Business Advocate of the Year and Small Business Advocate of the Year. If asked about her statement, you should say that, while you welcome Ms. Teran's enthusiasm for the Rio Grande, the review process requires committee members to excuse themselves from any discussions of rivers in their area.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- HOUSTON, TEXAS

TSU Title IV Financial Aid Problems: DOEd's Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) is working with Texas Southern University (TSU) to resolve massive problems regarding TSU's management of federal Title IV financial aid. Audits of TSU's program have disclosed that TSU is providing aid to ineligible students, is unable to document its financial aid disbursements, is providing awards substantially in excess of the amounts for which students qualify, and generally lacks adequate administrative structures to administer the federal programs. OPE's audit established a \$20 million audit liability. Additional liabilities may be established based on further examination. In July, TSU agreed to meet a series of benchmarks to build its capability to administer Title IV funds; OPE has completed three out of four monitoring visits and none of the benchmarks have been met. TSU is also under scrutiny by state officials; if TSU does not meet certain state fiscal and administrative requirements by early June, lawmakers may move it into a university system. There has been significant Congressional interest in this issue, particularly from Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee. (DOEd)

Minority Admissions: The University of Texas announced in early April that African American admissions declined again this year, in spite of new admissions criteria designed to provide greater opportunities for minority students in the wake of Hopwood. Hispanic American admissions were about the same in 1998 as 1997. Under a new TX law, all graduates in the top 10 percent of each TX high school were eligible for admission. (DOEd)

Limited-English Proficient Review: DOEd's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) will notify the Houston Independent School District (HISD) during the week of April 12 that it will work with the District to resolve concerns over the provision of services for limited-English proficient (LEP) students. OCR's comprehensive review of the district's 220 schools received some press attention in 1997 during the investigative stage, and OCR's announcement may stimulate further media interest. HISD had submitted a proposed resolution agreement to OCR in mid-March and OCR staff have been reviewing the proposal. (DOEd)

Houston Westside Airport: The city of Houston is reviewing whether to proceed with a controversial, partially complete EIS regarding construction of a new general aviation reliever airport on the west side of Houston. The EIS has been delayed since August 1993 when concerns over the project were expressed by the Sierra Club to the Vice President, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Council on Environmental Quality. The site for the proposed airport is in a migratory waterfowl habitat known as the Katy Prairie. (DOT)

Railroad Congestion: Railroad traffic through the Houston-Galveston metropolitan area has become a serious problem. Since last summer, it is estimated that TX businesses have lost over \$1 billion from lost production and the cost of freight delays. In the petrochemical industry, located primarily on the Gulf Coast, estimates of service disruption costs total about \$60 million per month, approximately \$500 million since last summer. The Houston Transportation Policy Council has written to the Surface Transportation Board and the Congressional delegation concerning this issue. (DOT)

Investigation: The Public Integrity Section's trial of current and former Houston City Councilmen Ben T. Reyes, John E. Castillo, Michael Yarbrough, and John W. Peavy and lobbyists Elizabeth Maldonado and Ross C. Allyn is entering its second month. The defendants face bribery-type charges which stem from an undercover investigation conducted by the FBI. The case has received extensive local media coverage focusing on numerous undercover video tapes played by the prosecution team and defense claims of government misconduct. (DOJ)

Allen Parkway Village (APV): APV is a HOPE VI public housing development located in Houston's 4th Ward which has been demolished and the property is in the process of being redeveloped. The site was once an African American (freedmen) cemetery as well as a pauper's cemetery which was relocated to build public housing in the 1930s. When the redevelopment was begun last year, a plan was established by the housing authority to deal with any grave sites or human remains that might be uncovered. Last month more than 400 grave sites were discovered, a much larger find than expected. The housing authority and Mayor Brown feel that everything has been handled appropriately and would like to move ahead with the redevelopment. Congresswoman Sheila Jackson-Lee has taken an active interest in the situation. (HUD)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: TEXAS

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 4.9%:** The unemployment rate in Texas has declined from 7.6% to 4.9% since 1993.
- **1,372,900 New Jobs:** 1,372,900 new jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 274,580 per year, compared to an average of only 153,075 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,238,100 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,238,100 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 247,620 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 113,000 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **116,400 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 116,400 manufacturing jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 23,280 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 1,950 manufacturing jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **122,600 New Construction Jobs:** 122,600 construction jobs have been created in Texas since 1993 -- an average of 24,520 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of only 6,300 construction jobs were created each year during the previous administration.
- **1.1 Million Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 446,000 Texas workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 697,000 more 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 2,040,000 families in Texas.**
- **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 Texas.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **Over \$280 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Texas received \$253.2 million in Head Start funding benefitting 54,600 children. This year, Texas receives \$280.2 million, an increase of \$27 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Texas's children by an additional \$22 million.
- **\$37.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Texas receives \$37.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$140,000. 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.
- **\$35.3 Million for Technology Literacy:** Last year, Texas received \$16.3 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. This year [FY98], Texas receives an increase of \$19 million, to \$35.3 million, for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by more than \$3.7 million over FY98.
- **\$630.9 Million for Students Most in Need:** Texas receives \$630.9 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$27.7 million to aid Texas's students.
- **\$494.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Texas will receive \$494.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$96 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 267,300 Texas students will benefit, 15,500 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$510.9 million.
- **Over 7,700 Have Served in Texas through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 7,700 AmeriCorps participants, working in 469 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Texas's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks [through 3/98].

