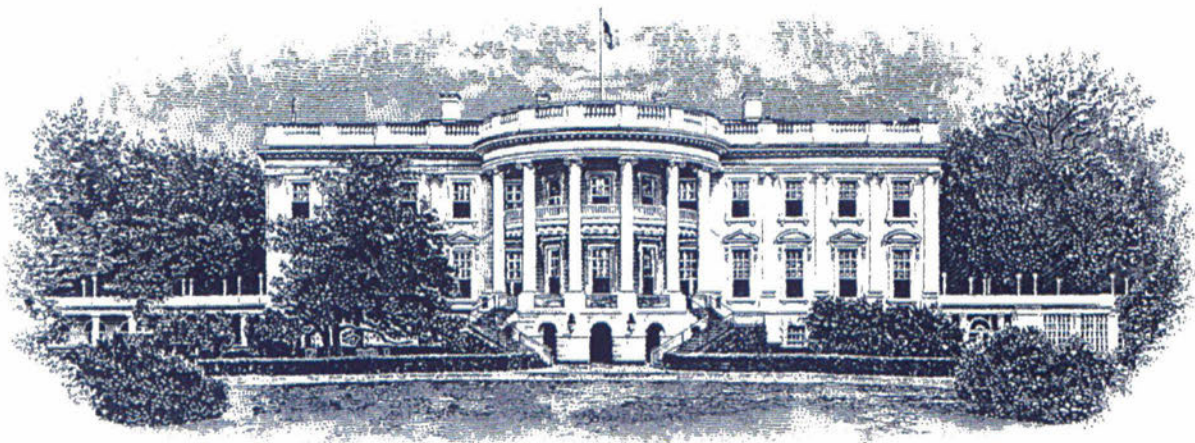




The White House



CABINET BRIEFING

July 23, 1997

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Climate Change Message

Climate change is a serious problem for us, our children and our grandchildren. The President is committed to taking responsible action to confront the threat that climate change poses. The United States will support international agreements that set realistic goals and that require participation by all countries -- industrial and developing. At home, we support flexible, market-based reforms based on the principle that vigorous economic growth and protection of the earth must go hand in hand. It is up to us not only to prepare our children for the world of the 21st century, but to protect that world for our children.

Climate Change Talking Points

The Need for Action

- There is now scientific consensus that (1) greenhouse gases are rapidly building up in the atmosphere; (2) that these increased concentrations will change our climate; and (3) that these changes may have serious adverse and disruptive consequences. Even those who would question whether climate change is *already* occurring recognize the truth of this fundamental proposition.
- In addition, the scientific evidence is clear and compelling that human activity -- notably increasing use of fossil fuels -- has in fact started to change the global climate. More than 2,600 of the world's leading scientists have said that "human-induced global climate change is underway" and that continued increases in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases "commits the earth irreversibly to further global climatic change and consequent ecological, economic and social disruption."
- Scientists agree that global warming and disruptions in the world's climate could seriously harm human health -- projections include an additional 50 million cases of malaria per year; increase the incidence and intensity of devastating floods and droughts; raise sea levels enough to inundate 9000 square miles along the U.S. coastline; decrease food production in some of the world's poorest nations; and threaten the survival of many plant and animal species.
- In December, more than 160 nations, including the United States, will meet in Kyoto in an effort to complete negotiations on a new international climate change agreement.

International Agreements -- Background and Principles

Background

- The new climate change convention will replace a 1992 agreement adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio. That agreement included *non-binding* commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The industrialized nations, including the United States, agree that the new convention should require them to set and reach *binding* commitments and timetables for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Members of the European Union and other industrialized countries have proposed that by the year 2010, developed nations agree to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to a level 15 percent below 1990. The United States believes that target is unrealistic but we have not yet proposed our own target or timetable.

