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A DIALOGUE ON RACE

with

Jim Lehrer and Panelists

July 8, 1998

**A Dialogue on Race
with Jim Lehrer and Panelists**

July 8, 1998

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1998

A Dialogue on Race with Jim Lehrer and Panelists

Date: July 8, 1998
Location: WETA-TV; Arlington, VA
Time: 2:00 - 3:00 P.M.
From: Maria Echaveste, Ann Lewis, and Judith Winston

I. PURPOSE

To conduct your third conversation with America on race. This event will allow you to have a thoughtful, in-depth discussion on race with leading policymakers, journalists, and authors.

We hope that we will walk away from this discussion with concrete ideas from the panel of thinkers on steps the Administration as well as those outside of government can take to improve race relations and reduce racial disparities. We also hope this conversation will reinforce to the American people your own commitment to building one America and communicate the importance of achieving this goal, which was the reason for the Initiative's creation.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the last of the series of conversations on race you have held as part of the Race Initiative. "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer" has agreed to host this hour-long event, with Jim Lehrer as moderator and eight well-known policymakers, journalists, and authors as panelists. Four of the panelists are regular contributors to "The NewsHour."

The program will run for one hour, live to tape, with no interruptions. The theme agreed on, as you know, was the question "What is the most important thing the President can do to improve race relations?" We have asked that some of the discussion consider what all of us can do, so that the issue is not presented as solely the responsibility of the federal government.

There will be no audience, and the issue of race will be the sole focus. The program will air in its entirety on Thursday, July 9 on PBS, but "The NewsHour" will run excerpts of the program in its regular newscast starting on Wednesday, July 8. The program is being promoted by PBS in television ads on member stations and print ads in major newspapers.

Viewership of "The NewsHour" ranges from 3-4 million people on average; the audience tends to be older, well educated, and knowledgeable about social and political issues. This conversation will provide viewers with an opportunity to hear a multiracial and bipartisan discussion on race. This is also an extremely important opportunity for you to emphasize your understanding and commitment to addressing the diverse problems facing all racial and ethnic groups.

III. PARTICIPANTS

(See individual bios, following)

You

Jim Lehrer, moderator

Sherman Alexie, Native American film maker and author

Elaine Chao, fellow at The Heritage Foundation and former president and chief executive officer of United Way of America (1992-1996)

Kay James, dean of the Robertson School of Government at Regent University and former secretary of health and human resources for Virginia Gov. George Allen

Clarence Page, columnist and member of the editorial board at *The Chicago Tribune*

Richard Rodriguez, editor at the Pacific News Service

Roger Rosenblatt, contributor for *Time* magazine and "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer"

Roberto Suro, reporter for *The Washington Post* and author of *Strangers Among Us: How Latino Immigration is Transforming America*

Cynthia Tucker, editorial page editor for *The Atlanta Constitution*

IV. PROGRAM FORMAT

Note: You will speak to Jim Lehrer on Tuesday July 7, 1998 so he can discuss the format with you. This is what we have been told to expect:

- At 2:00 p.m., moderator Jim Lehrer will open the program by first introducing panelists. (There will be no opening remarks)
- Lehrer will then pose the first question to a panelist, some variant of: "What is the most important thing that the President can do to improve race relations?"
- After the panelist has answered the question, he will call on YOU to comment.
- Lehrer will continue to call on each panelist and YOU, "weaving a tapestry" of conversation.
- At 3:00 p.m., the program will end. There is no closing statement built in, but you should be prepared to be asked to be given the last word.
- [Immediately following the taping, you have been invited to attend a private reception hosted by PBS for the panelists and PBS board of directors. Miramax President Harvey Weinstein will also attend.]

PBS CONVERSATION ON RACE

July 8, 1998

Final Q&A

INITIATIVE-SPECIFIC

1Q: Some critics say your initiative on race has been long on dialogue and short on action. What has the initiative accomplished and will it have a long-term impact on race relations in this country?

1A: In launching this unprecedented initiative on race last summer, I set out to: 1) develop and implement national policies to close the opportunity gap; 2) recruit local leaders and encourage local efforts aimed at bridging racial divides; and 3) raise the issue of racial reconciliation to the national agenda.

Since then we have undertaken numerous policy actions designed to improve access to quality education, health care and housing and to reduce racial disparities around crime and the administration of justice. For example, my FY99 budget includes \$350 million to bring nearly 35,000 new teachers into high-poverty urban and rural schools, over the next five years.

We heard about and identified hundreds of community efforts around the country, and we encouraged many new efforts to bring people of different races together. I'm pleased by the leadership the members of my administration have shown in this regard. The Vice President conducted a town hall on BET, during which he announced that he would host a series of meetings with business leaders to find solutions to issues of minorities and business. The First Lady discussed ways to prevent prejudice with high school students in Boston and Washington, DC, through the Team Harmony Foundation. And members of the Cabinet have been active as well, across the nation.

The initiative has been a catalyst for thousands of dialogues throughout the country that have helped educate the American public about the facts surrounding race. In April, more than 40 governors, 22 mayors and over 100 YWCAs participated in efforts to raise the public's consciousness about race.

2Q: In all your efforts to improve race relations in the past year, what have you learned about race that you didn't know?

2A: Race has been a subject that I have been personally committed to throughout my life. I thought I knew that other Americans were concerned about the issue, as well. This year has taught me just how deeply they are concerned.

After this year, I am more convinced than ever that launching this initiative was the right thing to do. I have seen the good that has come of it. I have learned how many communities were tackling this issue and just needed a little extra boost to generate a groundswell of support. I have learned about some creative new work that our initiative gave life to, including a national organization of high school students working to promote racial harmony within their schools.

3Q: What is the one most important thing you as President can do to improve the nation's race relations?

3A: I would like to answer this question in two ways. *Then I'd like to know what you think the President can do and what the public can do to improve race relations in our country.*

First, as the President, I believe I can help:

- by developing and implementing policies that will reduce opportunity gaps, especially in education and economic opportunity;
- by calling attention to and encouraging community efforts around the country that are working to improve race relations; and
- by using the office of the presidency to help the nation focus on this critical problem.

Second, as a citizen, I have an obligation -- while I'm president and for the rest of my life -- to set an example for others by honoring the differences between our various cultures and by strengthening the common values that bind us.

Now, tell me what YOU think I can do and others can do.

4Q: A significant part of the nation doesn't seem to be engaged in this national dialogue. How do you get those individuals to be part of the conversation?

4A: That is the single biggest challenge we face. If we are going to strengthen our democracy, we need everyone to understand the power of our diversity and the common values that bind us.

Engaging people in this effort is why I'm here today. It's why we did a town hall on sports and race on ESPN. It's why we have put an emphasis on recruiting community leaders and elected officials, on identifying and encouraging promising practices, and on getting our young people excited.

We have worked hard over this past year, in nearly every region of the country, to get Americans of all races energized to make racial reconciliation a priority in their communities.

What do you think can each of you do, as leaders in your field, to help engage Americans on this issue?

5Q: Is it possible that your focus on the changing racial demographics has increased racial tension among white Americans?

5A: I do not believe that focusing on the issue of race makes the problem worse. I believe that most Americans know we are strongest as a nation when we pay attention to what is happening around us and embrace change.

In our workplaces, schools, and communities, we see changes in diversity. We are better and stronger when we talk about them. We can't answer questions about whether we are doing enough to close the opportunity gap, to provide young people with the best education possible, to eliminate disparities in health, if we don't talk about those issues. Our changing diversity is a challenge we can't hide from, no more than we can hide from the globalization of the economy.

6Q: Why didn't the Initiative deal with an apology for slavery issue?

6A: The reaction to a formal apology reflects how deeply this issue continues to reverberate, emotionally, for many Americans. Slavery has left deep scars on our nation. Together, we must continue to address these issues. However, I agree with Advisory Board Chairman John Hope Franklin's assessment that an apology is not the best way to move the country forward. I believe we should concentrate on finding ways to lift up people who have faced the barriers of discrimination. We should also concentrate on identifying and disseminating examples of Americans working together to overcome past prejudices that linger. That has been the focus of the Race Initiative's work.

THE INITIATIVE AND CURRENT ISSUES

7Q: What do racial incidents like the recent occurrence in Jasper say about the success of the initiative and the state of race relations in this country? And what is the federal government's role in addressing these kind of incidents?

7A: The shocking and outrageous murder in Jasper is in no way a reflection of what this country is all about, and the people of Jasper have reaffirmed that by joining together across racial lines to condemn this evil act. However, this cruel murder does indicate that we have a great deal of work to do in the area of hate crimes.

The federal government must take a strong stand against prejudice, hate and senseless violence, which is why last year this administration held the first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes. This administration also has moved to:

- increase resources for enforcing existing laws against hate crime;
- to better coordinate the response of state, local and non-governmental agencies in communities where hate crimes are committed; and
- to pass legislation that would add to those individuals protected by hate crime laws.

And, in a related effort, we proposed the most significant increase in 20 years to funding to enforce existing civil rights laws -- \$602 million.

8Q: Have you given any instructions to the Justice Department on reopening the investigation of the King assassination? And what do you hope to learn by reopening the case?

8A: I have asked the Attorney General to look into the King family's request, and I anticipate that she will be in touch with the family to discuss what further steps she intends to take.

9Q: Why don't you support Senator Coverdell's bill to create tax-free saving accounts to pay for private school tuition and other K-thru-12-related education expenses?

9A: The Coverdell bill is bad tax policy and bad education policy. Its benefits are skewed to the wealthy, with only \$7 a year in benefits going to low income families. The right way to strengthen public schools is to increase standards, increase accountability, and increase choice. Instead of sending me this flawed bill, Congress should pass my school modernization proposal, which would give our students modern, safe schools in which to learn.

10Q: The issue of school choice has a race impact -- more white students are able to afford to attend private schools while more students of color are stuck in low-performing public schools, especially in urban areas. Why not support full school choice (i.e., public, private, and parochial) to let children of color move into better schools?

10A: The best way to ensure that all children have access to a quality education in America is to focus on strengthening the public schools -- where 90 percent of our children are educated -- and expanding choice within the public education system, such as through charter schools.

Public schools face a host of challenges, but the answer is to put competition, change, excellence, and accountability back into the public school system, not to take limited funds away from it. Vouchers mean you essentially give up on some schools, which means you essentially give up on some kids. I am not going to do that.

INCLUSION

11Q: What have you done to extend this national conversation on race beyond issues between blacks and whites?

11A: The initiative has made a serious effort to expand the racial dialogue beyond issues of black and white, first by ensuring the involvement of other minorities in the efforts of the board and the initiative staff.

We have promoted policies aimed at addressing issues of concern to all Americans, such as our proposal to spend \$12.4 billion over seven years to help local schools reduce class size in grades one through three and our effort to promote mentoring partnerships between colleges and middle schools in low-income communities.

We also have promoted policies to help close the opportunity gap for all people of color, including the first-ever national action plan to help Latino students stay in school and succeed, funding to address the public safety crisis in Indian country and efforts to ensure the rights of new immigrants.

How would you suggest we expand our reach to various communities of color?

12Q: The American Indian community has sharply criticized the initiative for failing to include an American Indian representative on the Advisory Board. Why was none appointed, and what have you done to reach out to this community?

12A: Issues of importance to American Indians have been an integral part of our thinking throughout the initiative. There is no more pressing concern than to be sure that American Indians fully benefit from policies designed to create opportunity for all, whether it's economic opportunity, improved schools or better access to health care.

That is why we have strived to include the experience and expertise of American Indians in every aspect of the initiative's work. Our policy recommendations reflect that input. That is also why advisory board members attended special forums to hear specifically from tribal leaders about unique issues associated with the special government-to-government relationship that exists between the United States and American Indian tribes.

We still have a long way to go to address the unique needs of American Indians, which is why, in August, I will participate in a conference in Washington on federal efforts to boost economic development in Indian country.

13Q: Critics such as Abigail Thernstrom and Ward Connerly have formed a new group called The Citizens Initiative on Race and Ethnicity. Do you view this as an indication that the initiative has failed in its effort to include conservative voices?

13A: We welcome other voices and groups that are willing to help move us forward on this issue. The initiative has served as a catalyst for many community groups and citizens of different racial and ethnic backgrounds and different ideologies to come together for constructive dialogues. The Citizens Initiative on Race and Ethnicity is just one positive example of the wide-range of voices that we are reaching.

POLICY

14Q: Why hasn't the initiative taken on the issue of affirmative action, since it is clearly the hot button issue on race? Do you still support affirmative action in education? And are the new federal contracting guidelines an effort to raise affirmative action in this context?

14A: Many of the liveliest and most useful exchanges organized by the initiative have dealt with the important issue of affirmative action. The Advisory Board has provided the administration helpful insights about the effects of affirmative action and the public's attitude about it.

Three years ago, I said that this administration's approach to affirmative action would be to "mend it, not end it." I still believe that is the right approach. Since then we conducted a full-scale review of administration programs to make sure that our affirmative action policies comply with Constitutional requirements and that they accomplish their goals without quotas and without hiring unqualified individuals.

I believe that the great majority of the American people support this approach. In fact, this year, Congress has voted three times to reject efforts to eliminate effective affirmative action programs.

My administration continues to support the use of affirmative action in higher education. 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.

Our recent procurement reforms are the latest examples of my commitment to implement affirmative action in a fair and balanced way. Our new guidelines are carefully designed to target assistance in industries where the effects of discrimination still exist. At the same time, they meet legal requirements and preserve competition.

15Q: Aren't opportunities in this country limited more by class than by race? Thus, shouldn't class-based policies be our focus?

15A: We need both types of policies. The objective is equal opportunity for all Americans. However, discrimination still exists. That is why we must focus on both creating better opportunities through policies such as empowerment zones and mentoring partnerships between colleges and middle or high schools. At the same time, we must work to eliminate discrimination and racial disparities, through such as efforts as increased enforcement of our civil rights laws and steps to eliminate racial and ethnic health disparities.

16Q: How do you respond to criticism that the initiative didn't address tough issues like immigration, police brutality and bilingual education?

16A: We have dealt with these issues in a number of forums. I spoke about immigration in commencement address at Portland State University, and I have taken strong stands in support of bilingual education. In the area of criminal justice -- as just one example -- I announced a \$106 million COPS program to increase police presence and community policing in 18 communities where the need is greatest.

My Advisory Board has held hearings on race and the criminal justice system and has spent a good deal of time listening to experts on these issues. Advisory Board members will also participate in a meeting on race and immigration jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment and Georgetown Law Center on July 13.

My administration will continue to address these and other important public policy issues.

17Q: What do you think is the role of media in race?

17A: *I'll give you an answer, but I really want to know what you think we can do, as the experts in this field.*

It's so clear that in our culture we get our pictures of ourselves and of others from the media. So decision-makers in the news and entertainment industries have a profound effect on how Americans, especially young people, think about their fellow Americans of different races. As a result, the media must be particularly careful to examine how racial stereotypes affect how they do their jobs and how their institutions operate.

Realizing that negative stereotypes are deeply rooted in our culture, the media must strive to portray people accurately and constantly examine the ways stereotypes might unconsciously affect us all.

What do you think the media can do to help break down racial barriers?

FUTURE

18Q: Your initiative has done outreach to the corporate community, the religious community, the education community and to youth. What will you ask leaders in those communities to do to continue to promote racial reconciliation?

18A: I believe that we can as a nation achieve our full potential in the 21st century by building a network of thoughtful, committed leaders who are prepared to break down racial barriers and stereotypes, and become actively involved building one America. We are encouraging these leaders to promote the value of diversity and to set an example for others by building bridges between the races.

Do you have any ideas about how they might work to improve race relations in their communities?

19Q: Do you plan to extend the Race Initiative beyond September? If so, in what form?

19A: The charter for the Advisory Board expires on September 30th. However, throughout my public service career I have had and I will always maintain a personal commitment to racial reconciliation.

In the meantime, the work of the initiative will continue in several ways. In October, a national conference convened by the National Research Council will examine past and current trends among racial and ethnic groups in key areas such as health, education, employment and the administration of justice. It will also identify key gaps in research and data that are needed to promote a clearer understanding of race-related issues. Towards the end of the year, I will release my report to the American people.

Equally important is the infrastructure that has been created over the past 12 months, within the administration and externally, which will continue to build on the year's efforts. For example, Cabinet members will continue to report to me on ongoing activities in this area. I expect to continue to hear from many of the leaders touched by the initiative as they carry on this work at the local level.

20Q: What is the goal of the report on race you expect to release this winter?

20A: Millions of people believe, as I do, that one of our most important challenges is creating One America in which our differences, especially those based on race and ethnicity, are a source of strength not conflict; where we celebrate our differences, not merely tolerate them. Many people (particularly younger folks) want to help build that better America, but are uncertain of how best to do it.

I want to present a Workplan for the Nation to continue the national conversation and focus us on action. A workplan not just for us here in Washington, but for people in and out of public life, throughout the nation, and over several years.

My report will summarize the best research we can pull together and highlight promising practices my Advisory Board has identified in scores of American communities. It will be informed by policy and moral arguments from a range of perspectives and grounded in the values that should unite us.

We have accomplished so much as a nation, and we've accomplished a great deal since Vice President Gore and I took office. But for this report on race and One America, my goal is to do what I can to move us forward still farther, and to provide a resource for people around the country who are willing to join me in that work - now, next year, and for however long it takes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PBS Panelists

Sherman Alexie

BACKGROUND:

Sherman Alexie is a 32-year-old, Washington-state born, Native American poet, author, and filmmaker. He is an author of nine books including his most recent novel, *Indian Killer*. He is also a filmmaker, and he wrote the screenplay for "Smoke Signals," a highly acclaimed movie that won two awards at the Sundance Film Festival this year. "Smoke Signals" depicts the distances between people -- Indians and whites, reservation Indians and urban Indians, men and women -- and between contemporary Indians and the traditional figures from their past. Alexie is a Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Indian who grew up on the Spokane Indian Reservation in eastern Washington state. He is a very outspoken young American Indian who conveys the realities of contemporary Indian life through humor and going against conventional stereotypes of Indians. His work is based his own personal life, living on a reservation and in urban settings.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Alexie focuses on youth and reservation life.** Alexie has a strong interest in the experiences of Indian youth today. This is expressed in his inclination to write from the point of view of young Indian characters.
- Most Americans don't understand the special governmental status of American Indians and Alaska Natives. This misunderstanding has created a host of concerns and issues about a basic understanding of our collective history, which Alexie has used as sources for his humor and writing.
- On a recent appearance on CNN, Alexie was described as controversial within Indian country because some American Indians feel that he has no right to comment about life on a reservation since he has not lived on a reservation in a long time and currently lives in Seattle, WA.

CLEAR SIGNALS

Washington Post
7/3/98

No More Playing Dead for American Indian Filmmaker Sherman Alexie

By Rita Kempley
L.A. Times Staff Writer

Lost his "Smoke Signals" be lost on us, too, first-time filmmaker Sherman Alexie dropped by to fan the flames for the first full-length feature written, directed and produced by American Indians.

Based on the 31-year-old's collection of short stories, "The Lone Ranger and Tonto Fistfight in Heaven," the bittersweet buddy movie, written and produced by Alexie and directed by Chris Eyre, was the darling of this year's Sundance Film Festival and has since won "two big thumbs up," among other critical plaudits.

Alexie, his eyes owl behind thick glasses and his ponytail swinging to his waist, has just heard the thumb report: At long last, the Indians have won one. Make that two big ones.

Also the author of two novels and six volumes of poetry, Alexie loved books and movies about Indians as a boy. It didn't matter how unsympathetically they were portrayed. Heck, he sometimes even rooted for John Wayne.

"You were so hungry for some sort of validation of your existence in the national consciousness that any images were acceptable, as long as they were brown," he explains. "So you watch cowboy movies because you at least see Indians. You still root for them and hope that this will be the movie where they finally win."

As he recently wrote in the Los

AN ALEXIE, D5, Col. 1

Sherman Alexie, Tribe Of One

ALEXIE, From D1

Angeles Times, Hollywood Indians were invariably portrayed by white actors, accompanied by ominous music and dead-serious delivery. In "Smoke Signals," the actors, with few exceptions, are Indian, the music is eclectic and the characters demonstrate a sly, self-deprecating wit.

His own sense of humor has been described as wry or irreverent, though on this occasion it's acid enough to dissolve a cast-iron skillet. By his own admission, he's "not the most carefree guy.... I'm a walking id." This is readily evident during a raucous interview at the Four Seasons Hotel.

"Movies have never allowed us to be fully functioning members of the national consciousness and society. This movie shows that we are just as influenced by our own particular tribe of cultures as we are pop cultures. That's how we live our lives. That's who we are."

On the other hand, Alexie says, "Nothing good comes out of assimilation. No good art comes out of assimilation. All great art is very specifically tribal. Not just the Indian tribes. All the tribes. I think European Americans would do themselves a great favor by reattaching themselves to their culture—there's just so much beauty they're missing."

Though members of several tribes participated in the making of "Smoke Signals," the protagonists, like Alexie, are Coeur d'Alene Indians. Asked if the tribal mix distorted the portrait of his people in any way, Alexie snaps, "I'm not a spokesperson for anybody. White filmmakers don't get asked those kind of questions. Nobody ever assumes that Martin Scorsese's latest film is about all Italians. And nobody assumes that Woody Allen's film is all about Jewish people."

Well, yes they do.

"Oh no, they don't." Yeah, they do. "No, they don't. No, they don't. People do not do that."

Do too.

"No, they don't."

Whatever.

Alexie identifies strongly with the film's bantering protagonists: Victor Joseph (Adam Beach), a hunky cynic, and Thomas Builds-the-Fire (Evan Adams), a nerdy chatterbox. He shares Victor's quick temper and imposing stature, and like Thomas, he's a compulsive storyteller with an offbeat sense of humor.

Like both young men, Alexie is the son of an alcoholic. And he's also a recovering alcoholic himself. "I started at 18, quit at 23 and have been sober for eight years. It was five years in all, but then I was like dog years. I tried to put about 35 years of drinking into that period," he recalls.

"I would go out and buy a case of beer—the cheapest beer I could get—\$5 a case. Rent three or four movies, put them in my VCR at college and just start drinking. Pass out. Wake up and then try to remember what I'd seen, rewind the tape and start over again," he says.

It all began when he transferred to Washington State University because he could no longer afford the tuition at Gonzaga, a private Jesuit college. "I didn't fit in. I didn't belong," says Alexie, who was also disillusioned. "They tell minority kids and poor kids if you get to college everything is going to be okay. Then you get there and you realize college is a microcosm of society. All the rich white kids have all the power and all the poor brown kids have none."

"And the teachers are mostly terrible, the books are old and useless, and they teach you the



BY SUSAN BOOLE—THE WASHINGTON POST

To the contrary: Sherman Alexie, "not a spokesperson for anybody."

same lies that every high school in the country teaches," he continues. "... Iconoclastic thought can get you a C-plus on an essay test. Outright agreement will get you an A-minus. So I hated it, but I knew I needed the degree. I played the game, got drunk and I graduated *summa cum laude*."

Alexie was 21 when he began writing. "I was going to be a pediatrician. I was born with fluid pressure on the brain. I had brain surgery when I was 6 months old and was very sickly till I was about 7. Like most sick kids I really got obsessed with medicine and doctors, but I couldn't hack the human anatomy class. I kept fainting. Not good bedside manner."

After his first book, "The Business of Fancydancing," was published in 1992, agents and editors started calling, and he's been gathering citations ever since.

He's made more than his share of enemies, including some Indians who consider his stories demeaning. D.C. bookworms were also steamed when he didn't show up for a January reading at the Folger Shakespeare Library. Given the choice between Sundance and the prestigious PEN/Faulkner series, Alexie chose the film festival. The group was somewhat mollified when he sent a check for \$1,000.

He can afford it.

"I make lots of money," Alexie says.

He still drives a 1988 Dodge Shadow. He's not interested in the latest Lexus or a Malibu manse. "My material possessions are books and CDs. And I buy some nice clothes once in a while. I give a lot of money away. I take care of my family. Money is the root of all evil. It's a cliché but it's a true cliché. The second anything becomes about money, it becomes evil and manipulative and that's when you become somebody entirely different."

"Every producer, actor and writer in Hollywood has sat on couches like this one at the beginning of their careers and told reporters the same thing I'm telling you now. And then you interview 'em a year later, five years later, and they've got the BMW, they've got the big house and they're making 'Godzilla.' It's not going to happen to me."

No meetings with Hollywood's "evil white bastards" for Alexie.

"In the right light I can't tell the difference

between an Armani suit and a cavalry uniform he says with a guffaw. "I've already turned dozens of offers from the evil white bastards."

Like what?

"I can't talk about it. I'll get sued. The evil white bastards are litigious," he observes.

However, if "Smoke Signals" is a hit at the box office, the EWBs might be more willing to be other Indian filmmakers and actors in the way Spike Lee's successes paved the way for African American filmmakers.

(For the record, Scott Rosenfelt, who produced along with Alexie, is white, but not an evil bastard in Alexie's opinion. Rosenfelt, who is also one of the producers of Alexie's next film, "Indi Killer," actually suggested that the writer add Indian part to the screenplay.)

An olive-skinned waitress, with a sprinkling of freckles on what could be a pert Irish nose, arrives with a hunk of mile-high pie. "What is your ethnicity?" Alexie asks. "I'm indigenous and thought you might be, too. The freckles we throw me. We don't freckle."

