

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

September 21 - 22, 1998

Staff Copy

Table of Contents

Monday, September 21, 1998

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

**Address at New York University School of Law:
Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy: An Opening Dialogue
and Reception**

- Event Memo	Tab A
- Blumenthal Overview/Discussion Points	Tab B
- Sperling Memo/Discussion Points	Tab C
- Berger Memo	Tab D
- Leaders' Bios and Background	Distributed Separately
- Conference Background	Tab E

New York Background

- Political Background (including Hot Issues)	Tab F
- CEQ Hot Issues	Tab G
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues	Tab H
- Accomplishments	Tab I

Monday, September 21, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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CHARLES DUNCAN

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220

CELL PHONE: 202-365-4613

WHCA PAGER: 4684

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Partly to mostly cloudy. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 63 to 68. High 80 to 85.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Partly cloudy. Winds easterly at 10 to 15 knots. Low 61 to 66. High 75 to 80.

Monday, September 21, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, September 21, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am-
9:30 am

BRIEFING
PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Peter Burleigh Eric Schwartz

9:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Waldorf-Astoria Hotel via motorcade en route
United Nations
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives United Nations
POOL PRESS

Greeters: Nadia Younes, Chief of Protocol, The United Nations
Kofi Annan, Secretary General, The United Nations

- The President proceeds to the escalator.
- At the top of the escalator, the President and Secretary General Kofi Annan pause for a photograph.

Note: Secretary General Kofi Annan escorts the President to GA-200.

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

9:50 am-
10:00 am

COURTESY CALL WITH SECRETARY GENERAL KOFI ANNAN
GA-200
United Nations
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Peter Burleigh Eric Schwartz

10:00 am-
10:10 am

COURTESY CALL WITH FOREIGN MINISTER DIDIER OPERTTI
GA-200
United Nations
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
Interpretation: Consecutive
OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Peter Burleigh Eric Schwartz

10:15 am-
10:40 am

SPEECH PREPARATION
GA-207
United Nations
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Edward Widmer

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

10:45 am-
11:25 am

**SPEECH TO 53RD OPENING SESSION OF UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY HALL
United Nations
Remarks: Edward Widmer
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
OPEN PRESS**

- Chief of Protocol escorts the President to his seat on the dias.
- The President is invited to address the General Assembly.
- The President proceeds to the podium and makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President proceeds to United States delegation seating area.
- President Nelson Mandela proceeds to the podium and makes remarks.
- The President is escorted out by the Chief of Protocol.

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary Janet Reno Representative Donald Payne Peter Burleigh Samuel Berger Doug Sosnik Gene Sperling Jim Steinberg Lael Brainard Eric Schwartz Len Hawley Edward Widmer Steve Simon

11:30 am

THE PRESIDENT departs United Nations via motorcade en route United States Mission
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:35 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives United States Mission

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

11:40 am-
11:55 am

BRIEFING
12TH FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
United States Mission
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Strobe Talbott James Steinberg Karl Inderfurth Bruce Riedel

12:00 pm-
12:45 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER NAWAZ
SHARIF OF PAKISTAN**
12TH FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
United States Mission
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
STILLS ONLY

PAKISTAN	UNITED STATES
Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz Foreign Secretary Shamsah Ahmad Foreign Secretary Fatmi Ambassador Riaz Kohkhar Person TBD	The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Strobe Talbott James Steinberg Karl Inderfurth Bruce Riedel

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs United States Mission via motorcade en route
United Nations
[drive time: 5 minutes]

Greeters: Ambassador Peter Burleigh
(Mission Lobby) Ambassador Betty King
Ambassador Richard Sklar
Ambassador Nancy Soderberg
Senator Claiborne Pell
Regina Montoya
Helen O'Kane
Irwin Belk

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives United Nations

Greeters: Nadia Younes, Chief of Protocol, The United Nations

1:00 pm-

UNITED NATIONS LUNCHEON

2:45 pm

NORTH DELEGATES LOUNGE

United Nations

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

POOL SPRAY (TOAST REMARKS ONLY)

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Peter Burleigh

- **The President** proceeds to the Indonesian Lounge to join other Heads of State.
- Secretary General Kofi Annan escorts the **President** into the luncheon.
- **The President** proceeds to his seat at the head table.
- Secretary General Kofi Annan offers a toast.
- **The President** offers a toast.
- Lunch is served.
- Upon conclusion of lunch, the **President** departs.

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs United Nations via motorcade en route New York University School of Law
[drive time: 15 minutes]

3:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives New York University School of Law

Greeters: John Sexton, Dean, New York University School of Law
Jay Oliva, President, New York University

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

3:15 pm-
3:45 pm
DOWN TIME
FACULTY LIBRARY , THIRD FLOOR
New York University School of Law

3:45 pm-
4:10 pm
BRIEFING
FACULTY LIBRARY, THIRD FLOOR
New York University School of Law
Staff Contact: Sidney Blumenthal
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

4:10 pm
THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Green Room (Room 102).

Greeters: Prime Minister Tony Blair, Great Britain
Prime Minister Goran Persson, Sweden
President Romano Prodi, Italy
President Peter Stoyanov, Bulgaria

4:15 pm-
4:30 pm
BRIEFING WITH PANELISTS
GREEN ROOM
New York University School of Law
Staff Contact: Sidney Blumenthal

– The President and the panelists pause for photographs with Dwight Opperman, Dean John Sexton and Norman Dorsen, Faculty Chair, Global Law Program.

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

Monday, September 21, 1998

4:30 pm-
6:30 pm

**STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY:
AN OPENING DIALOGUE**
GREENBERG HALL
New York University School of Law
Remarks: Michael Waldman
Staff Contact: Sidney Blumenthal
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
POOL PRESS

PARTICIPANTS
The President The First Lady Doug Sosnik Sandy Berger Gene Sperling Joe Lockhart Sidney Blumenthal Melanne Verveer James Steinberg Ellen Lovell Kelly Craighead Marsha Berry Lael Brainard Colonel Ed Rice Dave Leavy Morley Winograd WH Photo NSC Person TBD

- Off-stage announcement of the **President**, accompanied by Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain, Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden, President Romano Prodi of Italy, and President Peter Stoyanov of Bulgaria, and Dean John Sexton.
- **The President** pauses for a group photograph on stage prior to taking his seat.
- Dean John Sexton makes welcoming remarks and asks the **President** to begin the discussion.
- **The President** makes brief remarks and facilitates the discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, Dean John Sexton presents the panelists with several questions.
- Dean John Sexton makes concluding remarks.
- **The President** departs.

September 19, 1998 (6:16pm)

OPTIONAL DROP-BY:

6:45 pm- RECEPTION
7:30 pm LIPTON HALL
New York University School of Law
Staff Contact: Sidney Blumenthal
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
CLOSED PRESS

-- The President and the First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

Note: There will be approximately 150 guests in attendance.

7:45 pm THE PRESIDENT departs New York University School of Law via
motorcade en route Waldorf Astoria Hotel
[drive time: approximately 15 minutes]

8:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Waldorf Astoria Hotel

EVENING OFF

BC RON

**WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1998

**AN OPENING DIALOGUE:
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY
IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

DATE: Monday, September 21, 1998
TIME: 3:10 p.m.
LOCATION: New York University School of Law
FROM: Sidney Blumenthal
Kelly Craighead

I. PURPOSE

The dialogue on "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy," sponsored by New York University School of Law in affiliation with the Progressive Policy Institute and the World Policy Institute, is intended to provide a forum for the international discussion that is driving reform-minded governments and future-oriented thinking around the world.

The first panel, on "Civil Society and the Future of Democracy," will address the challenges facing civil society by globalization and how it can flourish under the new conditions. The questions involve family and work, community and commerce, the rule of law and human rights, civic participation and public purpose, and the role of social investment. This panel will include the First Lady.

The second panel, on "The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity," will address the problems of worker equity and opportunity, technology and education, poverty and the fate of the stake-holding middle class, the environment and economic development, and the roles of the nation-state and the modern corporation.

The panel YOU will be participating in is entitled "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy." One of the most distinctive features of Panel III, is that, to some extent, it will build on what has gone on before. We visualize it as a genuine conversation among the panel members, one that simultaneously reflects the earlier panels yet breaks new ground. For this reason, it will require a certain degree of spontaneity.

YOU will enter Greenberg Hall from the Green Room, and be seated with other world leaders in a semicircle, wearing a lavalier microphone. There will not be a table in front of you, but a side table adjacent to your chair. All remarks will be made from YOUR seat, and no podiums will be available.

Dean Sexton, as moderator, will open the discussion from a podium set-off from the panel's circle. Dean Sexton will try to orchestrate some order to the discussion, but the flow with which it unfolds will be largely dictated by YOU and the other leaders.

Upon concluding his opening remarks, Dean Sexton will turn to YOU to begin the discussion. Upon completion of YOUR opening thoughts, YOU can turn the floor back over to Dean Sexton, or to any world leader of your choosing. Time permitting, selected questions will be posed to the panelists. These questions will be drawn from a pool of written questions submitted by the audience. At 6:30 p.m., Dean Sexton will end the panel discussion and YOU will depart for an optional drop-by in the student overflow room.

There will be approximately 200 guests in the audience, among whom will be NYU students (selected by lottery), Law School faculty, University guests, and invited "experts" from business, labor, government, and technology.

II. BACKGROUND

At the turn of the millennium, new methods of governance are required to confront new realities. With the emergence of the new global economy, driven by the ever accelerating pace of technology and defined by an ever widening international scope, new pressures for constant adjustment are being placed on nations, communities and individuals. In the face of globalization and technology, the universal challenges are to maintain the highest level of prosperity and security, expand opportunity, protect liberty, and deepen democracy.

Governments around the world are embracing the power of technology and telecommunications and using free markets to empower individuals, while at the same time acting to enhance civil society and to foster a renewed confidence from citizens. Forward-thinking political leaders, intellectuals and business and labor figures are defining the elements of the new social contract. As a result, there is a pressing need for a discussion among those who have most vitally engaged these innovative approaches.

The governments and thinkers represented share many similar issues, problems, and approaches. All are working to modernize their countries and organizations, politically and in policy terms, to prepare for the opportunities and challenges of the 21st century.

These conversations are part of a long-term dialogue to share policy ideas, discuss shared political and social values, and establish a joint process for preparing our nations and governments for the next century.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Moderator:

John Sexton

Participants:

YOU

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain

Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden

Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy

President Peter Stoyanov of Bulgaria

IV. SEQUENCE

3:10 p.m.

- YOU arrive NYU School of Law, and are greeted by Law School Dean John Sexton, University President L. Jay Oliva, and Professor Norman Dorsen.
- YOU proceed to the Faculty Library for briefing and down time.

4:10 p.m.

- YOU proceed to the Green Room in Greenberg Hall for a panel briefing, event overview, and photo-op with the leaders and Dwight Opperman.
- Dean John Sexton introduces you to your seats.
- Dean Sexton makes brief opening remarks and turns the floor to YOU.
- YOU will talk about the conference themes in your personal perspective and give your vision for the future.
- Dean Sexton calls for reactions from each of the leaders. Time permitting, selected audience questions may be posed to the panelists by Dean Sexton.
- Dean Sexton closes the program at 6:30 p.m.

6:35 p.m.

- YOU proceed to Tishman Auditorium for a drop-by in the overflow room. You work a ropeline and depart.

6:45 p.m.

- YOU have the option of proceeding to Lipton Hall for a Reception.

T.B.D.

- YOU depart NYU for the Waldorf Astoria.

V. PRESS

Expanded pool press.

VI. REMARKS

None. Talking points and Q&A.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL

SUBJECT: NYU Conference Overview

Your remarks at the final panel of the Conference on "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy" at the New York University School of Law are an opportunity for a clear, concise statement of the Administration's overriding themes. This is an unprecedented opportunity to show that it is this Presidency that has established the ideas that are now central to the discussion of global progress and that it is your leadership that has made it possible for others to follow the path you have blazed.

- Beginning in the early part of this decade we made a decision to move beyond the false choices that were presented in the United States and then elsewhere. We decided to embrace economic change and make it work for people. We built a new global economy. Unless that economy works for people, it will lose their confidence, not only in economic leadership but in democracy itself.
- For the global economy to succeed, we have acted to spread its benefits and share its burdens. This demands new efforts at international cooperation. Only if people have a sense of fairness and of a brighter future and are given the given to reach it will they execute sometimes difficult reform programs. We went through this process in our own way in the early 1990s in the US, and other countries are undergoing that process, too. Today, across the world, leaders are combining fiscal responsibility with social investment as a formula for progress.
- Success in the global economy requires equipping people to succeed at home. Domestic social policy is an integral part now of international policy. The circle of opportunity must be spread ever wider.

More points:

1. A new internationalism is required for the challenges of a new era. The Cold War is over, and the transitional period that dealt with its immediate aftermath has also ended. We face new problems, new tensions and new possibilities. More than even during the Cold War, in which the world was divided into antagonistic blocs, what affects us is truly global, from the economy to culture to terrorism.
2. In the early 1990s, the world experienced the first phase of a democratic revolution. From the former Soviet Union to South Africa, from Central Europe to Latin America, people cast off oppressive systems and decided for democracy. We are now in the second phase of this democratic revolution. We must make democracy work for people. If we in the established democracies fail to provide an example and to help, the initial decision for democracy may be called into question.
2. In this decade, we have helped bring about a new global economy. Economic change cannot and must not stop. That is wishful thinking. Now the task is to ensure economic growth and stability by forging a new social contract. The race forward cannot be a race to the bottom. There must be new international efforts on behalf of growth. At the same time, we must uplift labor standards and protect, rather than defile, the environment. Free trade will and must expand for ever wider prosperity. But we must see to it that we shape the marketplace for the benefit of all. While those countries in economic trouble must act responsibly if they are to resolve their difficulties, at the same time we must deal with the consequences of the crisis for ordinary people.
3. More than ever, our domestic policies determine our ability to thrive in the global economy. Nations that will do best are those that educate their people and create new forms of opportunity, such as training programs. In fact, a wide array of programs is needed to empower people, from child care to health care to welfare. Government must be reinvented--that is, programs should be made more effective to meet the demands of new conditions. The goal is decency, but not dependency. The purpose is to provide the means of self-government, allowing people to act as citizens in the fullest sense of the word.
4. Economic growth and democracy are linked. Growth cannot be sustained or spread more equally without democracy. Those countries that deny democracy will ultimately pay a price in the global economy because of its emphasis on openness, the free flow of information and flexibility. The institutions of civil society, of free associations between the market and the government, stabilize economic activity and lend legitimacy to government. Free markets and democratic politics rest in the hands of free people. This lesson has been demonstrated from Africa to Latin America, from Asia to Eastern Europe.

5. The increasingly global dimensions of the economy demand increasing international cooperation. Contrary to some conventional wisdom, the making of the international community requires stronger national communities. Because globalization places new tensions on nations, a new reaction has emerged. In coping with an increasingly pluralist culture, with immigration, with women and minorities taking their rightful places in the workforce and the professions, some have chosen to reject the whole modern project by rejecting those they stigmatize as "the other." New tensions have brought out the old primitive impulses of nativism, xenophobia and racism. If nations fall back on a reactionary nationalism, they will inevitably fall back in the global economy. That would be the most vicious cycle of all. Instead, we must bind our nations together. We must design policies that make each nation one nation--we call it One America here. Community must be based on the recognition that every citizen is endowed with inalienable rights. The development of the national community is fundamental to the development of the international community.
6. The generation before us serves as our example. We cannot relive the past, but we can be inspired by it, especially to gain a sense of how to approach the future. As our White House Millennium Program puts it: Honor the past, imagine the future. That generation after World War II created a national middle class, the architecture of the international system of prosperity and established policies that led to the triumph of freedom over totalitarianism. It is our challenge and responsibility to create a global middle class, to reinvigorate and redirect the international system, and to establish the policies that will allow for the flourishing of freedom against the insecurities of the 21st century.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 SEP 19 PM8:18

September 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
LAEL BRAINARD

SUBJECT: NYU Conference on Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy

This memo provides background information for your participation in the NYU conference on Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy. There are two broad propositions that might guide your remarks:

1. *Unless democracy works for and is institutionally accountable to ordinary people, they will lose confidence in the government.*
2. *Sustaining democratic legitimacy requires actions to ensure the global economy works for ordinary people.*

The information below focuses in particular on the connection between democratic accountability and how economic policy affects the lives of ordinary people in an increasingly global economy. We look at three specific contexts: (1) the performance of democratic institutions in the face of financial crisis; (2) building domestic support for supranational organizations designed to deal with economic globalization; and (3) building broad popular support for difficult but sound economic policies.

PARTICIPANTS

All of the leaders participating in this discussion have undertaken difficult economic reforms -- often at the expense of traditional constituencies within their own parties -- and have won broad public support.

- As finance minister, *Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson* faced down organized labor -- a key constituency -- and dissent within his own Social Democrat party to implement deep cuts in social welfare.
- The Communist Renewal Party almost brought down the government of *Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi* over pension and welfare cuts required to meet EMU entry targets. Prodi stayed the course and won public support.

- *Bulgarian President Petar Stoyanov* strongly supported the adoption of a currency board and a far-reaching IMF program in the face of economic crisis. Most recently, he has been an outspoken critic of corruption. He is the most popular public figure in Bulgaria.
- *British Prime Minister Tony Blair* also fits this mold, as you well know.

DEMOCRACIES IN TIMES OF FINANCIAL STRESS.

The global financial crisis is putting democratic institutions to test on two counts: (1) the scope permitted for financial and fiscal excesses and (2) their ability to navigate the difficult course required for stabilization. Although there are no simple truths about the virtues of democratic institutions relative to more authoritarian alternatives at times of severe financial stress, the current experience so far appears to favor democracies both for preventing and for responding to financial crises -- counter to the conventional wisdom.

- **Democracy and Crony Capitalism:** The conventional view -- of which the "Asian values" debate is one variant-- holds that paternalistic or authoritarian regimes are good for rapid economic development. They have the ability to ignore short-term interests in favor of the long-term welfare of society as a whole. They can pursue the disciplined policies needed for sustained growth and can impose economic hardship and take unpopular measures when necessary for stabilization. But recent experience suggests the opposite: *in many countries, the absence of transparency and accountability associated with democratic institutions has broadened the scope for crony capitalism and financial excesses.*
 - *South Korean President Kim Dae Jung* blames the overall Asian crisis squarely on authoritarian rule: "In every country in Asia, including Korea, the major reason for failure was the lack of democracy." Kim further posits that "in democratic countries, there is not the same kind of collusion between businessmen and government."
 - *The financial crisis has largely bypassed Taiwan, where the democratic system, legal institutions and free press help constrain and monitor relations between governments and business.*
 - *In contrast, the inability of the autocratic Soeharto regime to respond to the deepening financial crisis -- in large measure because of capture by cronies and family and lack of legitimacy among ordinary Indonesians -- led to its collapse.*
- **Resilience in the Face of Financial Stress:** Many have argued that democratic regimes are less resilient in the face of financial stress and more prone to adopt irresponsible measures because of popular pressures. But the current financial crisis has yet to result in a deterioration of democracy in any country (although the jury is still out on Malaysia and Russia) and indeed has hastened democratic progress in Indonesia, Korea and Thailand. It is similarly difficult to make the case that relatively more democratic

countries have been harder hit or less effective in responding to these crises. In fact, those countries farthest on the road to recovery have continued through the crisis to make progress on the road to establishing true representative democracy. *This suggests that the severe response to economic crisis and the associated suffering is better borne by a people who feel they have a voice in choosing the government that is imposing hardship. Further, democratic institutions enable citizens to choose new leaders with radically different and new solutions to economic problems.*

- *The earlier experiences of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Poland squarely contradict the notion that fledgling democracies can't administer harsh economic medicine and continue down the path to fuller democracy. Indeed, Zedillo has pushed forward resolutely on introducing greater pluralism and democratic accountability even as he administered harsh economic medicine in 1995 and since.*
- *In democratic elections, Thai voters were able to oust Prime Minister Chavalit for failing to prevent and then worsening the economic crisis and replace him with Chuan Leekpai. Chuan's popular mandate allowed him to place expert technocrats in key ministerial positions where they could implement necessary reforms.*
- *Similarly, although uncertainty associated with impending elections initially compounded the financial instability in Korea in late 1997, the election of Kim Dae Jung amounted to a strong and sustained mandate that has enabled him to implement difficult reforms. His ability to win the support of key labor unions for the initial IMF program was also critical to its early success.*

II. BUILDING DOMESTIC SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The globalization of the economy puts a greater premium on cooperation between governments on policies affecting trade and international financial flows and on greater harmonization of regulations in areas ranging from competition policy to banking supervision. Yet the American people -- who are still struggling with the burdens of federalism -- are very skeptical of the supranational organizations (IMF, WTO) that are designed to ameliorate the effects of globalization. And American concerns about the loss of national sovereignty are echoed in other countries -- for instance, the fierce opposition of many English people to membership in the European Monetary Union. Indeed, you could emphasize that one of the challenges that both you and Blair are trying to meet is how best to show the public that international cooperation can promote mutual economic well-being.