- **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. **387,000 students in Texas will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 473,000 students in Texas will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls 12% in Texas:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 20% in Austin, 23% in Dallas, 41% in Fort Worth, 9% in Houston, 20% in San Antonio, and **12% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **3,352 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 3,352 new police officers in communities across Texas [through 3/98].
- **Nearly \$7.9 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Texas used nearly \$7.9 million in federal funds last year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Texas received \$6.9 million under VAWA in FY96.
- **Over \$4 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Texas will receive \$4,086,752 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$769,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to nearly \$4.2 million.
- **\$41.3 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Texas Schools:** Texas received \$41.3 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING TEXANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **321,202 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 321,202 fewer people on welfare in Texas now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 41% decrease [through 9/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 117%:** Child support collections have increased by nearly \$295 million -- or 117% -- in Texas since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Texas Receives \$75.6 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Texas will receive \$75.6 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Texas prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN TEXAS'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 Texas the Balanced Budget provides \$561 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 204,300 children in Texas.
- **Helping Texas Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year, in Texas, 77,194 more women and children in need received 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 Texas in 1996, 92% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 89% received the vaccine for polio; 89% received the vaccine for measles, and 89% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

- **\$29.6 Million in Ryan White Funds:** Since President Clinton took office, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased by 159% nationwide. In FY97, Texas communities received \$14.4 million in Ryan White formula award funds and \$15.2 million in supplemental funds to care for people living with AIDS and HIV.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **9 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 9 Superfund toxic waste clean-ups in Texas: Grand Prairie, Texas City, Friendswood, Crosby (2), Houston (2), and Odessa (2) [through 1/98]. This is more than the number of sites cleaned up in Texas during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- **Revitalizing 3 Brownfields Projects in Texas:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated three communities in Texas -- Dallas, Houston, and Laredo -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN AND RURAL RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$40 Million to the Rio Grande Valley:** The Rio Grande Valley was designated an Urban Empowerment Zone in 1994 and was awarded \$40 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.
- **\$28 Million to Houston:** Houston was designated an Enterprise Community in December 1994 and was awarded \$3 for similar job-creation efforts. It was later declared an Enhanced Enterprise Community and was awarded an additional \$25 million.
- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Around Texas:** In addition, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco were each designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each for urban renewal efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 11,700 To 14,000 New Affordable Housing Units in Texas Over the Next 5 years.** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 11,700 - 14,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Texas during the next five years.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

April 15, 1998

Staff Copy

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Wednesday, April 15, 1998

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Tour of Recovery Center and Tornado-Damaged Areas, and Statement

- Event Memo
- Remarks
- FEMA Background

Alabama Background

Political Background (including Hot Issues)

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1998

Final

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4033

EVENT COORDINATOR:

EDWARD PREWITT

HOME: 202-296-4045

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4836

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

**ADVANCE:
(Houston)**

JEFF ELLER

STAFF OFFICE: 39-220

CELL: 202-757-9176

WHCA PAGER: 5214

**ADVANCE:
(Birmingham)**

TERRY BISH

CELL: 202-757-9022

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, April 15, 1998
Final**

7:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route
[8:05 am EST] Ellington Field
 [drive time: 40 minutes]

7:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Ellington Field

8:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ellington Field via Air Force One en
route Birmingham International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 25 minutes]

9:25 am CDT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Birmingham International Airport

Greeters: Governor Fob James
 Mayor Richard Arrington, Jr., Birmingham
 Senator Richard Sehlby
 Senator Jeff Sessions
 Representative Bob Riley
 Representative Robert Aderholt
 Representative Spencer Bachus
 Representative Earl Hilliard
 Former Senator Heflin
 Steve Raby, Chief of Staff Senator Heflin
 Colonel Amason, Air National Guard
 Colonel Pruett, Air National Guard
 Colonel Wahley, Air National Guard

Note: The following individuals will join The President at the airport and proceed via motorcade with him at this time: Administrator Aida Alvarez, Director James Lee Witt, FEMA, HUD, Lacey Suiter, Deputy Director, FEMA, Glenn Woodard, Federal Coordinating Officer, FEMA, John Copenhavre, Regional Director, FEMA, Lee Helms, FEMA, Darey Gibson, HUD, Heager Hill, HUD
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9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Birmingham International Airport via motorcade en route Pratt City, Alabama
[drive time: 20 minutes]

10:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Pratt City, Alabama

Greeters: William Bell, President of the Birmingham City Council
 Leroy Bandy, City Council
 Mary Buckelew, President of the Jefferson County Commission
 Jeff German, Jefferson County Commissioner
 Gussie Woodard, Director, Disaster Recovery Center

10:05 am- **TOUR OF DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER**

10:45 am Pratt City

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt

POOL PRESS

- **The President** will greet tornado victims outside the district recovery center.

- **The President**, accompanied by Gussie Woodard, greets individuals federal assistants stations.

10:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs via motorcade en route McDonald Chapel
[drive time: 15 minutes]

11:05 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives McDonald Chapel

Greeter:

11:10 am- **TOUR TORNADO DAMAGE**
11:45 am **MCDONALD CHAPEL**
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
POOL PRESS

11:50 am- **STATEMENT**
12:20 pm **MCDONALD CHAPEL**
[12:50 pm - 1:20 pm EST] Remarks: Jeff Shesol
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Event Coordinator: Edward Prewitt
OPEN PRESS

- Governor Fob Jones makes remarks and introduces Director James Lee Witt.
- Director James Lee Witt makes remarks and introduces **The President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs.