"My mother is Hispanic from Chile. My father is American. He's Jewish and he has freckles over," she says.

"I always want to know what people's trait are. That's who they are," says Alexie, turning his pie.

Alexie readily admits he's a bigot. "Everybody's racist. When somebody says, 'I never notice person's race,'" he sputters, "they're lying. We make assumptions based on the clothes people wear, so of course we're going to make assumptions based on their skin color. It's what we with that information."

But anthropologists now theorize that there's no such thing as race.

"Oh, that's white people again. That's why scientists seeking to assimilate everybody. Science is just as political as anything else. I mean race is not real, explain sickle cell anemia."

This EWB is stumped.

"The farther East I get, I could be lots of things: Middle Eastern, Chinese, Chicano, Puerto Rican. I could walk through Washington, D.C., and be invisible. I can walk through New York and be invisible," he says.

"But that's not the same as walking through Spokane, Washington. That's not the same as walking through Des Moines, Iowa, not the same as walking through Norman, Oklahoma. You always know your place in society, but not here."

"In the West, people know exactly what I am: the second they see me. I've had the hell kick out of me for being Indian. I've been stopped, cops for being Indian," continues Alexie, who is residents of the East Coast are sheltered because the population is diverse in race, color, creed. Fewer white people.

So that's sheltered?

"Yeah, because the more white people there are, the more racist a place gets."

"I'm bored," he announces. The interview over.

Indians 1, EWBs 0.

MARQUEE

Also opening this week:

■ **I Went Down** (R, 107 minutes): Part road movie, part buddy flick, part criminal adventure and mystery, this Irish independent feature concerns a laconic young man, Gil Hynes (Peter McDonald), and his forced friendship with a petty criminal, Bunny Kelly (Brendan Gleeson). The film's fun is in watching the two men play off one another throughout their ill-fated criminal scheme. At the Cineplex Odeon Inner Circle 3. See Weekend section, Page 46.



"No good art comes out of assimilation. All great art is very specifically tribal. Not just the Indian tribes. All the tribes," says writer Sherman Alexie, right, shown with director Chris Eyre.

Movies

'Smoke': Messages Well Received

By STEPHEN HUNTER
Washington Post Staff Writer

"Smoke Signals" has already established an identity as the first Indian film—that is, the first film written by, performed by and directed by American Indians. That makes it novel. That doesn't make it good.

What makes it good is that the coded communications in "Smoke Signals" don't come from the tribal

council, the wickiups, the medicine lodges or even the reservation: They come from the heart. And that's the surprise of the movie, beyond even the humor and humanity of its inside look at contemporary American Indian culture. It's really the oldest and most primal story forms, the one about the old man and the boy.

Both old man and boy are Coeur d'Alene, whose lives are bounded by the bleak reservation fences in

northern Idaho. There's not much going on there—a running gag shows a reservation radio station traffic reporter lounging by the side of a barren highway and calling in, "Nope, no traffic yet"—and life on what amounts to a federal dole has worked out predictably: a vicious cycle of hopelessness, alcoholism and abuse.

So it is with Victor Joseph and his

See MOVIES, D5, Col. 5

'Smoke Signals' From the Heart

MOVIES, From D1

father, Arnold, and the usual things between them: love and fear and hatred and violence and the final estrangement. Yet the movie is largely a comedy.

Its two heroes, Victor (Adam Beach) and his pal, punching bag and traveling companion Thomas Builds-the-Fire (Evan Adams), are a superb duo; the two young actors have reflexive comic timing between them as they leave the reservation on a melancholy errand, a bus trip to Phoenix to retrieve the ashes of Arnold Joseph, who abandoned his wife and son 10 years earlier.

Like travelers in movies and books (but hardly ever in real life), they meet fascinating people, while the more orthodox and stoic Victor tries to teach the irrepressibly callow but optimistic Thomas how to be an Indian. Though Coeur d'Alene were fishermen, he tries to counsel the younger man on how to achieve that stoic, serene face on the nickel, that look that seems the appropriate mask of a horseback buffalo slayer or Seventh Cavalry vanquisher. Poor Thomas: His brilliant, firecracker mind keeps fixating on ideas, images and stories. He can't stop talking long enough to play the Big Bad Indian game, and with his buckteeth and big square glasses like something Elton John would wear, he looks more as if he'd hug you than scalp you.

The folks they meet aren't that surprising, nor is the lesson they take from the meetings, which is that there's still a lot of racism in this country. The writer, novelist Sherman Alexie (adapting a couple of his short stories), and the director, Cheyenne-Arapaho Chris Eyre, have some fun reversing cliché expectations: When two obnoxious men steal their seats, the two youths don't fight them but retire to the back of the bus, where they wage psychological warfare by singing a rude anthem devoted to John Wayne's teeth.

But their journey is not merely geographic, from mountains to des-

ert, or comic, from one stereotype to its opposite. It's also interior, as each young man recalls his complex relationship with Arnold, who was not merely Victor's father but the man who saved Thomas from the terrifying fire that killed his parents. So the movie drifts back and forth through the past, recalling the tortured path of the Joseph family and its self-destruction.

In an earlier century, Arnold (Gary Farmer), an immense and powerful man, would have directed the best light cavalry troops in the world, or at least been the mightiest salmon fisherman of the Spokane River. But in this century, he's 250 pounds of warrior machismo and strength with nowhere to go, nothing to do, so he's turned furiously inward, quelling his aggressions with beer, which he consumes by the gallon. Farmer is one of those deceptively simple actors. He seems almost comical at first, a huge bear of a man with a little singsong voice, the totem of a thousand studio pics—the drunken Injun. How, Big Chief?

This is how: rage, pain, fury, an almost heroic refusal to be what people expect. Farmer shows the strength behind Arnold's bulk but also the pain. His is the love of others and hatred of the self that too often can only express itself in violence, and Arnold can be a bully. But Farmer never lets him be just a bully, a tyrant chieftain of the absolute. He also shows us a man wracked by self-hatred, guilt and yet desperately full of love. It's a great performance (he may be familiar to some viewers from "Dead Man," the Jim Jarmusch film in which he played Nobody opposite Johnny Depp).

Despite the ethnic specificity of the setting, what these smoke signals are really saying is that the awkwardness between fathers and sons is universal.

Smoke Signals (89 minutes, at the Cineplex Odeon Dupont Circle) is rated PG-13 for emotional intensity and the suggestion of violence.

Elaine Chao

BACKGROUND:

Elaine Chao, a distinguished fellow at the Heritage Foundation and Sr. Editor of *Policy Review*, is married to Senator Mitch McConnell. From 1992 to 1996, Chao was President and Chief Executive Officer of the United Way of America (UWA). Prior to joining the UWA, Chao was the director of the Peace Corps. Before joining the Peace Corps, Chao was deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Before that, she was the chair of the Federal Maritime Commission. During her service in the Federal government, she became the highest-ranking Asian Pacific American appointed in the executive branch in U.S history. She served as a White House Fellow in 1983-1984.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Elaine Chao is a strong critic of affirmative action and a member of Ward Connerly's Citizens Initiative on Race.** She participated in a meeting with you and other conservatives on December 19, 1997, at which time she expressed her belief that you had a "great opportunity to direct the path for the next millennium." Among the issues she discussed at that meeting were immigration, economic opportunity (vs. affirmative action programs) and empowerment for all Americans.
- She has criticized the Initiative for focusing mostly on African Americans and whites.
- Elaine Chao opposed Bill Lann Lee's nomination as assistant attorney general for Civil Rights.

Kay James

BACKGROUND:

Kay James, currently dean of Regent University in Virginia, served in the Bush Administration. She is an African American graduate of Hampton University (one of the historically Black colleges and universities). Until January 1, 1996, she served in the cabinet of Virginia Governor George Allen as the secretary of health and human resources. Before being appointed to this post, James served as senior vice-president of the Family Research Council, a Washington-based policy organization. Prior to her tenure at the Family Research Council, she served under President Bush as associate director for the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. James also served President Bush as assistant secretary for public affairs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources. James was appointed by President Reagan and reappointed by President Bush as commissioner to the National Commission on Children. She also served on the White House Task Force on the Black Family. James has published two works, an autobiography, *Never Forget* (1993) and *Transforming America: From the Inside Out* (1995).

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Kay James supports personal rather than governmental strategies for attacking major societal problems.** She believes the way to transform America is through “personal revival” and family values, rather than political change.
- In addition, she has argued that the well being of our democracy depends upon “increased Christian participation,” in public affairs.
- She believes that racism is one of the four pivotal issues facing our society. The other issues are poverty, abortion and homosexuality.

Clarence Page

BACKGROUND:

Clarence Page is an African American Pulitzer Prize winning journalist and a member of the editorial staff of *The Chicago Tribune*. Page has been with the editorial staff of *The Chicago Tribune* since 1984, and his column is syndicated nationally by Tribune Media Services. Page is also a regular contributor on “The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer,” as an essayist, and a frequent member of the program’s panel of regional newspaper editors and columnists. He is also an occasional guest panelist on “The MacLaughlin Group.” Previously, Page spent 11 years as a reporter and assistant city editor for *The Chicago Tribune*. He won a 1989 Pulitzer Prize for commentary, a 1980 Illinois UPI Award for community service, the Edward Scott Beck Award for overseas reporting, and the 1987 American Civil Liberties Union James P. McGuire Award for his columns on constitutional rights. In addition, Page participated in a 1972 Chicago Tribune Task Force series on voter fraud, which also won a Pulitzer.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Clarence Page is a thoughtful writer and critic of conservative commentators who say that race is not a major problem in America today; he is a self-identified liberal.**
- He is the author of *Showing My Color, Impolite Essays on Race and Identity*, which focuses on promoting cultural sharing and encouraging Americans to be “color-curious” rather than “color-blind” or “color-bound.”
- While Page believes that affirmative action is still needed today, he also feels that, in the future, it should be phased out. In addition, Page is a strong proponent of college and job recruitment programs and investing in our inner-cities.

Richard Rodriguez

BACKGROUND:

Richard Rodriguez is a prominent Mexican-American journalist and “NewsHour” commentator. He is currently an editor at Pacific News Service and a contributing editor for *Harper's Magazine*, *U.S. News & World Report*, and the Sunday “Opinion” section of *The Los Angeles Times*. He has published numerous articles in *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The American Scholar*, *Time Magazine*, *Mother Jones*, and *The New Republic*, and other publications. He also has written two books: *Hunger for Memory* and *Days of Obligation: An Argument With My Mexican Father*, as well as two BBC documentaries. Most recently, Rodriguez received a 1997 George Foster Peabody Award for his “NewsHour” essays on American life. His other awards include the Frankel Medal from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the International Journalism Award from the World Affairs Council of California.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Richard Rodriguez describes himself as politically left of center. Yet, he is a noted opponent of bilingual education and affirmative action.** Specifically, he is known for having turned down academic positions (as an English professor) because he felt they were offered to him based on his ethnicity.
- Richard Rodriguez has written extensively about race in America, often focusing on the subtle challenges race presents to our nation’s societal development. His book, *The Color Brown*, deals with the concept of “brown” people in a black and white country, and makes reference to comments from Dr. John Hope Franklin.
- He has also questioned the legitimacy of the debate on bilingual education and its focus on English as the primary language.

Roger Rosenblatt

BACKGROUND:

Roger Rosenblatt is a white journalist and senior essayist for *Time & The New York Times Magazine*, and a contributor to “The NewsHour.” He was formerly a columnist and editor-at-large for *Life Magazine* and is a contributing editor and essayist for *Vanity Fair*, *The New Republic*, and *Men's Journal*. His other accomplishments include serving as editor of *U.S. News & World Report*, and as a columnist and editorial board member of *The Washington Post*. His journalistic honors include a Peabody Award, an Emmy, a Fulbright Scholarship, two George Polk Awards, and awards from the American Bar Association and Overseas Press Club. Rosenblatt's journalism career began in 1975 as literary editor of *The New Republic*. Previously, he taught English and American literature at Harvard University. He is the author of five books: *Black Fiction*; *Children of War* (which won the Robert F. Kennedy Book Prize); *Witness: The World Since Hiroshima*; *Life Itself: Abortion in the American Mind*; and *The Man in the Water*.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Roger Rosenblatt is considered a philosophical rather than political commentator on societal issues.** He tends to be a thoughtful journalist who approaches an issue from a moral, ethical, and personal point-of-view.
- He has criticized the movement to “identity politics” in America and the movement away from our connection to the larger societal fabric. Rosenblatt sees race, religion, ethnicity, and economic status as the foundation of this movement.

Roberto Suro

BACKGROUND:

Roberto Suro is a Hispanic journalist for *The Washington Post* and author of a book focusing on Latino immigration titled *Strangers Among Us*. In *Strangers Among Us*, he briefly sketches a childhood divided between a Spanish-speaking home and the English-speaking world outside. Suro began his career as a newspaper reporter in Chicago and was one of the first journalists to write about the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans who were moving into old blue-collar wards abandoned by European immigrants in favor of the suburbs. He also made several reporting trips to Latin America, including two visits to Cuba. In 1978, he became a correspondent for *Time Magazine*, eventually doing tours in its Chicago, Washington, Beirut and Rome bureaus. From 1985 to 1993, he worked as bureau chief for *The New York Times*, first in Rome and then in Houston, where most of his work was concentrated in Texas and the Southwest. Suro wrote about crises on the Mexican border, the implementation of new immigration programs, and the changing status of Mexican migrants in the Texas economy. Along the way, Suro wrote two papers: "Remembering the American Dream: Hispanic Immigration and National Policy" and "Watching America's Door: The Immigration Backlash and the New Policy Debate."

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Roberto Suro believes that the growth of the Hispanic population is a positive contribution to the United States.** He is a strong believer that immigration leaves the country "stronger" and with a "better sense of self."
- In his recent writings, Suro has focused on the impact of Hispanic immigration. He has expressed concerns about the backlash against immigration and new voter referendums in California. He believes that bilingual education is needed as a "transitional measure; it requires dedicated and talented teachers working in supportive environments." (e.g. **High Hopes Initiative**)
- Suro also has focused on high rates of inter-marriage by Hispanic and Asian Americans as signs of progress towards Americanization.

Cynthia Tucker

BACKGROUND

Cynthia Tucker, an African American journalist, is an editor of *The Atlanta Journal Constitution* and a frequent commentator on “The NewsHour.” Prior to being named editorial page editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, she was associate editorial page editor. Prior to that, she was an editorial writer, reporter and columnist for *The Constitution's* sister paper, the afternoon *Atlanta Journal*. She has also been a reporter for *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. Tucker has covered local governments, national politics, crime and education. She has also reported from Africa and Central America. She is a member of the National Association of Black Journalists, the National Association of Minority Media Executives and the American Society of Newspaper Editors. She serves on the board of directors of the International Media Women's Foundation.

RELEVANT RACE-RELATED ISSUES:

- **Cynthia Tucker is known as a political moderate with views on a wide range of social issues. She comes from a more iconoclastic perspective than a traditional race-based perspective.**
- Tucker has recently written about the killing in Jasper, Texas, and the attitude of quiet forgiveness and mutual support that has come over the town as a result of the heartfelt and courageous apology from Ronald King, father of one of the suspects.
- She is a thoughtful, non-confrontational and independent analyst of race issues, with special expertise on the southern states.

OFF CAMERA



ONLINE
NEWSHOUR



Jim Lehrer

Executive Editor and Anchor

Born in Wichita, Kansas, in 1934, Jim Lehrer received an A.A. degree from Victoria College and a B.J. from the University of Missouri before joining the Marine Corps. From 1959 to 1966, he was a reporter for both the *Dallas Morning News* and the *Dallas Times-Herald*. He was also a political correspondent at the *Times-Herald* for several years, and in 1968 he became that paper's city editor.

Jim's newspaper career led him to public television, first in Dallas as KERA-TV's executive director of public affairs, on-air host and editor of a nightly news program. He subsequently moved to Washington, D.C. to serve as the public affairs coordinator for PBS, and was also a member of PBS's Journalism Advisory Board and a fellow at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Jim went on to join the National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT) as a correspondent.

It was Jim's work with NPACT that led to his first association with Robert MacNeil and, ultimately, to their long-term partnership. In 1973, they teamed up to provide NPACT's continuous live coverage of the Senate Watergate hearings, which was broadcast on PBS. Following that Emmy-winning collaboration, Jim was the solo anchor for PBS coverage of the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry of Richard Nixon.

In October 1975, the half-hour Robert MacNeil Report, with Jim Lehrer as the Washington correspondent, premiered on Thirteen/WNET, New York. Over the next seven years, The MacNeil/Lehrer Report (as it was named in 1976) won more than 30 awards for journalistic excellence. In September 1983, Lehrer and MacNeil launched their most ambitious undertaking, The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour. The 1995-96 season marks the 20th year of their journalistic odyssey, as well as Robin's departure and Jim's stewardship of the program in its newest incarnation, The NewsHour With Jim Lehrer.

Jim has personally won numerous awards for journalism, including several Emmys, the George Foster Peabody Broadcast Awards, the Allen White Foundation Award for Journalistic Merit, and the University of Missouri School of Journalism's Medal of Honor. In 1991, he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Along with his dedication to journalism, Jim's passion for literature has motivated him to write 11 books, most recently *The Last Debate*, a satirical novel about journalism, published this fall. Others include two memoirs, *A Bus of My Own* and *We Were Dreamers*; his first novel, *Viva Max*, which was made into a film starring Peter Ustinov; and a series of One-Eyed Mack mysteries, including *Kick the Can*, *Crown Oklahoma*, *The Sooner Spy*, *Lost and Found*, *Short List*, and *Fine Lines*. Another Mack adventure will be published next year.

Jim has also written several plays. *Chili Queen* was produced in New York and at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. in 1987; *Church Key Charlie Blue* premiered in Jackson, Mississippi, in January 1988; and, most recently, *The Will and Bart Show* was produced in July 1992 at the Williamstown Theater Festival in Massachusetts.

Along with their on-air work, Jim and Robin are partners in MacNeil/Lehrer Productions, which is a coproducer of *The NewsHour* and has produced other programs and series for public, commercial, and cable television. Lehrer served as host for two of these, which were broadcast as PBS specials. *My Heart, Your Heart*, a one-hour program on heart disease, received the American Heart Association's Howard Blakeslee Award and a National News and Documentary Emmy for Outstanding Cultural, Historical or Informational Programming. *The Heart of the Dragon*, a 12-part series co-hosted by Robin MacNeil, won critical acclaim for its exploration of contemporary and ancient China.

Jim and his wife, Kate, have been married for 36 years. They have three daughters - Amanda, Lucy, and Jamie - and three grandchildren. Kate, also a writer, is the author of three novels, *Best Intentions* (1987) and *When They Took Away the Man in the Moon* (1993) and *Out of Eden* (1996).



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM : ANN LEWIS

SUBJECT: JIM LEHRER QUESTIONS

Enclosed is information on recent panel discussions Jim Lehrer has held on the subject of race on *The News Hour*; two are on the race initiative specifically and one in 1995 includes three of the same people who will be on the panel on July 8.

Attached are the following partial *News Hour* transcripts:

- Interview with John Hope Franklin and Angela Oh; September 30, 1997.
- Panel discussion on the President's Initiative on Race with Ward Connerly, Rep. John Lewis, Ronald Blackburn Moreno, Susan Allen and Jim Sleeper; June 16, 1997.
- Discussion of the Problems of Race in America with writers Roger Rosenblatt, Anne Taylor Fleming, Phyllis Theroux, Jim Fisher, Clarence Page, and Richard Rodriguez; October 30, 1995.

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The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer

September 30, 1997, Tuesday 72 Transcript #5966

JIM LEHRER: Now, the chairman of the advisory board, John Hope Franklin, an Emeritus Professor of History at Duke University; and board member Angela Oh, a Los Angeles attorney, who serves on the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission. Professor Franklin, how would you characterize what was accomplished at this meeting today?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, President's Advisory Board on Race: Well, we did a number of things. Not only were we stimulated and inspired by the President, his words, and the words of the Vice President, but we took stock of our staff and its work. We had a number of other persons, specialists in certain fields, psychologists, and demographers, who gave us some picture of, on the one hand, precisely what kind of population we are now and what we can expect in the future, so far as the diversity of our population is concerned. And on the other hand, we had a person who--a specialist who told us a good deal about what people thought of race and what their attitudes were toward the problem of race. And then we had some others who talked about certain psychological problems that were related to the development of the relations between various diverse groups in the country and made suggestions about what we ought to do to shore up our whole effort to improve the climate and to move forward toward reconciliation and peace in the area of race.

JIM LEHRER: Ms. Oh, do you feel that your board is off on the track toward doing something that matters?

ANGELA OH, President's Advisory Board on Race: I really do. I think that it--I've said this many times before--I think it's quite courageous for this administration to take on an issue such as this and to be supportive of an initiative that really takes the American public on a journey that many people have not wanted to take, are resisting taking even privately. We're doing this in a very public way as members of this advisory panel in trying to engage the American people in discussion.

JIM LEHRER: Who's resisting?

ANGELA OH: I think there are segments of our population that don't believe that this is an issue that is--

JIM LEHRER: There is no racial problem?

ANGELA OH: Right. And I've had actually young people tell me this,

college-educated people tell me that, you know, this is just not an issue of my generation. It seems to be something that's leftover from the 60's. This is what's been said to me. And I find that really to be a remarkable statement because I think while we did make some headway, it's very clear that we haven't realized even half of what we thought we were doing out of the civil rights movement that everyone knows occurred 30 years ago.

JIM LEHRER: Professor Franklin, do you see the race problem in the United States basically a white/black problem?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: It began as--well, I don't know that it began as a white/black problem. I suppose it began when Europeans encountered what we now call native Americans. That's the beginning of it. You and I know something about that in the Southwest. But it began in the Northeast. But beyond that, the problem persists, there's no question about it. And then there was a long period of a black/white problem. But surely from the late 19th century to the present the problem has been expanding as new groups came into the country and were, of course, not entirely welcome. And the welcome or the lack of welcome was expressed by people who had already developed notions about other groups--different groups, and they used these same things against them. For example, the hostility toward Asians in the 1890's and then this century was developed as a result of the experience which whites had with blacks. So they could--they could place all kind of restrictions on Asians as they came in from the Pacific area to the Western states.

JIM LEHRER: Ms. Oh, do you go about this on the premise that it is the minds of white people that have to be changed if there's going to be a change in the racial situation in this country, or does it go beyond that?

ANGELA OH: I think that when I talk about a new paradigm, a multi-faceted paradigm, I'm talking about introspection in and among the groups that are what we call minority groups in this country as well. There's a great deal of concern internally I know in the Asian-Pacific American community. We look--those of us that are active in this area--we look for ways in which we can educate within our community because in my particular instance, ethnic Koreans, over 80 percent of people residing here are foreign born. What do I represent? I represent the next generation because certainly the people who will be sitting in this chair in the next twenty or thirty years will have been born and raised here. We need to do some internal education as well because that will also inform as to our relationship to people in the world. You see, I'm approaching this task as one that is looking toward the 21st century. Will America maintain its prominence as the last remaining superpower? Will America continue to be able to lead in economic and political arenas in ways that other countries who are going to be grappling with the same kinds of questions have not yet been able to do.

JIM LEHRER: President Clinton said last week in the 40th anniversary of the Little Rock school situation that race remained very much an issue of the heart. Do you agree with that?

ANGELA OH: I absolutely agree with that.

JIM LEHRER: Do you agree with that, Professor Franklin?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Oh, yes. I think it's more than heart, but I certainly agree that--

JIM LEHRER: How are you and your fellow board members going to change the hearts of all the hearts that need to be changed on this issue?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Well, you first change the heads. We need a very extensive program of education. People need to know. I think the people develop attitudes which are in the heart on the basis of whatever information they have. And much of the information they have is wrong, is erroneous. Their notions about racial superiority and racial inferiority--their notions about certain characteristics of--certain racial characteristics for people--are inaccurate. Perhaps when they get accurate information, they then will consider their attitudes. And the moment they do that, then their hearts might change.

JIM LEHRER: Some specifics. Kwame Holman said in the piece the President--let's make it very clear--he does not favor reparations or an apology to black Americans for slavery or segregation. Do you agree with the President?

ANGELA OH: Well, the business of the board is not to deal with remedies, or to look at it retrospectively the business of the board is to look prospectively. And this question is really not within the purview of the board's mission. Personally, I have said that I support the notion of reparations. And we've got precedence for it among the Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II, but it is not a position of the board, nor it is an issue that we intend to take up.

JIM LEHRER: How do you feel about that?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Well, I have personal views about it which I think will not be the views of the board. I would be very happy, for example, if we could get some recognition of the fact that it isn't slavery; it's--it began before slavery. It certainly persisted after slavery, and an apology about slavery would not--would not make the point. The other thing is that in the 20th century we have had an enormous amount of hostility. And if it had been slavery, if slavery would have been the cause, it wouldn't be the problem. There are other causes that are very important but, you know, affirmative action was a kind of

reparations and it's receiving enormous opposition to that, and if you can't even get a level playing field based on people's qualifications, I'm not certain that because we could get very far in the whole question of reparations.

JIM LEHRER: Is the board going to deal with affirmative action?

ANGELA OH: I don't believe that we are. This is a policy question that has been raised in California. Voters have spoken in that state. I understand that--

JIM LEHRER: Against affirmative action?