- **England and the EMU.** Joining the European Monetary Union and adopting a single currency was one of the top issues of England's 1997 campaign. The Tories were very divided, with the social conservatives adamantly opposed and the economic conservatives generally in favor. A majority of the public believed that joining the EMU was wrong for Britain because it would take away their country's monetary policy and eventually lead to the end of their currency -- the pound. And a majority of the public believed that Labour was more likely to join the EMU than Prime Minister Major.

- **Blair Commitment Before Britain Joins a Single Currency.** Blair committed that each of the following three conditions would have to be met before Britain joined the EMU: (1) the Cabinet would have to agree; (2) the Parliament would have to agree; and (3) *the people would have to say "yes" in a national referendum*. In fact, this was such an explosive issue that Labour had this as one of their five most important policy issues, along with, for example, their commitment not to raise income tax rates.
- **Sovereignty and the World Trade Organization.** Americans -- who are still struggling against the burden of federalism -- feel deep ambivalence about supranational authorities. The most recent example is the sovereignty debate over the WTO that led to a complex legislative proposal for automatic withdrawal under certain triggering circumstances. Most believe that on any calculation, the economic benefits to the United States of subjecting our already liberal trading rules to international disciplines in return for greater concessions from our trading partners far outweigh the costs. Nonetheless, as trade in goods, services and ideas expands and the rules governed by the WTO expand concomitantly beyond tariffs and quotas to encompass domestic regulations on competition, intellectual property and product labeling, there are serious and legitimate concerns about international disciplines undermining domestic standards. Although the sovereigntists and labor and environmental advocates tend to be on opposite sides of the political spectrum, they share common concerns. As you noted in your speech on the WTO, we cannot expect to win broad public support for open trade unless we work to ensure that it is fully consistent with the social and environmental protections that are important and hard-won elements in each nation's social compact, and that the WTO is a more open and transparent institution.

III. BUILDING POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR SOUND ECONOMIC POLICIES.

As you know, it is always difficult to build political support for policies perceived to be painful, regardless of the long-run benefits of the policy. You have been remarkably successful at bringing people together to support "tough medicine" on domestic economic issues (e.g., deficit reduction and entitlement reform). However, on international economic matters, we have had a more difficult time building a consensus around the most prudent steps because of the uncertainty that a global economy creates. We have had some success at building support for open-market policies when we have taken steps to mitigate any adverse effects or people have felt the impact of not taking a global view (e.g., the Asian financial crisis and the IMF).

International Issues:

- **Protecting Workers and Communities As Part of NAFTA.** As you know, convincing the Congress to pass NAFTA was very difficult. President Bush had been unable to get the Democratic Congress to pass the legislation. You were able to bring together Republicans and Democrats to support the trade agreement because we put in place a number of initiatives/actions that mitigated the adverse impacts of the trade agreement on certain populations. We agreed to set up the NAFTA-Trade Adjustment Assistance program to help provide training and income support to workers who lost their jobs due to trade with Mexico and Canada; we established the North American Development Bank (NADBank) to help border communities adversely impacted by trade; and we entered into "side" agreements to help protect labor and the environment.

- **Support for International Monetary Fund Grows As People Feel Effects of Asian Crisis.** As you know, we have had a difficult time securing the \$18 billion in funding for the IMF. However, as the economic crisis has deepened and cut our exports abroad, public support for our position has grown. It is clear that when the impacts of foreign crises are tangible -- for farmers, for example -- the public is far more likely to support our efforts to engage in the international community.
- **“Leveling Up” With Trade Agenda -- Fast Track.** When we tried unsuccessfully to obtain fast track negotiating authority in the fall, we tried to pass it without specific protections for the environment and labor. As you noted in your WTO speech in May:
 - **WTO Speech, May 18, 1998:** “We must recognize that in this new economy, the way we make trade rules and conduct trade affects the daily lives-- and the livelihoods, and the health, and the safety of ordinary families all over the world.... we must do more to ensure that spirited economic competition among nations never becomes a race to the bottom -- in environmental protections, consumer protections, or labor standards. We should be leveling up, not leveling down. Without such a strategy, we cannot build the necessary public support for continued expansion of trade. Working people will only assume the risks of a free international market if they have the confidence that the system will work for them.”

Domestic Issues: While we have had difficulty building support for some of our international economic policies, your sound domestic ones have clearly become the consensus view.

- **Changing the Conventional Wisdom on Deficit Reduction.** Before you took office, the conventional wisdom was that deficit reduction was not politically feasible because it was too painful in the short run. Two factors have helped to change that view:
 1. **Positive Impact of Lower Interest Rates More Than Offset Contractionary Effect of Deficit Reduction.** Because you were able to come forward with a credible deficit reduction package in 1993, the markets reacted by lowering interest rates, which spurred business investment and strengthened the economy. Therefore, the expected pain of deficit reduction in the short run was entirely offset by the rebound in the economy.
 2. **Combining Cuts in Spending With Critical Investments.** You were also able to make deficit reduction more popular among middle-income families by pushing your investment agenda -- combining cuts in wasteful government programs with expansions in critical investments such as education, technology, and health care.
- **Derailing the “Third Rail” of Politics: Social Security Reform.** On Social Security, you have -- on your own -- changed the Social Security and surplus debate. Before you put forward your “Save Social Security First” commitment, every Member of Congress had their proposal to spend the surplus. Now, all proposals to spend the surplus are viewed against the backdrop of taking away money that may be needed as part of Social

Security reform. And by committing to reserve every penny of any budget surplus until Social Security is reformed, you provided every Member of Congress an incentive to get Social Security reform done soon. Moreover, because you are a Democrat and have a long track record of looking out for the interests of the working class, the American people trust you to maintain the basic integrity of the Social Security program. Because of what you've done, Members of Congress who -- in the past would have been criticized for their reform proposals -- are now being praised.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 SEP 19 PM 8:19

September 19, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
LAEL BRAINARD

SUBJECT: Background on Financial Crisis "Fixes" for NYU Conference

As you are well-aware, there are a variety of proposals under discussion for addressing aspects of the financial crisis. They range from the eminently sensible to the patently absurd. It is quite likely that some of these proposals will be raised during the NYU Conference discussion, and you may be asked to comment on them. In anything you say at this open press forum, you should keep in mind that regardless of the theoretical merits of these proposals, the financial markets are likely to read into even your most hypothetical remarks an indication of policy direction, trade on such "information," and potentially set off another round of frenzied market activity. Some of these may be good ideas; indeed, you may ultimately endorse or adopt them. However, this is not the moment. Below I provide a brief description of each proposal and the possible pitfalls associated with each.

G-7 Summit on the Financial Crisis: Particularly in light of your recent speech and calls for a more concerted approach to a shared global problem, the suggestion may well be raised that you, Mr. Prodi and Mr. Blair meet soon with your other G-7 colleagues in a Summit expressly to discuss the financial crisis. However, a commitment at present to such a Summit is probably premature. Since there is not yet any consensus about a collective solution, a Summit could raise expectations and then ultimately fail to yield a workable plan with broad support. Such a failure might have very negative consequences for global market confidence. You should emphasize your call for a G-22 finance ministers and central bankers' meeting -- with a report to the Heads of State -- as a thoughtful, workable process to fill the call some have made for a G-7 Heads of State meeting. By giving the finance ministers and central bankers enough time to evaluate proposals and by broadening out to emerging market economies, you have put forward a more workable and inclusive process. As an overall matter, you have every reason to be positive and even excited about the steps we are taking. We have no reason to be defensive. We are truly delivering important leadership in a timely way in the face of this financial crisis.

Talking Points:

- I have asked Secretary Rubin and Chairman Greenspan to convene the finance ministers and central bankers of the G-7 and emerging economies in the new G-22 to develop a preliminary report to the heads of state, by the beginning of next year, on strengthening the world financial system.

- Officials from finance ministries, the IMF and the World Bank have already begun discussing a systematic approach to help corporations and financial institutions in those countries affected by the crisis to emerge from massive debt, to restructure, and to get credit and trade flowing again.
- I want to highlight that in these processes, we have broadened the set of participants to include our partners in emerging market economies. I think this is vital in a time of their increasing importance in the global economy and in this era of such widespread interdependence between us.
- I agree it is important to work together to address these problems and I look forward to the recommendations of the G-7 and G-22 groups.

Currency Board: Currency boards have many of the same virtues and pitfalls as the gold standard they emulate (with a foreign currency such as the dollar taking the place of gold). As you recall, a currency board has been proposed for both Russia and Indonesia as a means of instilling confidence in the currency and preventing a spiral into hyper inflation. Currency boards have had some important successes, notably in Hong Kong, Argentina, Bulgaria and Estonia. Nonetheless, any hint that we might be looking favorably on the imposition of a currency board under current circumstances in Russia, Brazil or other countries whose currencies are currently under attack might be bound to set off added currency volatility. Your remarks on any country experiencing currency pressures should emphasize the importance of getting the underlying fiscal and monetary fundamentals right and avoid suggesting that an alternative regime is either likely or recommended.

Talking Points:

- The key to any country's currency regime is that it be effective in establishing and maintaining confidence in the currency. This is a function both of the country's underlying economic policies and of the management of the currency by the monetary authorities.
- Experience demonstrates that confidence can be maintained through a variety of currency arrangements: what is critical is the commitment to sound and sustainable policies.
- The particular arrangement that any country might choose is a function of its particular circumstances, based on what can reasonably be expected to be viable, sensible and effective in that context.

International Gold Standard: Jack Kemp recently wrote you a letter on Russia advocating a return to an international gold standard. Few economists would counsel a return to the constraints on growth and difficult adjustments associated with an international gold standard. Moreover, the prospects for any widespread adoption of gold or any other global exchange rate system seem quite remote.

Talking Points:

- I found the conclusions reached by the G-7 Finance Ministers at the Lyon Summit regarding the merits of a return to a global exchange rate regime persuasive. They concluded that such a regime would limit policy makers' flexibility in adjusting to unexpected events and changes in economic fundamentals. Moreover, they concluded that sound economic policies are the most important foundation for exchange rate stability.

Capital Controls: After Russia, any sense that we or the IMF is approving of capital controls would be quite destabilizing. The market is extremely nervous about the imposition of some type of capital control in Brazil as among the more likely policy choices currently available to the Brazilian government. Both Russia and Malaysia recently imposed such controls. You can be sure that if the market believes that Cardoso will move in that direction, the resulting capital outflows will almost certainly require either devaluation or capital controls themselves in the kind of speculation-driven self fulfilling circle that we have already seen played out in many other financial markets. In addition, the resulting flight might put extreme pressures on the Argentine and Mexican currencies. Thus you should be extremely careful not even implicitly to suggest or advocate that Brazil might impose such controls.

Talking Points

- There is no substitute for the type of sound fiscal and monetary policies to restore confidence and growth. Although economists may disagree over the merits of instituting some form of carefully designed and narrowly targeted controls such as those imposed by Chile on certain types of short-term inflows during periods of financial stability, there is no disagreement that they further unsettle markets in the midst of financial stress.
- Moreover, even in the best of circumstances, such controls often are not effective. They are very difficult to monitor and are often evaded. Illegal evasion, of course, can lead to widespread corruption and poison the commercial environment.

Global Credit Insurance: In the belief that the private sector is ill-suited to allocate international credit (providing either too little or too much), George Soros was among the first to advocate for the establishment of a sister institution to the IMF that would guarantee international loans for a modest fee, and in the process provide for a more rational allocation of capital internationally. The authority Soros proposes would be capitalized with Special Drawing Rights, much like the IMF and other multilaterals. Borrowing countries would be obliged to provide data on all borrowings, public or private, insured or not. This would enable the authority to set a ceiling on the amounts it would be willing to insure, based on the amount of credit outstanding and other macroeconomic considerations. Up to those amounts, the countries concerned would be able to access international credit at prime rates. Creditors could lend more than these guarantees would vouchsafe, but at their own risk. In fact a variant of capital controls, Mr. Soros proposal nevertheless may bear further review, perhaps in the context of the work that you have proposed the G-22 undertake as it looks to longer term solutions to the financial crisis.

There is some risk that too enthusiastic a discussion of the idea in the NYU forum might be interpreted as the advocacy of capital controls more generally.

Talking Points:

- I know Mr. Soros and others have advocated for such a system. I think it bears review, and expect that the G-22 and G-7 officials will study such proposals in some detail as they set about building a blueprint for a strengthened global financial system.
- One question I might have with respect to this proposal is how it would be received today in a climate in which it sometimes seems very difficult to garner political support for multi-national institutions.

Bretton Woods II: The idea advanced by, among others, Felix Rohatyn in a recent conversation with and subsequent memo to you. In light of your expansion and elevation of coordinated G-7/G-22 attention to long-term structural reform of the international financial architecture, how we treat this idea turns primarily on semantics and setting expectations. To the degree that "Bretton Woods II" means reform of that global financial architecture, you have been leading this process from Naples to Halifax to Birmingham and now have put it very much on the front burner with your recent call for a G-22, Greenspan/Rubin-led meetings. But to actually call any such effort "Bretton Woods II" would be a serious political mistake. It risks setting the bar way too high, such that any agreements or proposals to come out of such a convention are bound to disappoint, and those efforts characterized as ending in failure. Thus, you should steer away from advocating such a concept, and point instead to the work that has already been put in motion -- work begun in Naples and carried on through Halifax, Birmingham, and right up to those proposals set out in your speech to the CFR. Through those efforts, we have begun the hard work of laying the foundation for a significant evolution of the international financial architecture. As these efforts produce results, we can play them up as we think appropriate.

Talking Points:

- Whatever you want to call it, it is clear that a process of continual and coordinated evaluation and reform is necessary for implementing an international economic architecture for the 21st century.
- We have for some time now been doing just that, beginning with G-7 work at Naples, on through Halifax and Birmingham, and continuing down that path with the meetings of the G-22 finance ministers and central bankers in early October.
- Some of the results of that work are evident in the the existence of emergency funding for the IMF, and in our work to improve disclosure and transparency and to build stronger national financial and banking sectors.

- What we are doing now is accelerating, elevating and expanding our efforts. In doing so we will be working in concert and in a much-broadened manner -- through the G-22 -- to develop policies so countries can reap the benefits of free-flowing capital in a way that is safe and sustainable, to adapt our institutions to more effectively confront the new types of financial crisis, minimizing their frequency, severity and human cost, and to identify mechanisms for supporting countries under attack by financial contagion.

A Marshall Plan for Russia: Mr. Rohatyn and many others have suggested that it is only with a massive infusion of financial aid that we can really expect to positively impact economic reform in Russia. Rohatyn points to West Germany's investments of \$100 billion per year for ten years in East Germany (a country of 17 million people) before achieving the beginnings of stability, and contrasts that with the latest \$22 billion IMF package for Russia. His initial estimates as to the minimum necessary scale for a Russian program run in the neighborhood of \$50 billion per year over ten years, those amounts to be committed by the G-7 in the form of grants or low-interest, long term loans. Conditions to the aid would be around security and on private capital inflows to the financial program. But while the idea may have theoretical merit, it faces any number of objections. A Congress here unwilling to commit to a one-time \$18 billion package for worldwide assistance is very unlikely to commit the estimated U.S. share of \$10 billion per year for ten years, particularly to a Russia whose leadership appears economically revanchist. That government would be at best a snarling recipient of our aid, and likely resist most all conditionality. Furthermore, the program focuses solely on Russia, when we have a number of other allies arguably equally deserving of similar treatment. In addressing the issue, you should emphasize our desire that the new Russian team continue on the path to true economic reform as set out in prior talks with the IMF and others, and that we continue to support the Russian people as they face this test.

Talking Points:

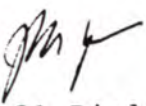
- Recent setbacks notwithstanding, we have not given up on Russia or the Russian economy. This is a country of vast natural resources and a well-educated and resourceful people.
- We continue to believe the way forward for Russia is further implementation of market reforms.
- If Russia can take the right steps towards reform, we will do all we can to be supportive.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 
SUBJECT: NYU September 21 Dialogue on Strengthening
Democracy in the Global Economy

Understanding that measures to promote liberty and democracy will be key elements of the NYU discussions on September 21, I thought it would be useful to describe briefly some of our efforts on these issues.

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY

In speeches and policy statements, we have made the following points on democracy-promotion:

- Democracy is a core objective of our national security strategy, as it reflects our ideals and reinforces our national interests. We believe a world in which governments respect the rule of law will be freer, safer, and more prosperous.
- Democracies are less likely to make war on us or on other nations; they tend not to abuse the rights of their people; and they make for more reliable trading partners. Each new democracy is a potential ally in the struggle against the challenges of our time -- containing ethnic and religious conflict, reducing the nuclear threat, combating terrorism and organized crime, and overcoming environmental degradation.
- While more than half the world's people now live under governments of their own choosing, the trend toward freedom and democracy is neither inevitable nor irreversible. We must focus on strengthening the commitment and capacity of new democracies to implement democratic reforms.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

- Wherever the roots of democracy are taking hold in once barren soil, America is there to nurture change.

II. USG FINANCIAL/PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

USAID/State: USAID devotes some \$400 million per year to programs that promote human rights, democracy assistance, and civil society. These include, for example, efforts to assist South Africa's transition to democracy through voter education and political party development; to support the participation of women in law and politics in Asia, where USAID training has resulted in changes in inheritance and other gender-biased laws, as well as increases in the number of women candidates in various countries; and to enhance independent judiciaries in Latin America, the newly independent states of Central and Eastern Europe, and the Former Soviet Union, through judicial training, rule of law programs, etc.

In addition to the regular AID programs, AID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), created in 1993 by your Administration, provides critical assistance to post-conflict societies to advance peaceful democratic change. In Haiti, OTI led the international "civilianization" effort to provide vocational training for former soldiers; in Bosnia, OTI assisted in the development of a free and independent media.