12:30 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs McDonald Chapel via motorcade en route Birmingham International Airport
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Birmingham International Airport

1:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Birmingham International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 50 minutes]
[time change: +1]

3:55	pm	EST	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
4:10	pm		THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
4:20	pm		THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
4:30	pm-		MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
5:30	pm		OVAL OFFICE
5:30	pm-		DOWN
8:15	pm		
8:25	pm		THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:35	pm		THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base
8:50	pm		THE PRESIDENT and The First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Santiago, Chile [flight time: 9 hours, 40 minutes] [time change: none]
BC/HRC RON			AIR FORCE ONE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1998

VISIT TO AREAS DAMAGED BY ALABAMA TORNADOES

DATE: April 15, 1998
LOCATION: Birmingham, Alabama
TIME: 9:25 a.m. - 12:55 p.m.
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Kris Balderston

I. PURPOSE

You will visit Birmingham, Alabama, badly damaged by powerful storms accompanied by violent winds and baseball size hail. You will view the damage and visit with state and local officials along with victims, volunteers, and heroes who will brief you on the current situation and the effective federal, state, and local response.

II. BACKGROUND

On April 8-9, severe weather and tornadoes swept through several communities in central Alabama. On April 9, you declared a major disaster for the State of Alabama. The most severe damage was reported in Jefferson, St. Clair, and Tuscaloosa counties, although De Kalb and Etowah counties were also affected. The counties of Jefferson, St. Clair, and Tuscaloosa have been designated to receive Individual Assistance. There are a total of 33 confirmed deaths and more than 250 injuries. More than 370 homes, businesses and other structures were destroyed and more than 510 others were damaged.

On April 10, the Vice President traveled to Alabama and Georgia with DOL Secretary Herman, SBA Administrator Alvarez, and FEMA Director Witt. During their visit, they toured affected communities and met with local officials, relief workers, and residents.

The federal response, led by James Lee Witt and FEMA, has been coordinated and effective. SBA has already issued 480 applications, received 19, and approved 10 loans for \$606,000 as a result of the declaration made in Alabama on April 9. In addition, an SBA attorney went on-site to the disaster victims to close the loans. Coordination among federal, state, and local authorities has been strong. The Alabama State Emergency Operations Center has been activated and the Disaster Field Office in Montgomery is fully operational. Additional Disaster Recovery Centers have been opened in Sylvan Springs, Pratt City, Bessemer, and Coker. Volunteers have played an extraordinary role, along with local search and rescue personnel. Local governments are

conducting debris removal. The National Council of Churches has assured Director Witt that it is ready to assist with the rebuilding of every church building damaged or destroyed in the current tragic events in Alabama.

III. ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEMA: You will announce the addition of Public Assistance for affected local governments, as well as certain non-profit organizations. Public Assistance can be used to fund debris removal, as well as the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of public facilities such as schools, or infrastructure that is damaged or destroyed by a disaster. You will also announce the authorization of a Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program grant to provide training and services to alleviate mental stress and health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster.

Labor: You will also announce a Labor Department grant of up to \$3.2 million to the Alabama Department of Economic Affairs. Of that amount, \$1,066,667 will be awarded for immediate use. These funds will be used to provide temporary jobs to dislocated workers to assist in the clean-up and recovery efforts, to ensure public safety and the resumption of regular business activities.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Governor Fob James
FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Administrator Aida Alvarez
Senator Richard Shelby
Senator Jeff Sessions
Representative Bob Riley
Representative Robert B. Aderholt
Representative Spencer Bachus
Representative Earl F. Hilliard

V. Press Plan

Open Press

VI. SEQUENCE

- **YOU** arrive at Pratt City Disaster Recovery Center.
- **YOU** tour center and greet tornado victims.
- **YOU** depart Disaster Recovery Center en route to McDonald Chapel.
- **YOU** arrive at McDonald Chapel.

- **YOU** tour the tornado damage led by James Lee Witt. During the tour **YOU** will greet victims of the tornadoes
- Governor Fob James makes brief remarks and introduces FEMA Director James Lee Witt.
- Director Witt makes brief remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks to the people of McDonald Chapel.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by speechwriters.

Information on McDonald Chapel Disaster Victims

Pastor Homer Jordan and Shelba Jordan, Chapel Hill Baptist Church

Church service Pastor Jordan was leading ended about ten minutes before the tornado came through and leveled the church.

Bill and Gail Reed

The Reed's lost their trailer in the storm. Mr. Reed runs an auto parts and junk yard. He is well-liked by the McDonald Chapel community. The Reed's weathered the storm in a neighbor's home three houses down from their trailer. Had they been in their trailer, they would have been killed.

Morris and Bonnie Rembert

The Rembert family survived the tornado by escaping to their basement. Their house was destroyed and they lost all belongings. They have four children (ages 21,16, 12, 11).

Philip and Cindy Rutland

The Rutland family had only lived in their home for five months when it was destroyed by the tornado. They huddled in a closet which was blown 200 feet from the house and sustained minor injuries. The Rutland's have two children (Holly, 5, and Brian, 11). **The President will be delivering his remarks from the Rutland's property.**

Draft 04/14/98 6:00pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AFTER TOURING TORNADO DAMAGE
McDONALD CHAPEL, ALABAMA
April 15, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Gov. Fob James, Jr.; James Lee Witt, FEMA; Administrator Aida Alvarez, SBA; Birmingham Mayor Richard Arrington, Jr.