ANGELA OH: It was against affirmative action.

JIM LEHRER: Or at least it may take some responses back out.

ANGELA OH: I think we need to talk about what this room that one tool has been taken away and has been taken away so aggressively because I view affirmative action as only one in an array of tools that are available to us as a society. We've chosen to discard it for the moment in California. I don't think that the board is going to take that up. We're looking at broader strategies. We're looking at economic opportunity in education, for instance, in this first phase of our work. And in doing that we had the invited experts give us some informed insight into how we think about race relations in this country. And now we're looking for strategies that will reach our young people. And education is a vehicle also for that.

JIM LEHRER: So how are you going to do that? I mean, first of all, do you agree with her that affirmative action is not on your table at the board?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Affirmative action is really not on our table. The President's taken a very strong position on affirmative action. He spoken in San Diego in no uncertain terms in favor of it. And I would agree with him. That, of course, probably still--exists.

JIM LEHRER: In California. All right. We talked about what you're not going to do. So what are you going to do? I mean, how will you--how do you get up when you leave this city tomorrow to go now continuing your work as a board, are you--

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: I said earlier that one of the most important things we must do is develop programs of education.

JIM LEHRER: This is with kids in the schools?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: For everyone.

JIM LEHRER: For everybody?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: For everyone. We--I said before the North Carolina general assembly that we have Smart Start in North Carolina for children. We need Smart Start for grown people too, for older people, and we can't wait for the younger people to grow up, although we certainly are working with them. We can't wait for them to grow up. The older people need education too, for they are influencing the younger people, so that their education is terribly important. Let me look at various things. For example, today, the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development issued some orders and brought some suits which are for the purpose of correcting some of the evils in the area of housing. That can be done in a number of other areas, and we're looking at those areas and encouraging the President and his administration and various other levels of the government to do everything they can to use the powers they already have.

JIM LEHRER: How are you going to judge success? How is the board going to judge success, Ms. Oh?

ANGELA OH: Well, first, I think we're going to be able to measure it by the level of interest as we travel around the country. One of the things that we will be doing is traveling around the country as a board composed as a whole, as well as some of the individual members in holding various meetings and conversations, some with the President and possibly the Vice President and cabinet members present. The interest that is expressed in participating in those kind of activities will be one measure. We are also looking at trying to identify ways in which we can preserve what we're calling promising practices, or best practices. These are efforts that are being undertaken in various parts of the country where people are trying to find ways to build those very bridges that we're talking about needing to be built. And we would like at the end of the day to come up with a product that we can then distribute hopefully to the rest of the country.

JIM LEHRER: Transplanted to other--okay.

ANGELA OH: You know, ideas. This is a resource guide.

JIM LEHRER: Sure. All right.

ANGELA OH: Check this out. Does it fit for you?

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Literally, scores and scores of examples of what's happening in local communities. And that's what I'm doing--I'm saying put those together and let other communities take patterns and models and replicate them in their own communities. We've got a lot of activity in that area.

JIM LEHRER: We'll have you back from time to time to see how it's going.
Thank you both very much.

ANGELA OH: Thank you.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN: Thank you.

June 16, 1997, Monday 72 Transcript #5851

FOCUS - FACING RACE

JIM LEHRER: President Clinton's call for a national conversation on race is where we begin tonight. The race relations issue was the centerpiece of the President's commencement address Saturday at the University of California at San Diego. We'll have a conversation about what he said following these extended excerpts from the speech.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: If all the questions of discrimination and prejudice that still exist in our society the most perplexing one is the oldest and in some ways today the newest, the problem of race. Can we fulfill the promise of America by embracing all our citizens of all races? Not just at a university where people have the benefit of enlightened teachers and the time to think and grow and get to know each other, but in the daily lives of every American community. In short, can we become one America in the 21st century? A half century from now when your own grandchildren are in college there will be no majority race in America. Now, we know what we will look like, but what will we be like? Can we be one America, respecting, even celebrating our differences, but embracing even more what we have in common? Can we define what it means to be an American, not just in terms of the hype in showing our ethnic origins, but in terms of our primary allegiance to the values America stands for and values we really live by? Our hearts long to answer yes, but our history reminds us that it will be hard. To be sure, there is old, unfinished business between black and white Americans, but the classic American dilemma has now become many dilemmas of race and ethnicity. That is why I have come here today to 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. Now when there is more cause for hope than fear, when we are not driven to it by some emergency or social cataclysm, now is the time we should learn together, talk together, and act together to build one America. [applause] We must continue to expand opportunity. Full participation in our strong and growing economy is the best antidote to envy despair and racism. We must press forward and move millions more from poverty and welfare to work, to bring the spark of enterprise to inner cities, to redouble our efforts to reach those world communities prosperity has passed by. And most important of all we simply must give our young people the finest education in the world. In our efforts to extend economic and educational opportunity to all our citizens we must consider the role of affirmative action. I know affirmative action has not been perfect in America. That's why two years ago we began an effort to fix the things that are wrong with it. But when used in the right way, it has worked. [applause] I know

that the people of California voted to repeal affirmative action without any ill motive. The vast majority of them simply did it with the conviction that discrimination and isolation are no longer barriers to achievement. But consider the result: Minority enrollments in law school and other graduate programs are plummeting for the first time in decades. Soon, the same will likely happen in undergraduate education. We must not resegregate higher education, or lead it to the private universities to do the public's work. [applause] For those who oppose affirmative action, I ask you to come up with an alternative. I would embrace it if I could find a better way. And to those of us who still support it, I say we should continue to stand for it. We should reach out to those who disagree or are uncertain and talk about the practical impact of these issues. We must build one American community based on respect for one another and our shared values. We must begin with a candid conversation on the state of race relations today and the implications of Americans of so many different races living and working together as we approach a new century. We must be honest with each other. We have talked at each other and about each other for a long time. It's high time we all began talking with each other. Honest dialogue will not be easy at first. We'll all have to get back past defensiveness and fear and political correctness and other barriers to honesty. Emotions may be rubbed raw, but we must begin. What do I really hope we will achieve as a country? If we do nothing more than talk, it will be interesting, but it won't be enough. If we do nothing more than propose disconnected acts of policy, it will be helpful but it won't be enough. But if 10 years from now people can look back and see that this year of honest dialogue and concerted action help to lift the heavy burden of race from our children's future, we will have given a precious gift to America.

JIM LEHRER: Now, five perspectives on the President's initiative. Ward Connerly is a regent for the University of California system. He was the moving force behind California Proposition 209, which abolished racial preferences and public programs there. Congressman John Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, accompanied the President to San Diego for the commencement address. Ronald Blackbird Moreno is national executive director of the Aspera Association, a Latino Youth Organization. He also chairs the National Hispanic Leadership Council. Susan Allen is an attorney, president of the United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce; and Jim Sleeper is a journalist and author. His most recent book is entitled *Liberal Racism*. Ms. Allen, what did you think of the President's approach and speech?

SUSAN AU ALLEN, US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce: I thought--I went to listen to that speech with high hopes--but I came out disappointed. I had hoped that he would really walk the talk and practice what he would preach. He gave us a lot of nice words and feel-good words, but I think in the end there was no substance in his speech. I had hoped that he would repeat his teen-age idol, President Kennedy, when President Kennedy said--I think it was on June 11, 1963--that race does have no place in American life and law. And I hoped that he

would start with affirmative action and as the captain of the ship of state steer the country away from the politics of division, preferences, quotas, and set asides toward a country where people are united together under the principle that this country was founded on-- equality for all and preference and special treatment for none. He did not do that. Indeed, he went to California and spoke to the people who had voted not too many months ago overwhelmingly in support of the elimination of affirmative action as we know it today. It was a disappointment.

JIM LEHRER: A disappointment, Congressman Lewis?

REP. JOHN LEWIS, [D] Georgia: It was not a disappointment for me. I thought it was a great speech, a very moving speech. It brought tears to my eyes really. This is the first time since the days of Lyndon Johnson, the days of John F. Kennedy, that we had an American President to speak from his heart, from his very soul, about the whole question of race. I think the President was saying in so many words that if diversity is a goal, then we must be a diversified society. It's good in the boardroom, the classroom, the courtroom. It's good for America. And we see affirmative action only as a tool, only as an instrument to moving toward one America. I think those who criticize the President should give this young southern President an opportunity to make this effort work. This man came of age during the height of the Civil Rights movement. He was not speaking just as President, not as a politician, but as a human being. He really believed that we must move toward one America.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Connerly, what did you think of the speech?

WARD CONNERLY, American Civil Rights Institute: Well, I remember that commercial, tastes great, less filling. And I think as you listen to different people you sort of get the tug and pull of our feelings about the speech. I think it was a great speech; I really do. I think the President really shows an understanding of the enormously complex racial problem that we have in the nation. These are the best of times in dealing with that problem, and these are the worst of times in dealing with it. There are some--there are some disconnections, however, in the speech. The President says he wants to bring us together as one nation, and yet, he proposes that we use race--something that 30 years ago I'm sure he would have been saying let's not use race--but he wants us to use race to treat ourselves differently. And I just don't know how we get to where he wants us to be and where I think most people of goodwill want to be treating American citizens differently. And the central theme of this whole issue about race has to be a discussion of what do we do with affirmative action preferences, and the President said he wants to talk to all of us, even those who happen to disagree, but he didn't talk to anybody from my side, from my point of view, before he gave the speech. He didn't include even a token 209 believer on his presidential advisory board on race. And so there are some

things there that don't quite hang together between what he says and what he is doing. But overall, I thought that the President did the right thing and he impressed me with his understanding of the problem, although I felt that the solution came up very, very lacking.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Moreno, does it hang together for you?

RONALD BLACKBURN-MORENO, National Hispanic Leadership Agenda: Yes, certainly. I think it's a very good start. I think we're going down a very dangerous course in this country. And if we don't come to grips with the issues of discrimination against not only African-Americans but other groups as well, we're going to be in an explosive situation in the next fifteen to twenty years. And I think bringing this to the forefront of attention, making it central to the debate, I think it's very, very important, especially when we didn't have a racial crisis at the moment. I have to commend the President, first of all, for bringing it to the center of attention; second, for broadening the frame of the issue beyond black and white, and bringing in other minority groups into- -into the discussion. Third, for his strong support of affirmative action we can't wait until we have equal opportunity, until we are able to admit students of color at the University of California, provide them equal opportunity. Especially, we know we don't have an equal opportunity school system. Third, for supporting education, I think that's going to be key for providing equal opportunity for our children and our youth in the future.

JIM LEHRER: Jim Sleeper, the President said we must have an honest dialogue. Is an honest dialogue possible about race?

JIM SLEEPER, Journalist/Author: Well, I think it is, Jim. I'm not sure he hit all of the right notes toward getting us there, though. I think if we're going to talk about becoming one America, we've got to admit that part of the problem is not just our racial history, profound though it is. It's the sheer rapidity and validity of the change we're undergoing now that is scrambling our notions of race so completely that I agree with those who've said there's something wrong with using it as the main lens. And another problem I think with having an honest dialogue, he said at one point that if we--the rollback of affirmative action would resegregate campuses. I don't know if he meant to imply that there's something racist about admissions officers who would not admit qualified candidates. I think if we want to have an honest dialogue, we have to ask why have the number of applications dropped in Texas and California? These go to questions of preparation, of remediation, things that do demand resources, but in order to get to the point where we could build a consensus about assembling those resources, we have to be honest that some of the racial color coding, some of the relentless color coding of our public and private lives that we've been engaged in is not the solution.

JIM LEHRER: Do you agree with that, Congressman Lewis, there's too much color coding?

REP. JOHN LEWIS: No. I don't think so. I think what the President said and what many of us who have been involved in the Civil Rights movement have been trying to say, we've come a distance, we've made a lot of progress, but the scars and strings of racism are still deeply embedded in American society. And we cannot forget that. Look what has happened in California. Look at what has happened in Texas and other places around the country. There must be a willingness of us to put all of our cards on the table and deal with the whole question of race.

JIM LEHRER: Ms. Allen, from your perspective, are all the cards on the table, all the things that need to be talked about being talked about, and will they be talked about?

SUSAN AU ALLEN: Well, I hope so, but I think we should not look to the federal government as the arbiter. It is nice for the President to put it on the national agenda, but I think the most effective way to deal with race relations is to go to the local communities. I can tell you places in New Orleans, in St. Petersburg, and in North Dakota. They have started this process long before our President started to talk about it. In 1971 and '72, for two years, I sat with Marilyn Quayle and 25 women of all ethnic groups, all religious beliefs and all racial orientations- -racial backgrounds, and we sat down. We wanted to talk about what it is that we women of all colors, all backgrounds, can do together to bring a more harmonious society. We did that in 1991, and there was no photo ops, no cosmetic jobs. I think while we have to deal with this, it is pernicious for us to ask four-year-olds when they first step into a school to directly themselves or through the parents to categorize them by race, to ask to check the box to say whether they're Asian, Hispanic, Black, native American, or white. My 18-year-old was filling out a form for the University of Chicago last night. He got accepted there. I'm very happy. He yelled out from the kitchen, "Mom, what am I? Which box should I check?". I had to say, "Check whatever--that describes you." He is both white and Asian, but he said, "Mom, there's only one box." I said, "Ignore that instruction." This is not right for children, for students to have to pick a classification on racial grounds. And that classification will later follow them for the rest of their professional and business life to hurt them and sometimes help them. This is not right. It's not fair, and it's not fair to people like the Chinese woman who we saw on television. That kid never discriminated against anyone. Why should he, having forgone television, video games, and all that, worked hard, would be excluded from the school of his choice so that he can move over and give it to somebody else who may qualify for the school but did well than he did?

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Moreno, you believe the classification by race must continue.

RONALD BLACKBURN-MORENO: I believe that people who have been historically discriminated against in this country have the right to equal opportunity. And that's the main purpose of affirmative action, is to provide equal opportunity to students who don't have equal opportunity, to students who don't have access to college. We--on the one hand, we have a growing divide in the country by race, by socioeconomic status. And on the other, we're having a very, very significant and rapid change in the face of America. And we have to come to grips with that. And until we can come up with a way--until we can come up with a school reform, for instance, that will provide equal opportunity to all students, to all students, quality education for all students, we have to find ways of providing the opportunities for students to go on to college. Why don't students go on to the University of California and University of Texas? Why are applications now? What message is the University of Texas and the University of California sending to minority students?

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Connerly.

WARD CONNERLY: You know it's kind of interesting that all of those who want to continue affirmative action preferences point to diversity. It's the very diversity in California that has inspired us to say we can't go on doing what we have been doing in the past. We're making public policy for the future. We're trying to build a society in which those things don't matter; that race will not matter. And I don't know how we do that if we keep living in the past. And our skin color and our--how we spell our last name are not measurements of who we are. And what we want to do in this state--and this is why people of California voted for 209--is we recognize that this natural diversity that is bubbling out of our system here is not going to allow us to continue classifying people by race. We don't even know what boxes to check, as Ms. Allen said, and the only hope for us to make this experiment of American democracy work is to do away with those silly little boxes and get beyond the questions of race. And we can't do that until we do away with these programs that classify us and decide who gets into college and who gets a job and who gets a contract on the basis of race.

JIM LEHRER: Jim Sleeper, can there be a dialogue about this very subject, a national dialogue about whether or not we should continue to classify people by race?

JIM SLEEPER: Oh, I think it's inevitable. I think we're going to have it. And--

JIM LEHRER: As a result of what the President's done, or was it already underway?

JIM SLEEPER: I think it's already underway. And I think, again, I share the

concern on his panel, he should have included some of the younger black writers, whether it be Randall Kennedy, or Iitbarian Jerry, and others who are dealing with the increasing vagueness of around race loyalty and race pride. I think that's very important. And if I can just say, Mr. Moreno rightly invoked the idea of equal, equal opportunity education-- equal opportunity for people as individuals, not as members of groups. When the President said, if there's an alternative to affirmative action show me and I'll embrace it, I'm sure Mr. Connerly could speak to that better than I, but my understanding is that when the University of California realized that 209 was going to pass, the institute had special preparatory sessions, remedial sessions in some inner city neighborhoods. Kids flocked to them. People applauded. And the only question in my mind was: My gosh, why weren't they doing this before? Isn't that a way of equalizing opportunity without pasting labels on people and making these presumptions. Those are the kinds of things that I would like to see candidly discussed in the kind of dialogue that the President is initiating.

JIM LEHRER: Can they be talked about, Mr. Moreno?

RONALD BLACKBURN-MORENO: Of course, of course, and I think that the President is just bringing this to the forefront once more. And I think that the issues that have been discussed here like equal opportunity and other people have to be brought into the discussion as well. The people who really held power in this country have not been part of this discussion.

JIM LEHRER: Like who?

RONALD BLACKBURN-MORENO: Corporate America has not been part of it. And more than any other sector, these are the people who own the economic resources in this country, 93 percent of the economic resources in this country. And these are the people who, these Fortune 1000 companies have to be part of the dialogue. They have to realize that equal opportunity and inclusion are good for America and are good for American business. And it's very important that this major group--the major sector be included in this discussion.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Connerly, are they going to be included?

WARD CONNERLY: Well, I'm sure they will be included, but I respectfully disagree here. This problem is not going to be solved by corporate America. This problem is going to be solved by the firemen and the policemen, the shoeshine man, the people on the street who have to live with the whole problem of race every day. Those are the people that will solve this problem. And until we recognize that reality, we're not getting anywhere. The problem has to be solved within the hearts and minds of the American people and all the stereotypes about race have to be banished by those people. We've gone as far as we can go with those who have the levers of power in government. It has to be solved by the

everyday people in our society.

JIM LEHRER: Congressman Lewis, is it a hearts and mind problem now?

REP. JOHN LEWIS: Well, it's that, and it's more, but when you have the President of the United States, the highest elected official, helping to set the climate, creating an environment, creating a sense of hope and optimism, I think it's important. I think we should be grateful that we have a President who's prepared to take on this hard and difficult task, but in the real sense there must be a revolution of ideas and values on the part of the American people. The same way during the 60's, that we brought the problems of segregation and discrimination from under the American rug I think we must bring this problem out into the open, and we all can deal with it. I think we can have a national dialogue, and we can change the hearts and minds of the people, but the President must be involved in that process.

JIM LEHRER: National dialogue has begun, Ms. Allen?

SUSAN AU ALLEN: Yes, it has, and I think I do agree with the President that you cannot throw money at it; power cannot change it; and you cannot use high technology to create it. It has to start with people's hearts, and people will only follow if they think they will be treated fairly.

JIM LEHRER: Ms. Allen, gentlemen, thank you all very much.

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FOCUS - RACE MATTERS

MR. LEHRER: We continue our ongoing look at the problem of race in America.
regular essayists:

Writers Roger Rosenblatt, Anne Taylor Fleming, and Phyllis Theroux, Jim Fisher of the "Kansas City Star," Clarence Page of the "Chicago Tribune," and Richard Rodriguez of the "Pacific News Service." I spoke with them earlier this evening. Richard, how would you define the problem of race in this country right now?

RICHARD RODRIGUEZ: [San Francisco] How would I define it?

MR. LEHRER: Yeah. How would you define it?

RICHARD RODRIGUEZ: Well, it seems to me that part of the problem is that we don't understand exactly what race is in America. We don't understand how already inter-penetrated we are as people, how, how married we are to one another, that we insist on seeing racial categories and, therefore, entire communities as static and separate, that on the one hand. And on the other hand, I think we don't really understand exactly how much the issue of poverty accentuates racism. And it seems to me that, you know, for all of this talk in the post-O.J. Simpson verdict days about how the races have to get together and talk it out, it seems to me that what is this talk--the real question is, what is this talk going to do when--at a time when America and the U.S. Congress seems willing to severe an entire portion of the society, I mean the poor, from the civic body?

MR. LEHRER: But that doesn't have anything to do with race, you say?

RICHARD RODRIGUEZ: I say it does. I say the questions of poverty are central to questions of race. And as long as we're willing to separate ourselves from the poor, it seems to me questions of racism are going to persist.

MR. LEHRER: Do you agree with that, Clarence, it's more of a poverty question than it is a racial problem that's going on in this country now?

CLARENCE PAGE: I used to. I think it's more complicated than that. I wish it was that simple. The fact is over two thirds--in the course of my lifetime when I was a kid, two thirds of black Americans were living in poverty, today a third of black Americans are living in poverty. My family is a good example of it. My generation has risen up out of it. We are college-educated, and we're

professionals, and yet we still complain. And--

MR. LEHRER: What do you complain about?

CLARENCE PAGE: Well, we complain about prejudice. There's a difference between prejudice and racism. Prejudice is something that's just now a manifestation of xenophobia. Everybody is subject to prejudice, even white males. Just ask them. Just ask Rush Limbaugh, or whatever, but racism is something different. Racism is a power relationship. And it is a--it's a--a judgment first of all that links character to skin color. It's a--it's something that--that still affects black Americans who are in the professional class, who still find that they kind of have to prove themselves day by day in corporate America, and in, in the corridors of power. And some people say, well, that's because of affirmative action. But it's not. Before we had affirmative action, you know, as I told you once before, I--I got started with the help of an affirmative action program called Urban Riots. You know, when we had riots in the '60s, suddenly the white media were looking for black journalists. Even so, people were whispering, "Well, he was just hired to cover the riots, right?" Eleanor Roosevelt wouldn't be interviewed by male reporters, so the "New York Times," other major media, hired women reporters for that job, and they too were, were discriminated against in the sense that, well, they're just hired because of so and so. This is something that goes beyond poverty. Poverty only complicates questions of race; it doesn't explain them.

MR. LEHRER: Do you agree with that, Anne?

ANNE TAYLOR FLEMING: Yes. I think I would tend to agree with Clarence. I would agree also that certainly poverty is a compounding factor. But you can't have lived in Los Angeles as I do and live through this trial and not--

MR. LEHRER: The O.J. trial.

ANNE TAYLOR FLEMING: The O.J. trial, to mention the unmentionable.

MR. LEHRER: Right. Richard already did. It's all right.

ANNE TAYLOR FLEMING: He did. He broke into it.

MR. LEHRER: Right.

ANNE TAYLOR FLEMING: And not know that racism is very much extant in large places, in, in powerful places like, for example, the police force in Los Angeles, in a way that is inexcusable, in a way that one wished in the wake of this that the mayor had stood up, the police chief had stood up, even the President had stood up and said, look, this will not be tolerated. What it seems

to me that we often have in this country is an "either/orness," either racism is extant everywhere and, and it's oppressing everybody, or it's not a factor anymore, and everybody should just pick themselves up by the bootstraps and go on with their lives. My feeling is, again, it is more complicated. I think we have to say that it is still a major ongoing wound in this country. We have to look at it. We have to keep talking about it.

MR. LEHRER: But, Roger, is it--is it an attitude? Is that what it's all--is that what a--I'm not talking about--I didn't ask about racism. They've moved it into racism--but the problem among races, whether they're black or white or brown or, or Asians or whatever, is it a matter of attitude?

ROGER ROSENBLATT: It probably isn't solely a matter of attitude, Jim, but I was surprised and, and hurt, in fact. I think most whites were, at least white liberals were hurt by the recent events starting with the O.J. Verdict, by the amount of pain that derived from certain attitudes.

MR. LEHRER: On the part of the blacks, or on the part of the whites?

ROGER ROSENBLATT: Well, the attitude on the part of blacks that reflected an attitude on the part of whites. The thing that I was struck with, and this becomes an interior matter--I think all these questions eventually become individual matters which rescue them in a way so that we don't think of one another in terms of categories--was the complacency that I had been experiencing in myself since the mid 60's. When I was in high school and when I was in college, I did civil rights work. I thought when the voting rights laws were passed in '64 and '65, that was roughly it. Everything now would be sort of polish on it, and we don't have to worry really about this subject, it would all settle itself. Then that kind of complacency, combined with a sort of coldness about the, the underclass in inner cities committing crime, and a kind of cheering for the upper third that Clarence mentioned, that they've made it sort of confirmed this--you know, made the complacency seemed justified.

MR. LEHRER: So if Clarence was doing all right then, that means there's no longer a race problem?

ROGER ROSENBLATT: Precisely. That's what I was thinking.

MR. LEHRER: Okay.

ROGER ROSENBLATT: That--or no longer a race problem. At least, we're headed in the right direction, not much of an undercurrent of trouble. And I happened to be out in the, in Nebraska of all places in terms of the number of African-Americans out there, and I was talking to a young woman in her late twenties who--a young black woman who worked in educational television out

there--she was the ideal of the American success story, everything that one would want of somebody she was. She was impressive in every possible way, and she was beloved in the community. And I said, "Does this"--this was two days after the O.J. verdict--I said, "Does this make any sense to you, this cheering at the verdict and so forth?" And she said, When I walk down a street in Lincoln, Nebraska, and I walk down a street in this town, I know that the people know me, I know that they admire me, and yet I think to myself, they are thinking, "stupid, inarticulate," and I were black--if I were man, rather, they would be thinking, "stupid, inarticulate, dangerous." And that kind of thing I think brings you to your knees.

MR. LEHRER: Does that make sense to you, Jim Fisher? You just came from--you live in that part of the country.