Finally, and in addition to its diplomatic efforts on these issues, the Department of State provides financial support to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and NGO activities (in the neighborhood of \$10 million).

USIA: USIA spends more than \$100 million per year on democracy and human rights public education/promotion programs.

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED): We provide more than \$30 million per year for the National Endowment for Democracy. In addition to its own grant-making, NED funds four other grant-making institutions: the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), The International Republican Institute (IRI), the International Institutes of the AFL-CIO, and the Center for International Private Enterprise. NED and the four institutes support the work of human rights and other grass roots NGOs in developing countries.

DoD: Through a variety of education and training programs, the Department of Defense works to encourage foreign militaries to respect human rights and the rule of law.

Multilateral Efforts: Working through multilateral institutions, the United States promotes universal adherence to democratic principles. Our efforts are helping to make democratic principles the governing standards for acceptable international behavior.

G-8: The Clinton Administration proposed the Denver Democracy Initiative to encourage good governance and the rule of law, civic education and civil society around the world. The Denver Initiative resulted in the G-8 Working Group on Democracy and Human Rights to formalize the process of international cooperation on these issues.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR): The U.S. has encouraged the promotion of democracy and human rights through our successful effort to create the position of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to strengthen its ability to conduct field monitoring activities.

III. DEMOCRACY PROMOTION: A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

South Africa: We successfully supported the historic transition to democracy and continue our efforts through our support for their truth commission.

Haiti: We gave democracy another chance and are helping to build the institutions to sustain it.

Bosnia: The U.S. brokered the agreement to end the war in Bosnia, led international efforts to conduct successful elections, has been instrumental in the effort to prosecute war criminals, and has promoted ethnic reconciliation through a variety of means including support for a free media.

China: Consistent American engagement on human rights resulted in a Chinese commitment to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and limited progress in other areas, though much more needs to be done.

FSU: We have contributed substantial resources to the establishment of free and independent media, educational reform, civic education, and election reform.

CEE: We've devoted more than \$200 million in Central and Eastern Europe to support a variety of democratic institutions, including a vibrant, free press.

E

NYU / Strengthening Democracy...:
An Opening Dialogue

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

Panel One -- Civil Society and the Future of Democracy

Norman Dorsen -- Moderator

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Ronald Dworkin, New York University

James Chase, World Policy Institute

Anthony Giddens, London School of Economics

Roger Altman, Evercore Partners

Olaro Ottuno, Special Representative to the United Nations Secretary General on Children and
Armed Conflict

Panel Two -- The New Economy and the Future for Opportunity

Martin Lipton -- Moderator

Dick Stewart, New York University

Al From, Progressive Policy Institute

John Sweeney, AFL-CIO

Robert Hormats, Goldman-Sachs

Laura Tyson, University of California, Berkeley

Rosabeth Moss Kantor, Harvard University, School of Business

Panel Three -- Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy

John Sexton -- Moderator

President William Jefferson Clinton, USA

Prime Minister Tony Blair, United Kingdom

Prime Minister Goran Persson, Sweden(*)

President Romano Prodi, Italy

President Peter Stoyanov, Bulgaria

(*) His elections are the day before and may have to cancel at the last minute.

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: AN OPENING DIALOGUE

MISSION STATEMENT

**New York University School of Law
September 21, 1998**

At the turn of the millennium, new methods of governance are required to confront new realities. With the emergence of the new global economy, driven by the ever accelerating pace of technology and defined by an ever widening international scope, new pressures for constant adjustment are being placed on nations, communities and individuals. In the face of globalization and technology, the universal challenges are to maintain the highest level of prosperity and security, expand opportunity, protect liberty, and deepen democracy.

Governments around the world are embracing the power of technology and telecommunications and using free markets to empower individuals, while at the same time acting to enhance civil society and to foster a renewed confidence from citizens. Forward-thinking political leaders, intellectuals, and labor figures are defining the elements of the new social contract. As a result, there is a pressing need for a discussion among those who have most vitally engaged these innovative approaches.

The dialogue on "Strengthening Democracy in a Global Economy," sponsored by New York University School of Law in affiliation with the Progressive Policy Institute and the World Policy Institute, is intended to provide a forum for the international discussion that is driving reform-minded governments and future-oriented thinking around the world.

The first panel, on "Civil Society and the Future of Democracy," will address the challenges facing globalization and how it can flourish under the new conditions. The questions involve community and commerce, family and work, the rule of law and human rights, civic participation and public purpose, and the role of social investment.

The second panel, on "The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity", will address the problems of technology and education, poverty and the fate of the stake-holding middle class, the environment and economic development, worker equity and opportunity, the roles of the nation-state and the modern corporation.

The third panel will feature reflections by heads of state and other world leaders. They will draw on their practical experience and vision in discussing the general conference theme, "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy."

THE GLOBAL LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NYU Law School precipitated a revolution in legal education when, five years ago, it announced a Global Law School Program. The GLSP, which has been called the most significant step in legal education in decades, is predicated on an inescapable reality: the spread of democracy and the globalization of the economy through remarkable advances in technology and communication. These have transformed, and will continue to transform, the context in which law is made and, hence, the way in which leaders of the bar, public and private, must operate. It follows that the teaching of law, and research into it, must be transformed if they are to keep pace.

Five years into its life, the GLSP now permeates the experience of NYU's faculty and students, profoundly influencing the Law School's curriculum as well as the academic conversation and even the social life of our community. That said, the Global Law School Program does not lend itself to easy summary.

Let us start by explaining what the GLSP is not, or not mainly: it is not the study of international law; it is not the study of comparative law; it is not the search for convergence in legal study, nor by any stretch an effort to construct an Esperanto of the law; and, finally, it is not even the assembling of interesting and "successful" foreign and American faculty and students.

At bottom, the Global Law School Program leads to a new way of seeing and understanding law. The central premise is that there is value in viewing and re-viewing law and society from new vantage points. Put simply, a colleague with a different cultural background and conceptual apparatus is, almost certainly, sooner or later going to expose the unconsidered assumptions in your premises, just as you will in your colleague's. The more one widens the cultural-conceptual circle of discussants, the more likely it is that the overall fund of good and original ideas will grow.

The Global Law School Program is built on an act of faith: we believe that if one gather's leading faculty and students from around the world, and charge them with the task of maintaining conversation with one another, of collaborating in teaching and research about the law, then a pedagogy, a curriculum, a body of scholarship, and, perhaps most important, successive waves of law school graduates will emerge that are better prepared for the world of the 21st century. NYU Law School is gambling that our men and women graduates will be better prepared to give shape and guidance to the role of law in the coming decades than the graduates of any other institution.

There are four major components of the Global Law School Program:

First, the Global Law Faculty, including the Distinguished Global Fellows, brings to Washington Square each year a score of the leading legal scholars and practitioners in the world. Recent and current GLF have represented six continents and 18 nations, and

include a large number of the planet's leading jurists and scholars – e.g., Dieter Grimm of the German Constitutional Court, Georges Abi-Saab, former judge of the International Court of Justice, Menachem Elon, retired Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Israel, Professor John Baker, the eminent Cambridge University law historian, Giuliano Amato, former Prime Minister of Italy, and Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Reporter on Violence Against Women for the United Nations.

These men and women of the Global Law Faculty are not simply “visiting professors” in the usual sense. They number far more than most law school foreign faculty, they are in residence longer, and, perhaps most important, they maintain a continuing relationship with NYU after they have returned to their home countries. They return for second and third teaching and research stints with us. They are part of our us, and we of them.

Second, students. While the NYU Law School is immensely proud of the fact that upwards of 300 of its 1200 students hold foreign passports, it is important to note that the Global Law Program is intended to affect ALL of our students, American and international.

The elite of the GLSP are the Hauser Scholars, a group of extraordinarily accomplished foreign students selected from several hundred applications. The scholarship pays tuition, travel, room, board, and a modest stipend. The current crop of Hausers hails from Kenya, Scotland, China, Israel, New Zealand, the Czech Republic, India, Sri Lanka, Russia, Yugoslavia, the U.K., Singapore, and South Africa.

Third, is curriculum. Our aspiration is to step well beyond the conventional supplementation of an American legal education through doses of comparative and international law (which sometimes tend to reinforce the conception that foreign law is peripheral, lurking on the outskirts of what a “good American lawyer” needs to know to ply his trade). The GLSP aims to forge a curriculum and pedagogy that will gradually bring our students to realize that their professional and intellectual lives have a global aspect, whatever their chosen specialty. Thus, so-called “meat and potatoes” courses, dealing with subjects like dispute resolution, property, civil procedure, human rights, legal theory, etc. will be taught by members of the Global Law Faculty, who will bring new and critical dimensions to fields that have long needed them. One example is a course in property that sub-divides into twenty bilingual teams that treat the topic in a foreign language as well as English. Another course -- in dispute resolution -- demonstrates to our students that classic American reliance on litigation is by no means the only, or necessarily the best, means of handling conflict.

Fourth, are the conferences, forums, and special events that provide the occasions wherein NYU's Global Law School Program conducts public “conversations” with leaders of the bar from around the world. The academy has a duty to engage in dialogue not only outside his or her discipline but also outside of the academy. The GLSP

conferences bring NYU professors into conversation with leaders in politics, the bench, labor, business, and the judiciary from around the world.

Some of the most significant conferences in the past few years have been:

The 1995 conference on the enforceability in domestic courts of judgments rendered in international tribunals, a discussion in which three United States Supreme Court Justices interacted with their counterparts from high courts around the world, as well as from international tribunals.

The 1996 conference, held at Villa La Pietra (Florence) on environmental issues brought together leading with world-class scholars and leaders from the United Nations, Mexico, and the World Bank.

The 1996 "summit", held in Vanderbilt Hall, on constitutional adjudication included several Supreme Court justices as well as their counterparts on the supreme courts of Russia, Germany, and Italy.

The September 21, 1998 Dialogue, held at NYU, which has brought together the heads of state or government from five countries, including President Clinton, President Stoyanov of Bulgaria, and the Prime Ministers of the Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The day long event is the first of several projected dialogues on "Strengthening Global Democracy in the Global Economy."

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As proud as we are of the Global Law School Program at NYU, it is nonetheless necessary to close on a modest note: the initiative has opened for us perspectives on our world and on ourselves, as well as on the law -- its study, practice, and creation, -- whose depth and subtlety we are only beginning to appreciate. Much has been accomplished and much more remains to be done.

Experts

*Strengthening Democracy
In the Global Economy -
September 21, 1998*

NAME	FIRM
Abi-Saab, Georges	NYU Law Faculty
Allott, Philip	NYU Law Faculty
Baker, John H.	NYU Law Faculty
Barber, Benjamin R.	Rutgers University
Been, Vicki L.	NYU Law Faculty
Blinken, Donald	Ambassador
Chase, Oscar G.	Vice Dean, NYU School of Law
Davis, Peggy C.	NYU Law Faculty
Dettke, Dieter	Friedrich Ebert Foundation
Disgruber, Christopher L.	NYU Law Faculty
Fanton, Jonathan F.	New School University
Feldman, Eric A.	NYU Law Faculty
Forester, Lynn	Firstmark Communications International, Inc.
Fox, Eleanor M.	NYU Law Faculty
Furman, Jay M.	RD Management Corporation
Holmes, Stephen	NYU Law Faculty
Ispahani, Mahnaz	Ford Foundation
Kumm, Frances Myrna	NYU Faculty
Kangass, Cathy	Deloitte Touche
Kingsbury, Benedict	NYU Law Faculty
Kramer, Larry	NYU Law Faculty
Leone, Richard	The Century Foundation
Littlefield, Bancroft	Foley, Hoag & Eliot

Experts

*Strengthening Democracy
In the Global Economy -
September 21, 1998*

NAME	FIRM
Luers, Wendy	The Foundation for a Civil Society
Lukes, Steven	NYU Department of Sociology
Miltner, Harald	Austrian Consulate General
Morawetz, Nancy B.	NYU Faculty
Morison, Francis John	Davis Polk & Wardwell
Murphy, Liam	NYU Faculty
Nagel, Thomas	NYU Global Faculty
Noble, Ronald K.	NYU Faculty
Opperman, Dwight D.	Key Investments, Inc.
Pasquino, Pasquale	NYU Faculty
Penn, Mark	Penn, Schoen & Berland
Posner, Michael	Lawyers Committee on Human Rights
Quackenbush, Christopher	Sandler O'Neill & Partners, LLP
Rosenkrantz, Carlos	NYU Faculty
Rosenkranz, Robert	Delphia Capital
Rothschild, Evelyn de	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Sands, Philippe J.	NYU Faculty
Santa Maria, Julian	Universidad Complutense Madrid
Sassen, Saskia	New York University
Schlesinger, Stephen	World Policy Institute
Shailor, Barbara	AFL-CIO International
Shea, Gerald M.	AFL-CIO
Sifton, Elisabeth	Farrar, Straus, Giroux

Experts

*Strengthening Democracy
In the Global Economy -
September 21, 1998*

NAME	FIRM
Skolnick, Jerome	NYU Faculty
Styron, Rose	writer
Traub, James S.	The New York Times Magazine
Upham, Frank K.	NYU Faculty
Varrano, Vincenzo	NYU Faculty
Welters, Anthony	AmeriChoice Corporation
TOTAL: 52	

F

September 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig T. Smith and Craig Hughes

RE: New York Politics

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992			1996		
Clinton/Gore	3,444,450	50%	Clinton/Gore	3,756,177	58%
Bush/Quayle	2,346,649	34%	Dole/Kemp	1,933,492	30%
Perot/Stockdale	1,090,721	16%	Perot/Choate	503,458	8%

New York gave **the Clinton/Gore** ticket the largest margin of victory in the country (a plurality of 1.8 million votes). **The President and Vice President** won 52 of 62 counties statewide.

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU, The Vice President, the First Lady, and Mrs. Gore were in New York City on September 14 for Unity '98 events. **YOU** also delivered an economic speech and awarded Zachary Fisher the Medal of Freedom.

YOU and the First Lady were in the Hamptons July 31-August 1, 1998 for DNC events.

Mrs. Gore was in New York City on July 22, 1998 to launch the U.S. Olympic FitKids program.

The Vice President was in Harlem on July 18, 1998, for a Goodwill Games event.

The First Lady traveled to Newburgh, Albany, Troy, Victor, Waterloo, and Seneca Falls as part of her "Save America's Treasures" Tour from July 15-16. She also attended an event for Rep. Maurice Hinchey in Ithaca on Thursday, July 16.

UPCOMING PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The First Lady will be in New York City on September 23 for a lunch benefitting the DSCC and the Schumer for Senate campaign.

The Vice President will be in Buffalo on October 7 for events with the Vallone for Governor campaign, then proceed to New York City for events with the Schumer for Senate campaign and will then attend the Empire State Pride Dinner.

YOU will be in New York City on October 12 for events benefitting the DSCC and the Schumer for Senate campaign.

1998 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor George Pataki (R) is seeking to win a second term this year. Pataki has collected about \$17 million and has \$12.2 million in the bank.

Pataki selected Mary Donohue (R), a former Supreme Court judge from upstate, as his running mate. Since he booted Lt. Governor Betsy McCaughey Ross (D) from the ticket a year ago, Governor Pataki (R) was determined to replace her with another woman.

New York City Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D), garnering 56% of the vote, easily won the September 15 Democratic primary over Lt. Governor Betsy McCaughey Ross (D), Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes (D) and former New York Transportation Commissioner James LaRocca (D). Ross' campaign was struggling through the summer after an impressive start, but received a deadly blow in the first week of September when Betsy's husband, financier Wilber Ross, took back \$2.2 million he had loaned the campaign. This move not only depleted Ross' campaign account, but also showed a campaign, and marriage, that appeared to be in disarray.

Businessman Thomas Golisano, founder of Paychex, Inc., is running on the Independent line, and has pledged to spend up to \$10 million of his own money on the race. Golisano is already running television, radio, and newspaper ads attacking Governor Pataki for not addressing New York's financial problems. Golisano also ran on the Independent line in 1994, receiving 4% of the vote.

Actor Al Lewis, who played Grandpa Munster on the television sitcom *The Munsters*, was nominated as the Green Party candidate for governor. Green Party officials hope that Lewis' fame will help secure the 50,000 votes the party needs to gain a permanent spot on the New York ballot.

A *New York One* television station poll taken by Blum & Webrin from September 8-11, 1998 showed the following results:

Governor Pataki (R)	45%
Peter Vallone (D)	27%
Thomas Golisano (I)	10%

Vallone must also contend with Lt. Governor Ross, who will be on the general election ballot on the Liberal line. Ross has indicated that she will extend her campaign, in large part because she promised Liberal Party Chair Raymond Harding that she would continue her campaign in order to garner the 50,000 votes that the Liberal Party needs to retain their permanent ballot line.

In the Democratic primary for Lt. Governor, Sandra Frankel defeated Charles King and Clyde Rabideaux. Rabideaux was Vallone's choice for Lt. Governor, but he and Frankel have pledged to work together, and make a good team -- she can help him with female and upstate voters.

On September 16, the day after the primary, Buffalo Mayor Anthony Massiello (D) endorsed Governor Pataki (R). Massiello credited Pataki with helping to lower property taxes and providing crucial money for the city's public schools. Massiello was joined in endorsing Pataki

by Utica Mayor Ed Hanna (D) and Niagara Falls Mayor James Galie (D).

1998 U.S. SENATE RACE

Senator Al D'Amato (R) is running for reelection to a fourth term this year.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D) easily defeated former Rep. and '84 VP nominee Geraldine Ferraro, New York City Public Advocate Mark Green (D), and civil engineer Eric Melendez (D) to win the Democratic nomination. Both Green and Ferraro gave Schumer ringing endorsements and focused their attacks on Senator D'Amato. This is good news for Democrats, in comparison to the 1992 Senate race when Ferraro refused to acknowledge her defeat to primary victor Bob Abrams for two weeks. Rep. Schumer will now go on to face Senator D'Amato (R) and Long Island University professor Thomas Droleskey, who defeated D'Amato to win the Right to Life Party ballot line.

Senator D'Amato immediately began running television ads in New York City featuring former Mayor Ed Koch (D) and current Mayor Rudolph Giuliani (R) lauding his effectiveness as an advocate for New York. On Thursday, September 17, he unleashed negative ads statewide which accuse Rep. Schumer of being too liberal on taxes and crime. In direct contrast to 1992 nominee Bob Abrams, who was off the air for nearly three weeks, Rep. Schumer was on the air Friday with a response ad, asking Senator D'Amato "why is he lying about taxes -- is it because he voted for \$300 billion in tax increases in his career?" All of the Schumer ads end with the tag line "Al D'Amato -- too many lies for too long."

Rep. Schumer carries over nearly \$2 million for the general election, while D'Amato showed \$10,649,733 on hand as of August 26, 1998. D'Amato has already spent nearly \$11 million on this race.

Three polls, public and private, taken in the week leading up to the New York primary show Schumer even with, or ahead of, Senator D'Amato:

	<i>New York One 9/8-9/11/98</i>	<i>Democratic Party 9/10-14/98</i>	<i>DSCC 9/8-9/11/98</i>
	Blum & Weprin	Stan Greenberg	Hickman-Brown
Schumer	46%	53%	44%
D'Amato	41%	46%	44%

CONGRESSIONAL RACES -- New York City

9th Congressional District

In the Democratic primary to replace Rep. Chuck Schumer (D), Brooklyn City Councilman Anthony Weiner (D) edged out Assemblywoman Melinda Katz (D) by 650 votes. City Councilman Noach Dear and Assemblyman Dan Feldman finished third and fourth, respectively. Weiner's victory came in large part because of an endorsement by Rep. Schumer, who Weiner previously worked for. Weiner should have no problem defeating the Republican nominee, attorney S. Leslie Jenkins, in this overwhelmingly Democratic district.