I want to thank everyone I've met today for the hospitality you've shown me during my time here, during this difficult time for your families. Here in McDonald Chapel, I have walked the path torn by one of the deadliest tornadoes in Alabama's history--and seen the twisted wreckage of homes and schools and churches ripped from their foundations. At the Recovery Center in Pratt City, I spoke with grieving families and learned about the lives lost. The Vice President told me about the destruction, but it truly has to be seen to be believed. I can't help but be awestruck by the sudden arrival--and swift departure--of a force that carries away so many lives and homes and belongings.

When the sudden, destructive power of nature is unleashed, we are moved to seek shelter in our communities, and solace in our faith. The whole nation has been moved by this disaster. All across America, people are thinking of and praying for the people of Alabama and your neighbors in Georgia.

In this time of crisis, your community has pulled together, and so has the national community. That is how the national government ought to work. The reason we have an agency like FEMA is that no one--no state, no town, no neighborhood--should have to carry this burden alone. We are all in this together, and we're doing everything we can to help.

That's why I have already assigned Individual Assistance to Jefferson, St. Clair and Tuscaloosa counties. Assistance checks are already in the hands of Alabama residents who are repairing or rebuilding their homes, and those who need temporary housing or medical care.

Today, I am making available all categories of Public Assistance funding--for local governments and eligible non-profit organizations to rebuild, restore or reconstruct public facilities. That covers schools and infrastructure. And to address the human cost of this disaster, to help ease the emotional and physical burdens of the victims, I am authorizing a Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program grant that provides up to nine months of community services and outreach.

But this has been a remarkable team effort. I want to add a word of special commendation to all the state and local emergency management officials, and all the search and rescue teams and volunteers who have labored so long during the past week. Some of them have been working 18 hours or more a day clearing debris from roads and pathways, cutting trees,

lifting fallen telephone poles, and restoring power to affected areas. The Salvation Army has provided thousands of free meals. Individuals are providing quilts, medicine, or simple--but essential--acts of companionship and comfort.

I am struck by the incredible strength, bravery, and generosity of the American people in the face of tragedy. The families I have met today have lost much. Some have lost everything. But they have endured, and they will continue to endure, with the help and support of their neighbors and loved ones. For every story of loss I have heard today, I have heard another of hope. Here in McDonald Chapel, the Open Door Church may lie in rubble. But on Easter morning the congregation gathered together on folding chairs and held a prayer service in the parking lot. Their resilience reminds me of a passage in the Book of Isaiah: "You were wearied with the length of your way, but you did not say it is hopeless; you found new life for your strength, and so you were not faint."

Your grief and your pain are real, and they are profound. The road to recovery is long. It will take weeks and months and even years to rebuild what has been destroyed here. But the process of restoration--of communities and lives--has begun. I have come to Alabama today not just to bear witness to the damage, but also to assure you that I am doing all I can to make sure you get the assistance you need.

FEMA-1214-DR

PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION OF DISASTER: April 9, 1998

**THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED FOR
INDIVIDUAL AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Cats. A & B) (3 Counties):**

Jefferson, St. Clair and Tuscaloosa.

BACKGROUND

Beginning on April 8 through April 9, 1998, severe weather and tornadoes swept through several communities in central Alabama. Affected areas included De Kalb, Etowah, Jefferson, St. Clair, and Tuscaloosa counties. The tornadoes destroyed and damaged structures and downed trees and power lines. National Weather Service forecasters expected the severe weather and posted more than 20 tornado warnings for these areas.

The most severe damage was reported in the communities of Jefferson (pop. 651,525), St. Clair (pop 50,009), and Tuscaloosa (pop. 150,552).

SUMMARY OF IMPACT

From Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs)

- More than 370 homes, businesses and other structures were destroyed and more than 510 others were damaged.
 - Jefferson County homes surveyed: 334 destroyed, 474 damaged.
 - St. Clair County homes surveyed: 13 destroyed, 28 damaged.
 - Tuscaloosa County homes surveyed: 12 destroyed, 12 damaged.
- A Public Assistance PDA has made an initial estimate of approximately \$600,000 for Category B (Emergency Protective Measures), as a result of the impact on police, fire and emergency medical services.

- The elementary and high school complex in Oak Grove was almost completely destroyed, as were two churches in other parts of Jefferson County. A church and a funeral home in St. Clair County were also destroyed.

CURRENT SITUATION

- There are 33 fatalities attributed to tornadoes, with 31 in Jefferson County and two in St. Clair County. All persons who were reported missing have been accounted for. There are more than 250 injuries.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) reports all shelters closed as of April 13.
- There is a 7 p.m. until daylight curfew in Jefferson County and a dusk to dawn curfew in Tuscaloosa County. The National Guard is assisting local law enforcement personnel in monitoring those curfews.
- Debris removal costs are estimated at \$2 million. Heavy equipment is being utilized in several communities to remove the debris, which includes the remains of homes and other buildings, furniture, appliances, utility poles, trees and vehicles.
- Virtually all utilities have been fully restored except those facilities that were destroyed or too damaged to operate. Assessments are ongoing to determine full extent of damage to area utilities.
- All residents have been allowed to visit their property if they are on the police-housing roster for the area.
- No airports have been closed as a result of the storms. Assessments are being conducted on railway lines to ascertain damage.
- There are no major highway closures reported; though some smaller streets are closed due to debris.
- As of April 13, the number of residents registering for assistance was 1,029.