JIM FISHER: Yeah. I don't know if we're just not talking this thing to death. We go--you know, the O.J. trial is going to take its place with Rosco "Fatty" Arbuckle, who was convicted in the 1920's--and not convicted--he was found innocent--but in Lizzy Borden, who was found innocent, and you think about how we are today, we consider those people guilty, but they were innocent. And I wonder if it's just not we need to talk to each other, and nobody's really talking. But I don't know how we can talk to each other.

MR. LEHRER: But before we get to that, I mean, what is the--what do you see from your--from your perspective as a newspaper columnist in Kansas City, Missouri, as somebody who travels for a living all through the small towns in Kansas and Missouri, Nebraska, that whole area, is there a race problem out there, and if so, where?

JIM FISHER: I see people getting along.

MR. LEHRER: Getting along.

JIM FISHER: I--

MR. LEHRER: Why do they get along?

JIM FISHER: I think it's lack of crowding. It's not that you haven't--you haven't pushed somebody in one part of town and pounded them up next to each other so that there's no place to move. There's a little town named Dalton, Missouri, half and half, black and white. The mayor's black. Everybody gets along. I mean, and I think one of our problems is crowding. It's not crime, and it's not drugs, and it's not pollution, although that's part of it. But we have become a--we've become a society which everybody goes inside at night, and I know this is Pollyannish and we should, you know, it'll never happen again, but everybody goes in at night. And an old farmer told me once in the 40's, he

said, "The blue light came on behind the window," television. Then maybe radio a little bit before that. But people watch television; they don't go down to the general store; they don't go to the park. And in, in big cities, and I think they still do more of that in small towns.

CLARENCE PAGE: May I interject something real quick? Malcolm X came from Nebraska. Let's remember that.

JIM FISHER: There were riots in Nebraska.

CLARENCE PAGE: Exactly. A lot of times what seems to be racial peace on the surface--

JIM FISHER: I'm talking about small towns.

CLARENCE PAGE: I came from a small town, Jim. I agree with you, but all I'm saying is that, that we must remember that beneath the surface of racial peace, I think we get along better as individuals than as groups, is what i'm saying. I think a lot of individuals, Americans, they get along much better than ever before as individuals. We're making more contact day to day than ever before, but still outside the work place we're not making as much contact as we should.

MR. LEHRER: Why is that, Phyllis? What's the group problem, as you see?

PHYLLIS THEROUX: I don't think that there's really--we have not yet figured out why we need to talk to each other. I mean, for instance, if you have a tax problem, you're going to find a tax attorney or, you know, somebody from H&R Block. I really think that one needs to have a serious need to talk to black Americans and black Americans need to have a serious need to talk to white Americans. I'm in a small town right now.

MR. LEHRER: Outside of Washington.

PHYLLIS THEROUX: Yeah. Outside of Washington. And the people there, black and white people in this small town, have always prided themselves on getting along very well. But it was a racist society because I think it's just in the water, and I started--

MR. LEHRER: What does that mean, that it's a racist society, and it's in the water? What does it mean to you? How do you see that manifest itself in your small town?

PHYLLIS THEROUX: Well, let me--I want to take a positive track to that answer or to that question. About three years ago, we started a women's dinner club in Ashland.

MR. LEHRER: Ashland, Virginia.

PHYLLIS THEROUX: Ashland, Virginia. Of black and white women from two different churches that had met each other through a project. And it was only about six months ago that the subject of race was finally raised because we finally felt comfortable enough to do it. And at that point, a lot of the--well, not a lot--there are only about six white women and six black women--one of the black women said, If I was not in this group, I would still be calling you Mrs. Theroux or Mrs. Whoever, among the white members, and she began little by little to talk about what it was like to be black in this small town when she was growing up. And it was news to all of the white women there, and they were horrified.

MR. LEHRER: The discussion went on a while, and we'll have a second half of it later this week. Still to come on the program tonight, budget economics, Goodwin on baseball, and Rosenblatt on scary.

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.

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

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS / ANNOUNCEMENTS. AS OF JULY 3, 1998
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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.
- **Coordination of Civil Rights:** The President's civil rights enforcement plan recognizes the need for enhanced coordination of federal civil rights enforcement policy among agencies by highlighting the lead role of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, under the direction of Bill Lann Lee, and providing an additional \$1 million for coordination activities. This emphasis will lead to more consistent enforcement of civil rights laws, broader dissemination of best practices, and improved data collection.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:** The President's budget proposal expands the EEOC's ADR program over three years to allow as many as 70 percent of all complaints to choose mediation, rather than the lengthy process of investigation and litigation. The Administration's budget also sets specific performance goals for the EEOC to reduce its backlog. Through a combination of the increased use of mediation, improved information technology, and an expanded investigative staff, the EEOC will reduce the average time it takes to resolve private sector complaints from over 9.4 months to 6 months, and reduce the backlog of cases from 64,000 to 28,000, by the year 2000.

In total, the budget requests \$279 million for the EEOC for FY 1999 -- \$37 million, or 15 percent increase (\$13 million) goes to expansion of the agency's ADR program.

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.

- **Class Size Reduction:** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton proposed a \$12.4 billion initiative over 7 years (\$7.3 billion over 5 years) to help local schools provide small classes with qualified teachers in the early grades. This will help make sure that every child receives personal attention, gets a solid foundation for further learning, and learns to read independently by the end of third grade. Research shows that smaller classes have a particularly large impact for minority and low-income students. The new initiative will reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18, by providing funds to help local school districts hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. States will receive funds for teacher training, and new teachers will be required to pass state competency tests.
- **School Construction:** In order for students to learn and compete in the global economy, schools must be well equipped and able to accommodate smaller class sizes. To address this crucial issue of school construction and modernization, the President has proposed federal tax credits to pay interest on nearly \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate public schools. This is more than double the assistance proposed last year, which covered half of the interest on an estimated Half of this financial support will be allocated to the 100-120 school districts with the largest number of low-income children.

In addition, the President's FY 1999 budget proposes a 59% increase in funding for construction and facilities improvement and repair for Native American schools.

- **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 Babbit 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 & Economic Opportunity

- **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 for 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.

- **Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers:** The President's FY99 budget includes \$283 million for 50,000 new vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to employment. Local agencies would have great flexibility to design and operate the welfare-to-work voucher program within broad national guidelines, to encourage maximum local creativity and innovation.

Families could use these housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing to eliminate emergencies that keep them from getting to work every day on time. These targeted vouchers will give people on welfare a new tool to make the transition to a job and succeed in the work place.

- **Access to Jobs:** Many low-income workers and those moving from welfare to work have difficulty accessing jobs, training, and other services such as child care because of inadequate transportation. Public transit systems often do not adequately serve new suburban job centers, nor do they adequately serve workers who have evening and weekend shifts. Forty percent of rural counties have no public transportation at all.

The Access to Jobs initiative, proposed by President Clinton, is a competitive grant program that will provide flexible resources to assist states and communities as they develop innovative transportation alternatives such as vanpools and late-night and weekend services. This initiative will foster partnerships between transportation and human services agencies, and support the capital and operating costs of new services. Access to Jobs will build on and leverage other transportation resources by requiring a dollar-for-dollar match. The transportation bill passed by Congress provides up to \$150 million a year for this initiative.

- **Empowerment Zones (Round II):** The FY99 budget proposes \$150 million a year for 10 years for a second round of HUD Urban Empowerment Zones grants. These grants would provide performance-oriented flexible funding for the 15 urban zones authorized in the Taxpayer Relief Act. A related proposal provides \$20 million a year for 10 years in USDA funding for a second round of rural EZs. The FY99 budget funds Round II EZs at levels comparable to those in Round I: \$100 million per urban zone and \$40 million per rural zone. This funding complements tax benefits provided for Round II in the Taxpayer Relief Act.
- **Economic Development Initiative(EDI)/Community Empowerment Fund:** This proposal would allocate \$400 million for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI), to leverage private sector funding for job-creating projects -- nearly tripling the FY98 \$138 million appropriation. EDI funds allow communities to make greater use of HUD's Section 108 loan guarantee program. The Administration plans to use EDI and Section 108 guarantees together to stimulate creation of a true secondary market in economic development loans, by standardizing the underwriting criteria for Section 108-backed project loans and by pooling these loans. This would build on such secondary market activity already underway.
- **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI):** The Administration has requested a \$45 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$125 million), to allow the CDFI Fund to provide additional financial assistance to the growing CDFI field and to expand a training and technical assistance initiative. The increased funding would also be used, in part, to accelerate development of a secondary market for CDFI loans, complementing the EDI-funded effort.
- **Opportunity Areas for Out of School Youth:** Proposed in the President's FY 1998 Budget, the Youth Opportunity Areas initiative will provide \$250 million in "seed capital" grants to Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and other high poverty areas to boost the employment rate among out-of-school youth. Congress provided a \$250 million FY 1999 advance appropriation for the initiative, contingent on

enactment by July 1, 1998 of authorizing legislation. The Administration is working with Congress to ensure enactment of job training reform legislation and secure funding for this important initiative.

- **Expanded Youthbuild:** This program provides high school dropouts aged 16-24 with general academic and job skills training, as well as apprenticeships constructing and rehabilitating affordable housing. The 1998 Appropriations bill included \$35 million for Youthbuild, as a set-aside within the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The President's FY 1999 budget requests \$45 million in funding for Youthbuild outside CDBG.

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.

Housing

- **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.
- **Expand Low Income Housing Tax Credit by 40 percent:** The IRS allocates annually to each State an amount of low-income housing tax credits equal to \$1.25 per resident. This limit has not been adjusted since the credit was created in 1986; thus, the purchasing power of the credit has declined by 40 percent since that date. The Administration's budget calls for increasing the limit by 40 percent to \$1.75 per capita, at a cost of \$1.6 billion over 5 years. This expansion will help develop an additional 150,000 to 180,000 affordable rental units over the next five years.
- **"Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative:** The FY 1999 budget for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation includes \$25 million for a new initiative that would make the dream of homeownership more accessible to families who have a good rental history but are currently underserved by the housing sales market. Under this initiative, 10,000 lower-income and often minority families who are currently renting would be provided with homeownership counseling, training, and flexible assistance for down payment or closing costs, second mortgage loans for debt reduction, or rehabilitation loans.
- **Expanding Homeownership and Revitalizing Disadvantaged Areas: (Homeownership Zones)** The FY 1999 budget includes \$25 million for Homeownership Zones. The funding would be used by communities to reclaim abandoned and distressed neighborhoods through the creation of large-scale developments of owner-occupied single-family homes. Funds could be used for property acquisition, housing construction, housing rehabilitation, demolition, site preparation, homeownership counseling, relocation, housing marketing, activities to further fair housing, and other activities essential to homeownership.

- **Home Loan Guarantee Program:** This \$11 million initiative would allow States and localities to use HOME funds as collateral to leverage private loans for large-scale affordable housing developments in distressed communities. Under this program, HUD would guarantee private loans of up to five times the jurisdiction's most recent HOME allocation.
- **Housing Mobility Initiatives:** (*Regional Opportunity Counseling*) Under this program, public housing authorities partner with nonprofits to provide counseling to Section 8 certificate and voucher holders, to ensure that they are aware of the full range of housing options. Studies have found that when Section 8 families are ready to move, they tend to search for housing in areas with which they are familiar. Unfortunately, these areas tend to be similar, and in close physical proximity, to their original high-poverty neighborhoods. This program also entails recruiting landlords to accept Section 8 families.

HUD allocated \$36.7 million for the 16 regional opportunity counseling sites in FY 1996, and the Administration requested an additional \$20 million for FY 1998 (as a set-aside in the Section 8 tenant-based account) to expand the program to additional sites. The FY 1998 VA-HUD Appropriations Act did not, however, include this set-aside. The Administration is again requesting \$20 million for regional opportunity counseling.
- **Incentive to Reduce Poverty Concentrations of Housing Certificate and Voucher Families:** The FY 1999 budget includes language giving the Secretary of HUD the option to provide bonuses to PHAs for increases in the number of Section 8 voucher and certificate holders moving to lower-poverty areas. This portability bonus would encourage PHAs to undertake additional outreach efforts to landlords in low-poverty areas to identify more housing options for voucher and certificate holders. The bonus would apply to moves both within and outside the PHA's service area.

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.
- **COPS Grants to Underserved Areas:** On May 29, 1998, the President announced a new COPS Office initiative to bring more police and more community policing to America's neighborhoods that need them most. Under this initiative, 18 cities will share \$106 million to allow the hiring of 620 new community policing officers. The pilot cities were selected following an analysis of crime, demographic, and economic data. The common denominator of these cities, either as a whole or in certain neighborhoods, is that they face some of the highest per population levels of crime and/or economic distress in the United States.
- **Indian Country Law Enforcement:** The President's budget proposes a \$182 million initiative within the Justice and Interior Departments to address the public safety crisis in Indian country by strengthening Indian country law enforcement in such areas as the number of officers per capita and the quality of detention facilities, primarily through anti-crime grants to Indian jurisdictions.

Child Care

- **\$7.5 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grant:** These new funds will double the number of children in low and moderate-income families receiving child care subsidies to two million by the year 2002.
- **After-School Programs:** This initiative provides after-school care for up to 500,000 children per year by expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide start-up funds to additional school-community partnerships to establish before and after-school programs for school-age children at public schools. This will expand the 21st Century Learning Fund by \$800 million over 5 years to allow 4,000 schools across the country to implement after-school programs for approximately 500,000 children each year.
- **Early Learning Fund:** The President's budget also includes the establishment of a fund with \$3 billion over five years to provide grants to communities to promote early childhood development and improve child care quality for young children.

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.
- **Children's Health Outreach:** Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over ten million uninsured children. African-American children make up 25 percent of uninsured children and Hispanic children make up 30 percent of all uninsured children -- more than twice their percentage of the overall population. The President's budget proposes options for States to access higher Federal matching funds for outreach activities and to temporarily enroll children at sites like schools.

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.

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
and
DAYTONA and MIAMI, FLORIDA

July 9, 1998

Staff Copy

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98 JUL 8 PM 11:34

Thursday, July 9, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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(DAYTONA)

DAVID NESLEN

STAFF OFFICE: 46-220
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WEATHER:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*Variably cloudy with only a slight chance for a shower.
Low in 73 to 78. High 91 to 96.*

MIAMI, FLORIDA

*Partly to mostly cloudy, with a slight chance for
isolated afternoon thunderstorms. Low 79 to 84. High
89 to 94.*

DAYTONA, FLORIDA

*Partly cloudy becoming mostly cloudy with a chance for
isolated showers and thunderstorms in the afternoon.
Lows 71 to 76. High 90 to 95.*

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, July 9, 1998
*Final Schedule***

7:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route the Reflecting Pool [drive time: 5 minutes]
7:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
7:10	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
7:20	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
7:35	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route William B. Hartsfield International Airport, Atlanta, Georgia [flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]
9:05	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives William B. Hartsfield International Airport, Atlanta, Georgia

Greeters:	Governor Zell Miller Lt. Governor Pierre Howard Attorney General Thurbert Baker Tommy Irvin, State Agriculture Commissioner Rob Pitts, President, City Council Michael Hightower, Fulton County Commissioner Mayor Bill Campbell James Kelly, CEO, UPS Dwayne Ackerman, CEO, BellSouth Dan Amos, CEO, AFLAC
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July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

9:20 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs William B. Hartsfield International Airport via motorcade en route Georgia World Congress Center
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:40 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Georgia World Congress Center

Greeters: General Barry McCaffrey
 Representative Newt Gingrich and Family
 Representative Bob Barr
 Councilmember Vern McCarty
 Councilmember Debi Starnes
 Councilmember Michal Julian Bond
 Councilmember Cleta Winslow
 Councilmember Sherry Dorsey
 Councilmember Jim Maddox
 Councilmember Abile Mable Thomas
 Councilmember Doug Alexander
 Sheriff Jacquelyn Barret
 Chief Louis Graham

9:45 am-
10:00 am

MEET AND GREET
HALLWAY
Georgia World Congress Center
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Rahm Emanuel
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** will greet 25 guests.

10:05 am-
10:10 am

POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
HALLWAY
Georgia World Congress Center

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

10:15 am-
11:30 am

LAUNCH NATIONAL YOUTH ANTI-DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN
SIDNEY J. MARCUS AUDITORIUM
Georgia World Congress Center
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel, Bruce Reed
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: 600 guests in attendance.

Note: There is a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary Donna Shalala and Jim Burke, President, PDFA, General Barry McCaffrey, Governor Zell Miller, Mayor Bill Campbell, and Speaker Newt Gingrich.
- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by James Miller and Kim Willis.
- Mayor Bill Campbell makes welcoming remarks.
- General Barry McCaffrey introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- Governor Zell Miller makes remarks.
- General Barry McCaffrey introduces Speaker Newt Gingrich.
- Speaker Newt Gingrich makes remarks.
- General Barry McCaffrey introduces advertisements.
- Advertisements are played (3 minutes).
- General Barry McCaffrey makes remarks and introduces James Miller.
- James Miller makes remarks and introduces Kim Willis.
- Kim Willis makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

11:40 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Georgia World Congress Center via motorcade en route Marriot Marquis Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

11:50 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Marriot Marquis Hotel

Greeters: Gary Gentile, General Manager, Marriot Marquis Hotel
 Ralph Scatena, Resident Manager, Marriott Marquis Hotel

11:55 am- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
12:20 pm **MARQUIS BALLROOM**
 Marriot Marquis Hotel
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 100 guests (50 photos).

12:25 pm- **DSCC LUNCH**
1:15 pm **MARQUIS BALLROOM**
 Marriot Marquis Hotel
 Remarks: Laura Capps
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 500 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Mayor Bill Campbell, Governor Zell Miller and Michael Coles, enters the room and proceeds to the head table.
- Lunch is served.
- Mayor Bill Campbell makes welcoming remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
- Governor Zell Miller makes brief remarks and introduces Michael Coles.
- Michael Coles makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

1:20 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Marriot Marquis Hotel via motorcade en route William B. Hartsfield International Airport, Atlanta, Georgia
[drive time: 20 minutes]

1:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives William B. Hartsfield International Airport

1:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs William B. Hartsfield International Airport via Air Force One en route Miami International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Daytona International Airport

Note: The President will greet Megan and Katie Henden and family upon arrival on the farmac.

Greeters: Director James Lee Witt, FEMA
Secretary Daniel Glickman
Representative Corrine Brown
Representative Allen Boyd
Governor Lawton Chiles
State Senator Locke Burt
Chairman R. Stanley Rosevear, Volusia County Council
Vice Chairman Patricia Northey, Volusia County Council
R.H. Patterson, Volusia County Council
Jim Ward, Volusia County Council
Freddye C. Moore, Volusia County Council
Robert E. Tuttle, Volusia County Council
Ann McFall, Volusia County Council
Sheriff Robert Vogel, Jr.
Mayor Baron Asher
City Comissioner Christina Travis
City Comissioner Tracey Remark
City Comissioner Darnell Hunter
City Comissioner George Burden
City Comissioner Yvonne Scarlett-Golden
City Comissioner Charles Cherry, Sr.
Jim Darby, Flagler County Chairman
Lawrence Arrington, County Manager

3:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Daytona International Airport via motorcade en route Daytona Speedway
[drive time: 5 minutes]

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

3:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Daytona Speedway

Greeters: Lt. Governor Kenneth "Buddy" MacKay
Bill Franz, Owner, Daytona Speedway
Betty Jane Franz
Lisa Kennedy
Bill Crotty
Valerie Crotty

3:25 pm-

GREET VICTIMS

3:55 pm

SUITE M - 2ND FLOOR

Daytona Speedway

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Kris Balderston

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

CLOSED PRESS

— **The President** greets 25 victims.

Note: Governor Chiles, Representative Connie Brown, Representative Peter Deutsch, Representative Allen Boyd, and Flagler County Chair Jim Darby will be present.

4:00 pm-

REMARKS TO FIREFIGHTERS

5:00 pm

OUTDOOR TENT - 1ST FLOOR

Daytona Speedway

Remarks: Laura Capps

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Kris Balderston

Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

OPEN PRESS

Note: **Optional casual attire.**

— Off-stage announcement of Governor Lawton Chiles, Secretary Dan Glickman, FEMA Director James Lee Witt, Mayor Baron Asher, and Chairman R. Stanley Rosevear, Volusia County Council.

— Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Karen Perry, Randy Holmes, Palm Coast Fire Department.

— Governor Lawton Chiles makes remarks and introduces Karen Perry.

— Karen Perry makes remarks and introduces Randy Holmes, Palm Coast Fire Department.

— Randy Holmes makes remarks and introduces the President.

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

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

5:05 pm- POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
5:10 pm HALLWAY

5:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Daytona Speedway via motorcade en route
Daytona International Airport
[drive time: 5 minutes]

5:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Daytona International Airport

5:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Daytona International Airport via motorcade
en route Miami International Airport
[flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Miami International Airport

Greeters: Mitch Ceasar, Democratic State Chairman
Alex Penales, Miami-Dade County Mayor
Joe Geller, Dade County Democratic Chairman
Gloria Jackson, Broward County Democratic Chair
Dorrin Rolle, Miami-Dade County Commissioner
Alicia Baro
Jesse McCrary
Phillip Lawrence Medell
Rosa Kasser

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Miami International Airport via motorcade en
route Biltmore Hotel
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Biltmore Hotel

**Note: This elevator opens into the Presidential Suite. Only necessary
staff should proceed to the President's floor.**

7:20 pm- DOWN TIME
8:20 pm BILTMORE HOTEL

8:25 pm- POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS
8:30 pm HALLWAY
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham

**Note: The President and Buddy Mackay will film brief footage for a
campaign commercial in the hotel lobby prior to departure.**

8:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the Biltmore Hotel via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

8:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Richard Gephardt, Democratic Leader
 Martin Frost, DCCC Chairman
 Sylvester Stallone, Event Co-Host
 Bud Paxson, Event Co-Host

8:55 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
9:20 pm **PRIVATE RESIDENCE**
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 50 guests in attendance.

9:25 pm- **DCCC DINNER**
10:15 pm **OUTDOOR TENT**
 Private Residence
 Remarks: Laura Capps
 Staff Contact: Craig Smith
 Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
 PRINT REPORTER (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be 200 guests in attendance.

- **The President**, accompanied by Sylvester Stallone, Representative Richard Gephardt, and DCCC Chairman Martin Frost, enters the room and proceeds to the head table.
- Dinner is served.
- Representative Martin Frost makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.
- Representative Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks and introduces Sylvester Stallone.
- Sylvester Stallone makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs.

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

Thursday, July 9, 1998

10:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Miami International Airport [drive time: 20 minutes]
10:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Miami International Airport
11:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Miami International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours, 10 minutes]
1:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
1:25	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
1:35	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives the Reflecting Pool
1:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs the Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
1:45	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
BC/HRC RON		THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 8, 1998 (11:23pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1998

DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN LAUNCH

DATE: July 9, 1998
LOCATION: Sidney J. Marcus Auditorium
World Congress Center
MEET & GREET: 9:45 am - 10:00 am
EVENT TIME: 10:15 am - 11:25 am
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To launch the largest ever national media campaign to target youth drug use and educate young people and their parents on the dangers of drugs.

II. BACKGROUND

At this event, you will launch the national expansion of the historic youth anti-drug media campaign -- which is already underway in 12 pilot cities. This is the largest publicly funded anti-drug campaign, with a total proposed budget of \$1 billion over five years and a dollar-for-dollar match from each media outlet airing the ads. Using the full power of the mass media to change youth attitudes toward drugs, the campaign will ensure that when teens and adults turn on the television, listen to the radio, or surf the Internet, they will get the message that drugs are dangerous, wrong, and can kill you. Children are exposed to many media messages that normalize drugs. The campaign will utilize modern media and technology to give alternative messages that will compete with these influences.

By changing attitudes, youth drug use can be reduced. Studies of drug use rates over the last thirty years show that when young people disapprove of drugs and consider them dangerous, youth use rates decline. Furthermore, we now know that if a child can reach the age of 21 without using drugs, he or she will probably never use them.

Specifically, you will announce the following:

- A television "roadblock" that will air Thursday evening -- where every network will show the same counter-drug ad at 9:00 PM (EST). This ad will reach an estimated 85 percent of American television viewers. The roadblock will be

supplemented by print ads in the nation's top 100 newspapers and radio ads in the top 100 media markets.

- Local media buys to target specific drug problems in certain regions of the country. All new ads will provide the campaign clearinghouse number (800-288-7800) that will be staffed 24 hours a day and provide information on drug prevention. The campaign's new interactive website for parents and youth (www.projectknow.com.) will also be unveiled at the event.
- The anti-drug media campaign is more than just ads. It is coupled with public-private partnerships that will generate a wide range of coordinated anti-drug activities with schools, civic organizations, community anti-drug coalitions, and others. It also challenges media outlets to match the campaign's efforts -- on a dollar for dollar basis -- with related pro-bono ads or programming time for youth drug prevention.

You will be addressing audience of 600: including; 300 students ages 11-15 throughout Georgia; parents; local anti-drug advocates; community activists; and Members of Congress. In addition, the event will be carried live to over 150 satellite event sites around the country.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event Participants:

General McCaffrey

Speaker Newt Gingrich

Senator Max Cleland

Governor Zell Miller

Mayor Bill Campbell

James Miller, 17 year-old from Portland, Oregon. James co-chairs the Regional Drug Initiative and speaks to kids about staying drug free. He is committed to not using drugs because of the pain caused by his mother's addiction when he was young.