10th Congressional District

Rep. Edolphus Towns (D) fended off a primary challenge from attorney Barry Ford (D) 50%-

38%. Ford picked up support from Democrats angry with Towns for endorsing Rudolph Giuliani (R) over Ruth Messinger (D) in last year's mayoral election. Brooklyn Democratic Chair Clarence Norman and former Mayor David Dinkins (D) both endorsed Ford, but it was not enough to topple the eight term incumbent. Towns should easily defeat Republican Ernestine Brown in the general election.

HOT ISSUES

Million Youth March

On Saturday, September 5, 3,000 police officers in full riot gear were deployed to disperse Khallid Abdul Muhammad's Million Youth March in Harlem. The event had been the subject of much controversy, as the former Chief Aide to Louis Farrakhan sought to hold a day long, 30 block event. Mayor Giuliani's attempt to ban the event, which he called a "hate march" resulted in a federal court issued permit restricting the event to a 4-hour long, 6-block event. When the permit expired at 4 p.m. as Muhammad was finishing his speech, Giuliani ordered the largest police action in Harlem's history, complete with the use of pepper spray and low flying police helicopters.

The Mayor's response has drawn criticism by many people who feel that the use of such a large police force was unnecessary. The total number of police officers amounted to just about half of the participants in the march, some 6,500 people. The response left 22 people injured and has increased tensions between local politicians and black community leaders. A grand jury will perform an investigation of the violence which occurred at the end of the march.

Broad Channel Parade

Two New York City firefighters have been suspended without pay pending an investigation for their participation in a Labor Day parade float which depicted some allegedly racist sentiments. The float, which was sponsored by the Broad Channel Volunteer Fire Department and Ambulance Corps, featured men wearing blackface and at one point re-enacted the death of James Byrd Jr., a black man who was dragged to death behind a pickup truck in Texas. A home video taken of the parade was broadcast on the local news unleashing condemnation of the float from politicians and community leaders and also leading Mayor Giuliani to announce the suspensions without pay of those city employees involved.

Mayor Giuliani's decision is being challenged as the firefighter's lawyers argue that the suspension of the two firefighters violates their first amendment right to free speech. Also, in light of the Million Youth March one week prior to the parade, which caused many civil rights leaders to criticize Mayor Giuliani's stance on race relations, the suspensions are seen as an attempt by Giuliani to improve his standing among critics. A federal judge has ruled that the mayor may be deposed by the lawyers challenging the city's decision.

One lawyer representing one of the firemen has charged that Governor George Pataki and Representative and senatorial candidate Charles Schumer have marched in past Broad Channel parades -- Schumer in 1993 and Pataki in 1994. These parades have a history of floats which mock various minority groups, including those in which the two politicians participated. Both politicians deny having knowledge of the objectionable floats while marching at the front of the parade.

POLITICAL DATA

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

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D)	Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R)
Representative Michael P. Forbes (R-01)	Representative Rick Lazio (R-02)
Representative Peter King (R-03)	Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-04)
Representative Gary Ackerman (D-05)	Representative Gregory W. Meeks (D-06)
Representative Thomas Manton (D-07)	Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-08)
Representative Charles Schumer (D-09)	Representative Edolphus Towns (D-10)
Representative Major Owens (D-11)	Representative Nydia Velazquez (D-12)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-13)	Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-14)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-15)	Representative Jose Serrano (D-16)
Representative Eliot Engel (D-17)	Representative Nita Lowey (D-18)
Representative Sue Kelly (R-19)	Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-20)
Representative Michael McNulty (D-21)	Representative Gerald Solomon (R-22)
Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-23)	Representative John McHugh (R-24)
Representative James Walsh (R-25)	Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-26)
Representative Bill Paxon (R-27)	Representative Louise Slaughter (D-28)
Representative John LaFalce (D-29)	Representative Jack Quinn (R-30)
Representative Amory Houghton Jr. (R-31)	

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

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

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

NEW YORK STATE AT A GLANCE

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

G



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

'98 SEP 18 PM 6:30

September 18, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY *for KM*

SUBJECT: NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Clean Air

Next week EPA will issue a final rule to reduce Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) emissions in the Eastern and Midwestern U.S. The rulemaking would implement the recommendations of the 37-state Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) and require 22 states to design plans to reduce their NOx emissions. New York officials, including Governor Pataki, have been strong proponents of stringent standards because New York's ability to comply with the Clean Air Act is significantly hampered by pollution created outside the state, primarily from utilities in the Midwest. The rulemaking was open to public comment, and EPA has conducted a thorough and fair review of all comments as part of the process of determining the final rule.

If asked, you should not comment on the specifics of the proposal since this is a pending rulemaking, but you should say that this rule was proposed by the states with significant public input, and that all of the public comments are getting careful and serious consideration.

H

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES—NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Single Sex Education Case: Senior DOEd officials have been working with New York City education officials to resolve a complaint regarding the Young Women's Leadership School, a single-sex academy that the Board of Regents opened in 1996. An investigation of the school by DOEd's Office for Civil Rights, in response to a complaint filed in 1996 by the National Organization for Women, the NY Civil Liberties Union, and the NY Civil Rights Coalition, found some Title IX concerns with the school's single-sex approach. On September 10, the *New York Post* reported that the complainants in the case have expressed great dissatisfaction with DOEd's failure to resolve the case and close the school. (DOEd)

Brookhaven National Laboratory: In 1989, the Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) was listed on the Superfund National Priorities List. BNL is located on about 5,300 acres in the center of Suffolk County on Long Island. DOE is responsible for investigating and cleaning up the site, while EPA and the State of NY provide oversight under an interagency agreement. Plumes of contamination have affected groundwater off the site. Smaller plumes of radioactive tritium and strontium are found on-site. Several actions have been taken to begin cleanup and prevent further movement of the contaminants, and a final remedy for groundwater cleanup is expected to be proposed in Spring 1999. Metals from Brookhaven may have contaminated sediment in the Peconic River. A cleanup proposal for the metal contamination is expected in winter of 1998. DOE is currently investigating possible radioactive plutonium contamination in the Peconic River. (EPA and DOE)

HOPE VI: New York City recently received a \$21.4 million HOPE VI grant to revitalize the Prospect Plaza public housing development. The plan calls for the replacement of 102 units of public housing with 368 new units at several sites, including the rehabilitation of 240 public housing units. In addition, the grant will help 355 families currently living at Prospect Plaza and 115 other families to become self sufficient by providing them with job training, education, child care, transportation, and counseling services. (HUD)

PCBs Superfund Site: On July 23, EPA released the results of a study that found PCB contamination in the Hudson River was not being buried by the natural deposition of clean sediment. General Electric, which legally released the PCBs into the Hudson before 1977, has maintained that the PCBs have been buried and do not pose a threat to public health. Because of this finding, some areas may require remediation this fall. EPA is conducting a reassessment of its 1984 "No-Action Decision" for PCB-contaminated sediments in the upper Hudson River. General Electric opposes a cleanup plan for the site, preferring to rely on the natural degradation of the PCBs over time. EPA proposed a remediation plan that will be made in December 2000 and a final remediation determination will be made in 2001. (EPA)

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *NEW YORK*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 5.5%:** The unemployment rate in New York has declined from 8.3% to 5.5% since 1993.
- **407,400 New Jobs:** 407,400 new jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 74,073 per year, compared to an average of 129,850 jobs *lost* per year during the previous administration.
- **468,000 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 468,000 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 85,091 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 124,600 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **36,000 New Construction Jobs:** 36,000 construction jobs have been created in New York since 1993 -- an average of 6,545 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 23,300 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **553,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 189,000 New York workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 364,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Home Building Up 2.8%:** Home building has increased by an average of 2.8% per year since 1993, after falling over 14.1% per year during the previous four years.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 1,727,000 families in New York.**
- **Business Failures and Bankruptcy Filings Down:** Business failures have dropped 10.1% per year since 1993, after increasing 35.1% per year during the previous four years. Additionally, bankruptcy filings have declined 22.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 10.8% during the previous two administrations.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 1.8%:** New business incorporations in New York have increased 1.8% per year since 1993, after *decreasing* 3.4% per year during the previous administration.
- **Personal Income Has Risen 2.3% Annually:** Personal income in New York has risen at an annual rate of 2.3% since 1993 compared to an average growth of just 0.5% per year during the previous administration.
- **2.4% Growth in Total Bank Loans and Leases:** New York has seen a 2.4% average growth rate in total bank loans and leases per year since 1993, after falling over 3.9% per year during the previous administration.
- **2% Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases:** Since 1993, New York has experienced a 2% annual growth rate in commercial and industrial loans and leases. In contrast, commercial and industrial loans and leases fell over 5.5% 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 New York next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **Over \$286 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, New York received \$261.5 million dollars in Head Start funding benefitting 43,700 children. This year, New York will receive \$286.7 million, an increase of over \$25 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for New York's children by an additional \$20.5 million.
- **\$35.2 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$35.2 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$1.2 million. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **37.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], New York receives \$37.8 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by nearly \$4.3 million over FY98.

- **\$678.5 Million for Students Most in Need:** New York will receive \$678.5 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 \$81.7 million to aid New York's students.
- **\$716.2 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], New York will receive \$716.2 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$139.1 million over last year. With this increase, a total of 358,700 New York students will benefit, 20,700 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$740.4 million.
- **Nearly 8,400 Have Served in New York through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, nearly 8,400 AmeriCorps participants, working in 452 different programs, have earned money for college while working in New York'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. **414,000 students in New York will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 503,000 students in New York will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **Crime Falls 29% in New York:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 29% statewide. In New York City, between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has declined 43%, with a 61% drop in murder, and a 51% drop in robbery. In addition, serious crime has also declined 28% in Rochester and 11% in Syracuse between 1992 and 1997. [1996 and preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **8,426 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill funded 8,426 new police officers in communities across New York. [through 8/98]
- **Buffalo Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Buffalo was recently selected as a pilot city 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. Buffalo will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Reducing Crime with Drug Courts:** Working to reduce drug-related crime in New York, the Clinton Administration has recently awarded Drug Court grants to the communities of Amherst, Ithaca, Syracuse, Rensselaer County, Rockland County, and Suffolk County. The Administration had previously awarded grants to a number of New York communities including: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, the Bronx, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Queens, Albany, Fulton, Lackawanna, Mayville, Mount Vernon, New City, New York City, and Tonawanda. Drug courts use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to combine drug testing, sanctions, supervision and treatment to push nonviolent, drug-abusing offenders to stop using drugs and committing crimes.
- **\$7.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, New York receives \$7,817,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$3.9 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], New York will receive \$3,885,277 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$672,000 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to nearly \$4 million.
- **\$39.6 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of New York's Schools:** New York receives \$39.6 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING NEW YORKERS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **290,797 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 290,797 fewer people on welfare in New York now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- an 25% decline. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 42%:** Child support collections have increased by \$203 million -- or 42% -- in New York since FY92. [through FY96]

- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in New York:** 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 7.1 percent in New York.**
- **New York Receives \$96.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, New York is eligible to receive \$96.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping New York 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 NEW YORK'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in New York the balanced budget provides \$255.7 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 454,600 children in New York.
- **Helping New York Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year, in New York, 32,179 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 New York in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 93% received the vaccine for polio; 94% received the vaccine for measles, and 93% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 126%:** In FY97, New York communities received \$186.6 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 126% 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 37% in New York:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, New York will see a 37% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 188,000 youth of New York will be kept from smoking and 63,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **7,570,000 Americans in New York Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if New York enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 7,570,000 people in New York 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, 3,800,000 New York 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

- ***22 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:*** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 22 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in New York. The sites are located in Hauppauge, Glenwood Landing, Endicott, Shelby, Hyde Park, Johnstown, Oswego, Ramapo, Hamilton, Granby, Conklin, Farmingdale (3), Cold Spring, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Brewster, Deer Park, Hicksville, South Glen Falls, and Woodside, Queens [through 8/98]. This is more than three times the number of sites cleaned up in New York during the previous twelve years combined (6).
- ***Revitalizing Brownfields Projects in New York:*** As part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has awarded grants to communities in New York -- Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Utica, Yonkers, Elmira, New York City, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Glen Cove, and Rome --as well as Niagara and Ulster Counties, 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 RENEWAL EFFORTS

- ***\$100 Million to Harlem and the South Bronx:*** Harlem and the South Bronx were designated as Urban Empowerment Zones in 1994 and were awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity. Already, Rite Aid, Blockbuster Video, the Gap and the Disney Company have either opened Harlem stores or announced plans to do so. An estimated \$1 billion will be invested in Harlem over the next 10 years as a result of this Empowerment Zone designation.
- ***\$12 Million to Other New York Communities:*** In addition, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburgh were designated Enterprise Communities, and were awarded \$3 million each to pursue similar efforts.
- ***Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 9,200 To 11,000 New Affordable Housing Units in New York 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 9,200 - 11,000 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in New York during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Over \$5 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, New York has received \$5.04 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 212,500 jobs. [through FY97]
- ***Over \$597 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 New York received \$597,490,000 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 \$4 Billion in Transit Funds:*** New York has received a total of \$4.3 billion in FTA funds from 1993-1997.

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

5:45 PM

African American Religious
Leaders Reception

Tab A

- Remarks

Tab B

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

TRIP COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

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WHCA PAGER: 4063

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

ADVANCE LEAD:

CHARLES DUNCAN

STAFF OFFICE: 42-220

CELL PHONE: 202-365-4613

WHCA PAGER: 4684

WEATHER:

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Partly cloudy, becoming mostly cloudy with isolated showers. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 60 to 65. High 73 to 78.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly to mostly cloudy. Winds southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 63 to 78.

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, September 22, 1998
*Final Schedule***

8:30 am- **CHIEF OF STAFF BRIEFING**
9:00 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik

9:00 am- **BRIEFING**
9:30 am **PRESIDENTIAL SUITE**
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary Robert Rubin Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky Samuel Berger Gene Sperling Larry Summers Frank Kramer Ambassador Thomas Foley Kenneth Lieberthal

9:35 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Waldorf-Astoria Hotel via motorcade en route
Wall Street Landing Zone
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:45 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone

9:55 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone via Marine One en
route Rockefeller Family Estate Landing Zone
[flight time: 20 minutes]

10:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Rockefeller Family Estate Landing Zone

**Note: Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi arrives Rockefeller Family Estate
Landing Zone at 10:25am.**

September 21, 1998 (9:24pm)

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

10:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Rockefeller Family Estate Landing Zone via motorcade en route Kykuit
[drive time: 5 minutes]

10:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Kykuit and proceeds to Foyer

10:35am -- **The President** greets Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan at front steps.

10:40am -- **The President**, accompanied by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan, tours the gardens and proceeds to Tea House
PHOTO POOL PRESS (PRE-POSITIONED)

Note: All Bilateral Meeting participants should proceed to the West Terrace for a coffee reception.

10:50 am- **TEA WITH PRIME MINISTER KEIZO OBUCHI OF JAPAN**
11:05 am **TEA HOUSE**
 Kykuit
 Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
 Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
 OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Japan	United States
Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi	The President

September 21, 1998 (9:24pm)

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

11:15 am-
12:15 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER KEIZO OBUCHI
OF JAPAN**

Living room

Kykuit

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

Interpretation: Consecutive

POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)

Japan	United States
Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi Foreign Minister Komura Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Uesugi Ambassador Saito Vice Finance Minister Sakikibara Director Economic Bureau Oshima Executive Assistant Ebihara Interpreter Ai	The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary Robert Rubin Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky Samuel Berger Gene Sperling Larry Summers Ambassador Thomas Foley Kenneth Lieberthal (notetaker) Interpreter

12:20 pm-
1:20 pm

WORKING LUNCH

DINING ROOM

Kykuit

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

Interpretation: Consecutive

OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

Japan	United States
Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi Foreign Minister Komura Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Uesugi Ambassador Saito Vice Finance Minister Sakikibara Director Economic Bureau Oshima Executive Assistant Ebihara Interpreter Ai	The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Secretary Robert Rubin Samuel Berger Gene Sperling Frank Kramer Stanley Roth Jim Steinberg Ambassador Thomas Foley Kenneth Lieberthal (notetaker) Interpreter

September 21, 1998 (9:24pm)

Tuesday, September 22, 1998

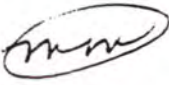
1:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Kykuit via motorcade en route Rockefeller Family Estate Landing Zone [drive time: 5 minutes]
1:30	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Rockefeller Family Estate Landing Zone
1:40	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Rockefeller Family Estate via Marine One en route John F. Kennedy Airport [flight time: 20 minutes]
2:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives John F. Kennedy Airport
2:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs John F. Kennedy Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 55 minutes]
3:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
3:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
3:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
3:45	pm-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
5:20	pm	OVAL OFFICE
5:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Map Room
5:25	pm-	BRIEFING
5:45	pm	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Capricia Marshall
5:45	pm-	MEET AND GREET
5:55	pm	RED ROOM Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Capricia Marshall CLOSED PRESS

September 21, 1998 (9:24pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEPTION FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN CLERGY LEADERS

DATE: September 21, 1998
LOCATION: State Floor
TIME: 6:00 PM
FROM: Minyon Moore 
Ben Johnson

I. PURPOSE

Host a reception for African American Religious Leaders, Historically Black College Presidents and members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

- o To ensure continued support for your administration.
- o To thank them for their past and present support.

II. BACKGROUND

The African American clergy reception was arranged to renew your relationship and strategic alliance with key members of the African American religious community. The invited guests represent religious leaders from the largest African American denominations in America. Many, including Bishop H.H. Brookins, Bishop Fred James, Bishop Fred Talbot, Bishop William Graves, and Bishop Melvin Clark Sr., among others, are friends and supporters of long standing. Joining them will be clergy that you have met recently. These include Rev. Wendell Anthony, Rev. Lewis Anthony, and Bishop Eddie Long. Bishop J. Delano Ellis, presiding Bishop of the United Pentecostal Church in Cleveland, will also be in attendance. He was a member of the Presidential delegation you sent to Haiti to monitor the elections and has been one of your most vocal supporters the past six months. The clergy leaders are very concerned for your well being and are excited about seeing you. Several have sent you sermons and letters of support.

Joining the clergy leaders will be members of your Advisory Board on Historical Black Colleges and Universities and members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Your Advisory Board on HBCU's, chaired by Earl Richardson, President of Morgan State University, is in town for HBCU Week. They requested a meeting with you but your schedule would not permit it. As a result, we thought the best opportunity for the Advisory Board to hear from you would be at the Religious Leaders reception.

Joining you at the reception will be Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Machel. President Mandela's presence was not pre-announced to your guests and will come as a surprise to the leaders. Many of the reception guests were very vocal opponents of Apartheid and are some of the strongest American supporters of Mr. Mandela.

The reception is intended to give you personal contact and interaction with key leaders in the African American community. Your guests represent millions of African Americans and are some of your most valued supporters. They will want to know how they can be of further assistance to you and the administration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants

Minyon Moore, Ben Johnson, and Sharon Kennedy-Gill

Program Participants

YOU, the First Lady, President Nelson Mandela, Rev. Bernice King. Mr. Mandela will be accompanied by Mrs. Gracia Machel but she is not expected to speak.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o YOU, The First Lady, President Mandela, Mrs. Gracia Machel and Rev. Bernice King are announced on stage.
- o Mrs. Clinton welcomes guests and introduces Rev. Bernice King.
- o Rev. King makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- o YOU make remarks and introduces President Mandela.
- o President Mandela makes brief remarks.
- o YOU close program and escort President Mandela and Mrs. Machel upstairs to residence.
- o YOU proceed to the Blue Room for receiving line.
- o You depart after receiving line.