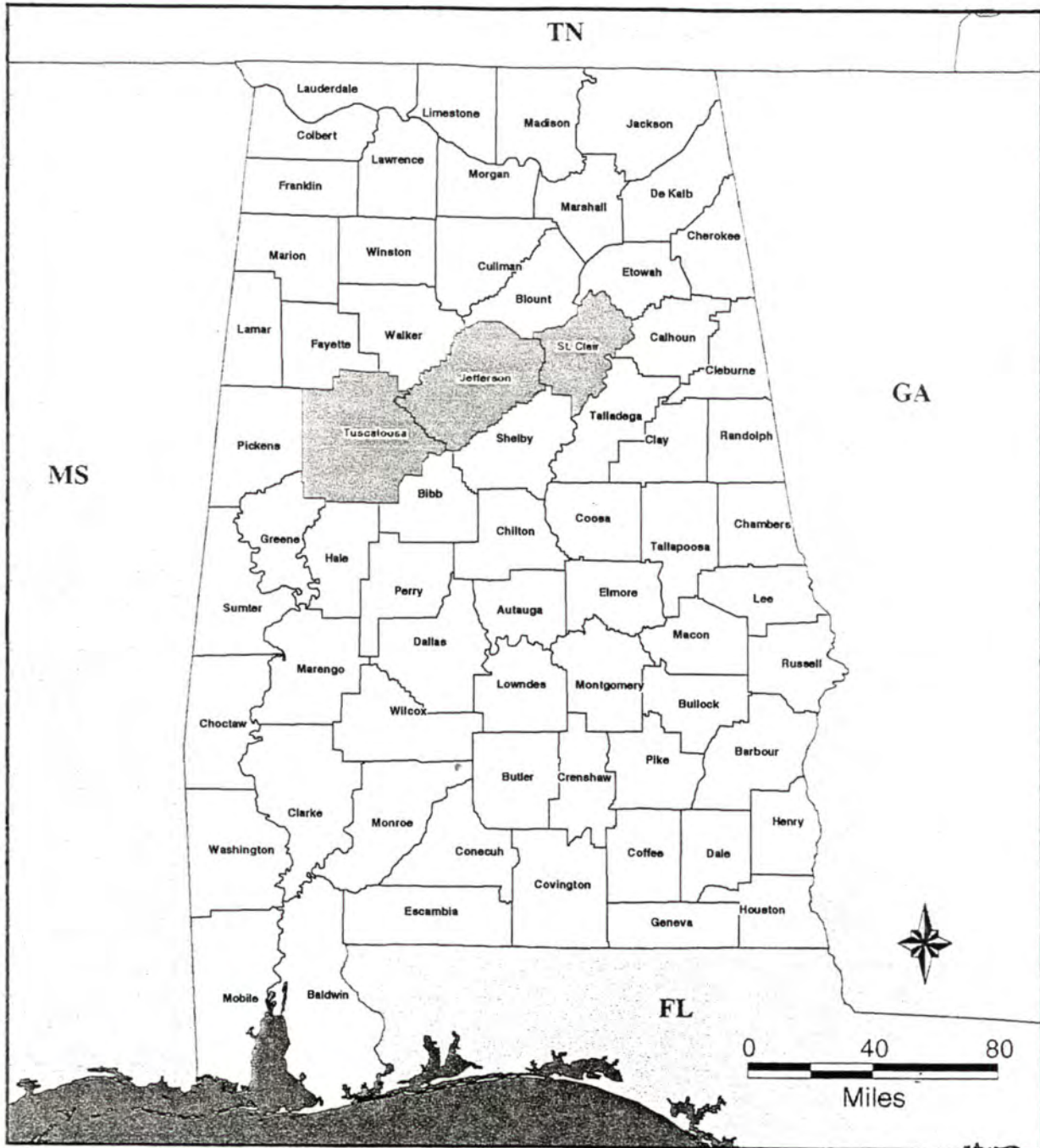
SUMMARY OF RESPONSE:

- The incident began on April 8 and is still open. It is a priority of the Federal Coordinating Officer to close the incident period as soon as possible.
- The Alabama State Emergency Operations Center is activated.
- The Disaster Field Office (DFO) is fully operational in Montgomery and is handling all requests for support.
- Officials at the DFO are still looking for a Forward DFO site in Birmingham. No date has been set for opening this office.
- As of April 13, approximately 1,500 rolls of plastic sheeting for use as temporary roofing was delivered to the staging area at the Birmingham Fair Grounds.
- Four shower trailers were delivered from the East Territorial Logistics Center to affected areas.
- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) have been opened in Sylvan Springs, Pratt City, Bessemer (Jefferson County) and Coker (Tuscaloosa County).
- The State Department of Corrections is providing inmate labor for debris removal.
- The State Department of Insurance is open daily to provide assistance in the event victims have difficulty contacting their insurance companies.
- The following voluntary agencies have been providing assistance: Adventist Community Services, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Alabama Baptists, the Lutheran Conference, and the Mennonite Disaster Services.
- Extensive efforts are being made to identify alternate housing resources in the affected areas. A total of 24 housing resources have been identified in the three declared counties.