Kim Willis, 8th grader from Erie, Pennsylvania. She is very active in her school's anti-drug coalition Kids Interacting Drug-Free Coalition (KIDco). She serves as the KIDco leader for her class and represents her Region in the Statewide organization.

Seated on stage:

Attorney General Reno

Secretary Shalala

Jim Burke, President of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage accompanied by General McCaffrey, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Shalala, Mayor Bill Campbell, Senator Max Cleland, Governor Zell Miller, Speaker Gingrich, Jim Burke, James Wilson, and Kim Willis.
- Senator Cleland will make remarks and introduce Mayor Campbell.
- Mayor Campbell will make remarks and introduce Speaker Gingrich.
- Speaker Gingrich make remarks and introduce Governor Miller.
- Governor Miller will make remarks and introduce James Miller.
- James Miller will make remarks and introduce General McCaffrey.
- General McCaffrey will make remarks and unveil the Campaign Ads. He will then introduce Kim Willis.
- Kim Willis will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

Revised Draft 7/8/98 8:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR ANTI-DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JULY 9, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Governor Miller; Mayor Campbell; Speaker Gingrich; Senator Cleland; General McCaffrey; Jim Burke, Partnership for a Drug Free America; James Miller.

The ads we just saw and the stories James and [TK] just shared paint a stark and startling picture of the damage drugs can inflict on our families and our common future. But they also send a message of hope to young people and parents that we can do something about drugs.

For all the reasons young people use drugs, we know this above all: attitudes drive actions -- and the more young people fear and disapprove of illegal drugs, the less likely they are to use them. The only way America will win the fight against drugs is by a dramatic, systematic change in attitudes, and by parents, government, the media, and young people themselves taking responsibility.

Parents have the greatest power -- and the greatest responsibility -- to shape their children's attitudes. The ads we saw today are not meant to replace parents' voices -- they are meant to reinforce them. Ultimately, the best drug prevention program is a parent, sitting a child down at the kitchen table and talking seriously about drugs. Parents have told us that these ads help break the ice with their children. So I say to parents: don't wait until your children are using drugs to talk to them about drugs. Watch these ads together with your children, and talk to them tonight.

Every one of the rest of us -- every element of society -- can and must help parents teach their children to say no to drugs. Every one of us can help shape attitudes.

The entertainment industry can shape attitudes -- as anyone who has a teenager can tell you. The media should never, ever glamorize drugs; it should always teach the truth. And I am pleased that across the entertainment industry, a real effort is being made ... with anti-drug messages on the Wonderful World of Disney, anti-drug chat groups on America Online, even training sessions about youth drug use for screenwriters and producers at Fox.

Professional athletes can shape attitudes -- and I am pleased that Major League Soccer, the Florida Marlins, the Mets, and Atlanta's own Braves have agreed to air the ads during their home games.

And while government's principal role must be to enforce the law, government can help change attitudes, too.

As you have heard from General McCaffrey, we have pursued an aggressive and

comprehensive anti-drug strategy -- putting more police on our streets, strengthening border patrols, toughening penalties, drug testing prisoners and parolees to break the link between crime and drugs.

But with this ad campaign, joined with the resources of our private sector partners, we are mounting a new and sweeping effort to change the attitudes of an entire generation of young people.

In the few short months since we began, we are already seeing an impact. In the 12 cities where the ads have already run, calls to local anti-drug coalition hotlines have increased by up to 500%; calls to our national anti-drug help-line have nearly tripled. Young people here in Atlanta tell us that the ads make them realize the serious consequences of using drugs. In Denver, middle school students think the ads could "scare kids out of using drugs." And in Washington, DC, young people say that the ads are making them "stop and think" about what illegal drugs can do.

Tonight, when these ads run on every national television network, they will reach -- more than 40 million Americans -- and millions of young people all over the country. And that is just the beginning. Over the next five years, we will help make sure that when young people turn on the television, listen to the radio, read the newspaper, or surf the web, they get the powerful message that drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal, and drugs can kill you.

I am proud to say that this national media campaign was created in the bipartisan balanced budget that Speaker Gingrich and I worked so hard to achieve last year. It shows what we can accomplish when we put progress over partisanship. I will work with the Congress to fully fund the other vitally important programs in our comprehensive drug control strategy. We have an opportunity to make a real difference in the fight against drugs, and we have an obligation to do so.

Parents, the media, athletes, the government -- all of us must fulfill our obligation to protect our children from drugs. But nothing we do will make a bit of difference unless young people also take responsibility for themselves. No one is too young to understand that drugs are wrong. No one is too immature to take responsibility and say no to drugs. We will do everything we can to help you -- but in the end, it is up to you. You can use drugs and risk your life, or you can reject drugs and reach for your dreams. As the ad we saw today said: "Any questions?"

Thank you very much.

Thank you very much.

MEET AND GREET PARTICIPANTS

Lisa Reisberg, Director of Public Education, American Academy of Pediatrics
Wallace Snyder, President/CEO, American Advertising Federation
Betty Shelling, Regional Director, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.
Preston Padden, President, ABC TV Network
James Burke, Chairman, Partnership for a Drug Free America
Richard Bonnette, President/CEO, Partnership for a Drug Free America
Nelson Cooney, President, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
Leon PoVey, President, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
Jill A. Bartholomew, National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, ONDCP
Hank and Mrs. Aaron, former baseball player
James Kelly, CEO, United Postal Service
Dwayne Ackerman, CEO Bell South
Dan Amos, CEO, AFLAC
Ruth Wooden, President, The Advertising Council
Dennis Windscheffel, Prevention Through Service Civic Alliance
Jim Ervin, Executive Vice President, Lions Club
Thomas Dortch, National President, 100 Black Men
Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Department
Michael Hightower, Fulton County Commissioner and Former NACO President
Chief Justice Robert Benham
Bobby Moody, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police
Alan M. Levitt, Director, National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, ONDCP
Dante Washington, ONDCP
Nancy Olson, ONDCP

DSCC LUNCHEON HONORING MICHAEL COLES

DATE: Thursday, July 9, 1998
LOCATION: Marriott Marquis
265 Peachtree Center Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia
TIME: 11:25 a.m.
FROM: Tracy Newman, DSCC Finance

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this two-tier luncheon is to help raise funds for the DSCC and senatorial candidate Michael Coles (D).

II. BACKGROUND

As a means of reaching the desired goal of \$50 million for the 1998 election cycle, the DSCC has begun a series of "Road Show" events in order to engage traditional DSCC benefactors and to recruit new financial supporters. Attendees for the luncheon are comprised of a mix of corporate executives, attorneys, and philanthropists from the Atlanta area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 100 guests are expected for a photo receiving line and approximately 500 guests for lunch. See the attached VIPs and photo receiving line list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is open to pool reporters for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 11:25 a.m.
- **YOU** greet approximately 100 guests in a photo receiving line for 50 photos.
- **YOU** proceed to the head table for lunch.
- **PROGRAM**
 - Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Governor Zell Miller.
 - Governor Miller makes brief remarks and introduces Michael Coles.
 - Michael Coles makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
 - **YOU** make remarks.
 - **YOU** work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- VIP acknowledgements
- Table list
- Table diagram
- Photo receiving line reception list.
- Michael Coles campaign platform

Coles

'98 JUL 8 PM9:55

Acknowledgments: Gov. Miller; Lt. Gov. PierreHoward; AG Thurbert Baker; Speaker Tom Murphy; Georgia Sen. Maj. Leader Charles Walker; State Sen. Nadine Thomas; Agriculture Commissioner Tommy Irvin; State Supreme Court Justice Robert Benham; Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell; Former Rep. Buddy Darden; Former Mayor Maynard Jackson; Ambassador Andrew Young; Singer: Arley Reece.

I'm happy to be here to support Michael Coles (aka the cookie man) -- a determined self-made millionaire, who founded the Great American Cookie Company. He believes deeply that every American should be given the chance to live up to their God-given potential. And he works to make that possible by giving back generously to Georgia (ex: The Michael Coles Business College at Kennesaw State.)

Coles is a fighter. He survived a near fatal motorcycle accident, self-styled his own rehabilitation program, and was back in action. By 1984, he set 2 World Transcontinental Cycling records. That's what I call a Comeback Kid.

Michael Coles' self-reliance, his will, and his determination is exactly what is needed to win the senate race in Georgia. And Georgia needs him in Washington.

Coles is committed to

- fighting for a patient's bill of rights,
- raising the min. wage
- improving our public schools
- fighting for a tough juv. crime bill.

• **Time to strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** OMB predicts \$39bn surplus, largest in US history; **16M** new jobs; Unemp **4.5%** (28 yr low); Inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; Crime ↘ 5 yrs in a row, welfare rolls 27 yr low; Fam. Income ↗ \$2,200; real wages ↗; mid. class taxes lowest in 20 yrs; record homeownership; 5 M kids now covered.

• **We must make this a moment of opportunity, not missed opportunity**

- Bal Bud: Save SS first.
- Strengthen IMF
- Educ: School Modernization; Avg. class size 18; 100k new teachers.
- Tobacco, **HMO Bill of Rights**.
- IRS Reform, Campaign Reform
- Juv.Crime (600 kids w/ guns sent home last yr).

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Georgia Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	1,008,966	43%
Bush/Quayle	995,252	43%
Perot/Stockdale	309,657	13%

1996

Dole/Kemp	1,080,843	47%
Clinton/Gore	1,053,849	46%
Perot/Choate	146,337	6%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

Mrs. Gore was last in Atlanta on May 11, 1998 to honor Governor Zell Miller at an educator's event.

The First Lady was in Atlanta on March 16, 1998 attending a Women's Leadership Forum reception, dinner, and round table discussion.

The Vice President was in Columbus and Atlanta on March 2, 1998 participating in a college opportunity event and an "America Reads" event. In Atlanta, the Vice President attended the state party's Jefferson-Jackson Dinner. On January 19, 1998, the Vice President was in Atlanta at the Ebenezer Baptist Church where he delivered an address commemorating Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday and announced a 17% (\$86 million) increase in spending for enforcement of the nation's civil rights laws (FY99 budget plan).

Mrs. Gore was in Atlanta on November 20, 1997, at the Carter Center for a Symposium on Mental Health with former First Lady Rosalyn Carter. Mrs. Gore also attended an event for Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell (D) and a Women's Leadership Forum event.

The President was last in Augusta on February 5, 1997, attending a HOPE scholarship event with Governor Zell Miller (D).

1998 POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

A Georgia State University poll conducted March 7-9 shows **the President** with a 60% approval rating among Georgians, his highest showing in three years, which mirror results of national polls.

A Georgia State University poll conducted January 21 to February 3 shows Governor Zell Miller's (D) approval rating has reached an all-time high of 77%. The same poll found that 39.4% put education first among their top concerns, ahead of drugs and crime at 21.6%. The

same poll revealed that U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) has slipped slightly from 48% to 44% job approval rating since February. A nationwide Fox News/Opinion Dynamics poll conducted June 30-July 1 shows Gingrich's (R) favorable/unfavorable rating at 32%/48% and his favorable rate ranging from 29% to 34% since January. His unfavorable ratings range from 47% to 53% since January.

The primaries for both parties are July 21. A 45 percent-plurality threshold exists in general election races for the U.S. Senate, governor, lieutenant governor and Public Service Commission.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Paul Coverdell (R) is seeking reelection to a second term and he faces no primary opposition. Coverdell squeaked by Senator Wyche Fowler (D) in the 1992 runoff by a mere 17,000 votes (51%-49%). His conservative voting pattern is consistent with the direction Georgia is trending. Coverdell's campaign platform focuses on taxes, education and crime. He proposed legislation that would raise the income thresholds eligible for the 15% income tax rate, making the level \$30,000 for a single person up from \$23,350. His education savings account legislation would allow parents to put \$2,500 per year into tax-free accounts to be used for a range of elementary and secondary education expenses, and he has targeted the IRS for its alleged abuses.

In the Democratic senatorial primary, former Georgia Democratic Party Chair/'96 House candidate and millionaire cookie magnate Michael Coles (D) faces nominal primary opposition. Coles formally announced his candidacy on April 21 at the business school named for him at Kennesaw State University. His campaign platform supports the protection of Social Security, implementing a patients' bill of rights, a \$1.00 increase in the minimum wage and improving education. The DSCC has committed to their full support to Coles to unseat Senator Coverdell in November.

FEC Reports for the first quarter of this year indicate Coverdell leads Coles in fundraising. As of March 31, Coverdell raised approximately \$2.4 million for the cycle, spent more than \$885,000, and had approximately \$2.8 million in the bank. Coles has \$815,111 in the bank as of March 31, spent nearly \$300,000, and raised approximately \$1.1 million for the cycle, including \$459,871 of his own money. Despite Coverdell's lead in fundraising, Coles will not lack the funds to run a credible challenge. Coles, who co-founded the Great American Cookie Company, has an estimated net worth between \$30 million and \$60 million. Coles has said privately he will spend \$5 million of his own money in this race (Coles spent \$2.3 million of his own money in his '96 House bid against Speaker Gingrich).

The most recent Mason-Dixon/PMR poll conducted June 20-23 shows Senator Coverdell (R) leading Coles (D) by 11 points, 47%-36%, with 17% undecided. According to the *Cook Political Report*, the race will be competitive and it leans Republican.

General Election Match-up

	<u>All</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Coverdell	47%	51%	43%
Coles	36	35	37
Undecided	17	14	20

Statewide Name ID

<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>ID</u>
45%	15%	94%
14	7	46

Name ID Among Dems

<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>ID</u>
25%	2%	56%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

The May 1 candidate filing deadline produced no serious Democratic challengers to Republican congressional incumbents. Democratic congressional incumbents to watch are Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-02) and Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-04). Both have drawn serious Republican opponents, but they are still favored to win reelection.

2nd Congressional District

The House race currently receiving the most attention is the 2nd congressional district, which lies in Southwest Georgia and encompasses Albany, Valdosta, and parts of Macon and Columbus. Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-02), who is serving his third term in Congress, garnered 54% of the vote in his newly redrawn district in 1996. Rep. Bishop will face either political consultant Dylan Glenn (R) or businessman Joseph McCormick (R) in the fall election. Glenn, 29, is an African American political consultant who has worked in Washington, D.C. most of his adult life and is a native of Columbus. McCormick, a native New Yorker, is a white businessman and has lived in Albany, Georgia since 1994. In 1996, Clinton/Gore received 49%, Dole/Kemp 44%, and Perot/Choate 7% in this district. According to the *Cook Political Report*, this race leans Democratic.

The Republican primary is shaping up as a contest between the national Republican leadership in Washington, D.C., who are providing strong financial and organizational support to Glenn, while the local and state Republican party are supporting McCormick. Glenn was endorsed by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) and Gingrich is headlining Glenn's fundraiser on July 8 in Georgia. Underlying tones of racism surfaced when the McCormick's campaign has placed McCormick's face on 4' x 4' placards suggesting he is the white candidate. FEC reports indicate that Glenn leads McCormick in fundraising. However, McCormick is favored to win the primary.

Merle Black, an Emory University political scientist, analyzes Gingrich's endorsement of Glenn (R) as having more impact on the national Republican party's efforts to appeal to black voters and provide him with some talking points to cite an example of their outreach to the African American community.

4th Congressional District.

Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-04) is serving her third-term in Congress and defeated attorney John Mitnick (R) in 1996, 58% to 42%, despite redistricting. Rep. McKinney will face former Marine Sunny Warren (R) (who is also an African American woman) in the general election. The 4th congressional district lies in the Atlanta suburbs, mostly in DeKalb and partially in Gwinnett counties. Clinton/Gore received 64% of the vote in 1996 in this district. The district is solidly

Democratic.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Zell Miller (D) is serving his second term and is term-limited. There are six Democrats and four Republicans seeking their party's nomination in the July 21 primary. It is likely there will be a Democratic runoff on August 11. The race is a toss-up according to the *Cook Political Report*.

The Democrats vying to succeed Miller are: veteran state Rep. Roy Barnes, Secretary of State Lewis Massey, former Labor Commissioner David Poythress, state Senator Steve Langford, and two lesser known candidates. A Mason-Dixon poll conducted June 20-23 shows a tight Democratic primary between Massey and Barnes, with Massey moving up slightly ahead of Barnes in the poll, yet 35% of voters remain undecided.

Dem Primary Match-up	Name ID Among Dems			Statewide Name ID		
	<u>All</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>ID</u>
Massey	28%	32%	24%	34%	3%	79%
Barnes	24	27	21	29	5	78
Poythress	7	7	7	17	4	61
Langford	6	8	4	10	2	42
Undecided	35	26	44			

Secretary of State Lewis Massey (D) is a young, attractive candidate and is viewed as the future of the state party. He was a former Chief of Staff to Lt. Governor Pierre Howard (D). Massey's campaign emphasizes education, school discipline and health care issues.

State Rep. Roy Barnes (D) is an accomplished and effective veteran legislator. He has managed to hold on to his seat in Marietta--the center of U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich's base. Barnes, 49, is a trial lawyer and is anti-choice. Barnes' campaign emphasizes managed care, promising to push for a patient's right to choose his or her own doctors.

Note: The *Atlanta Journal Constitution* has endorsed Barnes in the primary.

The GOP candidates in the race are former Attorney General Michael Bowers, '94 gubernatorial / '96 U.S. Senate nominee Guy Millner, conservative activist Nancy Schaefer, and Kennesaw pharmacist Bruce Hatfield (R). Millner is the best known candidate in the GOP field, he leads Bowers and Schaefer in the latest Mason-Dixon poll, and he is expected to win the GOP primary.

Rep Primary Match-up	Name ID Among Reps			Statewide Name ID		
	<u>All</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Fav</u>	<u>Unfav</u>	<u>ID</u>
Millner	50%	53%	47%	59%	19%	99%
Bowers	26	25	27	36	16	89
Schaefer	8	5	11	20	7	64
Undecided	16	17	15			

Millner (R), owner of Norrell Temporary Employee Services, reports a net worth near \$167 million. Millner (R) reportedly is willing to spend up to \$25 million of his own money to win. Millner's campaign platform supports tax cut proposals, hiring more teachers and increasing teacher salaries, building more schools and more prisons. To date, Millner has not participated in any gubernatorial debate forums.

Former Attorney General Mike Bowers (R) was considered the GOP frontrunner in the contest until last spring when he revealed that he had been involved in a 10-year extramarital affair. On April 14 with his wife Bette Rose at his side, Bowers admitted at a press conference that he had continued to provide financial aid to his longtime lover, Anne Davis, even after their affair ended. He confirmed, however, that the financial assistance has stopped. In an interview with *George Magazine*, Davis revealed the financial agreement and details of their affair, saying she met with Bowers only six weeks before he announced his run for governor and had long expected him to leave his wife and public office to marry her. Bowers (R) has vowed not to quit the race because of the new disclosures. Bowers' campaign themes are centered around crime prevention and his record as state attorney general.

Note: The *Atlanta Journal Constitution* has endorsed Bowers over Millner in the primary.

The most recent Mason/Dixon poll conducted June 20-23 shows Republican frontrunner Guy Millner (R) leading all Democratic candidates in a general election match up, while former Attorney General Michael Bowers struggles.

General Election Match-up

Millner	44%	Millner	42%	Massey	38%	Barnes	40%
Massey	31	Barnes	33	Bowers	34	Bowers	36
Undec.	25	Undec.	25	Undec.	28	Undec.	24

In terms of candidates' campaign finances, Millner's (R) closest rival is Barnes (D), who holds a narrow lead over Massey (D) in cash-on-hand, based on June 6 disclosure forms. Barnes financial support stems mainly from health care firms, lawyers and highway contractors. Massey's financial support is primarily from the poultry, farming and food processing industries (his father is a longtime industry lobbyist).

	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Spent</u>	<u>Personal Loans</u>	<u>Cash on hand</u>
Barnes (D)	\$4.2 million	\$2 million	\$800,000	\$1.8 million
Massey (D)	\$3.3 million	\$1.5 million		\$1.6 million
Poythress (D)	\$1.3 million	\$749,489		\$554,692
Langford (D)	\$976,456	\$641,080		\$312,238
Millner (R)	\$3.7 million	\$3.57 million	\$1.9 million	\$140,000

With the primary only 2 weeks away, media campaigns are in high gear. Barnes (D) began airing TV ads on April 4---the first network buy of this election cycle--in an attempt to break away

from his opponents. State Rep. Roy Barnes (D) leads the pack in ad spending, totaling \$2.5 million as of June 30. Secretary of State Lewis Massey (D) aired his first statewide ad on May 25 and has spent \$1.5 million to date. Former Labor Commissioner David Poythress (D) began his TV campaign on June 29 with an ad airing in Atlanta focusing on metro Atlanta's air quality and another ad running statewide on education. State Senator Steve Langford (D) has purchased TV time for the final week before the primary. None of the Democrats have gone negative in ads yet and an hour-long debate on June 28 was free of negative attacks.

On the Republican side, Republican frontrunner Guy Millner (R) has been up on air since mid-May and has spent more than \$2 million on media buys. Former state Attorney General Michael Bowers' (R) ads include a mixture of humorous spots mocking Millner, endorsement ads from his wife, Bette Rose, and longtime Atlanta newscaster Jim Axel. Most notably, however, is Bowers' most recent TV ad that focuses on ending affirmative action and racial preferences as it applies to college entrance access.

In recent months, Massey (D) and Millner (R) have been plagued by accusations of ethic violations. Massey was accused of taking \$260,000 in campaign contributions from companies and individuals he regulated as Secretary of State, and for making campaign calls from his state office phone. Massey was fined \$1,000 for accepting a \$2,500 contribution from a company licensed by his office. Millner agreed to pay a \$12,600 fine, the largest fine ever handed down by the commission, for failing to report 486 contributions and \$577,000 in expenditures during his '94 gubernatorial race. The Ethics Commission will hear the remaining complaints on August 20, one week after the August 11 runoff election. Massey and Millner both have blasted the commission's panel for falling under the influence of state Rep. Roy Barnes (D).

Tax cut proposals are emerging as a popular campaign issue on the platforms of several primary candidates. Barnes' (D) TV ad calls for a taxpayers' bill of rights and a \$50,000 home property tax-exemption proposal that would be phased in over seven to eight years, without cutting any programs or raising taxes. Soon after Barnes aired his tax cut ad, Millner (R) began ads vowing to repeal the car tax and grant homeowners a 20% property tax credit up to \$500, promising to save a family \$750 per year in taxes. Bowers (R) is promising to phase out the state income tax and freeze property taxes. Langford (D) has proposed returning excess money in the state treasury to taxpayers. Massey (D) is expected to follow suit and roll out his tax cut plan.

OTHER 1998 STATEWIDE RACES

In the attorney general's race, incumbent Attorney General Thurbert Baker (D) is facing election for the first time and is unopposed in the Democratic primary. Baker is the nation's only African American attorney general. If successful in November, Baker would become the first African American elected statewide in Georgia.

In the open Secretary of State's race, Assistant Secretary of State Cathy Cox (D) is running for Lewis Massey's seat. Cox is viewed as a rising Democratic woman candidate.

African American Republican candidates

The *Atlanta Constitution* reported that Georgia leads the nation with 21 African American candidates running as Republicans (three times as many candidates as in 1996), and cited that the Republican Party's effort to reach out to minority candidates is paying off. This number, however, is still a very small percentage of Republican candidates running statewide.

STATE PARTY

The new state party chair is Pauline Woods and she will serve through August of this year. The Executive Director of the State Party is Steve Anthony.

HOT ISSUES

NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its national convention from July 11-16 in Atlanta at the Georgia World Congress Center. The estimated convention attendance expected is 6,000 people. The convention theme is "Preparing Tomorrow's Leaders Today." Speakers include the Vice President, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, General Colin Powell, Ted Turner and the Reverend Jesse Jackson. According to Board Chair Julian Bond, the leadership combination of former NAACP Board Chair Myrlie Evers Williams and NAACP President Kweisi Mfume helped turn the organization around. The organization's biggest accomplishment is a \$2 million budget surplus.

NAACP aids black farmers.

Hundreds of the nation's estimated 18,000 black farmers are expected to attend the NAACP convention in Atlanta this week. The NAACP will feature the plight of the nation's black farmers and black land loss. John Boyd, President of the National Black Farmers Association has said that they are seeking the support of the NAACP and other national civil rights groups in their fight to stem the tide of loan denials and foreclosures among black farmers. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman acknowledges that current and past administrations have discriminated against black farmers by denying them loans based on the color of their skin. About 600 black farmers in Georgia and 14 other states believe the secretary's statement will help them prevail in the \$2.5 billion discrimination suit pending in the U.S. District Court in Washington. D.C.

Last week, the U.S. House of Representatives passed an agricultural appropriation bill, backed by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA), which was amended to waive the two-year statute of limitations barring the filing of discrimination complaints, thereby opening the door to lodge complaints with the federal courts, including the U.S. Federal Court of Claims.

State employee union flier falsely attributes racial remark.

A flier distributed by the political committee for the Georgia State Employees Union falsely attributes a statement allegedly made in the April 2nd edition of the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* newspaper by state Rep. Roy Barnes (D) which quotes him saying that a black man can never be governor of Georgia. A search of the newspaper's archives reveals no such statement was made

by Barnes on any date. Barnes did say that he didn't think former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young could win the election. Once Barnes finished third in the Democratic primary, however, he supported Young in the runoff--which Young lost to Zell Miller. GSEU could not provide the newspaper clipping containing the alleged quote and a Massey campaign spokesman said no one at the campaign saw or approved it before it was printed. The union is supporting Massey in his race for governor.