VI. REMARKS

Speech writing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADY

WHAT: AFRICAN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS RECEPTION

WHEN: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1998

WHERE: GREETING: DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM
BRIEF: RESIDENCE
MEET: RESIDENCE/BLUE ROOM
EVENT: EAST ROOM
RECEPTION: STATE DINING ROOM

NOTES: APPROX. 250 GUESTS/EXPANDED POOL PRESS/ BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA PENA VIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

5:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY greet President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel at the Diplomatic Reception Room and escort President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel to the Residence.

5:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY receiving briefing in the Residence.
Note: President Mandela and Mrs. Machel have down time during the President and The First Lady's briefing.

5:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY meet President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel in the Residence and proceed to the State Floor via the elevator.

5:55 p.m. THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY, President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel arrive the State Floor and proceed to the Blue Room to meet Rev. Bernice King.

6:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LADY, President Nelson Mandela, Mrs. Graca Machel, and Rev. Bernice King are announced from the Blue Room onto stage in the East Room to HONORS.

PROGRAM BEGINS

THE FIRST LADY makes opening remarks and introduces Rev. Bernice King.

Rev. Bernice King makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks and introduces President Nelson Mandela.

President Nelson Mandela makes remarks.

THE PRESIDENT returns to the podium and invites guests into the reception.

6:20 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT and THE FIRST LADY escort President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel to the Residence.

THE PRESIDENT returns to the State Floor to mingle with guests.

7:00 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Residence and proceeds to the Family Dining Room for dinner with President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel.

B

'98 SEP 18 PM9:47

9/18/98 8:00 pm
David Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT RECEPTION WITH PRESIDENT MANDELA
WASHINGTON, DC
SEPTEMBER 22, 1998**

Thank you all very much. Thank you, Reverend [Bernice] King for your fine words. Hillary and I are proud to be with all of you -- leaders in the clergy, in education, in Congress, members of our Cabinet and Administration, friends from South Africa. We are proud to be celebrating Historically Black Colleges Week and the indispensable contribution these institutions make to our nation. And we are especially proud to welcome to the White House a friend of us all: one of the greatest leaders this century has seen, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

He is not merely a hero of our time; he is also a newlywed, and we are honored that his bride, Graca Machel [GRAH-suh muh-SHELL] -- a strong champion for women and children, in Mozambique and across Africa -- is here, too. Tomorrow at the Capitol I will present President Mandela with the Congressional Gold Medal for his lifelong commitment to freedom and the dignity of all people.

Many in this room were on the barricades of Nelson Mandela's fight for freedom long before the rest of the world rallied to his cause. And you remain strong supporters of South Africa's drive to build a strong and prosperous multiracial democracy -- and strong advocates for human rights and just and lasting peace around the world, from Guatemala to Mozambique, from Bosnia to Ireland. For all of your wisdom and your efforts, I thank you.

Many in this room have also played a vital role in our progress here at home. With your strong involvement, we have the best economy in a generation; the lowest African-American unemployment rate in a generation. African-American family income is up, and the poverty rate is down. Entrepreneurs are getting more small business loans to fulfill their dreams. More and more African-Americans own the homes they live in. Our Administration has worked for equal opportunity and to build one America, with the vital contributions of our Initiative on Race, with increased enforcement of civil rights laws, with better education and nutrition and a cleaner environment for every neighborhood.

But for all this progress, great challenges remain. In America, across Africa, around the world, there is still poverty, lack of opportunity, and disease; racial hatred, intolerance and violence. We know we can change things for the better. We know that we must do so.

So I want to say to you all that I will continue to fight every day as President, working with you and all Americans, working with President Mandela and the friends of freedom everywhere, to build a better future we all can share. Thank you again, and now, President Mandela.

###

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

9:15 AM	Brief Meeting with President Nelson Mandela	Distributed Separately
10:00 AM	Nelson Mandela Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
3:45 PM	Meeting with Head of State Abubakar of Nigeria	Distributed Separately
4:30 PM	Working Visit with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore	Distributed Separately
7:00 PM	Remarks to Congressional Hispanic Caucus	Tab C
	- Remarks	Tab D To Be Forwarded

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, September 23, 1998
*Final Schedule***

8:45	am-	MEETING
9:00	am	THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:00	am-	BRIEFING
9:15	am	THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall
9:15	am-	BRIEF MEETING WITH PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA
9:35	am	MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
9:40	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Capitol Hill [drive time: 10 minutes] Note: President Nelson Mandela will accompany the President in the motorcade.
9:50	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Capitol Hill and proceeds to EF-100 Greeters: Gregory Casey, Sergeant at Arms, Senate Wilson Livingood, Sergeant at Arms, House

September 22, 1998 (7:36pm)

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

10:00 am-
11:00 am

**NELSON MANDELA CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
CEREMONY**

ROTUNDA

U.S. Capitol

Remarks: David Halperin

Staff Contact: Larry Stein

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

POOL PRESS

-- The President, accompanied by Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House, proceeds to second floor to greet program participants in Room S-238.

Note: President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel proceed to second floor via elevator.

-- The President pauses for a group photograph with program participants in Room S-238.

-- The President proceeds to the Rotunda stage.

-- Representative Amo Houghton calls the ceremony to order.

-- The Capitol Police Ceremonial Unit presents the Colors.

-- The South African National Anthem is played.

-- The United States National Anthem is played.

-- Dr. James David Ford, Chaplain, House of Representatives, gives the Invocation.

-- The Colors are retired.

-- Representative Amo Houghton makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Maxine Waters.

-- Representative Maxine Waters makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

-- Senator Carol Moseley-Braun reads the Resolution.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.

-- Representative Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Al D'Amato.

September 22, 1998 (7:36pm)

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

-- Senator Al D'Amato makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.

-- Senator Thomas Daschle makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House.

-- Speaker Newt Gingrich makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** invites President Nelson Mandela to approach the podium.

-- **The President** presents President Nelson Mandela with the Congressional Gold Medal.

-- President Nelson Mandela makes remarks.

-- Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie, Chaplain, Senate, gives the Benediction.

-- **The President**, accompanied by President Nelson Mandela, departs.

11:15 am **THE PRESIDENT** departs Capitol Hill via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:25 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

11:30 am-
3:30 pm **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
OVAL OFFICE

3:35 pm-
3:40 pm **MEETING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

3:40 pm-
3:45 pm **BRIEFING**
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

September 22, 1998 (7:36pm)

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

3:45	pm-	MEETING WITH HEAD OF STATE ABUBAKAR OF NIGERIA OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger STILLS ONLY
4:15	pm	
4:15	pm-	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
4:30	pm	
4:30	pm-	WORKING VISIT WITH PRIME MINISTER GO CHOK TUNG OF SINGAPORE OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger STILLS ONLY
5:00	pm	
5:05	pm-	HOLD 1 HOUR
6:05	pm	
6:05	pm-	DOWN
6:30	pm	

Note: The Congressional Hispanic Caucus Dinner is a black tie event.

6:30	pm-	BRIEFING FOR CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS DINNER MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Larry Stein
6:40	pm	
6:45	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Washington Hilton [drive time: 10 minutes]

Note: The Vice President will accompany the President in the motorcade.

6:55	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Hilton
		Greeters: Xavier Becerra, Chairman, Congressional Hispanic Caucus Washington Hilton General Manager

September 22, 1998 (7:36pm)

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

7:00 pm-
7:50 pm

REMARKS TO CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS DINNER
BALLROOM
Washington Hilton
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Representative Becerra and Ms. Delgado-Votaw, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Ms. Delgado-Votaw makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Becerra.

Note: The Vice President will depart upon conclusion of his remarks.

- Representative Becerra makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

8:00 pm-
8:30 pm

PHOTO RECEIVING LINE WITH CONGRESSIONAL
HISPANIC CAUCUS
CABINET ROOM
Washington Hilton
Staff Contact: Larry Stein
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 90 guests in attendance.

8:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Washington Hilton via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

September 22, 1998 (7:36pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1998

NELSON ROLIHLEHLA MANDELA CONGRESSIONAL
GOLD MEDAL CEREMONY

DATE: Wednesday, September 23, 1998
LOCATION: United States Capitol, Rotunda
TIME: 10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
FROM: Larry Stein 

I. PURPOSE

To present the Congressional Gold Medal to President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

II. BACKGROUND

H.R. 3156 authorizes you, on behalf of the Congress, to present a gold medal to Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela in recognition of his life-long dedication to the abolition of apartheid and the promotion of reconciliation among the people of the Republic of South Africa. This legislation passed the House by voice vote on June 16, 1998 and passed the Senate by unanimous consent on July 14, 1998. You signed it into law on July 29, 1998. Rep. Amo Houghton (R-NY) is the primary sponsor of this legislation, which had 293 bipartisan cosponsors. Although the Senate did not have a proactive role in moving this legislation, Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) and Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL) are program participants because the Senate Banking Committee has jurisdiction over this matter.

The Congressional Gold Medal was first awarded to George Washington in 1776. It is the highest honor that the United States Government can bestow on an individual. Since 1776, the Congressional Gold Medal has been awarded to approximately 200 people. During your administration seven people have received this award: Rabbi Menachem Schneerson in 1994, Rev. Billy and Ruth Graham in 1996, Frank Sinatra in 1997, Mother Teresa of Calcutta in 1997, Bartholomew I in 1997, and President Nelson Mandela in 1998.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event:

On Stage

The President

President Nelson Mandela

Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA)

Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD)

Rep. Dick Gephardt (D-MO)

Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY)

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL)

Rep. Amo Houghton (R-NY)

Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA)

Dr. James Ford, Chaplain of the House of Representatives

Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie, Chaplain of the Senate

Audience

Members of Congress and spouses

Members of the Cabinet

Attorney General Janet Reno

Secretary Daniel Glickman

Secretary Alexis Herman

Secretary William Daley

Secretary Richard Riley

Secretary Rodney Slater

Secretary Togo West Jr.

Director Joseph Duffey

Administrator Janice Lachance

Administrator David Barram

Commissioner Kenneth Apfel

Erskine Bowles

Sandy Berger

Dr. David Satcher

Mark Gearan

Guests of the Congressional Leadership

Biehl Family Members

Others

Guests of the South African Embassy to the United States

Guests of the White House

Rev. Elmer L. Fowler

Arthenia Joyner

Rev. Jesse Jackson

Beverly Malone, President, ANA

C. Payne Lucas, President Africare

Roger Wilkins

Guests of the White House, cont.

Representative Howard Wolpe
Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO, NAACP
Arnie Fege, Center for Media Education
Daphne Kwok, Organization of Chinese Americans
Jim Zogby, Arab American Institute
Raul Yzaguirre, President and CEO, National Council of La Raza
Elisa Sanchez, National President, League of United Latin American
Citizens
Elliot Hall, Ford Motor Company
Neil Offen, Direct Selling Associates
Bonnie Racquet, Cargill, Inc.
Most Rev. Frank T. Griswold III, Presiding Bishop and Primate
Rt. Rev. Jane Holmes Dixon, Suffragan Bishop of Washington
Rev. Alvin Jackson, Senior Minister at National City Christian
Church
Anthony Samu, President of United States Student Association
Mr. Noah Samara, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
WorldSpace Corporation
Ms. Sandra E. Taylor, Director of Public Affairs and Vice
President, Eastman Kodak Company
Ms. Lottie Shackelford, Executive Vice President, Global USA, Inc.
Mr. Percy Wilson, Chairman, Corporate Council on Africa
Ms. Judith A. McHale, President and Chief Operating Officer
Discovery Communications, Inc.
Mr. William Lucy, International Secretary-Treasurer, AFSCME
Mr. Ernie Green, Chair, African Development Foundation
MacArthur DeShazer, Executive Director National Summit on
Africa
Bob Johnson, Chair, BET
The Honorable David N. Dinkins
Mr. Larry Lucas, Associate Vice President, Pharmaceutical
Research and Manufacturers of America
Dr. Dorothy Height, Chairwoman, National Council of Negro
Women
Joeclyn Frye, National Women's Law Center
C. Vernon Gray, Councilman, Howard County, Maryland
Wayne Curry, County Executive, Prince Georges County

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:55am You arrive Capitol Hill

Greeters: Gregory Casey, Sergeant at Arms, Senate
 Wilson Livingood, Sergeant at Arms, House

10:00am-11:00am **Nelson Mandela Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony**
 Rotunda, U.S. Capitol

-- The President, accompanied by Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House, proceeds to second floor to greet program participants in S. 238.

Note: President Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Graca Machel proceed to second floor via elevator.

-- The President pauses for a group photograph with program participants in the S. 238.

-- The President proceeds to the Rotunda.

-- Representative Amo Houghton calls the ceremony to order.

-- The Capitol Police Ceremonial Unit presents the Colors.

-- The South African National Anthem is played.

-- The United States National Anthem is played.

-- Dr. James David Ford, Chaplain, House of Representatives, gives the Invocation.

-- The Colors are retired.

-- Congressman Amo Houghton makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Maxine Waters.

-- Representative Maxine Waters makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

-- Senator Carol Moseley-Braun reads the Resolution.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Representative Richard Gephardt.

-- Representative Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks.

-- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Al D'Amato.

- Senator Al D'Amato makes brief remarks.
- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.
- Senator Thomas Daschle makes brief remarks.
- Representative Amo Houghton introduces Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House.
- Speaker Newt Gingrich makes brief remarks.
- Representative Amo Houghton introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President invites President Nelson Mandela to approach the podium and presents him with the Congressional Gold Medal.
- President Nelson Mandela makes remarks.
- Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie, Chaplain, Senate, gives the Benediction.
- The President, accompanied by President Nelson Mandela, departs.

11:15am You depart Capitol Hill via motorcade en route The White House

Note: President Nelson Mandela will depart in a separate motorcade en route Blair House.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None

B

9/22/98 5:00 p.m.
David Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
TO PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA
WASHINGTON, DC
SEPTEMBER 23, 1998**

Mr. Speaker, Senator Lott, Members of Congress, Members of our Cabinet and Administration, Mrs. Machel [muh-SHELL], representatives of South Africa, distinguished guests

President Nelson Mandela: We are here to pay tribute to your lifelong struggle, your extraordinary achievements, and the inspiration you have provided to people everywhere. We are here to say, on behalf of all Americans: You have changed your country; you have changed the world; and, for this, we honor you and express our deepest gratitude.

You led an epic campaign for freedom in a land of oppression. You spent 10,000 days in captivity for what you believed. As I heard first-hand from one of your colleagues when we visited Robben Island together, you supported your fellow prisoners and taught your jailers about justice and kindness. You would not let even the cruelest of your captors break your spirit or harden your heart.

You left prison focused not on revenge but on reconciliation, not on punishment for some but on prosperity for all. You became the first President of a nation reborn, helping to spur a peaceful advance of liberty across the world -- with one-time dissidents leading their countries to new heights of freedom and long-time enemies putting aside old hatreds to seek a common future.

You richly deserve the many awards you have received, from the Nobel Peace Prize to the Congressional Gold Medal I am proud to bestow today. But there is another way I know you would want us to honor you. And that is to move forward with determination to fulfill the noble dreams that inspire you.

As you have written, "The true test of our devotion to freedom is just beginning." On my visit earlier this year, you thanked America for helping to make your nation "free at last." But you also spoke directly about unfinished business. You said: "Democracy, without solving poverty, hunger, illiteracy, is an empty shell."

To honor you, we must fight every day against the forces that hold back our peoples. Together, Americans and Africans and people across the world must work together for education, opportunity, advances in science and technology. We must safeguard human rights and battle crime, disease and environmental peril. We must conquer racial, religious, and ethnic hatreds and build tolerance and understanding. We should not rest until freedom's bells resound, and freedom's bounties are abundant, in every corner of this Earth.

We owe this to Amy Biehl [BEE-ul], the American Fulbright scholar -- honored, along with her parents, by the legislation creating this medal -- who worked to strengthen South African

democracy and who was murdered because of the color of her skin. To Hector Peterson, age twelve, murdered by police in Soweto 22 years ago for the crime of marching for a decent education. To Steven Biko, Chris Hani [HAH-nee], Walter Sisulu [sis-SOO-loo], Oliver Tambo, Helen Suzman [SUZ-min]. To all those in South Africa -- and around the world -- past and present, who have struggled and sacrificed for freedom and democracy and peace.

We owe this especially to you, Nelson Mandela, who has blessed South Africa and all the world with your strength and selflessness, your courage and compassion, your warmth and wisdom.

So this is not the end of America's efforts to honor you, to help realize your most profound aspirations and humanity's ultimate victory. This is a beginning.

Now, it is my great privilege to present the Congressional Gold Medal and to turn over the proceedings to the President of the Republic of South Africa, Nelson Mandela.

###

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

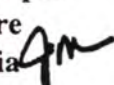
September 22, 1998

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS INSTITUTE 21ST ANNUAL GALA

DATE: Wednesday, September 23, 1998

LOCATION: Washington Hilton Hotel

TIME: 7:00 pm - 8:30 pm

FROM: Minyon Moore
Janet Murguia 

I. PURPOSE

To address the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute 21st Annual Gala.

II. BACKGROUND

Every year since you became President, you have addressed the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI) at their annual gala event during Hispanic Heritage Month. This black tie dinner is the culmination of a two day legislative conference designed to address the issues of particular interest to Hispanic Americans including: bilingual education, the 2000 census, affirmative action, the e-rate, and public perception of Latinos.

This year's CHCI Legislative Conference theme, "Distintos Caminos, Covergente Voz - Distinct Paths, Converging Voices," emphasizes the challenges in identifying common ground among diverse Latino groups and varying perspectives. As you know, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been very supportive of many of your legislative priorities and grateful for your steadfast commitment to the Latino community. The Caucus has been especially supportive of your efforts to address: education issues confronting Hispanic youth; naturalization delays; the plight of farmworkers; census issues; minimum wage; Social Security; ethnic health disparities; the number of Latino judges and overall Administration Hispanic appointments.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President

Vice President

Maria Echaveste

Minyon Moore

Mickey Ibarra

Janet Murguia

Kay Casstevens

Event

President

Vice President

Maria Echaveste

Mickey Ibarra

Minyon Moore

Janet Murguia

Several Members of the Cabinet (Please see acknowledgments in remarks)

Members of Congress

Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-CA), Chairman

Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY), Vice Chair

Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-CA), Vice Chair

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-TX)

Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL)

Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)

Rep. Matthew G. Martinez (D-CA)

Rep. Robert Menendez (D-NJ)

Rep. Solomon P. Ortiz (D-TX)

Rep. Ed Pastor (D-AZ)

Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-TX)

Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)

Rep. Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR)

Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)

Rep. Jose Serrano (D-NY)

Rep. Esteban E. Torres (D-CA)

Rep. Robert Underwood (D-Guam)

Additional CHCI Board of Directors

Hon. Carmen Delgado Votaw, Vice Chair

Mr. Julian Martinez, Secretary

Mr. Ed Espinoza, Treasurer

Mr. Rudy Beserra, Assistant Vice-President

Mr. Samuel Betances

Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-TX)

Mr. Alonzo Cantu

Ms. Linda Chavez-Thompson

Mr. Willie Colon

Ms. Rita Dimartino

Mr. Alfred Estrada

Mr. Antonio Gonzalez

Mr. Berto Guerra

Mr. David Lizarraga

Mr. Ronnie Lopez

Ms. Irma Maldonado

Hon. Roberto Maldonado

Mr. Steve Protulis
Mr. Ruben Smith
Mr. Luis Valenzuela
Mr. Francisco Velazquez
Mr. Michael Veve
Mr. Jose Villarreal
Mr. J. Cesar Virmontes
Mr. Raul Yzaguirre

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- Offstage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Representative Xavier Becerra and Vice Chair Carmen Delgado-Votaw.