- ARC officials have deployed 12 mobile feeding vehicles and health service and mental health personnel to the affected areas.
- The Alabama National Guard has completed 15 of a total of 45 assigned support missions to date. As of April 13, 239 guard personnel were still activated. Missions have included engineering, medical, transportation, security, logistics and communication support.
- The Department of Transportation's (DOT) Federal Highway Administration is preparing a report on the availability of Emergency Relief Funds. The Regional Emergency Transportation Representative is monitoring the situation and is working with Federal, State and local officials to determine transportation damage and offer assistance.
- Seventy-seven housing inspections of 336 issued have been completed.
- The Disaster Housing Program has approved 68 applications for assistance of which the DFO has issued 11 Assistance Checks for a total of \$60,422.
- The Individual and Family Grant Program has approved one application for \$10,284.
- The Small Business Administration has received 19 low-interest-loan applications. None of these applications have been approved.

FEMA-1214-DR-Alabama

Federally Declared Counties



Location Map



Legend

Designated Counties By Assistance Type

- Individual and Partial (A&B) Public Assistance (3)
- Affected (2)



ITS Mapping and Analysis Center
Washington, DC
4/9/1998 -- 1100 EST

April 14, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith and Cynthia Jasso-Rotunno

SUBJECT: Alabama Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton	690,080	41%	Clinton	662,165	43%
Bush	804,283	48%	Dole	769,044	50%
Perot	183,109	11%	Perot	92,149	6%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President and Mrs. Gore were last in Birmingham, Alabama on April 10 to survey tornado-damaged areas.

YOU were last in Alabama on October 1996 for a Clinton/Gore rally at Birmingham Southern College. The rally was attended by 40,000 people and was one of the most successful rallies of the campaign.

The Vice President was in Alabama on October 15, 1996, While in Birmingham, the Vice President participated in a tarmac event at the airport to endorse Roger Bedford for the U.S. Senate, led a round table discussion Children's Hospital of Alabama on the benefits of the Family Medical Leave Act, and provided remarks at a two-tiered DNC reception at the Harbert Center.

NOTE: The Vice President visited Piedmont, Alabama, on March 30, 1994, to inspect the tornado-damaged areas. The Vice President made a disaster declaration in the driveway of the Goshen United Methodist Church and visited with families of those affected by the tornado, including Pastor Kelly Clem and her husband, whose four-year-old daughter Hannah was one of twenty people killed.

1998 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Alabama -- the state where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as President of the Confederacy and where, just roughly 100 years later, Rosa Parks' refusal to move to the back of a bus gave national momentum to the civil rights movement -- is a state of turbulent and sometimes rough politics that has trended Republican in the late 80's and 90's. Alabama was once dominated by populist Democrats opposed to civil rights, like "Kissin" Jim Folsom (Governor from 1946-1962) and George Wallace. Today, Alabama is dominated by Republicans at the statewide and congressional levels, and are gaining strength at the legislative and local levels with each election.

The state primaries are scheduled to occur June 2. In 1998, there are many offices at stake and a number of opportunities for Democrats to win key races -- more so perhaps than in recent years. This year offers an opportunity to reverse Republican gains in Alabama in the late 80's and 90's. In some ways, the "Take Back the South" effort, led by Alabama's energetic State Chairman Joe Turnham could be successful in Alabama more than anywhere else in the South.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Richard Shelby (R) is up for reelection this year. Shelby won in 1992 with 65% of the vote as a Democrat. Attorney Julian McPhillips (D), who was considering challenging Shelby, decided not to run. Alabama Democratic officials had talked political newcomer George Ehle (D) into running against Senator Shelby, but Ehle changed his mind. Retired ironworker and former Franklin County Commissioner Clayton Suddith (D) is the only Democrat running against Senator Shelby in November.

Senator Richard Shelby (R) sits on the Appropriations; Banking; Housing and Urban Affairs; Select Intelligence (Chair) and Special Aging Committees. After securing Alabama \$50 million worth of pork-barrel spending, Senator Richard Shelby (R) was named the "king of pork" by the Citizens Against Government Waste.

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

Democrats have an opportunity to defeat incumbent Republican freshmen in two congressional districts. In the 3rd CD, Democratic State Party Chairman and businessman Joe Turnham (D) recently formed a committee to prepare his bid against freshman Rep. Bob Riley (R). Riley won in 1996 with just 50% of the vote (6,000 votes). Riley's district is largely poor, rural and almost a third African-American. Turnham is an articulate businessman and State Chair, who speaks eloquently and passionately about faith and values in the Democratic Party. His family, business background and involvement in his church make him an excellent candidate for Congress against Riley in this district.

In the 4th District, freshman Bob Aderholt (R) is extremely vulnerable. In 1996, Aderholt narrowly won with a margin of just over 3,000 votes. The Democratic candidates seeking the nomination are: the son of former Democratic Rep. Tom Bevill, Don Bevill (D), '96 congressional candidate and former state Senator Bob Wilson, Jr. (D). Either candidate will make a formidable candidate against Aderholt.

State Democrats recently held a fundraising reception at the home of state Democratic Party Executive Director Giles Perkins to benefit the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which pledged that the money raised would go to Alabama congressional campaigns.

Rep. Bud Cramer (D-5), who narrowly won reelection in 1994 by a slim margin of 1,700 votes, won with 56% in 1996. While his district remains marginal, Cramer is in good shape for reelection in 1998.