Spring tornados and severe weather.

Georgia experienced a flurry of tornados, severe thunderstorms and floods this spring. Preliminary FEMA Damage Survey Reports from the March 11 tornado disaster indicate that \$12,500,000 (federal share \$9,375,000) has been approved for the removal of debris in Gwinnett County. The President issued a disaster declaration.

On April 9, an estimated \$128 million in damage to up to 2,500 structures occurred when two predawn tornadoes cut a 21-mile swath through Gwinnett County. No one was killed by the storms, and injuries numbered less than a dozen.

On May 7, severe thunderstorms in North DeKalb County packing 3/4-inch to softball-size hail and high winds downed trees, power lines and mobile homes in several areas of North Georgia, including a metro Atlanta neighborhood still reeling from April's tornadoes. Only a few minor injuries were directly caused by the Georgia storms, although in Cherokee County, a motorist seeking shelter from the weather died of a heart attack on I-575. One fatality was reported across the Savannah River from Augusta when an Edgefield County, S.C., woman was crushed under a mobile home. Tornadoes were sighted in Cherokee, Barrow, Union, Towns, Hall and Lincoln counties.

Sonny Perdue (R)

Georgia Senate President Pro Tem Sonny Perdue switched from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party in mid-April. The partisan breakdown is now 33 D/23 R in the 56-seat state Senate.

Georgia General Assembly

The 144th General Assembly started January 12 and ended March 19. Georgia's top Democrats pushed for a \$205 million income tax cut, teacher pay raises, comprehensive child health care coverage for those in need, after-school initiatives. Georgia is in superb financial condition and its reserves are brimming.

Government files lawsuit over Chattooga River blockage

A federal lawsuit was filed in U.S. District Court in Atlanta when negotiations broke down over an attempt by the U.S. Forest Service to acquire an approximate 220-acre tract of land on each side of the Chattooga River from developers who want the property closed to the public. The land is the last privately owned tract remaining along the Chattooga in northeast Georgia. The federal government has protected the Chattooga as a National Wild and Scenic River since 1974.

The owners have not permitted the public to use the river where it passes through their property. The property along the river in extreme northeast Georgia was acquired by the group last year for \$1.6 million. Instead of selling the land, the group will develop it with one house per acre and will continue to block traffic on the river. The lawsuit was filed to declare the stretch navigable.

Juvenile Justice

On March 18, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and Bill Lee, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, along with state Attorney General Thurbert Baker, Juvenile Justice Commissioner Gene Walker, and Governor Zell Miller (D) announced a three-year \$65 million deal with the Department of Justice to correct overcrowding and other problems federal officials found in the state's system and an agreement on how the state will run their juvenile justice system. An independent contractor will be jointly selected by both parties to monitor state compliance. These improvements will cost \$44 million over the next three years, with an additional \$21 million in bonds.

GAO Study Shows IRS Audits Poor Southerners Most Often

A GAO study found that 47% of randomly audited taxpayers over the past three years live in 11 Southern states, and more than 85% of those audited had incomes below \$25,000. The number of taxpayers selected at random for audits is small compared with the total number of IRS audits. During the 1994-96 tax years, for example, the GAO said only 2,961 of the 5.6 million returns audited were selected at random.

Senator Coverdell (R), who requested the GAO study and who provided a copy of the unreleased report to The Associated Press, said, "The emphasis on attacking the poor is unconscionable. You can't help but conclude that they've decided if they go after somebody who's defenseless, it's easier."

No law prohibits random audits, but considerable opposition to the practice has arisen in Congress. The Senate Small Business Committee conducted a hearing March 13 in Marietta, Georgia, Speaker Gingrich's hometown, and Coverdell said he intends to push for legislation outlawing any type of random tax audit.

Park Service Considers Buying MLK Center

The National Park Service is in negotiations to buy the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, which has struggled with financial difficulties. The discussion includes not only a takeover of the center, but other family holdings such as the King residence, occupied by Mrs. King, and two other houses. King's crypt, with its reflecting pool, and his birth home, would be donated by the family. The Park Service intends to finance the buyout with donations, according to the superintendent of the King Historic District.

1997/98 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Paul Coverdell (R)

Sen. Max Cleland (D)

Rep. Jack Kingston (R-01)

Rep. Bob Barr (R-07)

Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-02)	Rep. Saxby Chambliss (R-08)
Rep. Mac Collins (R-03)	Rep. Nathan Deal (R-09)
Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-04)	Rep. Charlie Norwood (R-10)
Rep. John Lewis (D-05)	Rep. John Linder (R-11)
Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-06)	

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Zell Miller (D)	51% in 1994
Lt. Governor:	Pierre Howard (D)	
Attorney General:	Thurbert Baker (D) (appointed by Governor Miller in 1997)	
Secretary of State:	Lewis Massey (D)	
Agriculture Commissioner:	Tommy Irvin (D)	
Insurance Commissioner:	John Oxendine (R)	
Labor Commissioner:	Marti Fullerton (D) (appointed by Governor Miller in 1998)	
Education Superintendent:	Linda Schrenko (R)	
Speaker of the House:	Tom Murphy (D)	
House Minority Leader:	Bob Irwin (R)	
Senate Pro Tem:	* Sonny Perdue (R)	
Senate Majority Leader:	Charles Walker (D)	
Senate Minority Leader:	Chuck Clay (R)	
State Senate:	33 D / 23 R	
State House:	102 D / 78 R	
U.S. Senate:	Paul Coverdell (R)	51% in 1992 runoff
	Max Cleland (D)	49% in 1996
U.S. House:	8 Republicans / 3 Democrats	
Electoral Votes:	13	

Note: State Speaker of the House Tom Murphy (D) is the longest sitting Speaker in the country, and has held this post since 1974 for 24 years. Georgia Senate President Pro Tem Sonny Perdue (D) switched from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party in mid-April.

1996 STATE ELECTIONS SUMMARY

As anticipated, Georgia was one of the battleground states in the 1996 election. In one of the closest races in the South, Clinton/Gore lost Georgia by less than one percent. Internal and external polls had shown the Clinton/Gore lead as high as two points two weeks before the election. Clinton/Gore performed strongest among African Americans, but performed below the national average with seniors and women. The Christian Coalition was strong and well organized in Georgia, which contributed to a high voter turnout among self-described religious right voters. The Democrats succeeded in holding on to its U.S. Senate seat by electing Max Cleland. The Democrats failed to gain any seats in the Congressional delegation, but were able to defend the seats of Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D) and Rep. Sanford Bishop (D), who were considered vulnerable after redistricting. The Democrats lost five seats in the State House and

one seat in the State Senate, but retain a majority in both chambers.

GEORGIA AT A GLANCE

- 1996 estimated population in Georgia is 7,353,000, ranking 10th in the U.S. Estimated population in 2000 is 7,875,000.
- 71% of Georgia residents are White, 27% are African-American, and 2% are Hispanic.
- Median age of Georgia residents is 33.3 years of age. 27% of Georgians are less than 18 years of age, and 10% are more than 65 years of age.
- 13.5% poverty rate (1996-97), up slightly from 13.1% during 1994-95.
- Voting age population in 1996 was 5,418,000, and registered voters totaled 3,811,284 (no party registration). Turnout in 1996 was 2,298,899, 42% of VAP.
- Eight of the wealthiest 10 counties in the state are in metro Atlanta and they are: Fayette, Gwinnett, Cobb, Cherokee, Forsyth, Henry, Rockdale and Douglas.

ATLANTA/FULTON COUNTY AT A GLANCE

- Clinton/Gore won Fulton County 58% to 36%.
- About 2.6 million people reside in the 10-county Atlanta region.
- 30% of Atlanta residents are White and 70% are African American.
- 2,554 new employers (99,239 total employers).
- More than 1,200 firms have relocated/expanded to Atlanta, and 402 firms have moved corporate headquarters.
- 45,003 housing permits authorized (led the nation for the 4th successive year)
- 38 colleges, universities, seminaries and technical schools are located in the Atlanta area with a total enrollment of more than 100,000 students.
- Legislative seats in the Fulton County area are the 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th through 40th, and 56th state Senatorial districts; and the 41st through 58th state House districts.

Rep. John Lewis (D-05) represents Atlanta and is serving his sixth-term in Congress. Lewis serves as the Chief Deputy Minority Whip in the House and on the Ways & Means Committee. Lewis was unopposed in 1996. Clinton/Gore received 74% of the vote in 1996.

Note: Rep. Lewis is currently on a national book tour promoting his autobiography, so he will not be at the July 9 Coles luncheon. There was a book signing at the Vice President's home about a month ago.

SENATOR MAX CLELAND (D)

Max Cleland was first elected in 1996 by a margin of 49%-48% against millionaire Guy Millner (R), after a long career in public life and having overcome grievous injuries sustained during the Vietnam War. After college, he earned an M.A. degree in American History at Emory University, he volunteered for the Army and went to Vietnam in 1967, at 25; when he tried to pick up a loose grenade it exploded and he lost both legs and one arm. In 1970, Cleland was elected to the Georgia Senate, where he wrote a law to make public facilities accessible to the disabled. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed him head of the Veterans' Administration.

He served from 1982 through 1996 as Georgia's Secretary of State.

Cleland is a moderate southern senator and serves on the Armed Services and Governmental Affairs Committees. His policy positions are mostly conservative: for a balanced budget amendment, term limits, the 1996 welfare reform bill, the death penalty for drug dealers, victims' rights, a constitutional amendment allowing limits on campaign spending. His term ends in 2002.

GOVERNOR ZELL MILLER (D)

Governor Miller is serving his second term as Governor and is term-limited. Miller considers his education initiatives, specifically the HOPE scholarship program, and tax-cutting measures as the major accomplishments of his administration. Since taking office in 1991, his commitment to education has resulted in one of the most ambitious agendas to improve public education. He has raised spending on education to new highs, but at the same time has cut taxes more than any other Governor in Georgia history. Georgia is one of the leading states in job creation and during the time Miller has been governor, new jobs have been created at the rate of more than 2,500 a week. His "Two - Strikes - and - You're - Out" law is the toughest of its kind in the nation. Governor Miller has accepted a job as a guest professor at Emory University.

ATLANTA MAYOR BILL CAMPBELL (D)

Mayor Bill Campbell (D-Incumbent) defeated City Council President Marvin Arrington (D), 53% to 47%, in the mayoral runoff on November 25. The race was bitter and personal. Several debates occurred during the three-week period between election day and the runoff, with water and race issues taking center stage. On November 19, prior to the runoff, **the Vice President** participated in a conference call with African American ministers. Also, **Mrs. Gore** participated in a meet and greet reception for Campbell.

Bill Campbell (D) was first elected Atlanta Mayor in 1993 and is the city's third African-American mayor, following Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young. As the lead host of the 1996 Centennial Olympic and Paralympic Games, Campbell received national and international acclaim. To guide Atlanta's post-Olympic economic development, Campbell spearheaded the Renaissance Program--an initiative that brought together business, community and academic leaders.

Mayor Campbell has served as a forceful advocate on behalf of Atlanta's young people and senior citizens. Deserving youngsters who have demonstrated their commitment to the community are rewarded through the Mayor's Tickets for Kids Program, which has become a model for other cities around the country. With the support of Ticketmaster Southeast, more than 100,000 tickets have been awarded to young Atlantans. Seats for Seniors provides Atlanta's elderly with entertainment and sporting event opportunities.

Mayor Campbell is married to Sharon Tapscott Campbell, who coordinates the International Student Exchange and Adopt-A-Student programs for the Atlanta Public School System. They have two children, Billy and Christina.

Talking Points on Black Farmers

Georgia Agriculture Commissioner Irvin has expressed concern about the situation of black farmers and may raise this issue with you. The following paragraphs update you on our efforts in this area.

Statute of Limitations: We share your desire that all black farmers who have suffered from discrimination be able to obtain a remedy for the harm done to them. As for the statute of limitations issue, I am personally committed to doing everything we can to pass legislation which will cure the problems this time bar creates. And we have made significant progress. My staff has been working with the Hill on a bi-partisan basis and recently secured a provision in the House Agriculture Appropriations bill to extend the statute of limitations for the farmers. It passed the full House. Now, they are working to ensure that it is also included in the Senate Agriculture Appropriations bill. The farmers groups have been pleased with our progress on the statute of limitations issue so far.

- **Secretary Glickman's Efforts at USDA:** As you know, Secretary Glickman has made it a top priority of his to provide a remedy for the farmers who have faced discrimination by USDA. I want to let you know what we and USDA have done in this area.

1) **Beefed Up Claims Team:** Secretary Glickman reconstituted the team set up to review claims of discrimination to expedite the process and get farmers with valid claims their money sooner, including hiring 14 new full-time investigators.

2) **Hired Senior Level Point Persons:** He also brought on a new Associate General Counsel for Civil Rights (David Harris) and a Special Assistant for Civil Rights (John Sparks) who works directly for the Secretary and is overseeing the review process to ensure it is moving along efficiently.

3) **Settled Numerous Cases:** In all, USDA has closed 295 program discrimination cases of the 1,088 total. There have been 15 settlements -- many in the hundreds of thousands of dollar range. (For example, recently a Mr. Eddie Ross from Mississippi received a settlement in excess of \$300,000.) Of the remaining cases, 180 are claims of discrimination filed by African-American farmers. The Secretary hopes that with the team in place will soon clear up the backlog.

4) **Take Enforcement Actions Against Those Who Discriminate:** Justice and USDA are also looking at ways to take enforcement action against discriminators within USDA to attack the problem at the source.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA 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 Georgia after the first 64 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Georgia during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.2% to 4.0%.
- Georgia has added 686,300 new jobs, or 128,681 **per year** -- compared to 32,050 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Georgia has added 638,900 new private-sector jobs, or 119,794 **per year** -- compared to 22,275 **per year** during previous administration.
- Georgia has added 39,900 new manufacturing jobs, or 7,481 **per year**-- after **LOSING** 4,625 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Georgia has added 59,700 new construction jobs, or 11,194 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 6,475 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home building has increased 11.5% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** by 8.3% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 94.0%.
- The New Help Wanted Index has increased 37.4%.

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

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

17 TIMES MORE GEORGIA FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 537,103 working families in Georgia will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 31,709 wealthiest taxpayers in Georgia.

TAX CUT FOR 33,229 SMALL BUSINESSES IN GEORGIA: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 33,229 small businesses in Georgia are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

1,180,000 GEORGIA 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 1,180,079 workers in Georgia, and protects the jobs of 70,892 workers in Georgia who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

234,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN GEORGIA WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 234,600 Georgia borrowers -- 164,200 current borrowers and 70,400 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.

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

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *RSK for KAM*

SUBJECT: GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

The American Heritage River (AHR) initiative Advisory Committee did not recommend any Georgia rivers to you for AHR designation. Although, the Chattahoochee River had a strong nomination, the Alabama Congressional delegation and Governor Fob James requested that no designation be considered until the completion of negotiations for a tri-state (Florida, Georgia, Alabama) water compact. (Senator Cleland and Representative Terry Everett had previously supported the nomination.) Other rivers in Georgia that were nominated but not recommended to you include the Coosa River and the Savannah River.

Clark-Atlanta University will host a symposium for the 126 communities which nominated their rivers on October 23 - 25, 1998. The applicants themselves are planning the symposium, which will focus on accessing resources from federal agencies and sharing information about best practices among the applicants. Congressman John Lewis' wife is working on the symposium for Clark-Atlanta University.

The AHR initiative Advisory Committee forwarded 10 rivers for your consideration (the Connecticut River, Detroit River, Hanalei River, Hudson River, New River, Rio Grande River, Potomac River, St. Johns River, Upper Mississippi River, and the Willamette River). You will announce the 10 designated rivers later this month.

If asked about this issue, you should say that the AHR initiative Advisory Committee has recently forwarded to you 10 rivers for designation and that you are currently reviewing those recommendations and plan to announce the final designations later this month.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

HOT ISSUES -- ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Children's Health Insurance Program: On May 29, HCFA received GA's Title XXI plan. GA has opted to propose a separate Title XXI plan (instead of a Medicaid expansion) for uninsured children from birth to age eighteen. To be eligible, the child must be in a family with income below 200 percent of the Federal poverty level and not be eligible for medical assistance under Title XIX. The proposal is currently under review. (HHS)

E. coli Outbreak: Between June 17 and June 21, six cases of infection with *E. coli* in children were reported to the GA Division of Public Health (GDPH). Although no specific incident was documented, fecal contamination of the pools' water by an infected child is the likely source of infection. The Center for Disease Control is consulting with GDPH on the investigation. (HHS)

Unemployment: The economy is extremely good in GA. The unemployment rate for May 1998 is 3.0 percent for Metro Atlanta, and the State's rate is 3.8 percent. On June 18, General Motors Doraville Plant exhausted ~~their~~ ^{its} supplies, forcing the plant to cease operations. The MI plant that has been engaged in a labor dispute is the supplier for their inventory. The GA DOL formed a task force to process the 3,000 intrastate and 200 interstate claims filed by affected workers. The GA agency expects to release a decision allowing benefits since the GA workers are not participating in the strike nor are they under the same union contract. (DOL) ✓

Wastewater Issues: On April 8, EPA, the GA State Environmental Protection Division and citizen plaintiffs entered into a settlement agreement with the city of Atlanta to resolve Clean Water Act violations at the city's Combined Sewer Overflow facilities. The problems relate to the age of the city's sewer system, delays in the construction of needed treatment works, and poor operation and management of the entire system. The issue has become the subject of intense public controversy. (EPA)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *GEORGIA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.0%:** The unemployment rate in Georgia has declined from 6.2% to 4.0% since 1993.
- **686,300 New Jobs:** 686,300 new jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 128,681 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 32,050 jobs per year during the previous administration.
- **638,900 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 638,900 new private sector jobs have been created in Georgia - an average of 119,794 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 22,275 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **39,900 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 39,900 manufacturing jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 7,481 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 4,625 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **59,700 New Construction Jobs:** 59,700 construction jobs have been created in Georgia since 1993 -- an average of 11,194 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 6,475 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **281,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 96,000 Georgia workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 185,000 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 847,000 families in Georgia.**
- **Business Failures Down 19% Per Year:** Business failures in Georgia have dropped an average of 19% per year since 1993, after increasing 23.1% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 6.6%:** New business incorporations in Georgia have increased at an average rate of 6.6% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations increased at an average rate of just 3.1% per year during the previous administration.
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever:** Home ownership in Georgia increased from 66.9 to 70.8 since 1992 and it is now the highest on record.
- **Home Building Up 11.5%:** Home building in Georgia has increased by an average of 11.5% per year since 1993, after falling over 8.3% per year during the previous administration.
- **Personal Income Has Risen 4.6% Annually:** Personal income in Georgia has risen at an annual rate of 4.6% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 2.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **1.4% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** Georgia has seen a 1.4% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Georgia next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Nearly \$106 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Georgia received \$96.3 million in Head Start funding benefitting 20,500 children. This year [FY98], Georgia receives close to \$106 million, an increase of \$9.5 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Georgia's children by an additional \$7.8 million.
- **\$12.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Georgia receives \$12.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$350,000. 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.

- **Nearly \$11 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Georgia receives \$10.9 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$1.1 million over FY98.
- **\$194.3 Million for Students Most in Need:** Georgia receives \$194.3 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$12.7 million to aid Georgia's students.
- **\$167.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Georgia will receive \$167.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$32.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 100,400 Georgia students will benefit, 5,800 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$173.5 million.
- **Over 2,500 Have Served in Georgia through AmeriCorp:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 2,500 AmeriCorps participants, working in 215 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Georgia'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. **122,000 students in Georgia will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 149,000 students in Georgia will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **1,675 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,675 new police officers to date in communities across Georgia. [through 6/98]
- **Crime Falls in Georgia:** Between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has fallen 11% in Savannah and 18% in Atlanta. [preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **Nearly \$3.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Georgia receives \$3,459,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$1.6 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Georgia will receive \$1,571,000 million in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$295,200 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1,607,200.
- **Nearly \$13.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Georgia's Schools:** Georgia receives \$13.8 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING GEORGIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **192,615 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 192,615 fewer people on welfare in Georgia now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 48% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Georgia:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1995, teen pregnancy rates declined 8.3 percent in Georgia.**

- **Georgia Receives \$28.4 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Georgia is eligible to receive \$28.4 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Georgia 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.
- **Child Support Collections Up 49%:** Child support collections have increased by \$85 million -- or 49% -- in Georgia since FY92. [through FY96]

INVESTING IN GEORGIA'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 Georgia the balanced budget provides \$125 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 174,700 children in Georgia.
- **Helping Georgia 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 Georgia, 15,854 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 Georgia in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 92% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 167%:** In FY97, Georgia communities received \$29.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 167% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 48% in Georgia:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Georgia will see a 48% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 81,000 youth of Georgia will be kept from smoking and 27,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **3,440,000 Americans in Georgia Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Georgia enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 3,440,000 people in Georgia cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,700,000 Georgia women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **5 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 5 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Georgia -- three in Cedartown and one each in Augusta and Powersville [through 1/98]. Only one site was cleaned up in all of the preceding twelve years.

- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Atlanta:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated Atlanta, Georgia for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. This project is 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

- **\$100 Million to Atlanta:** Atlanta was designated an Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for city residents.
- **\$12 Million to Other Communities Across Georgia:** Albany, Central Savannah, Crisp County and Dooley County were all designated Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million for similar job creation efforts.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 5,200 To 6,200 New Affordable Housing Units in Georgia 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 5,200 - 6,200 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Georgia during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **\$2.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Georgia has received \$2.6 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 111,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Nearly \$293 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Georgia received \$292,830,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Over \$390 Million in Transit Funds:** Georgia has received a total of \$392,080,000 in FTA funds from 1993-1997.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1998

ADDRESS TO FIRE FIGHTERS

DATE: Thursday, July 9, 1998
LOCATION: Daytona Speedway
TIME: 3:10 PM - 3:40 PM (Meeting with Residents)
3:45 PM - 4:45 PM (Remarks to Fire Fighters)
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. *TMS*
Kris Balderston *KB*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Florida residents affected by the wildfires and to express the nation's gratitude to the fire fighters battling the Florida fires.

II. BACKGROUND

Record rain amounts earlier this year prompted heavy undergrowth, which, followed by an extensive drought period, provided abundant fuel for fires. Since May 25, about 2,000 fires have consumed more than 481,719 acres. Fires have been reported in all 67 counties. Numerous towns and districts have been forced to evacuate. At the height of the evacuations, approximately 112,000 people were affected. Residents in Flagler and Volusia counties were allowed to return to their homes on July 6, after officials determined it was safe.

There have been 104 injuries, mostly firefighters, but remarkably there have been no fatalities associated with the fires. More than 367 residences and 33 businesses have been damaged or destroyed. The American Red Cross (ARC) is reporting two shelters open, housing 200 people as of the morning of July 8. A total of 86 shelters have been opened since the beginning of the disaster, housing 7,040. The ARC has served 225,409 meals to affected residents and firefighting personnel. At one time, fires forced the closure of I-95 between Jacksonville and Brevard County and most highways in Flagler County. Economically, losses to the tourism industry are estimated in the tens of millions of dollars and agribusiness losses are estimated to exceed over \$400 million.

On June 8, Governor Lawton Chiles requested an emergency declaration. **YOU** granted the Governor's request for an emergency declaration on June 18. The Vice President

and Governor Chiles toured the affected areas on June 29. FEMA Director James Lee Witt visited these areas on July 3-4. **YOU** will announce today that twenty-nine counties that originally received only public assistance will now be eligible for individual assistance. This is in addition to the five counties previously designated for both public and individual assistance. **YOU** will also announce that the Labor Department has approved a grant of up to \$1 million to Florida to create 200 temporary jobs to assist in cleanup and restoration in areas of the State affected by wildfires. Typical projects will include general cleanup, restoration of roads and providing humanitarian assistance at temporary shelters and food sites. Today, **YOU** are announcing that the entire State will be approved for USDA Emergency loans that will help cover production and physical losses in counties. *Please find attached a more detailed summary of the federal government's efforts.*

The meeting with residents will provide you with the opportunity to talk to some of the victims of the fires in Flagler and Volusia counties. Many of them lost their homes and all of their belongings. The address at the Daytona Speedway will give you the chance to thank 400-500 fire fighters from Florida and throughout the nation for their efforts. It is important to note that none of these fire fighters have been pulled from their duties. The fire fighters at the Daytona Speedway are resting between shifts.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Meeting with Residents: Participants

YOU

Secretary Dan Glickman
FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Governor Lawton Chiles
US Representative Corrine Brown
US Representative Peter Deutsch
US Representative Allen Boyd
Flagler County Chairman Jim Darby
Area residents. *Please see the attached list.*

Address to Fire Fighters: Speaking Program

YOU

Governor Lawton Chiles
Karen Perry (Resident)
Randy Holmes (Fire Fighter)

On Stage

Secretary Dan Glickman
FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Mayor Baron "Bud" Asher, Daytona Beach, FL
Stanley Rosevear, Volusia County Commission Co-Chair
Charles Kossuth, Vice President, Florida Professional Fire Fighters
Bill Franz, Owner of the Daytona Speedway

IV. **PRESS PLAN**

Meeting with Residents: Closed Press
Address to Fire Fighters: Open Press

V. **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- **YOU**, Secretary Dan Glickman, FEMA Director James Lee Witt and Governor Lawton Chiles will briefly meet with 20 to 30 family members representing the Floridians affected by the wildfires.
- **YOU** will proceed to an outdoor tent to meet 400 fire fighters.
- Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, FEMA Director James Lee Witt and Governor Lawton Chiles will be announced onto the stage.
- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage. You will be accompanied by Randy Holmes of the Palm Coast Fire Department and Karen Perry, a Florida resident, whose house was saved by Mr. Holmes' squad.
- Governor Lawton Chiles will make remarks and introduce Karen Perry.
- Karen Perry will make remarks and Randy Holmes.
- Randy Holmes will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- At the conclusion of your remarks, **YOU** will work a rope line and depart.