-- Vice Chair Delgado-Votaw introduces the Vice President.

-- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces Rep. Becerra.

-- Rep. Becerra makes remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- **The President** works a ropeline.

-- **The President** participates in a photo receiving line with CHC and Institute Board Members in location tbd.

-- **The President** departs.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

D

THE REMARKS
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

Thursday, September 24, 1998

9:30 AM	Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus	Tab A
	- Talking Points	Tab B
	- Background on African-American Appointees	Tab C
10:50 AM	Official Photo with Foreign Minister Designate Igor Ivanov of Russia	Distributed Separately
12:00 PM	Economic Statement	Tab D
	- Remarks	Tab E
	- Yellen Memo	Tab F
12:40 PM	Brief Meeting, Photo Opportunity and Working Lunch with Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia	Distributed Separately
2:00	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
5:10 PM	Meeting with the Vice President	No Paper
6:10 PM	Photo Opportunity	No Paper
6:35 PM	White House Reception for Democratic National Committee	Tab G
	- Remarks	Tab H To Be Forwarded

98 SEP 23 48:17

Thursday, September 24, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly sunny. Winds north to northeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 50 to 55. High 70 to 75.

Thursday, September 24, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, September 24, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:10	am	THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:10	am-	BRIEFING
9:30	am	THE PRESIDENT'S STUDY Staff Contact: Larry Stein
9:30	am-	MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
10:30	am	YELLOW OVAL Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
10:45	am-	BRIEFING
10:50	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:50	am-	OFFICIAL PHOTO WITH FOREIGN MINISTER DESIGNATE
11:00	am	IGOR IVANOV OF RUSSIA OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
11:00	am-	BRIEFING FOR LUNCH WITH CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA
11:20	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
11:30	am-	BRIEFING
12:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Gene Sperling

September 23, 1998 (7:06pm)

Thursday, September 24, 1998

12:00 pm-
12:25 pm

ECONOMIC STATEMENT

ROSE GARDEN

Remarks: Lowell Weiss

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

Note: Rain Site is Old Executive Office Building Room 450.

- **The President**, accompanied by Secretary Robert Rubin, Secretary Alexis Herman, Erskine Bowles, Gene Sperling, Janet Yellen, Jack Lew, Larry Summers and Person TBD (T), announced into the Rose Garden.
- Erskine Bowles, Chief of Staff, makes brief remarks and introduces Person TBD (T).
- Person TBD (T) makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** departs.

12:40 pm-
12:50 pm

BRIEF MEETING AND PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH

CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY

12:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Old Family Dining Room

- **The President** escorts Crown Prince Abdullah to the Old Family Dining Room.

12:55 pm-
1:55 pm

WORKING LUNCH WITH CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA

OLD FAMILY DINING ROOM

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

CLOSED PRESS

- Upon completion of lunch, **the President** escorts Crown Prince Abdullah to the South Portico and bids him farewell.

September 23, 1998 (7:06pm)

Thursday, September 24, 1998

2:00	pm-	(T)	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
2:40	pm		OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
2:40	pm-		PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
5:00	pm		OVAL OFFICE
5:00	pm-		MEETING
5:05	pm		OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
5:10	pm-		MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
6:10	pm		OVAL OFFICE
6:10	pm		PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
6:15	pm		OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Craig Smith
6:20	pm		THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Map Room
6:25	pm-		BRIEFING FOR WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION
6:35	pm		MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Capricia Marshall
6:35	pm-		MEET AND GREET
6:40	pm		BLUE ROOM Staff Contact: Craig Smith CLOSED PRESS

September 23, 1998 (7:06pm)

Thursday, September 24, 1998

6:40 pm-
7:20 pm

**WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE**

STATE FLOOR

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

- **The President**, accompanied by the Vice President, John Podesta, Steve Grossman and Governor Roy Romer, is announced into the East Room.
- John Podesta, Deputy Chief of Staff, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Steve Grossman, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.
- Steve Grossman makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Roy Romer, General Chairman, Democratic National Committee.
- Governor Roy Romer makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, has the option to work a ropeline, and departs.

BC/ RON

HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
PORTLAND, OREGON**

September 23, 1998 (7:06pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'98 SEP 23 PM9:50

September 23, 1998

MEETING WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

DATE: Thursday, September 24, 1998
LOCATION: Yellow Oval, Residence
TIME: 9:30 am - 10:30 am
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*
Janet Murguia *JM*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) to discuss legislative priorities during the remainder of the 105th Congress.

II. BACKGROUND

You will meet with the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), at their request, as you met with the Asian Pacific Caucus and Congressional Hispanic Caucus earlier this year. This meeting comes after last week's CBC legislative week. As you know, you addressed the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation at a dinner last Saturday, and the entire CBC was invited to the African American Religious Leaders event in honor of President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday evening.

The CBC has identified several legislative issues they wish to discuss with you, including: the AIDS epidemic and its impact on African Americans, black farmers legislation, education, Africa trade, drug prevention and needle exchange, capital formation, the 2000 census, social security, welfare to work, and affirmative action. Brief background materials and talking points on these and a few other pertinent issues are attached.

Additionally, as you know, the CBC has been supportive of your legislative policies throughout your Administration, and most recently has been very critical of the Office of the Independent Counsel and recent related political events. This will be an opportunity to express your appreciation for their steadfast support.

III.

PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

President

Erskine Bowles

John Podesta

Maria Echaveste

Larry Stein

Gene Sperling

Minyon Moore

Bob Nash

Elena Kagan

Janet Murguia

Broderick Johnson

Dawn Chirwa

Event

President

Erskine Bowles

John Podesta

Maria Echaveste

Larry Stein

Minyon Moore

Bob Nash

Thurgood Marshall

Janet Murguia

Chuck Brain

Al Maldon

Broderick Johnson

Members of Congress

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL)

Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-GA)

Rep. Corrine Brown (D-FL)

Rep. Julia Carson (D-IN)

Rep. William Clay (D-MO)

Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)

Rep. James Clyburn (D-SC)

Rep. John Conyers (D-MI)

Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD)

Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL)

Rep. Julian Dixon (D-CA)

Rep. Harold Ford, Jr. (D-TN)

Rep. Earl Hilliard (D-AL)

Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)

Rep. William Jefferson (D-LA)
Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D-MI)
Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)
Rep. John Lewis (D-GA)
Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-GA)
Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL)
Rep. Juanita Millender McDonald (D-CA)
Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)
Rep. Major Owens (D-NY)
Rep. Donald Payne (D-NJ)
Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY)
Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH)
Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MS)
Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA)
Rep. Melvin Watt (D-NC)
Rep. Albert Wynn (D-MD)

Pending:

Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY)
Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA)
Rep. Bobby Rush (D-IL)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As usual.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points attached.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Background and Talking Points on Issues likely to be raised.
Statistics and Q&A's on African American Appointees.

B

AIDS

BACKGROUND

The Congressional Black Caucus recently requested that the Administration declare a public health emergency on AIDS in the African-American community. During its recent Washington conference, the AIDS crisis was declared one of the CBC's highest priorities. The situation is indeed severe. In 1997, 45% of new adult and adolescent (and 62% of pediatric) AIDS cases reported were African-Americans. Similarly, 56% of new adult and adolescent (and 69% of pediatric) HIV infections reported were African-Americans. AIDS is the leading cause of death for African-Americans between the ages of 25 and 44.

TALKING POINTS

- The Administration agrees that AIDS is a crisis in the African-American community and is committed to a long-term, sustained partnership with the CBC and others to address that crisis. A short-term, "band-aid" approach is inconsistent with the severity of the problem. HHS has adopted this issue as one of its highest priorities.
- Secretary Shalala and Surgeon General Satcher have given CBC's request high priority and have responded with a comprehensive package of HIV prevention, education and care, with funding specifically targeting African-Americans. Through discretionary reallocation, HHS is currently proposing approximately \$36 million in services for FY98, and has committed to sustaining or increasing that amount for FY99.
- The Administration is seeking \$400 million in funding over five years for its Initiative to Eliminate Racial and Ethnic Disparities and Health; HIV/AIDS is one of six diseases receiving specific focus in this Initiative. The goal of the Initiative is to close the gaps between African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities and white Americans by the year 2010.

BLACK FARMERS LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND

Currently, there are individuals who have suffered discrimination by the Department of Agriculture in its administration of programs and who are not able to receive appropriate relief because of the application of a statute of limitations. The Administration has worked with the CBC to incorporate language in the Agriculture Appropriations bill. This would allow the Department to establish an informal system to investigate and, where appropriate, provide the relief that would have been available but for the application of the statute of limitations. Until recently, the Department of Agriculture lacked an effective system for investigating and resolving discrimination complaints.

TALKING POINTS

- The Departments of Justice and Agriculture are engaged in productive discussions with the plaintiffs attorneys, with a serious view to settling the case. Indeed, in the latest discussions, the Departments presented a settlement proposal to the plaintiffs that appears to genuinely interest them.
- The Pigford lawsuit now contains about 600 named plaintiffs. The Departments are discussing settlement with the plaintiffs attorneys. On another front, the court overseeing the case has yet to decide two issues central to the case -- certification of the class and application of the statute of limitations. In the meantime, the plaintiffs attorneys in Pigford have filed another lawsuit naming about 130 or so plaintiffs whose underlying complaints of discrimination are similar to the Pigford plaintiffs, but who filed complaints with USDA during a different time period. USDA and DOJ intend to approach this case in a similar fashion to Pigford.
- The legislative language waiving the statute of limitations for farmers who have filed complaints of discrimination with USDA is still in the Agriculture appropriations bill that is in conference. Likewise, language that ameliorates the provision of the '96 Farm Bill preventing farmers from applying for loans if they have previous debt forgiveness is in the appropriations bill.
- The Agriculture appropriations bill is currently in conference. Both the House and the Senate versions contain black farmers language. The Administration, however, prefers the Senate version, which not only allows for relief for farmers, but also relief for those discriminated against in housing. (An additional \$2 million.)

EDUCATION

BACKGROUND

The CBC has strongly opposed efforts by the Republicans to eliminate the Department of Education, enact publicly financed school vouchers, and convert Federal education funding into block grants. The CBC's unyielding support for public education thus far has withstood growing frustration in some urban communities with the condition of public schools; conditions that have motivated Black parents in cities like Milwaukee and Cleveland to enroll their children in voucher programs. CBC Members support reforms like school modernization, reduced class size, enhanced teacher training, education opportunity zones, and Internet wiring. However, the CBC remains opposed to national testing, skeptical that the results of the tests will further stigmatize low-performing students and that resources necessary to prepare minority students for the tests will not exist.

The CBC appreciates the Administration's commitment to expand higher education opportunities through increased Pell Grants, and initiatives such as Hope Scholarships, and AmeriCorps. As the Higher Education Reauthorization bill winds its way through conference, CBC Members are ensuring that the Administration's High Hopes and lower student loan interest rate proposals are part of the final product. The Administration also has strongly supported HBCUs through increased funding and establishment of the President's Advisory Board on HBCUs.

TALKING POINTS

- The Administration enacted the largest investment in education in 30 years through passage of the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement. Building on that record, I have proposed additional investments in education that would further the Administration's goal of enrolling one million children in Head Start, and increased investments in other education programs. CBC support for public education has been indispensable in the fight against those who would weaken public schools.
- The Administration is committed to expanding access to higher education through such measures as increased Pell grants, Hope Scholarships, AmeriCorps, and Education IRAs. The Administration is also proud of its record supporting HBCUs. This year's Higher Education Reauthorization Act is nearing completion, and I appreciate the work done by CBC Members to make sure that the final product will contain the Administration's lower student loan interest rates and High Hopes proposals.
- Through this year's passage of the GI bill and the Administration's steadfast opposition to efforts by House Republicans to eliminate the Summer Jobs program, we are demonstrating our conviction that sound education and training opportunities lead to meaningful employment, especially for African American youth and young adults.
- As the 105th Congress nears adjournment, the Administration will fight hard for its education budget and its new initiatives like class size, school modernization, and Internet wiring. I am grateful to have the CBC joined with us in the battle.

CAPITAL FORMATION

BACKGROUND

One of the Administration's priorities over the past six years has been enhancing access to capital for minorities, women and residents of less affluent areas, who traditionally have not had sufficient access to the dollars needed to start, maintain and expand businesses.

To that end, the Administration has:

- Streamlined and strengthened enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act, so that banks and thrifts serve the low and moderate-income neighborhoods in the areas in which they operate.
- Created and strongly supported the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI), which helps build the capacity of entities that focus their lending and investment on areas not adequately served by traditional financial institutions.
- Urged the Federal Reserve to allow banks to collect data on the race, gender and national origin of applicants for small business and other non-mortgage loans. Collection of this data for home mortgage loans has proven invaluable in assessing the extent of discrimination and encouraging institutions to boost mortgage lending to minorities.
- Proposed a number of other initiatives, including empowerment zones, brownfields redevelopment and HUD's Community Empowerment Fund, that make capital available to businesses located in less affluent areas, to enable these firms to create jobs and generate wealth. The House VA-HUD bill provides only \$50 million of the \$400 million the President requested for the Economic Development Initiative/Community Empowerment Fund; the Senate bill provides only \$85 million, with over 75 percent earmarked.

TALKING POINTS

- We will continue to examine CRA data and keep in contact with community groups and other interested parties to determine the extent to which our efforts to strengthen and enforce the CRA are succeeding, and we are anxious to hear from the fullest possible range of sources on this question.
- The Administration requested \$125 million for CDFI in FY 1999, which would permit the Fund to enhance its support for community development banks and venture capital funds, microenterprise funds and other like-minded institutions. The House VA-HUD bill provides \$80 million for the CDFI Fund in FY 1999, the Senate bill just \$55 million. I will urge the conferees to come closer to our budget request.
- The Congressional majority to date has also failed to provide the flexible grant funding essential to the success of the second-round empowerment zones and also has not fully funded EPA and HUD brownfields remediation and redevelopment programs.

CENSUS

BACKGROUND

The 1990 Census was the first census in history to be less accurate than its predecessor. The 2000 plan was drafted after Congress directed the Bureau to come up with a plan that corrected the significant problem of inaccuracy. The Census Bureau's plan to supplement the count with scientific methods (sampling) has been endorsed by the nation's leading statistical associations including, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Statistical Association and the American Sociological Association. Sampling is a proven method -- scientists and mathematicians utilize sampling for a wide variety of purposes, including medical studies, industrial quality control, and social research. The National Research Council recommended that after a good-faith effort to count everyone, sampling should be used to estimate the number and characteristics of the remaining non-respondents in the 2000 Census. The Administration agrees that this is the way to achieve fairness and accuracy.

TALKING POINTS

- Our goal is the most accurate and fair census. Because the census is so important, we must do everything we can to ensure that everyone is included in the count. We know that previous censuses overlooked millions of Americans, especially children and minorities. That's not fair, it's not accurate, and it's not acceptable. We are determined to do better.
- Any prohibition on the best method to count all Americans -- a method that has the support of the vast majority of the experts in the field -- is unacceptable.
- In 1990, about 4.5 percent of African Americans were not counted. In Los Angeles County alone, nearly 40,000 African American children were left out. This has enormous consequences for how we distribute the bounty of America, for how we draw our political distinctions, for the policies that we follow. This is a fundamental issue. This is a civil rights issue.

AFRICA TRADE

BACKGROUND

The African Growth and Opportunity Act, H.R. 1432 was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 24, 1997, and was referred to the House Committees on International Relations, Ways and Means and Banking and Financial Services. This legislation authorizes a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa and is designed to encourage increased trade and economic cooperation between the United States and the sub-Saharan Africa countries as a way to help those countries that are committed to accountable government and economic reform. The Committees on International Relations and Ways and Means each reported the bill on March 2, 1998. The Banking and Financial Services Committee was discharged of the bill on March 2, 1998. The bill was passed by the House on March 11, 1998, by a vote of 233-186.

The Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on U.S. - African trade relations generally, and H.R. 1432 specifically, on June 17, 1998. Subsequent to this hearing, the Senate Finance Committee considered its version (S 778) of the Africa Trade Bill on Tuesday, July 21. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 11-1. Under an agreement reached between Majority Leader Lott (R-MS), Finance Chair William Roth (R-DE), and Foreign Relations Committee Chair Jesse Helms (R-NC), the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had to consider the bill within 30 days or the bill would automatically be discharged. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee discharged the bill without action.

Senators Lott, Roth, Breaux and Moynihan expressed concerns about "CBI parity", i.e., that textiles are not treated in the same manner in this bill as with the Caribbean Based Initiatives (CBI). Because the textiles provisions of the bill could not be satisfactorily resolved by the Senate, the bill was never taken to the floor and is currently held up in the Senate. Senator Lott has threatened to include the Africa Trade Bill in an omnibus trade bill with Fast Track, CBI, GSP, ship building, and TAA. We do not think an Omnibus Trade Bill can pass the Senate with Fast Track attached.

TALKING POINTS

- I remain committed to passage of the Africa trade bill in this legislative session. This bill allows us to support the people of Africa, while increasing trade and investment with the region's emerging markets.
- The Africa trade bill helps American business and workers by enhancing trade opportunities in Africa and ensuring that we do not cede important markets in Africa to others.

WELFARE TO WORK

Like many opponents of the welfare law, members of the Black Caucus have expressed concerns about whether adequate training and child care will be available to help individuals move from welfare to work, and they have underscored the importance of monitoring welfare reform carefully. You should stress three points 1) you have fought for and won additional targeted funding for jobs, training, and services to ensure all welfare recipients -- particularly those living in the poorest areas -- can move from welfare to work; 2) you've used your influence to create jobs for welfare recipients in both the private and public sector; and 3) your Administration is holding states accountable for results and monitoring welfare reform carefully through independent research efforts. If asked about recent reports that African American and Hispanic families are leaving welfare more slowly than whites, we suggest you say you have directed your Administration to analyze these trends, their possible causes, and what initiatives if any may be needed.

TALKING POINTS

- **I have fought for funding for jobs, training, and services to ensure all welfare recipients -- particularly those living in the poorest areas -- can move from welfare to work.**
- I fought for and won a \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work fund in the Balanced Budget Act last year to help long-term recipients living in high poverty areas, and the fathers of their children, obtain the skills they need to get jobs and move up a career ladder. Secretary Alexis Herman is overseeing the successful administration of this new program.
- I have urged every Governor to reinvest TANF resources from falling caseloads into training, child care, transportation and other supports to help even more people get and keep jobs, and a new GAO study shows many states are doing so.
- The welfare reform law provided \$4 billion more funding for child care. We know we must do more, so last January we launched a \$21 billion initiative to help working families pay for child care, build the supply of good after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning. We will continue to fight for this critical investment in our children.
- I fought for and obtained welfare to work transportation funds in the TEA-21 transportation reauthorization bill. The law guarantees \$50 million this coming year, and we're urging the appropriators to provide a total of \$100 million.
- I've proposed funding for 50,000 new welfare-to-work housing vouchers to provide families with stable, affordable housing to help them get or keep a job. So far, the House has funded about 18,000 vouchers and the Senate has funded about 8,000, and we're fighting hard to increase those numbers.