Rep. Earl Hilliard (D-7), despite some controversy over a trip to Libya, should win reelection safely.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Fob James (R) faces reelection this year. James served as Governor of Alabama from 1978-1982, but did not run for reelection in 1982 when George Wallace ran and won his last term. James won the governorship in 1994 by defeating incumbent Governor Jim Folsom (D) with slightly more than 10,000 votes. Folsom attained the office after Governor Guy Hunt (R) was convicted and removed from office for converting \$200,000 of money from his inaugural fund to personal use.

Governor James (R) is an aggressive social conservative, emphasizing religion during this term, pushing for prayer in public schools and threatening to deploy the National Guard to help a circuit court judge defend the posting of his wooden Ten Commandments plaques on the walls of his courtroom. His regressive stance on economic development, social issues and education have been unpopular. In a state where the fiercest battle is fought between trial lawyers and businesses over tort reform and jury damage awards, James has managed to alienate both sides, pushing for tort reform but "not hard enough" to the business community. In just four years, Governor James has garnered attention in Alabama and nationally for such things as his advocacy of chain gangs.

Several weeks ago, Governor Fob James (R) appeared to be cruising along unworried about his race this year. However, former Governor Guy Hunt (R), who recently received a state pardon for his 1993 ethics violations, has filed as a candidate in the Republican gubernatorial primary. Former Governor Hunt (R) was the first Republican governor to win in Alabama since 1874. According to press accounts, a consensus is developing that Hunt's entry in the race will hurt Governor James more than his other primary foes. At the end of 1997, Governor James had just \$126,000 cash-on-hand, and is possibly the most vulnerable incumbent Republican governor in the country.

The other gubernatorial republican primary opponents are as follows: multimillionaire Winton Blount III (the last U.S. postmaster General who once ran for the U.S. Senate), Huntsville consultant and former state finance director Phil Williams (R), and Tuscaloosa County Republican chair L.L. "Mac" McAllister (R).

On the Democratic side Lt. Governor Don Siegelman (D), who has a war chest of more than \$3.5 million, is considered the Democratic frontrunner. Siegelman has high name recognition, a history of vote-getting (he won more than anyone else on the ballot in 1994). Siegelman is being challenged in the primary by former State Economic Development Department employee and attorney Lenora Pate (D), but she has raised no money and is not viewed as a threat to Siegelman according to the Alabama political establishment.

Lt. Governor Don Siegelman (R) has an excellent chance to defeat Governor Fob James (R) in 1998 due to his high name recognition and his exceptional political and fundraising skills. Alabama state campaign finance law bars fundraising before a year out from the Primary (June 2, 1998), which makes Siegelman's fundraising numbers that much more impressive. A *Huntsville Times* poll conducted April 8-9 tested: Governor Fob James (R), former Governor Guy Hunt (R), businessmen Winton Blount (R) and Mac McAllister (R), former administrative official Phil

Williams (R), Lt. Governor Don Siegelman (D), and Attorney Lenora Pate (D). The poll found that Governor James (R) and Lt. Governor Siegelman are their parties' frontrunners.

Republican Primary Matchup

James	45%
Hunt	20%
Blount	14%
McAllister	6%
Williams	4%

Democratic Primary Matchup

Siegelman	71%
Pate	17%

In a general election matchup, a Mobile Register/University of South Alabama poll conducted March 2-4 showed Governor Fob James (R) leading Lt. Governor Don Siegelman (D), 46%-39%, despite James' higher unfavorable ratings. These results contradict a number of other statewide polls that show Siegelman (D) six to nine points ahead of James (R).

General Election Matchup

	<u>All</u>	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
James	46%	29%	32%
Siegelman	39%	45%	15%

OTHER STATEWIDE RACES

In Alabama, the largest and most expensive statewide contests are increasingly State Supreme Court races. It is the State Supreme Court that hands down decisions which most impact tort reform and punitive damages -- the dominant issues in Alabama politics. In 1998, a Republican State Supreme Court Justice faces reelection, and there will likely be two open State Supreme Court seats vacated by retiring Democrats. Trial lawyers will pour millions into these races to elect Democrats to these open seats.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Democrats control both houses of the Alabama Legislature. Though the Republicans are reportedly planning to pour resources into an effort to take control of the State Senate, Democrats will likely retain majorities in both chambers. The state House and state Senate have both recently hired professional Caucus Directors to put together winning campaigns in marginal races. The top issue that the State Legislature dealt with in recent years has been tort reform and punitive damage caps, both of which were defeated by Democrats.

HOT ISSUES

Federal judgeship appointments. Since there are no Democratic Senators from Alabama, the topic of federal judgeships is a real concern among Alabama Democrats. There are currently three vacancies on the federal bench in Alabama that have been pending for two years--two vacancies in the northern district and one in the southern district--and no nominations have been made. There are, reportedly, more than 10 candidates pushed by various people in the Alabama

Democratic establishment, and the trial lawyers, State Chair, members of Congress and senior organizational leaders, like Alabama Education Association President Joe Reed, all support different candidates.

NOAA Weather Radio. At the time the tornado struck in 1994, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) covered an estimated 75 percent of the people in the state of Alabama. After the Vice President's visit to Piedmont, an initiative was created to make NOAA Weather Radios as common as smoke detectors and to expand NWR through public/private partnerships.

As a result of this initiative, today the picture is very different. Today over 95% of the state's population is covered through the NOAA weather radio program. In Alabama, state funding was combined with FEMA funds and used by Auburn Agricultural Extension Service and rural electric cooperatives to establish the transmitters. Across the country, 40 new transmitters have been installed or are in the final phases of installation as a result of your initiative. These new transmitters are a direct result of public/private partnerships.