VI. **REMARKS**

Provided by Speechwriting.

Laura Capps

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS EVENT
DAYTONA, FLORIDA
JULY 9, 1998**

Ack: Gov. Chiles; Sec. Glickman; Dir. Witt; Sen. Graham; Sen. Mack; Rep. Corrine Brown; Rep. Peter Deutsch; Rep. Karen Thurman; Mayor Bud Asher and Chairman Rosevear, Volusia [Va-LOO-sha] County Council; Karen Perry; Randy Holmes of the Palm Coast Fire Dept; The Natl. Guard, the U.S. Forest Service, the Florida Division of Forestry; the Florida Division of Emergency Management, and the thousands of state and local emergency workers.

A week ago Daytona's legendary track was set to host the Pepsi 400. Instead, it serves as a vital command post in your firefighting efforts, with rescue workers working as hard and as fast as any pit crew you'll see in NASCAR. I'd like to recognize Bill France of NASCAR and John Graham of the Daytona Intl. Speedway and their organizations for postponing the long awaited race, as well as the many competitors, their crews, and the 150,000 fans for understanding the decision.

I'm here because I want everyone to know: this summer, America's heroes aren't up in space fighting asteroids, they are here in Florida fighting fires.

I know that all of you are off-duty and I am taking away from your precious time to rest up, so I will be brief. The Vice President was here last week and told me about the all that you have been through. We have been praying for the people of Florida and the many brave souls who have put their lives on the line to battle the blazes.

I am impressed by the way you have worked together as a team. Many have come from all corners of America -- and even some from Russia -- to lend a hand to the local firefighters who braved the flames for the past 21 days. Along with the thousands of firefighters, I'd like to recognize the many Public Works Depts. across the state for their crucial work cutting fire lines and clearing fields. Thanks to these containment and recovery efforts, most communities have been saved from the fires, and are safe and open to residents and visitors. The rest will be rebuilt and replanted with this same speed and determination. Florida is still the "State of Hospitality."

The story of the fight against fire in Florida this year is the story resilience and courage; of neighbors and strangers working side by side; and of volunteerism and large-hearted people across the country. Hundreds of residents have gone without sleep and given up income to take on second jobs staffing shelters, fighting fires, directing traffic and caring for families. Children gave up their 4th of July picnics and trips to Disney World [Katie and Megan Hendren] to help out and donate food and money. Hotel managers are providing free rooms; church members and restaurant workers are cooking up food in every possible pot; And Laundromat owners are cleaning the soot and ash from front-line uniforms. I even heard about the truckloads of bananas that were mistakenly donated after Volusia County put out the word that bandanas were needed for the firefighters to wear.

This is America at its best. This is what we mean when we talk about mutual responsibility, mutual obligation and the spirit of community. And I thank you.

The Govt. has done its share as well. Nearly every federal agency has been involved in this all-out, well orchestrated effort. Teams of trained Americorp volunteers are here working with residents to help clean up the area. Today I am pleased to announce 5 new measures: First, I have directed Sec. Glickman to declare all Florida counties eligible for emergency loans for farmers affected by the region's drought. Second, the Dept. of Labor will pay for hundreds of jobs to expedite the recovery process. Third, FEMA will develop a long term recovery plan with the State of Florida and work with the Economic Development Administration to analyze the economic impact of these fires. And finally, FEMA will extend individual assistance to 29 more counties, providing temporary housing and crisis counseling, repairing homes, and replacing essential items. We are doing everything we can and we will not stop.

Working together, we are winning this battle. You have sacrificed your own time with your loved ones so that other families may be together. You have risked your health and your lives to protect your neighbors. As the Bible says, "You were wearied with the length of your way, but you did not say, "It is hopeless." You found new life for your strength." (Isaiah 57:10.)

You are America's heroes and America thanks you.

Meeting with Residents
Participants List

Todd and Robin Banks

Todd Bank is an HIV counselor. The Banks' two children will join them. The family lost everything to the fires.

Teresa King Butcher

Teresa King Butcher has three children. Her daughter, Ashley, and son, Christopher, will join her today. The family lost everything to the fires.

Randy and Dana Holmes

Randy Holmes is a member of the Palm Coast Fire Department who helped protect a number of homes. Randy will introduce you at the later event. Their six-year-old daughter, Cody, will join them.

Mark and Amber Jorgensen

Mark Jorgensen is a chef. Amber Jorgensen is a waitress. They have five children under the age of ten. Two of their children will join them. The remaining three kids are in Texas with relatives.

Sylvia and John LaForte

John La Forte is the manager of a pharmacy. The LaFortes have one daughter. The family lost everything to the fires.

Karen and Fred Perry

Karen and Fred Perry are residents of Palm Coast, FL. Their home was threatened by fire but was saved. Karen Perry is an elementary school teacher. She will be a part of the program.

Jeff and Gina Reed

Jeff Reed is a kitchen designer. The Reeds have two children. The family's home was destroyed.

Donna Rizzuto

Donna Rizzuto is Clinical Therapist with Flagler County Schools. She is the single mother of two children, a one-year-old and a ten-year-old. Her daughter's summer camp was canceled due to the fire. The family lost everything to the fires.

Nancy Tighe

Nancy Tighe is a retired civil servant. Her empty house which was up for sale was destroyed by the fire.

Ted and Charlotte Turner

Ted Turner is a groundskeeper. Charlotte Turner is a teacher's aide. Their son is the sheriff in Flagler County who directed the County's evacuation.

Marlene Vert

Marlene Vert is a local business owner. Her business, which opened June 1 of this year, was lost in the fire.

BACKGROUND

Record rainfall amounts earlier this year promoted heavy undergrowth, which, followed by an extensive drought period, provided abundant fuel for fires. Since May 25, about 2,000 fires have consumed more than 481,719 acres. Fires have been reported in all 67 counties.

Upon receiving a major disaster declaration, a Disaster Field Office (DFO) was established at the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee.

The fires have been categorized into eight fire complexes for more efficient management of firefighting resources. The Florida Division of Forestry and the US Forest Service has established a joint incident command team to manage these complexes.

Numerous towns and districts have been forced to evacuate. The most recent evacuations were in Brevard, Volusia and Flagler counties. Residents were allowed to return home on July 6, after officials determined it was safe. However, officials were urging caution as fires may erupt from a change in the weather. At the height of the evacuations, approximately 112,000 people were affected.

At one time, fires forced the closure of I-95 between Jacksonville and Brevard County and most highways in Flagler County.

Historical Fact: Fourteen years ago the Palm Coast had a similar fire in the same general area of Florida, although there was less development then.

CURRENT SITUATION

- Firefighters have received another day of good weather to fight the fires. Higher humidity and decreasing winds have allowed firefighters to make some progress on fires, most notably the fires burning in Brevard, Volusia and Flagler counties.
- The Chipola Complex fire has received a Fire Suppression Assistance (FSA) Grant. The Chipola Complex includes Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Walton and Washington counties.
- Another fire of concern is the Lafayette Road fire in Volusia County. This fire has burned a portion of the Plantation Pines Subdivision. There have been no critical situations reported in association with this fire.
- There have been 104 injuries, mostly to firefighters. There have been no fatalities associated with the fires.
- More than 367 residences and 33 businesses have been damaged or destroyed by the fires.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) is reporting two shelters open housing 200 people as of the morning of July 8. A total of 86 shelters have been opened since the beginning of the disaster housing 7,040.
- The primary focus of mass care officials is establishing long-term shelters for families permanently displaced by fires. The ARC has served 225,409 meals to affected residents and firefighting personnel.
- There are no reported impacts to critical facilities.
- I-95 is now open from South Florida to the Georgia State line. There are no other major road closures reported.
- Governor Chiles has requested the addition of Individual Assistance (IA) for Bradford, Clay, Duval, Hamilton, Hernando, Lake, Nassau, Osceola, Collier and Marion counties. He also submitted a request for Public Assistance (PA) Category A (Debris Removal) for 36 counties.

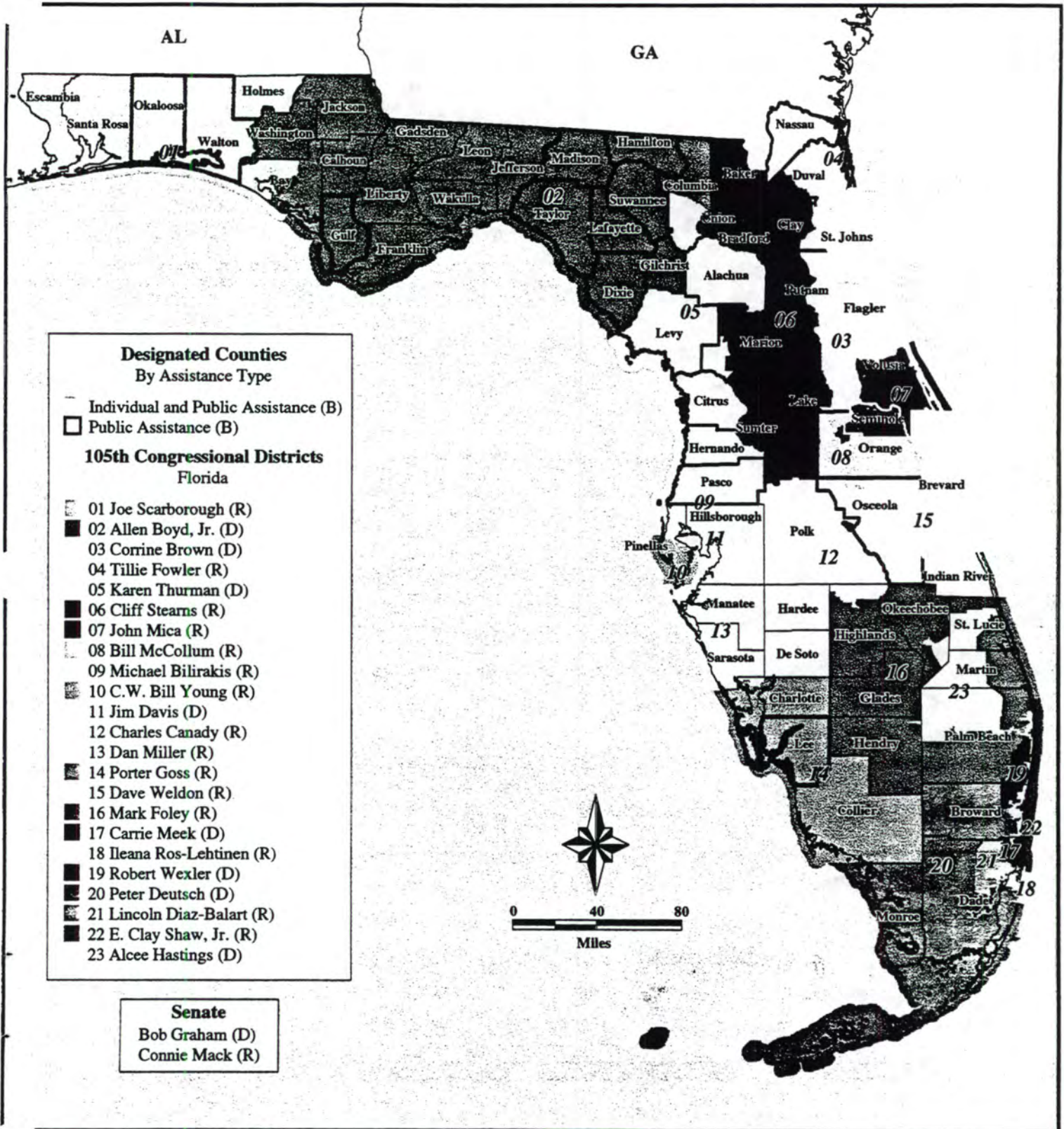
- In response to this disaster, the governor of Florida has also requested the formation of an interagency Federal/State task force to develop a long-term recovery plan.
- The State has requested a Small Business Administration (SBA) Economic Injury Declaration for the counties of Hillsborough, Pinellas, Brevard, Sarasota and St. Lucie.
- The State has requested assistance from the US Department of Agriculture for loans and other assistance to help farmers recover from drought damage to crops and livestock.
- The State has requested disaster unemployment assistance from the US Department of Labor.
- Governor Chiles requested a cost share of 100 percent, which FEMA declined because the situation did not meet criteria.

Economic Impact

- Timber losses are estimated at over \$273 million.
- Agribusiness losses are estimated at over \$400 million from the drought.
- Losses to fireworks manufacturers in the state are estimated to exceed \$2 million.
- Losses to the tourism industry are estimated in the tens of millions of dollars and rising.

FEMA-1223-DR-Florida

105th Congressional Districts



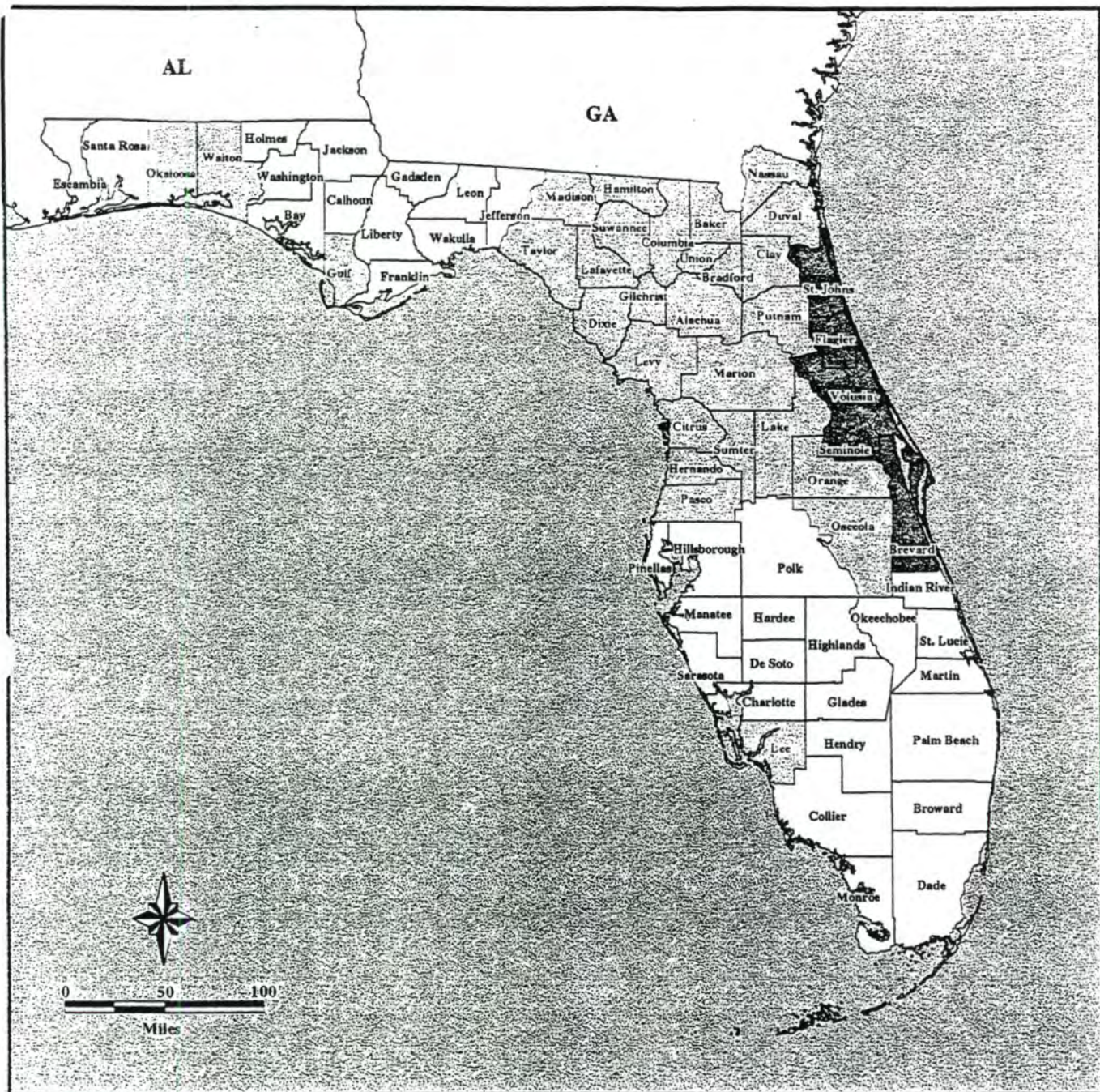
Note: All Florida counties have been designated for Direct Federal Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance.



ITS Mapping and Analysis Center
 Washington, DC
 07/08/98 -- 800 EDT

FEMA-1223-DR-Florida

Federally Designated Counties



Location Map



Legend

Designated Counties By Assistance Type	
	Individual and Public Assistance (B)
	Public Assistance (B)

Note: All Florida counties have been designated for Direct Federal Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance.



ITS Mapping and Analysis Center
Washington, DC
07/07/98 -- 1430 EDT

ATTACHMENT

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF FLORIDA FIRES

Department of Defense

Using its special airlift capabilities, DoD continues to provide significant support to FL state authorities in their effort to contain wildfires. Between July 3-6, DoD air mobility assets flew 17 missions to airlift 258 civilian firefighters and civilian firefighting equipment, including 74 fire trucks, from CA, OR, and SD to locations in FL. The National Guard is helping to fight the fires by providing approximately 1,290 Army and 30 Air National Guard personnel, as well as 10 UH-60 helicopters, 12 bulldozers, two 5,000-gallon water trucks, one fuel tanker, one pumper tanker, and numerous High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles. In addition, the active duty component is providing a 12-man Defense Coordinating Element to coordinate overall military support, and 57 soldiers and 25 civilian personnel to operate DoD equipment engaged in fire fighting missions. Last week, the U.S. Marine Corps provided a 16-man team and bridging material to build a medium girder bridge to provide safer and quicker access to fire areas. DoD will continue to respond to requests for support as identified.

Department of Commerce

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) positioned a team of specially-trained meteorologists in FL to provide on-site microscale weather forecasts for fire fighters. The National Weather Service (NWS) has dispatched more than 16 incident meteorologists to nine wildfire complexes in FL for 42 missions. NWS Southern Region Headquarters is operating a 24-hour Fire Weather Support Center to service the needs of the field personnel involved with the fire effort.

Department of Labor

The Labor Department is approving a grant of up to \$600,000 for the FL Department of Labor and Employment Security, of which \$200,000 will be awarded immediately. These funds supplement an additional \$400,000 in National Reserve Account funds awarded to the State earlier this year in response to the severe weather and flooding produced by the El Niño storms. The funds are allocated to create 200 temporary jobs to assist in cleanup and restoration in areas in the State affected by wildfires. Typical projects will include general cleanup, restoration of roads and docks, and providing humanitarian assistance at temporary shelters and food sites.

Department of Agriculture

Approximately 475,000 acres have been scorched by fires in the state of FL since May, including about 155,000 acres of forest land valued at \$185 million. Aside from forest and timber losses, damage in the agricultural sector from the fires is relatively limited: Volusia and Flagler counties suffered losses to citrus crops and widespread damage to ferneries due to the fires. In addition, some dairy cattle have been lost due to smoke. However, severe drought conditions in the

central, northern, and Panhandle areas of the State have caused extensive damage to FL's crop and livestock production. Approximately 18,000 producers in FL will suffer from crop and livestock losses of up to \$160 million, affecting approximately 600,000 acres of summer crops. The State's 90,000 acres of corn are expected to suffer a 95 percent loss. On the livestock side, virtually no hay has been harvested due to drought. 1.2 million acres of grazing land have been severely damaged. Feed corn supplies for FL's dairies are in jeopardy as extreme heat may damage pollination in irrigated corn fields.

The entire State is approved for USDA Emergency (EM) loans that help cover production and physical losses in counties declared as disaster areas by you or the Secretary of Agriculture. All counties in the State are eligible for EM loans due to fires. EM loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who have suffered a qualifying loss, or a production loss of at least thirty percent, and farmers and ranchers who have repayment ability but cannot obtain commercial credit.

On June 24, Governor Chiles requested an additional USDA Secretarial disaster designation for the entire State to cover losses due to drought and heat. Secretary Glickman approved this request, declaring all FL counties eligible for Emergency loans due to drought. This declaration also makes SBA loans available to agriculture related businesses. USDA's Risk Management Agency offers crop insurance covering 25 different crops grown in FL. Producers who purchased crop insurance will be covered for losses due to drought or fire and should contact their local crop insurance agent.

Forest Service

Over 5,000 personnel are assigned to the fires in FL, including Federal, State, local, and volunteers. The crews and engines come from 47 states and include 180 20-person fire crews, 385 engines, 63 helicopters, 18 large air tankers, and three single engines from throughout the Western States, staffed with approximately 300 firefighters, who were flown by Air Force C5-A's from bases in OR and CA. The National response to the FL wildfires is an integrated, interagency effort with firefighters and management teams from all levels of government as well as private contractors. These resources are mobilized through the national system, coordinated by the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, ID.

Department of Transportation

As the lead agency for transportation issues and resources during disasters, DOT is working in concert with the FL Department of Transportation to ensure the movement of personnel and equipment into fire locations and mobilization sites. DOT is assisting in locating and transporting various types of supplies and equipment, such as tankers, fuel tenders, bulldozers, specialized all-terrain vehicles and wheeled platforms, and other items as may be requested by the State, FEMA, and the Forest Service.

Division field personnel from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have been monitoring and reporting on the status of Federal and State roadways, assisting the State in issuing emergency waivers and providing technical assistance.

The FAA is also assisting the Forest Service and State firefighters in setting up three temporary Air Traffic Control facilities at the New Smyrna Beach and DeLand Municipal airports.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Through the Federal Response Plan, FEMA is coordinating disaster response by activating Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that provide federal resources and equipment to meet the immediate needs of firefighters and disaster victims. To date, FEMA has provided more than \$57 million in federal support for firefighting operations.

FEMA is also responsible for providing direct federal assistance to FL to reimburse the state for costs incurred in the disaster. In 34 FL counties, FEMA is providing federal funding to help meet the recovery needs of residents and business owners affected by the firestorms. The assistance can include grants to help pay for temporary housing, minor home repairs, and other serious disaster-related needs.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

HUD will work closely with Governor Chiles and state officials to ensure that the Department's programs are fully utilized in FL's disaster recovery effort. HUD assistance can be used to restore, rebuild, and replace homes and businesses; to repair and rebuild public buildings and facilities; and to pay for increased costs of providing public services. HUD assistance will supplement aid from FEMA, SBA, and other federal agencies. In addition, the Federal Housing Administration, a part of HUD, is issuing a memorandum to FHA lenders placing a six-month moratorium on foreclosures of FHA-insured home mortgages in order to prevent people hit hard by the devastating fires from losing their homes.

Department of Health and Human Services

FL has been pre-approved for a small disaster grant for \$20,000 by the Administration on Aging.

SBA

SBA's disaster loans are the primary form of federal assistance for non-farm, private sector disaster losses. The Small Business Act authorizes SBA to make two types of disaster loans to help homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations rebuild after a disaster. Physical Disaster Loans are a primary source of funding for permanent rebuilding and replacement of uninsured disaster damage to privately-owned real and/or personal property. SBA's physical disaster loans are available to homeowners, renters, non-farm businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations. Economic Injury Disaster Loans are restricted by law to small businesses in order to help provide the necessary working capital until a small business is able to resume normal operations after a physical disaster. As of July 6, SBA had issued 788 loan applications to homeowners and business owners.

Environmental Protection Agency

Wildfires in FL have resulted in heavy smoke and unhealthy levels of particulate matter in some areas. Children, elderly, and those with respiratory diseases are particularly susceptible to the ill effects of this pollution.

To meet Clean Air Act requirements, air pollution monitors are currently stationed at over fifty locations throughout the State of FL. Pollution level readings from these monitors are used to determine whether areas are attaining Air Act quality health standards. Some of these monitors have recorded elevated readings of the levels of particulate matter and ozone. EPA's Region 4 offices have offered assistance in deploying additional air pollution monitors, however, the state has refused this additional aid as they believe the state monitors are sufficient.

The State of FL will not be penalized in any way for air quality problems caused by this wildfire disaster. EPA has a natural events policy within its air quality regulations that allows the Agency to disregard violations of the standards caused by natural and uncontrollable events (e.g. wildfires, dust storms). These violations will not be counted in determining compliance with EPA's air quality standards.

AmeriCorps

There are 77 AmeriCorps members serving with FEMA and the American Red Cross in Volusia and Flagler counties and in Tallahassee. The AmeriCorps members in FL are working to contain the fires and conduct "mop up" activities, such as clearing away debris, and are conducting a variety of activities at incident command posts.