- **I've used my influence to create jobs for welfare recipients.**
- Over 6,500 private sector employers have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership that we launched to lead the national business effort to hire people from the welfare rolls and in 1997 these businesses hired 135,000 welfare recipients. The Small Business Administration is also helping small firms obtain job-ready welfare recipients and is providing loans to help welfare recipients start their own businesses.
- The federal government, the nation's largest employer, is doing its share and has already hired nearly 6,200 recipients including seven at the White House. We're also asking federal contractors to join us in this effort.
- The new Welfare to Work Tax Credit, which I proposed in 1997 and which was enacted in the Balanced Budget Act, encourages the hiring and retention of long term welfare recipients. This new credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which as Chairman Rangel knows, we need to extend so it can help even more disadvantaged applicants get jobs.
- Civic and faith-based groups have risen to the challenge and under the leadership of the Vice President's Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success, are helping former welfare recipients succeed in the workforce.
- **I am monitoring welfare reform carefully.**
- We are holding states accountable by rewarding those that have the most success in helping people to get jobs and succeed in the workforce and penalizing those that fail to move people into jobs or activities that will help prepare them for work.
- We are funding independent research and evaluation efforts, including efforts to track outcomes for families leaving the welfare rolls, effects on welfare recipients with special needs (e.g., disabilities, substance abuse problems, immigrants), and are tracking outcomes for children.
- We are analyzing effects of welfare reform on minority families. We are analyzing data to determine whether minority families are leaving the welfare rolls more slowly than white families, what the possible causes may be, and what more we can do to help. Some of our initiatives already underway should help. For example we know that minorities on welfare are more likely to live in areas with fewer jobs. Our welfare-to-work transportation and housing vouchers will help people get to where the jobs are and our initiatives to spur economic development in distressed communities through our Community Empowerment fund, Community Development Financial Institutions, and a second round of Empowerment Zones, will help create jobs in these communities.

DRUGS

BACKGROUND

Republicans intend to make the drug issue a major plank in their pre-election legislative push. On September 16, 1998, the House passed HR 4300 (384-39), which proposes to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the US by 80 percent over the next three years. The bill carries a \$2.4 billion price tag, but does not specify any source for such funding. Anti-drug activities under the bill include: interdiction, law enforcement, and US activities in countries where illegal drugs are produced.

General McCaffrey has sharply criticized this legislation, stating:

- that its goal of reducing of a three year 80 percent in the flow of illegal drugs into the US is completely unrealistic;
- that the specific legislative enhancements proposed in the bill are not tied to a coherent strategy;
- that the bill's proposed authorizations far exceed expected appropriations and the President's budget; and
- the bill represents micromanagement of anti-drug tactics based on a shallow analysis of the problem and the available tools.

Members of the CBC, while generally supportive of the ONDCP's efforts have raised several concerns about our efforts. For example, Congressman Rangel believes that the President should use the bully pulpit more in the war against drugs. Some members of the CBC have raised concerns about the Administration's anti-drug media campaign because they believe better targeting of minority-owned media outlets should be occurring.

TALKING POINTS

Drug prevention and education. Preventing youth drug use and educating our children about the harms of drugs is the top priority of our National Drug Control Strategy.

Making sure kids get the message on drugs. This summer, we took our \$195 million youth anti-drug media campaign nationwide. I understand ONDCP and the CBC have been discussing ways to better target the message.

Giving kids adult supervision in the after school hours. We have sought a major increase in funding for after school programs to (\$200 million per year) to make sure that responsible adults are watching kids during unsupervised hours when children are more likely to engage in at-risk behaviors.

Drug testing and treatment for offenders. This Administration has sought a new approach to demand greater accountability from offenders in the criminal justice system through increased drug testing and treatment.

Coerced abstinence throughout the criminal justice system. This Administration has promoted coerced abstinence --a rigorous program of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for prisoners, parolees and probationers. In addition to adding funds in our budget to accomplish this goal, we have repeatedly called on Congress to allow States to use their prison construction grants for this effort.

Drug Courts. Through the 1994 Crime Bill, we have helped to expand drug courts --which have grown from a handful to more than 400 today. A recent study concluded that drug courts provide more frequent drug testing, and closer supervision than other forms of community supervision.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT

BACKGROUND

This morning, the Census Bureau released its annual report on income and poverty in America for 1997. The numbers indicate that the strong economy is benefitting African Americans in impressive ways. Incomes are rising and poverty, especially among African American children is dropping.

TALKING POINTS

- At noon today, I will be talking about these numbers, and I wanted to share with you some of the news now. While we have more work to do, the strong economy -- and our efforts working together -- are helping African Americans by lifting incomes and helping people out of poverty.
- **The typical African-American household's income is up \$3,354 since 1993.** The median income of African-American households rose 4.3 percent (or \$1,029) last year. And since 1993, the median income of African-American households has increased from \$21,696 to \$25,050 -- that's \$3,354 or a 15-percent increase, adjusted for inflation, between 1993 and 1997.
- **The African-American poverty rate down to its lowest level on record.** While the African-American poverty rate is still far above the poverty rate for white, it declined from 28.4 percent in 1996 to 26.5 percent in 1997 -- that's its lowest level recorded since data were first collected in 1959. Since 1993, the African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.5 percent -- that's the largest four-year drop in African-American poverty in more than a quarter century (1967-1971).
- **Child poverty among African-Americans down to lowest level on record.** In 1997, the African-American child poverty rate fell from 39.9 percent to 37.2 percent -- its lowest level on record (data collected since 1959). Since 1993, the child poverty rate among African-Americans has dropped from 46.1 percent to 37.2 percent -- that's the biggest four-year drop on record.
- **1.1 million African Americans lifted out of poverty by EITC.** In 1993, we worked together to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing a tax cut for low-income working families. While the official data do not include the positive impact of the Earned Income Tax Credit, Census does publish alternative poverty measures which allow us to measure the impact of the EITC. In 1997, the EITC lifted 1.1 million African-Americans out of poverty, including 580,000 African-American children.

SOCIAL SECURITY

BACKGROUND

Social Security is one of the government's most successful programs. Today, 44 million Americans depend on Social Security, and for two-thirds of seniors it's the main source of income. Nearly one in three of the beneficiaries are not retirees; Social Security is also a life insurance policy and a disability policy. Four decades ago, the elderly poverty rate was over 35 percent; today it is under 11 percent. And without Social Security, nearly half of the elderly would live in poverty. The system is sound today, but a demographic challenge is looming. There are 76 million of us baby boomers now looking ahead to retirement age and longer life expectancies. By 2030, there will be twice as many elderly as there are today, with only two people working for every one person drawing Social Security. After 2032, contributions from payroll taxes to the Social Security trust fund will be only enough to cover about 75 cents on the dollar of current benefits.

TALKING POINTS

- **Fiscal discipline has helped create strong economy and first budget surplus in a generation.** We're on the verge of achieving our first balanced budget and our first surplus in a generation. And our economy is the envy of the world. Fiscal responsibility has helped drive this economic expansion; a return to irresponsibility would put that prosperity at risk.
- **We must "Save Social Security First."** I believe that we must reserve every penny of any surplus until we "Save Social Security First." I do not intend to waver from my commitment to saving Social Security for our children and our grandchildren -- and I hope you will help me meet this commitment.
- **I will use five principles to evaluate comprehensive Social Security reform proposals:**
 1. Strengthen and Protect Social Security for the 21st Century.
 2. Maintain Universality and Fairness.
 3. Provide a Benefit People Can Count on.
 4. Preserve Financial Security for Low-Income and Disabled Beneficiaries
 5. Maintain Fiscal Discipline.
- **SOME PEOPLE HAVE ARGUED THAT AFRICAN AMERICANS GET A BAD DEAL FROM SOCIAL SECURITY. [IF RAISED]**

Average incomes for African Americans are lower than for whites. Thus African-Americans receive a higher than average rate of return on Social Security (because the benefit formula is progressive). This is somewhat offset by lower life-expectancies: life expectancy at age 65 is two years less for blacks than for whites.

However, a 1993 Treasury study shows that on net, African Americans have a slightly higher rate of return on Social Security than whites. African Americans also fare relatively better under the DI program than whites.

A recent Heritage Foundation study used a flawed methodology to conclude that African Americans do worse than whites. Among other errors, the study ignored disability insurance.

C

AFRICAN AMERICAN APPOINTEES

President Clinton has a long record of appointing African Americans to his administration. He has appointed more African Americans than any other President, including:

- **13% of all appointees**, twice as many as any other administration.
- **12% of all positions requiring Senate confirmation (PAS)**, including **3 Cabinet Positions**: Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor; Rodney Slater, Secretary of Transportation; and Togo West, Jr., Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
- **57 Federal judicial nominations**, **16%** of all of President Clinton's judicial nominations.
- **13 African Americans** have been nominated as **US Attorneys**.
- **12 African Americans** have been nominated as **US Marshals**.
- **11% of all Presidential Appointment - without Senate confirmation - (PA) positions**.
- **13% of all non-career SES appointees**.
- **17% of Schedule C appointees**.
- **Over 40 African-American political appointees serve in the White House.**

Question and Answers Regarding Presidential Appointments

Q: Is the Clinton Administration continuing its commitment to diversity at the highest levels?

A: There currently 16 African-Americans in clearance for PAS positions. These individuals will be nominated soon, increasing the record number of African-American appointees in the Clinton Administration.

Q: There are very few African-Americans in senior level policy positions at the White House. Buddy James has been highly recommended for such a position, why has this not been acted upon?

A: There are currently no senior level policy vacancies available at the White House. We are continuing to work with Buddy James to find senior level slots within the DPC or NEC. In addition, while their jobs are not directly related to policy development, Bob Nash, Minyon Moore, Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Ben Johnson and Cheryl Mills all play an important role in policy development. You should also be aware that there are five African-Americans who currently work on policy issues in DPC and NEC.

Q: What percentage of the Administration is African-American?

A: African-American appointees represent 13% of the Administration. Our numbers are 133% greater than that of the previous administration.

- 12% (3) of the Cabinet is African-American: Alexis Herman, Rodney Slater, Togo West, Jr.
- 12% of all Senate confirmed positions.
- 57 Federal judicial nominations, 16% of President Clinton's total nominees.

- 13 US Marshals and 12 US Attorneys have been nominated.

Q: Who do you consider the most significant African-American appointees in your Administration?

A: Of course all of my Cabinet Secretaries; Rodney Slater, Alexis Herman and Togo West hold important positions. In addition, my three assistants at the White House; Bob Nash, Thurgood Marshall, Jr., and Minyon Moore also hold significant positions. I would also include the following appointees:

- Shirley Ann Jackson; Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Eric Holder; Deputy Attorney General at the Department of Justice
- James Johnson; Assistant Secretary of Enforcement at the Treasury Department
- Shirley Watkins; UnderSecretary for Food, Nutrition & Consumer Services at USDA
- William Kennard; Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission

Q: Do you plan to increase the percentage of African-American appointees in the Administration?

A: Yes. I think we will have more opportunities to do so because of vacancies that are being created due to natural attrition. We will continue to be aggressive in placing African-American candidates in the Administration.

D

'98 SEP 23 PM 7:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1998

ANNOUNCEMENT OF 1997 CENSUS INCOME AND POVERTY NUMBERS

DATE: September 24, 1998
TIME: 11:30am-12:35pm
LOCATION: Rose Garden
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To announce new Census Bureau numbers that show that the strong economy is lifting the incomes of America's working families and reducing our Nation's poverty rate. These numbers show clearly that your policies are working to improve the lives of American families. You will also press Congress to continue your three-part economic strategy.

II. BACKGROUND

At 10 AM, the Census Bureau will release its annual report on income and poverty in America for 1997. Overall, this report is excellent news: family income is up and poverty is down. The attached memo from Janet Yellen provides additional detail on the report, but here are some of the highlights:

- Median household income increased by 1.9 percent in 1997. A related measure -- median family income -- was up 3.0 percent or \$1,297 last year. Median family income is now \$3,517 higher than it was in 1993, after adjusting for inflation.
- The official poverty rate fell from 13.7 percent to 13.3 percent. While the child poverty rate remains high, it declined from 20.5 percent to 19.9 percent in 1997. Between 1993 and 1997, the child poverty rate dropped more than any four-year period in nearly 30 years (1965-1969). And the poverty rate among the elderly fell back to its record low of 10.5 percent, after a temporary rise to 10.8 percent in 1996.
- For African Americans and Hispanics, incomes rose and poverty dropped:
 - After adjusting for inflation, median household income grew by 4.3 percent for African Americans and 4.5 percent for Hispanics in 1997. Since you took office in 1993, the median African-American household has seen their income increase 15.5 percent (or \$3,354). Over the past two years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$2,553 -- or nearly 11 percent -- the largest two-year increase in Hispanic income on record.

- While the poverty rates for African Americans and Hispanics are still very high, the report shows significant progress: the poverty rate for African Americans fell to 26.5 percent, the lowest level recorded (data collected since 1959). Last year, the Hispanic poverty rate dropped from 29.4 percent to 27.1 percent -- that's the largest one-year drop in Hispanic poverty since 1978.

As Janet points out in the attached memo, there are two potential problem areas in the report: (1) although every income group — from the poorest to the richest — saw their income rise last year, income inequality increased slightly (the change was not statistically significant); and (2) while incomes are up and poverty is down over the past several years, the incomes and poverty of *certain* groups have barely returned to their 1989 peaks, and some may claim that many families are no better off now than they were then.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Brief Participants

Erskine Bowles
Gene Sperling
Janet Yellen
Rebecca Blank
Jon Orszag

Event Participants

Erskine Bowles
Secretary Rubin
Secretary Herman
Janet Yellen
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Larry Summers

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- At 11:30, YOU are briefed in the Oval Office.
- At 12:00, YOU are announced into the Rose Garden accompanied by Economic Team.
- Erskine makes remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks and then depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. Background Memorandum from Janet Yellen on 1997 Census Income and Poverty Numbers.

E

Draft 9/23/98 7:45pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON INCOME AND POVERTY REPORT
THE WHITE HOUSE
September 24, 1998**

I want to thank my chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, and the members of my economic team, whose tireless -- and often sleepless -- work has been instrumental in sparking and maintaining what will soon be the longest peacetime boom in American history: Sec. Rubin, Sec. Herman, Gene Sperling, Jack Lew, Janet Yellen, Larry Summers.

I also want to thank the officials of Census Bureau who are here today. Sometimes we take your hard work and reliable statistics for granted. But the fact is, your work ensures that America's democracy is a truly representative democracy. And that is why I want to say once again: Congress must not hamstring the Census Bureau's efforts to use the most up-to-date, accurate, scientific methods to produce the Year 2000 Census.

Next week will mark the seventh anniversary of the day I announced my intention to run for President. On that day, I challenged America to embrace an urgent mission for the 21st century: "preserving the American Dream, restoring the hopes of the forgotten middle class, and reclaiming the future for our children."

As President, I have worked hard to help America fulfill that mission, putting in place a strategy to shrink the deficit, invest in our people, and to expand exports of products proudly stamped "Made in the USA." The income and poverty report released this morning represents one more year's worth of compelling evidence that this economic strategy is working for all Americans.

The report shows that last year the income of the typical American household grew by nearly twice the rate of inflation. Since we launched our economic plan in 1993, the typical family's real income has risen by more than \$3,500. That's an extra \$3,500 that hard-working families can put toward their children's education, a down payment on a home, or even a much-needed vacation. Income for typical African-American and Hispanic families increased by more than \$1,000 last year alone. After years and years of stagnant family incomes, America's middle class is thriving in the way I hoped and prayed for when I launched my campaign seven years ago.

This report also shows that our growing economy is giving families the chance to work their way out of poverty. The overall poverty rate fell to 13.3 percent. And while we still have room for improvement, the African-American poverty rate fell to another record low, Hispanic poverty saw the largest one-year drop in two decades, and child poverty has dropped more in the past four years than any four-year-period in nearly 30 years. And the Earned Income Tax Credit, which we have dramatically expanded and fought hard to preserve, raised more than four million people out of poverty last year.

The report this morning shows that economic growth continues to raise incomes, lift

millions out of poverty, and extend opportunity -- and it shows that we must do more. Since 1993 every income group has benefited from the nation's economic growth, but income inequality is still too high. We must use our prosperity, and the confidence it inspires, to help our hardest-pressed families and to ensure continued economic growth for all Americans.

The most important thing we must do is to maintain our solid economic strategy -- above all, the strict fiscal discipline that has given us the strongest economy in a generation. My bottom line is clear: We should set aside every penny of any surplus until we save Social Security first. I will resist any tax plan that squanders the surplus before we have met our long-term obligations to the next generation.

Unfortunately, this week the Republicans in the House of Representatives are moving forward with a proposal that drains this new surplus to pay for their tax plan. We can cut taxes, and my balanced budget includes targeted tax cuts. But they must be paid for in full if we are going to expand opportunity in the years to come.

Second, we must continue to invest in our people. I was disappointed earlier this week when the Senate rejected an increase in the minimum wage that would have gone a long way toward ensuring that parents who work hard and play by the rules do not have to raise their children in poverty. I have also been disappointed that with only a week left in the fiscal year, Congress has taken little action on our vital education investments. Congress must work with us to reduce class sizes, hire 100,000 well-trained teachers, modernize and build thousands of schools, give our students access to powerful education technologies, create new charter schools, improve early literacy, and lift our children's sights with voluntary national standards. If we hope to maintain economic growth in the next century, we must give our children a world-class education.

Third, we must continue to lead in the global economy. While we are enjoying a moment of unsurpassed economic strength at home, economic turmoil is crippling important trading partners abroad. Unless we are prepared to honor our obligation to lead, we will not remain an "oasis of prosperity" for long. That is why it is imperative that Congress fully fund our dues to the International Monetary Fund. At a time when our economic growth demands continued American economic leadership, refusing to live up to our IMF obligations will send a terrible signal to the world, and put our prosperity at risk.

Times of plenty are not times to rest. They are the time for the hardest, most productive, most determined work of all. [And if you want data to back up this point, we don't even need to turn to all the economic geniuses here today. On this early fall day, all we need to do is to look at the squirrels collecting the acorns strewn all over the South Lawn.] Let's use this time of plenty to work harder than ever to prepare for the future. Let's use this time of rising incomes and soaring confidence to give all our people a chance to succeed in the 21st century. Thank you and God bless you.

###

F



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE CHAIRMAN

September 23, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Janet L. Yellen

SUBJECT:

Income and Poverty Statistics for 1997

The Census Bureau will release its annual report of income and poverty statistics for 1997 tomorrow at 10:00 AM. Overall, this report is very good news: *the strong economy is lifting family income and lowering the poverty rate.*

BROAD-BASED INCOME GAINS

- **Median household income increased by 1.9 percent.** Income for the median household rose \$699 to \$37,005 in 1997 dollars, regaining the level of the last peak in 1989. While the Census report highlights the household income number, in the past the Administration has pointed to the family income number, which excludes single individuals and counts only related members in any household. The report shows that median family income was up 3.0 percent or \$1,297 last year and is now \$3,517 higher than it was in 1993, after adjusting for inflation.
- **Black and Hispanic households showed even larger increases.** After adjusting for inflation, median household income grew by 4.3 percent for blacks and 4.5 percent for Hispanics. Over the past two years, Hispanic income has risen faster than at any time on record (data first collected in 1972). Since you took office in 1993, the median black household has seen its income increase 15.5 percent (or \$3,354), while the median Hispanic household's income has risen only 4.8 percent (or \$1,208).
- **Single-mother households shared in the gains.** Women heading households with no husband present saw income gains of 3.2 percent among those with families and of 4.4 percent overall, since 1996.
- **Incomes rose in the South, Midwest, and West.** Though median household income in the Northeast remains unchanged, the Midwest and West show income gains of 2.4 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. The South shows the largest rise of 3.6 percent, albeit from a lower income base. People living outside metropolitan areas saw a dramatic income rise of 4.6 percent.