Jobless Rate Lowest Ever. Alabama's unemployment rate for February dipped to 3.8 percent -- its lowest point ever. However, observers note that double-digit unemployment rates still prevail for some western Black Belt counties.

Alabama Senate Passes Seat Belt Bill. The Alabama Senate voted 14-7 in early March to allow law enforcement authorities to ticket motorists for not wearing a seat belt, even if they have committed no other offense. A statewide study by the Alabama Department of Public Health in 1996 found that 48 percent of motorists and front seat passengers weren't wearing seat belts. This action was prompted in part by the federal government's threat to withhold highway funds from states that don't make a seat belt violation a primary offense. That would cost Alabama \$4 million a year if the threat were carried out.

EPA Wants Tougher Standards for Alabama Streams. In early March, the Environmental Protection Agency announced new proposed water quality standards for nine Alabama streams. The EPA is considering tougher standards for the nine creeks that are part of the four river basins: the Cahaba, Tennessee and Warrior rivers and Mobile Bay. The EPA will seek public comment for two months before making its final ruling.

Decision to Clean Montgomery Toxic Waste Site Delayed. After a 4 ½ year investigation, and the closing of six city wells, federal environmental officials are still deciding whether to declare an area of downtown Montgomery a Superfund hazardous waste site. Samples from the contaminated site are being analyzed, however, it is likely to take several years before the agency reaches a conclusion about the 30-block area.

Education is the Key to Governor's Race. With less than eight months until the general election, candidates from both parties are focussing their pitch to voters on education. Both Democratic gubernatorial hopeful Don Siegelman and Governor Fob James have advanced plans to remove portable classrooms and give new money to postsecondary and higher education. Siegelman said his campaign will push for establishing a state lottery to boost funding for

education. James responded that while he would not vote for the lottery option he would not actively oppose voters having the chance to consider it.

Reenactment of the Voting Rights Act. During the first weekend in March, a congressional delegation headed by Rep. John Lewis (D-GA) reenacted the historic voting rights march in Selma. Lewis was given the key to the city by the Mayor of Selma. Democratic National Committee Chairman Roy Romer and Republican National Committee Chairman Jim Nicholson also participated in the reenactment.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Jeff Sessions (R)
Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-1)
Rep. Bob Riley (R-3)
Rep. Robert "Bud" Cramer (D-5)
Rep. Earl Hilliard (D-7)

Sen. Richard Shelby (R),
Rep. Terry Everett (R-2)
Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-4)
Rep. Spencer Bachus (R-6)

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Fob James (R) 50% in 1994
Senate:	Jeff Sessions (R) 52% in 1996 Richard C. Shelby (R) 66% in 1992
U.S. House:	2D/5R
State House:	73D/32R
State Senate:	23D/12R
Electoral Votes:	9

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

Alabama is quite firmly established as one of the most Republican states in presidential elections. It was a sign of confidence by the Clinton/Gore campaign that **YOU** visited Alabama in the last days of the 1996 campaign. Clinton/Gore lost by seven points. The 662,000 Democrats who turned out in 1996 were about half African Americans. African Americans comprise 68% of the residents living in the 7th congressional district that stretches from central Birmingham through the Black Belt counties to downtown Montgomery, and was the only Alabama congressional district that Clinton/Gore won in 1992 and 1996.

LT. GOVERNOR DON SIEGELMAN (D)

Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman (D) was elected in 1994 by more votes than any other winning candidate on the ballot that year. Secretary of State from 1978 to 1986, and Attorney General from 1986 to 1990, Siegelman has long been active on issues from election law reform, voter participation, anti-drug and child abuse laws, education and economic development.

Lt. Governor Siegelman (D) recently introduced a bill into the State Senate which would create a

lottery in Alabama whose profits would fund education scholarships, similar to Georgia Governor Zell Miller's (D) 1990 campaign platform that resulted in his state's HOPE scholarship program. Siegelman has garnered tremendous press from this proposal across the state. James is opposed to the lottery.

ALABAMA AT A GLANCE

- The current unemployment rate in Alabama is 5.1% compared with 5.2% in 1996 and 7.3% in 1992.
- 1996 estimated population was 4,273,000, making Alabama the twenty-third largest in the nation.
- 73.3% of Alabamians are white while 25.2% are African-American, 1% Asian, and 1% Hispanic.
- 13% of Alabama residents are 65 or older.
- 57% of Alabama households are married couples. 27% are married couples with children.
- 37% of Alabama residents are college educated.
- Per capita income is about \$11,500. Median household income is about \$23,600.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 48% of the voting age population compared to 56% in 1992. 48% of the voting age population participated in 1996 elections, while turnout in the 1994 elections was 38%.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor:	Fob James (R)
Lt. Governor/Sen. President:	Don Siegelman (D)
Attorney General:	Bill Pryor (R)
Secretary of State:	Jim Bennett (D)
State Treasurer:	Lucy Baxley (D)
State Auditor:	Pat Duncan (R)
State House Speaker:	James S. Clark (D)
State House Speaker Pro Tem:	Seth Hammett (D)
State Senate President Pro Tem:	Dewayne Freedom (D)
State Senate Floor Leader:	Wendel Mitchell (D)

STATE PARTY

Joe Turnham is currently serving as Chair of the Alabama Democratic Party. Amy Burks is serving as Vice Chair of the party.