SECRET - 100

**DCCC DINNER HONORING PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
FLORIDA SPEAKERS' TRUST EVENT**

DATE: Thursday, July 9, 1998
LOCATION: The Home of Sylvester Stallone
100 S.E. 32nd Road
Miami, Florida
TIME: 7:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this luncheon is to help raise funds for the DCCC.

II. BACKGROUND

The DCCC is holding this event as a means of raising funds for the 1998 election cycle. The aim is to engage traditional DCCC benefactors and to recruit new financial supporters. Attendees for the dinner are a mix of corporate executives, attorneys and philanthropists from the Miami area.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 60 guests are expected for a photo receiving line and 140 for dinner. See the attached guest list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is closed to press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 8:25 p.m.
- **YOU** greet approximately 60 guests in a photo receiving line.
- **YOU** are announced and enter the room with Event Host Sylvester Stallone, DCCC Chairman Martin Frost and House Democratic Leader Richard Gephardt
- **PROGRAM**
 - DCCC Chairman Martin Frost makes brief remarks and introduces House Democratic Leader Richard Gephardt.
 - Leader Gephardt makes remarks and introduces Event Host Sylvester Stallone.
 - Host Stallone makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
 - **YOU** make remarks, work a rope line and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Guest list
- Head table diagram
- Remarks

Acknowledgments: Reps. Cephard, Frost, Bonior, Rangel, Kennedy, Boyd, Deutch, Meek, Thurman, Wexler; Lt. Gov. MacKay and his runningmate State Sen. Dantzler; AG Bob Butterworth; Miami-Dade Mayor Alex Penala; Akron Ohio Mayor Donald Plusouellie [Pluh-squill-ick] Hosts: Sylvester Stallone and Bud Paxson.

• **Time to strengthen Nation for 21st Century:** OMB predicts \$39bn surplus, largest in US history; **16M** new jobs; Unemp. **4.5%**; Inflat. lowest in 30 yrs; Crime ↘ 5 yrs in a row, welfare rolls 27 yr low; Fam. Income ↗ \$2,200; real wages ↗; mid. class taxes lowest in 20 yrs; record homeownership; 5 M kids now covered

• **We must make this a moment of opportunity, not missed opportunity**
 -- Bal Bud: Save SS first.
 -- Strengthen IMF
 -- Educ: School Modernization
 -- Tobacco, HMO Bill of Rights.
 -- IRS Reform, Campaign Reform
 -- Juv.Crime (600 kids w/ guns sent home last yr)

②

Here in Florida, we have an extraordinary opportunity not to be missed. I'm speaking of the beautiful **Florida Everglades**:

- We are working hand in hand with the state, with the business and environmental communities to restore and preserve the Everglades --a truly unique landscape that is absolutely critical to the economy of South Florida.

- This is the most ambitious ecosystem restoration ever undertaken, and we are committed to seeing it through.

- Unfortunately, the Republicans in Congress don't share our enthusiasm for the Everglades. My 1999 budget proposes a significant increase so we can acquire sensitive lands in the Everglades and build the facilities we need to keep the water clean and move it where it's needed.

- However, the appropriations bills now before the House and Senate would not only deny these proposed increases -- they would cut Everglades funding well below current levels.

③

- Here we have a model program -- people working together to preserve our environment and our economy -- and the Republicans want to pull the plug.

-What's more troubling is that this is just one example of their attack on the environment.

We're proposing increased funding to:

- stop water pollution
 - clean up Superfund sites
 - fix up our national parks
And they're coming back with cuts.

What's worse, House GOP's are sticking anti-environmental riders on bills.

-They want to pave the parks, cut the forests, keep us from getting fair-market royalties from oil leasing.
 -They even want to keep us from educating the public about the risks of global warming.

These riders are not only anti-environmental, they're anti-democratic. And we have to stand up and stop them. **We must do all we can to save the Everglades.**

July 8, 1998

88 JUL 9 4 54 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

SUBJECT: Florida Political Briefing

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

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

1996

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

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was in Volusia County on June 29, 1998, to view fire damage. He spoke to firefighters in Daytona Beach and announced the opening of an emergency recovery center.

YOU were in Homestead on February 25, 1998, to view tornado damage.

The Vice President was in Miami on February 14-15, 1998, for fundraisers with the DNC and the Florida Democratic Party.

YOU were in Miami on December 11, 1997, for a fundraiser for Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay (D).

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU will be in Florida on September 9, 1998, for events with Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Lawton Chiles (D) is term-limited. Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay (D) is the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, but state Representative Keith Arnold (D) is also running. Until recently state Senator Rick Dantzler (D) had been challenging MacKay for the Democratic nomination. On June 30, MacKay and Dantzler announced that they have joined forces and Dantzler will run as MacKay's Lt. Governor nominee. The move ends any chance of a divisive primary battle, and it gives the Democrats an opportunity to solidify their base long before November's general election battle with businessman Jeb Bush (R), the likely Republican nominee.

The Dantzler nomination provided a necessary boost to MacKay's campaign, which had been struggling. In April, several Democrats, including Attorney General Bob Butterworth (D) and Insurance Commissioner Bill Nelson (D), tried to enlist *Miami Herald* publisher David Lawrence, Jr. for the gubernatorial race, but Lawrence said that he lacked the fire to run. Lawrence also stated that he didn't want to compromise the integrity of his paper in any way by running for governor.

Businessman Jeb Bush (R), with his fundraising machine and high name recognition, is considered the favorite in the general election. Bush seems to have learned from his mistakes in the 1994 race, and is

campaigning as a moderate this time around. He is also trying to expand the traditional Republican base, campaigning heavily in Jewish, Latino, and African American neighborhoods. Bush has also been helped by the split in the Democratic Party caused by the removal of House Speaker-Designate Willie Logan (D).

Although he cruised through much of the fall, Bush is now receiving a fair amount of bad press, mainly involving questions about his prior business practices. One such question involves his role on the board of the Ideon Group, Inc., a failed credit services company. Ideon's collapse resulted in a stock-fraud suit, in which Bush was a defendant.

Bush's Foundation for Florida's Future, a conservative public policy institute, has been attacked for accepting large contributions from Republicans. Bush established the institute following his loss in 1994, claiming it was a non-partisan think tank. Bush has refused to release the names of large donors to the Foundation and has repeatedly denied that it was a front for a four year campaign for Governor and a way to avoid public finance laws. Bush is also under attack for payments totaling \$648,000 he received from Bush-El, a firm set up to receive commissions from the sale of water pumps around the world. Bush may have profited from a \$74,000,000 sale to Nigeria that was funded by the Export-Import Bank.

When Bush officially announced his candidacy last November, he also announced that Secretary of State Sandra Mortham (R) would be his running mate. Many political observers believed that Mortham's selection would help Bush with one of the many groups that hurt him in 1994--women. However, Mortham was caught up in a scandal over money she accepted from Phillip Morris and improperly used for office parties and mementos instead of Florida History projects and museum exhibits. Mortham was also accused of improper travel expenses, and was in the middle of the controversy over public election financing. Bowing to political and public pressure, Mortham withdrew from the ticket in January. On July 6, Bush announced that Florida Education Commissioner Frank Brogan (R) has joined his ticket. Both Republicans are pro-life, and several analysts say that the pick adds hands-on political experience to the Bush campaign, and, above all else, gives Bush someone who is guaranteed not to embarrass him.

Recent polls show that Bush has a double digit lead in the general election matchup with MacKay. A *Florida Voter* poll of 608 people conducted May 9-28, shows Bush with a 13-point lead.

General Election Matchup

	<u>5/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>	<u>3/98</u>	<u>1/98</u>	<u>11/97</u>	<u>9/97</u>	<u>7/97</u>	<u>5/97</u>
Bush	51%	53%	50%	47%	48%	46%	47%	47%
MacKay	38%	35%	39%	42%	41%	40%	41%	41%
Undecided	11%	12%	11%	11%	11%	14%	12%	12%

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Bob Graham (D) is seeking election to a third term in 1998. YOU attended a fundraiser for Graham and the DSCC in Miami in March, 1997. As of April 1998, Graham had over \$3 million on hand. Graham is very popular, and after eight years as governor and twelve years in the Senate, he is extremely well known. A Mason-Dixon/PMR poll of 810 likely voters conducted last March for the

Tampa Tribune and *Orlando Sentinel* showed Graham with a 57% favorability rating and 96% name recognition.

The likely Republican nominee is state Senator Charlie Crist (R). Crist has been very active in the state Senate and has attracted a great deal of media attention. His sponsorship of the bill that brought chain gangs back to Florida earned him the name "Chain-gang Charlie." However, Crist has not been able to raise a large amount of money for this campaign. As of April 1998, Crist had only \$568,000 on hand. The *Florida Voter* poll showed him with only 28% name recognition. The financial cost of raising his name recognition in Florida's television market will be very high.

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

General Election Matchup

	<u>5/98</u>	<u>4/98</u>	<u>3/98</u>	<u>1/98</u>	<u>11/97</u>	<u>9/97</u>	<u>7/97</u>	<u>3/97</u>
Graham	63%	59%	63%	60%	63%	61%	58%	57%
Crist	24%	27%	24%	28%	23%	24%	25%	26%
Undecided	13%	14%	14%	12%	14%	15%	17%	--

1998 CONTESTED FLORIDA CONGRESSIONAL RACES

This year's Congressional races in Florida are marked by a lack of competition. There are no open seats in the state, and only a few incumbents are even faced with challengers. All of the incumbents have large leads in fundraising and cash-on-hand figures, and the national party organizations have chosen not to focus on any of the Florida races. The Third District race is notable only because Rep. Corrine Brown (D) is faced with ethics charges.

1998 THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL RACE: REP. CORRINE BROWN

In recent weeks, Rep. Corrine Brown has been under ethics attacks for three questionable incidents. Brown has denied that African millionaire Foutanga Sissoko bought a \$50,000 Lexus for Brown's daughter in return for lobbying Brown did to keep Sissoko out of prison. Brown met with Attorney General Reno, lobbied colleagues in Congress and met with foreign diplomats on behalf of Sissoko, who, according to Sissoko's attorney Tom Spencer, ordered his aides to buy the car for Brown as a token of friendship. On July 3, Rep. Brown's daughter, Shantrel, said that the congresswoman had nothing to do with the gift of the Lexus. She sold the car, and donated the money to the African Methodist Episcopal Church for scholarships.

Brown is also under attack for letters she wrote to diplomats to complain that the Itera International Energy Corporation was being cut out of a natural gas deal between Ukraine and Turkmenistan just five months after the group spent \$27,861 on a trip by Brown and two aides to the former Soviet Union. In addition, *The Hill* newspaper is charging that Brown has illegally received \$50,000 in payments from her campaign over the last five years. Despite all of this, Rep. Brown is expected to win reelection in this strongly Democratic district.

HOT ISSUES

Mayor of Miami Election

The election held on November 4, 1997, resulted in neither incumbent Mayor Joe Carollo nor former mayor Xavier Suarez receiving the required 50% of votes cast. Before the absentee ballots were counted, Carollo was ahead of Suarez 51% to 45%. But among the absentee ballots, Suarez trounced Carollo 61% to 35%, which forced a runoff by a margin of 155 votes. In the runoff, Suarez beat Carollo 55% to 45%, in part because African-Americans turned out in much smaller numbers, and Carollo also lost the Hispanic vote by 6%. Again, Suarez trounced Carollo in the absentee ballots. Suarez was sworn in as Mayor on November 14, 1997.

On February 2, a criminal grand jury concluded that absentee-ballot fraud tainted last November's voting in Miami and Miami Beach, although there were no indictments of individuals. The grand jury reported, "We have found actions indicating a concerted effort to influence absentee ballot votes, particularly those of elderly voters with little understanding of the absentee ballot process." The 18-member panel said new laws to encourage absentee balloting in recent years went too far, making the process open to fraud. It urged the Legislature to re-enact voter eligibility rules stricken from the law books in January 1997. Mayor Suarez called the grand jury's suggestions "good ideas."

Carollo had also brought a civil suit claiming that there was major voter fraud in the November election. The non-jury trial began on February 9, and on March 11, Circuit Judge Thomas Wilson threw out the absentee ballots and ruled Carollo the winner. Since the election, many people had come forward saying that they did not request the absentee ballots which arrived at their house, and public investigators hired by Carollo have said they have found many cases of fraudulent and forged ballots. The Miami-Dade County Supervisor of Elections, David Leahy, testified that the number of absentee ballots cast in the election was high enough to cause suspicion.

Carollo was sworn in on March 12. The voters created a strong Mayor in September, meaning that he will craft the annual budget, give the State of the City speech and preside over the city commission or appoint its presiding officer. These changes will enable Carollo to take a firm grip on the city's future.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Lawton Chiles (D) 50.8% in 1994
Senate:	Bob Graham (D) 65.4% in 1992
	Connie Mack (R) 70.5% in 1994
U.S. House:	8D/15R
State House:	55D/65R
State Senate:	17D/23R
Electoral Votes:	25

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The members of the delegation are:

Senator Bob Graham (D)	Senator Connie Mack (R)
Rep. Joe Scarborough (R-01)	Rep. Allen Boyd (D-02)
Rep. Corrine Brown (D-03)	Rep. Tillie Fowler (R-04)
Rep. Karen Thurman (D-05)	Rep. Clifford Stearns (R-06)
Rep. John Mica (R-07)	Rep. Bill McCollum (R-08)
Rep. Michael Bilirakis (R-09)	Rep. Bill Young (R-10)
Rep. Jim Davis (D-11)	Rep. Charles Canady (R-12)
Rep. Dan Miller (R-13)	Rep. Porter Goss (R-14)
Rep. Dave Weldon (R-15)	Rep. Mark Foley (R-16)
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-17)	Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-18)
Rep. Robert Wexler (D-19)	Rep. Peter Deutsch (D-20)
Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-21)	Rep. E. Clay Shaw (R-22)
Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-23)	

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

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

Florida Facts

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

compared to 52% of the VAP in 1992. Turnout in the 1994 election was 42%.

Miami-Dade County

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

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FLORIDA UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Florida after 64 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Florida during the Clinton Administration:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3% to 4.4%.
- Florida has added 1,183,000 total jobs, or 221,813 **per year** -- compared to 70,750 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Florida has added 1,100,700 private-sector jobs, or 206,381 **per year** -- compared to 48,775 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Florida has added 65,300 new construction jobs, or 12,244 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 15,650 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Florida has added 9,000 new manufacturing jobs, or 1,688 **per year** -- after **LOSING** 13,750 **per year** during the previous administration.
- Home building has increased 4.9% **per year** -- after **DECREASING** by 12.1% **per year** during the previous administration.
- Consumer confidence has increased 94.0%.
- The New Help Wanted Index has increased 37.4%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

95 JUL 7 4 51 PM '98



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

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY *PSK for KAM*
SUBJECT: FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

American Heritage Rivers

Although no rivers were nominated from the Miami area for the American Heritage Rivers (AHR) initiative, a very strong nomination was submitted by Jacksonville Mayor John Delaney for the St. Johns River. The St. Johns nomination was supported by Senator Bob Graham and Governor Lawton Chiles, as well as more than 400 elected officials, community organizations, and local businesses. In addition, the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, the second largest chamber in the country, enthusiastically supported the nomination. Jacksonville is also one of the areas recently devastated by wildfires.

The AHR initiative Advisory Committee forwarded 10 rivers for your consideration, including the St. Johns. You will announce the 10 designated rivers later this month. Other rivers in Florida that were nominated but not recommended to you by the Advisory Committee include the Everglades, the Choctawatchee River, and the St. Lucie River.

If asked about this issue, you should say that the AHR initiative Advisory Committee has recently forwarded to you 10 rivers for designation, and that you are currently reviewing those recommendations and plan to announce the final designations later this month.

Everglades Restoration

The Corp of Engineers is completing its study to deliver a comprehensive plan to "re-plumb" the Everglades. To do this, the Corp is considering removing levees, filling canals, and increasing water storage for both urban use and restoration of the South Florida ecosystem.

The draft restoration plan has received extensive press coverage in Florida because the unofficial price tag is almost \$8 billion, spread over 20 years to be split in half between the State and the Federal government. The draft plan will be released for public comment this fall. The final plan will be submitted to Congress next summer. Despite being included in the Balanced Budget Agreement, Congress is proposing deep cuts in funding for the project. House Republicans have targeted land acquisitions because they are concerned that the State is not willing to participate as a full partner.

Last month, however, Governor Chiles, with the strong support of Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay, vetoed two pieces of legislation that could have caused serious set backs in the project. The Governor's action was a big win for the project and illustrates the State's commitment to working with the Administration on this project.

In addition, last week, the St. Joseph Corporation, The Nature Conservancy, and the Department of Interior signed a \$135 million agreement for the transfer of the Talisman to The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy will hold the 50,000 acre sugar plantation while negotiations continue on specific land trades.

This is an interim step in closing the Talisman deal announced last December. The Administration wants to trade parcels in the northern agricultural area for parcels in the southern and eastern areas that are less valuable for sugar production but more valuable for the storage of water necessary for restoration efforts.

If asked about this issue, you should say that you continue to be supportive of the Everglades Restoration effort and that the Talisman land transfer is a historic and critical step in this process. You should also mention that you are pleased with the progress made so far and that you support the partnership with the local water management agency. This project is a symbol of the type of collaboration necessary to solve complicated issues that involve both the environment and the economy, and that you want to continue to work with the State of Florida to make the project a success.

Homestead Air Force Base

We are continuing to work with Mayor Penelas' staff to expedite the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) of the proposed commercial airport in Homestead. Dade County has received State approval of the plans for a limited commercial airport. These plans are now being evaluated by the Air Force.

Opposition to the airport by environmental groups remains strong and vocal. This summer we will begin discussions with the County and other parties on measures to mitigate the environmental impacts of the proposed airport.

If asked, you should mention that the Administration remains committed to working with the County to accomplish this transfer as expeditiously as possible. However, since we are also committed to protecting Biscayne Bay and the national parks, it is important for us to understand the potential long-term environmental consequences of this transaction.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Fire Update: Mandatory evacuations in Flagler and Brevard counties have been lifted and residents are being allowed to return to their homes. There are still several fires of concern, including the Lafayette Road Fire in Volusia County that increased by 6,000 acres yesterday and burned into a portion of the Plantation Pines Subdivision. There were 19 shelters open last night with 69 occupants, down from 30 shelters with 1,799 the night before. Another area of concern includes the new Chipola Complex that is burning in Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Walton and Washington counties. This complex forced the evacuation of approximately 150 people near Southport, across the bay from Panama City. A new Fire Suppression Assistance Grant was approved for this complex.

Interstate 95 is now open along its entire length from GA to south FL and there are no significant road closures reported this morning. On July 6, the State requested a SBA Economic Injury Declaration for the counties of Hillsborough, Pinellas, Brevard, Sarasota and St. Lucie. (FEMA)

Firefighting Support: Using its special airlift capabilities, DoD continues to provide significant support to FL state authorities in their effort to contain wildfires. During July 3-6, DoD air mobility assets flew 17 missions to airlift 258 civilian firefighters and civilian firefighting equipment, including 74 fire trucks, from CA, OR, and SD to locations in FL. The National Guard is currently helping to fight the fire by providing approximately 1,290 Army and 30 Air National Guard personnel, as well as 10 UH-60 helicopters, 12 bulldozers, two 5,000-gallon water trucks, one fuel tanker, one pumper tanker, numerous High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles and one fire truck. (DoD)

Air Quality: Wildfires in FL have resulted in heavy smoke and unhealthy levels of particulate matter in some areas. The fires may also be causing ozone pollution in some areas. Both the state of FL and the Volusia County Health Department have issued health advisories in response to the conditions. Children, the elderly, and those with respiratory diseases are advised to avoid outdoor activity and all physical activity, even if indoors. EPA has offered to deploy additional air quality monitors, although the FL has declined, believing that its own network of 50 monitors is sufficient. EPA has a natural events policy for these types of circumstances, so FL will not be penalized for air quality problems attributable to the fires. (EPA)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- MIAMI, FLORIDA

Vibrio Parahaemolyticus Outbreak: Since the week of June 22, FDA has been following an outbreak of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in FL. This organism is a naturally occurring marine bacterium that can cause serious gastrointestinal illness. At last count, there had been 53 cases in FL associated to the consumption of oysters harvested in the Galveston Bay, which was the cause of an initial outbreak in TX and one in CA. The bay was closed and the oysters have been recalled. FDA and various states have issued press releases. (HHS)

with

??
-
what was the
cause? (oysters
presumably, not
Galveston Bay)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *FLORIDA*

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.4%:** The unemployment rate in Florida has declined from 7.3% to 4.4% since 1993.
- **1,183,000 New Jobs:** 1,183,000 new jobs have been created in Florida since 1993 -- an average of 221,813 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 70,750 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **1,100,700 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 1,100,700 new private sector jobs have been created in Florida -- an average of 206,381 jobs per year, compared to an average of just 48,775 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **9,000 New Manufacturing Jobs:** 9,000 manufacturing jobs have been created in Florida since 1993 -- an average of 1,688 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 13,750 manufacturing jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **65,300 New Construction Jobs:** 65,300 construction jobs have been created in Florida since 1993 -- an average of 12,244 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 15,650 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **556,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 214,000 Florida workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 342,000 more, received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **The Poverty Rate Has Fallen:** Nationally, the poverty rate has fallen from 15.1% in 1993 to 13.7% in 1996. Since the President signed his 1993 Economic Plan into law, the nation has seen the largest three year drop in poverty in a decade. In Florida, the poverty rate has fallen 3.6% since 1993. [1996 data]
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,333,000 families in Florida.**
- **Business Failures Down 14.4%:** Business failures in Florida have dropped 14.4% per year since 1993, after increasing 27.8% per year during the previous 12 years.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 4.9%:** New business incorporations in Florida have increased at an average rate of 4.9% per year since 1993. In contrast, new business incorporations increased at an average rate of just 3.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **Home Building Up 4.9% Per Year:** New home building in Florida has increased 4.9% per year since 1993, after falling over 12.1% during the previous administration.
- **Personal Income Has Risen 3.6% Annually:** Personal income in Florida has risen at an annual rate of 3.6% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 2.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Idaho next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$159 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Florida received over \$144 million in Head Start funding benefitting 29,500 children. This year [FY98], Florida receives over \$159 million, an increase of nearly \$15 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Florida's children by an additional \$12 million.
- **\$21.6 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Florida receives \$21.6 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$270,000. 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.
- **Over \$18 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Florida receives over \$18 million -- doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$2 million over FY98.

- **\$334.4 Million for Students Most in Need:** Florida receives \$334.4 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by nearly \$35 million to aid Florida's students.
- **\$358.8 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Florida will receive \$358.8 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$69.6 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 191,800 Florida students will benefit, 11,100 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$371 million.
- **Over 3,100 Have Served in Florida through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 3,100 AmeriCorps participants, working in 253 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Florida'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. **255,000 students in Florida will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 311,000 students in Florida will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 4% in Florida:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 4% statewide. In Florida's cities, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has declined 17% in Jacksonville, 23% in Miami, 17% in Fort Lauderdale, and 20% in Tampa. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **4,025 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 4,025 new police officers to date in communities across Florida. [through 6/98]
- **Miami and Fort Pierce Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Miami and Fort Pierce were recently selected as pilot cities for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Miami and Fort Pierce will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of their communities, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Nearly \$6.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Florida receives \$6,468,490 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Florida will receive \$3,076,601 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$567,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$3.2 million.
- **\$23.9 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Florida's Schools:** Florida has received \$23.9 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING FLORIDIANS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **410,865 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 410,865 fewer people on welfare in Florida now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 59% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 61%:** Child support collections have increased by \$154 million -- or 61% -- in Florida since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Florida Receives \$50.8 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Florida is eligible to receive \$50.8 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Florida 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 FLORIDA'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Florida the balanced budget provides more than \$270 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 272,000 children in Florida.
- **Helping Florida Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year in Florida, 64,306 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 Florida in 1996, 96% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 92% received the vaccine for polio; 90% received the vaccine for measles, and 92% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 186%:** In FY97, Florida communities received \$96.3 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 186% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 43% in Florida:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Florida will see a 43% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 168,000 youth of Florida will be kept from smoking and 56,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **5,470,000 Americans in Florida Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Florida enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 5,470,000 people in Florida cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 2,710,000 Florida women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **20 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 20 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Florida, in Miami (4), Hialeah (2), Pensacola, Lake Park, Pompano Beach, Orlando, Davie, Cantonment, Jacksonville, Fort Lauderdale, Medley, Tampa, Baldwin, Deland, Indiantown and Madison [through 1/98]. There were only 9 sites cleaned up in the previous 12 years combined.
- **Revitalizing 8 Brownfields in Florida:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated eight communities in Florida -- Clearwater, Gainesville, Miami, St. Petersburg, Dade County, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Southeast -- 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

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

- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 6,500 To 7,800 New Affordable Housing Units in Florida 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 6,500 - 7,800 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Florida during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- **Nearly \$4 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:** Since 1993, Florida has received \$3.96 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate over 167,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- **Over \$611.6 Million in Aviation Funds:** From FY93-FY97 Florida received \$611,600,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.
- **Nearly \$767 Million in Transit Funds:** Florida has received a total of \$766,940,000 in FTA funds from 1993-1997.