STRONG REDUCTION IN POVERTY

- **The poverty rate fell to 13.3 percent, the lowest since 1989.** Down from 13.7 percent in 1996, the percentage of people in families below the poverty line has fallen 12 percent since

1993. In 1997, 35.6 million people lived in poverty — down from 36.5 million the year before and 39.3 million in 1993.

- **Black and Hispanic populations show large drops in poverty.** While the poverty rates for blacks and Hispanics are still very high, the report shows significant progress: the poverty rate for blacks fell to 26.5 percent, the lowest level recorded (data collected since 1959) and 6.6 percentage points (20 percent) lower than in 1993. Last year, the poverty rate among Hispanics fell 2.3 percentage points to 27.1 percent; this was the largest one-year drop since 1977.
- **Poverty also declined among children and the elderly.** Though the child poverty rate of 19.9 percent is still very high, for the first time since 1989 fewer than 1 in 5 children are in poverty. In the past three years, child poverty has dropped more than at any time since the 1960s. The poverty rate among the elderly fell back to its record low of 10.5 percent, after a temporary rise to 10.8 percent in 1996.
- **Alternative poverty measures reveal benefits of EITC.** While the official data do not include the positive impact of the Earned Income Tax Credit, Census does publish alternative poverty measures which allow us to measure the impact of the EITC. Adjusting family incomes for taxes, including the EITC, reduces the poverty rate to 12.7 percent. The EITC lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty in 1997 — more than double the 2.1 million people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. Data from the report show that in 1997 the EITC lifted 2.2 million children, 1.1 million African Americans, and nearly 1.2 million Hispanics out of poverty.

STRONG EARNINGS GAINS

- **Earnings grew for both men and women.** Median earnings of women who work full-time and year-round rose 3.0 percent (or \$719) while those of men rose 2.4 percent (or \$792). The median woman still earns 74 percent of her male counterpart, the same ratio as in 1996.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN INCOME INEQUALITY

- **Income inequality remains near the same level as in 1993 and increased slightly between 1996 and 1997.** Families in all income quintiles have experienced strong income growth since 1993, but this has not translated into a narrowing of the income distribution. Both the distribution of total household income and the Gini coefficient, an index of income inequality, worsened slightly compared to 1996.

As the above points indicate, there are two potential problem areas in the report: (1) Although every income group — from the poorest to the richest — saw their income rise last year, income inequality increased slightly (the change was not statistically significant). (2) While incomes are up and poverty is down over the past several years, the incomes and poverty of certain groups have barely returned to their 1989 levels, and some may claim that many families are no better off now than they were then.

G

September 23, 1998

DNC FALL MEETING RECEPTION

DATE: September 24, 1998
LOCATION: The White House, East Room
FROM: Craig T. Smith

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this meeting is to welcome and address the DNC members; many of these members have never been at the White House before.

II. BACKGROUND

The Democratic National Committee's annual fall meeting begins on Thursday and continues until Saturday. This is the final meeting for the members before the November election. This weekend the national press will be interviewing many of the members who will be in attendance at this reception.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief Participants:

John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Craig Smith

Event Participants:

Governor Roy Romer and Chairman Steve Grossman will be speaking in the program. The audience will consist of approximately 550 Democratic National Committee members and their guests.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open to press pool for remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** and the Vice President are briefed by John Podesta and Craig Smith in the Map Room.
- **YOU** and the Vice President proceed to the Blue Room to greet Chairman Steve Grossman and Governor Roy Romer.
- **YOU** and the Vice President, accompanied by John Podesta, Steve Grossman, and Roy Romer, are announced from the south door of the

Green Room into the East Room.

PROGRAM

- Deputy Chief of Staff John Podesta makes welcoming remarks and introduces Chairman Steve Grossman of the DNC.
- Steve Grossman makes brief remarks and introduces Governor Roy Romer.
- Governor Romer makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** and the Vice President depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting..

H

THE REMARKS
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE RECEPTION
WILL BE FORWARDED

Monday, September 28, 1998

10:45 AM	Meeting with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	Distributed Separately
11:45 AM (T)	Meeting	No Paper
6:30 PM	Meeting	Distributed Separately
8:10 PM	DCSS Dinner for Senator Barbara Boxer	Tab A
	- Talking Points	Tab B To Be Forwarded

Monday, September 28, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1998

'98 SEP 27 PM8:19

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

*Partly to mostly cloudy with a chance for showers
and thunderstorms. Winds southwest at 6 to 12
knots. Low 60 to 65. High 80 to 85.*

Monday, September 28, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, September 28, 1998
*Revised Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 10:00AM

10:00	am-		MEETING
10:15	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
10:15	am-		BRIEFING
10:45	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:45	am-		MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN NETANYAHU
11:45	am		OF ISRAEL
			OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
			PRESS TBD
11:45	am-	(T)	MEETING
12:45	am		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
			PRESS TBD
12:45	pm-		DOWN TIME/PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
5:45	pm		RESIDENCE/OVAL OFFICE
5:50	pm-		MEETING
6:10	pm		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Stephanie Streett
6:15	pm-		BRIEFING
6:30	pm		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein
6:30	pm-		MEETING
7:00	pm		OVAl OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Larry Stein
			CLOSED PRESS

September 27, 1998 (7:31pm)

Monday, September 28, 1998

7:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via motrocade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: approximately 15]

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Senator Barbara Boxer
 Smith Bagley
 Elizabeth Bagley

7:40 pm- **PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
8:05 pm **LIVING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be 50 guests in attendance.

8:10 pm- **DSCC DINNER FOR SENATOR BARBARA BOXER**
8:50 pm **DINING ROOM**
Private Residence
Remarks: Laura Capps
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER (REMARKS ONLY)

- **The President** enters Dining Room and proceeds to his seat.
- Smith Bagley makes welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Barbara Boxer.
- Senator Barbara Boxer makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and departs.

8:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route The
White House
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

September 27, 1998 (7:31pm)

A

**"CALIFORNIA VICTORY '98"
A DINNER HONORING SENATOR BARBARA BOXER
WITH PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON**

DATE: Monday, September 28, 1998

LOCATION: Home of Smith Bagley and
Ambassador Elizabeth Bagley
1539 29th Street
Washington, D.C.

TIME: 6:30 p.m. - 8:15 p.m.

FROM: Jeannine Cota, DSCC

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this dinner is to raise funds for Senator Barbara Boxer's reelection campaign and the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

II. BACKGROUND

This event expects to raise \$500,000 towards an additional \$1.4 million needed for Senator Boxer's \$3 million tally. The approximate 50 guests in attendance will be comprised of DSCC & Boxer donors from throughout the country, excluding the state of California. The first portion of the event will consist of a cocktail reception and photo receiving line (50 photos), followed by a sit-down dinner.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU, Smith Bagley, and Senator Barbara Boxer.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open to one print reporter for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Call time for guests is 6:30 p.m.
- **YOU** arrive and are greeted by Dinner Hosts Smith and Ambassador Elizabeth Bagley, and Senator Barbara Boxer.
- **YOU** proceed to the photo receiving line (50 photos). Guests proceed to dining room.
- **YOU** proceed to the head table to be seated and dinner is served.
- Smith Bagley delivers welcoming remarks and introduces Senator Barbara Boxer.

- Senator Boxer delivers remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU deliver remarks.
- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

Your remarks will be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- List of guests.
- Diagram of head table.

B

THE TALKING POINTS
FOR THE DSCC DINNER FOR SENATOR BOXER
WILL BE FORWARDED

Tuesday, September 29, 1998

9:15 AM	Phone Call to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl	Tab A
10:00 AM	Meeting with Chairman Yasser Arafat	Distributed Separately
11:00 AM	Disaster Briefing by FEMA Director James Lee Witt	Tab B
	- Background	Tab C
Option: Between 11:30 AM- 12:00 PM	Drop-By Samuel Berger's Meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan	Distributed Separately

Tuesday, September 29, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly sunny. Winds northwest at 8 to 12 knots.

Low 55 to 60. High 69 to 74.

September 28, 1998 (6:59pm)

Tuesday, September 29, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, September 29, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-		MEETING
9:15	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	(T)	HOLD FOR BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
9:40	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:45	am-		BRIEFING
10:00	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:00	am-		MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT
10:45	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
			OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
11:00	am-		DISASTER BRIEFING BY FEMA DIRECTOR JAMES LEE WITT
11:15	am		(FORMAT TBD - MEETING OR PHONE CALL)
			OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Kris Balderston
			WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
11:20	am-		MEETING
11:25	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

September 28, 1998 (6:59pm)

Tuesday, September 29, 1998

OPTION BETWEEN:

11:30 am-

DROP-BY SAMUEL BERGER'S MEETING WITH CHINESE FOREIGN

12:00 pm

MINISTER TANG JIAXUAN

OFFICE OF SAMUEL BERGER

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

CLOSED PRESS

DOWN FOR THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

HRC RON

SANTIAGO, CHILE

September 28, 1998 (6:59pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

'98 SEP 28 PM8:04

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1998

TELEPHONE CALL WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

DATE: September 29, 1998

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 9:15 a.m.

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

I. PURPOSE

To convey your best wishes to Kohl following his defeat in Sunday's elections.

II. BACKGROUND

Despite a strong run at the end, Kohl was badly defeated by Schroeder. The final results placed Kohl's CDU at 35.2 percent and Schroeder's SPD at 40.9 -- a gap far larger than most had anticipated. In accepting his defeat, Kohl announced that he would also relinquish the Chairmanship of the CDU party.

Schroeder will be formally elected by the Bundestag in mid-October, if he has successfully completed his coalition negotiations with the Greens party. Together the SPD and Greens will hold a 21 seat majority in the Bundestag, which should enhance stability of the new government.

Attachment

Points to be Made

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL OF GERMANY

- I know this is a difficult result for you, but you have every reason to be proud of the campaign you fought and the historic legacy you have achieved for your country and the world. Though coalition negotiations still on-going, heard your statement that you are leaving office.
- You have changed the course of history, built a profoundly better future for the German people and rest of the world.
- You have been courageous leader and true friend; am deeply grateful for your support of me personally and of partnership between United States and Germany.
- Want to stay in close touch over coming weeks; prepared to do everything possible to be helpful.
- Please tell Hannelore that Hillary and I send our very best.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1998

HURRICANE GEORGES BRIEFING WITH JAMES LEE WITT

DATE: Tuesday, September 29, 1998
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 11:00 AM to 11:15 AM
FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Kris Balderston

I. PURPOSE

To brief **YOU** on the damage caused by Hurricane Georges in Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Florida and the Gulf States.

II. BACKGROUND

The eye of Hurricane Georges made landfall early this morning along the Mississippi shore near Biloxi. The National Hurricane Center reports maximum sustained winds of 105 miles per hour with gusts as high as 125 miles per hour. The storm is moving slowly west-northwest and is expected to continue to dump large amounts of rain along the Gulf Coast - more than 15 inches in some areas. Flashflood warnings are in effect in most of the western Florida Panhandle and the Mississippi and Alabama coastlines. Storm surge of 10 to 15 feet above normal tide is forecast.

Emergency Operations Centers are operating around the clock in the states of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Statewide declarations of emergency have been issued by the governors of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. **YOU** granted a federal emergency declaration for Florida on September 25 allowing federal funding for emergency protective measures. Today **YOU** granted the governor's request for a major disaster declaration. **YOU** also declared that emergencies exist in both Alabama and Mississippi, and expanded a previous declaration for Louisiana to provide additional Federal assistance.

More than 1,200 federal personnel have been deployed to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia to handle the aftermath of Hurricane Georges. The FEMA headquarters Emergency Support Team is operating around the clock, as are the Regional Operations Centers.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Maria Echaveste
Kris Balderston

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

YOU will be briefed by FEMA Director James Lee Witt.

VI. REMARKS

None.

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BACKGROUND

Hurricane Georges, the seventh named storm of the 1998 hurricane season, has traversed the Atlantic Ocean, bringing destruction to islands in the northern Caribbean. The northern Lesser Antilles, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic and Cuba all saw extensive damage from flooding, storm surge and high winds. Although there were many fatalities in Hispaniola and an unknown number in Cuba, no storm-related deaths were reported in U.S. territories in the islands.

During the day of September 25, Hurricane Georges approached the lower Keys of Florida with sustained winds of more than 100 mph. Storm surge of more than six feet was seen along the southern-facing shores of the Keys, which, along with high winds, damaged homes and roads, snapped power lines and interrupted electrical power.

After moving west of the Keys, Hurricane Georges traveled into the Gulf of Mexico and toward the Gulf Coasts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The storm is making landfall today near Biloxi, MS, as a Category II storm. Georges promises to linger for an extended period, bringing a long period of high winds, heavy rains and storm surge flooding.

Hurricane Georges has been a remarkably persistent system. It formed as a hurricane on September 17 and has not dropped below hurricane strength since that time. At its strongest, Hurricane George was a Category IV storm, with sustained winds of 150 mph.

CURRENT SITUATION

- The eye of Hurricane Georges moved on shore over Biloxi, MS, this morning. Maximum sustained winds were 105 mph with higher gusts. There are unconfirmed reports of winds at 125 mph.
- Georges was downgraded to a tropical storm at 5 p.m. today.
- Tropical Storm Georges is moving very slowly, only one to three mph. Rainfall of 15 or more inches is likely along the path of the hurricane. Three-day precipitation totals of 30 to 40 inches are possible. Flash flood warnings are in effect for several western Florida Panhandle counties and all areas along the Alabama and Mississippi coastlines.
- Storm surges of 10 to 15 feet above normal tides are likely to the east of the storm's landfall and storm surges of 17 feet are likely in the bays of the Gulf.
- There are widespread flood, flash flood, high winds and severe storm warnings and numerous tornadoes have been detected in Alabama and Louisiana. River flooding is expected to become a major threat as the rain continues.
- Airports across the affected area are closed.

FLORIDA

Southwestern Florida/Monroe County

- One death has been reported in Key West (Monroe County), though there are no confirmed storm-related deaths.
- A dusk-to-dawn curfew remains in effect in the Keys.
- Power outages are still reported in the Keys. Restoration work continues.
- Storm surge washed out parts of US 1 between Marathon and Key West, FL. The road is now passable to traffic and residents have been allowed to return home.
- Power service is out in Key West. Generators are running but there is significant damage to the distribution system. Total power restoration there is expected to take three to six days.

- Preliminary damage assessments indicate that at least 1,538 homes and 693 mobile homes sustained some level of damage. Damage to the infrastructure is estimated at \$6 million.

Florida Panhandle

- Affected counties include Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf and Franklin.
- Evacuations of coastal and low-lying areas have been in effect. There are 27 shelters open in this part of the state housing 8,600 people. Most of these are in the Panhandle.
- More than 200 people were rescued by National Guard Units from flash floods in the Escambia area.
- There is the concern of significant beach erosion along the western panhandle from Panama City west.
- More than 100,00 customers were without power last night.
- There are reports of damage to bridges on the Barrier Islands.

ALABAMA

- Mandatory evacuations of coastal areas of Baldwin and Mobile counties are in effect.
- There are 29 shelters open housing a total of 4,950 people.
- Ongoing coastal, urban and small stream flooding, along with severe weather and tornadoes, are likely throughout the day today. Water levels along the Alabama Gulf Coast are expected to rise 10 to 12 feet above normal tide today.
- Numerous roads are under water and substantial flooding is affecting parts of the City of Mobile. Up to 135,000 customers are without power across the state.

- Baldwin and Harrison counties were significantly impacted by the hurricane.

MISSISSIPPI

- Affected counties include Hancock, Jackson, Harrison, Forest, Jones, Lauderdale and Pearl River. The worst damage from winds and/or storm surge can be expected east of the eye of the storm in Jackson and Hancock counties.
- Evacuations are taking place through the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Camp Shelby, south of Hattiesburg, has opened a shelter for coastal residents. Across the State, there are 84 shelters open housing up to 14,000 people.
- The American Red Cross has confirmed a report of damage to the roofs of two shelters in Pascagoula, MS. There were no reports of injuries at the shelters, which were housing 490 people. Shelterees are being relocated.
- Up to 100,000 customers in the southeastern part of the state are without power. The public radio transmitter has sustained damage and is not operational.
- Mississippi will be the likely focus of the heaviest rains over the next several days. Precipitation totals of 15, 20 or even 40 inches are possible. This kind of rainfall will drive many rivers over floodstage. Special concerns include the Wolfe, Tchoutacabouffa and Biloxi drainages along the Gulf Coast, where storm surge will combine with heavy precipitation to drive rivers near the record floods of May, 1995.

LOUISIANA

- There are 118 open shelters with 31,000 residents. In New Orleans, the Super Dome and Convention Center are being used as shelters of last resort. There are unconfirmed reports of up to 13,000 people in the Superdome. Local officials are considering an orderly return of evacuees to their homes, depending on the future course of the hurricane.
- As of 11 a.m. today, all evacuations in the State have been discontinued. Reentry is being conducted as conditions allow.
- An after-dark curfew has been established in New Orleans.

- Interstate 10 in and around New Orleans is closed. The floodgates in New Orleans have been closed.
- All traffic into New Orleans is restricted to emergency vehicles only.
- A storm surge of 10 feet was recorded in Jackson County and surges of five to six elsewhere, including Lake Pontchartrain.
- Rainfall amounts 18 inches were recorded in the New Orleans area and 15 inches were recorded in Jackson County.
- Major ports are closed and Amtrak halted rail service between New Orleans, LA and Miami, FL.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL RESPONSE

- FEMA Director Witt has spoken with governors, senators and other members of Congress from all the impacted states, including Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.
- The Emergency Support Team (EST) has been operating at highest activation levels since the beginning of the week. All Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and concerned Federal agencies are present at the EST.
- The EST has been coordinating regular conferences between the National Hurricane Center, Regional and State offices and responding agencies.
- The Regional Operations Center (ROC) for FEMA Region IV is active on a 24-hour basis, with representatives of all concerned ESFs present. The Region VI ROC stands down today.
- Emergency Response Teams are present in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, coordinating preparations and prepositioning of assets with State counterparts.
- FEMA has established Mobilization (MOB) Centers at Jacksonville Naval Air Station in Florida, Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama and Camp Beauregard in Louisiana. Additional staging areas have been throughout the region.
- Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) will be developed as soon as possible.
- Preparations by response teams, including Urban Search and Rescue, Disaster Medical Assistance (DMAT), and Mass Care teams, have been completed.

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

- EST priorities focus on the coordination of Regional activities and movement of teams, personnel, supplies and equipment into MOB Centers for deployment to affected areas as soon as possible.
- All responding agencies are also focused on the identification of critical needs relative to evacuation, sheltering and health care in affected areas.

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is procuring generators for use throughout affected Gulf Coast states.