Principles

- The Clinton Administration is committed to rapid action to reach an agreement that is balanced, strong and cost-effective in time for the December meeting in Kyoto, Japan.
- The United States will only support an agreement that requires all nations to participate in a common solution to the global problem of climate change. Like other industrialized nations, we realize that our responsibility for large proportions of current emissions requires us to agree in Kyoto on binding targets for reductions. But any agreement must also require developing nations to commit to appropriate action. [Note: By the year 2035, scientists estimate that emissions from developing countries will exceed those of developed nations.]
- The Clinton Administration is committed to reaching an agreement that establishes realistic targets and timetables for reduced emissions. The United States will only make commitments that the President believes our nation can reach without slowing economic growth or damaging the economy.
- The United States believes that an agreement should be based on flexible, cost-effective methods to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Specifically, the United States proposal calls for “emissions trading” among industrialized nations and so-called “joint implementation,” which will allow developed and developing countries to work together to reduce emissions on specific energy projects. These measures will provide strong incentives to achieve the greatest possible emission reductions at the lowest possible cost.

Domestic Policy -- Background and Principles

Background

- The United States has 4 percent of the world's population and is currently responsible for more than 20 percent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. Emissions produced by buildings, industry and transportation each account for roughly one-third of that total. Despite efforts to reduce emissions through federal programs and voluntary partnerships, U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases substantially exceed 1990 levels. (We are not alone; almost all industrialized nations will fail to meet the non-binding pledge in the Rio agreement to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.)
- Current Clinton Administration programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include a partnership with Detroit to triple fuel efficiency of passenger cars; pilot projects to help farmers and industry convert crops to liquid and gaseous fuels; and a Department of Energy program to add one million solar energy systems to buildings by the year 2010.

Principles

- President Clinton is committed to responsible, balanced action to confront the threat of climate change. The Administration rejects both extremes of the climate change debate: those who want to take drastic actions that would severely disrupt our economy and those who dismiss the scientific evidence and say we need not act.
- President Clinton will only take actions that preserve our vigorous economic growth. The Administration believes -- and has demonstrated -- that environmental protection and economic growth can and should go hand in hand. More than 2000 economists, including eight Nobel Laureates, have concluded that there are policy options "that would slow climate change without harming American living standards, and these measures may in fact improve U.S. productivity in the longer run."
- The Clinton Administration will emphasize solutions based on flexible, market-based policies, not government regulation. These programs include emissions trading within the United States.
- The Clinton Administration will invest in research and development to promote technologies that reduce the emissions that cause climate change, save energy, and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. We will work to help American industry increase its role as the world leader in developing environmental technology.

Conclusion

- Whenever the security of our people has been threatened, the United States has led the world to action. Climate change poses a threat to all people -- one that is not immediately apparent today but will grow in severity and significance in years to come. The world must act. And the United States must lead. The President has made it clear that he intends to do so and has committed himself both to develop balanced, flexible policies to accomplish our aims and to lead a major effort to educate the public about the importance of this issue -- an effort that will culminate in a White House Conference on Climate Change in early October. It is the challenge and the commitment of this Administration to continue promoting prosperity as we protect the environment.

Climate Change: Basic Background

“The science is clear and compelling. We humans are changing the global climate. Concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are at their highest levels in more than 200,000 years, and climbing sharply....Here in the United States, we must do better....In order to reduce greenhouse gases and grow the economy, we must invest more in the technologies of the future. I am directing my Cabinet to work to develop them. Government, universities, business and labor must work together....[I]n order to do our part, we have to first convince the American people and the Congress that the climate change problem is real and imminent.”

-- President Bill Clinton
United Nations, June 26, 1997

Why is Climate Change on the Agenda Now?

In less than five months, the world's nations will convene in Kyoto, Japan to set binding greenhouse gas emission limits for developed nations. This meeting, called the Third Conference of the Parties, will follow critical negotiating sessions to be held in Bonn, Germany over the next several months.

The Kyoto Conference is the culmination of a process that began in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (the "Rio Summit"). The Rio Summit produced the Framework Convention on Climate Change (the "Framework" or "FCCC"), to which 165 nations are presently parties.

Under the Rio Framework, developed nations agreed to a *non-binding* goal of lowering their emission of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Nearly every developed nation, including the U.S., will fail to achieve this goal.

In 1995, the parties to the Rio Framework met in Germany (the "First Conference of the Parties") and negotiated the Berlin Mandate. Under the Mandate, the parties agreed (i) that they would continue to pursue the Rio Framework's goals, (ii) that the developed nations should negotiate a "follow-on" agreement, which would cover the post-2000 period, and (iii) that there would be no new commitments for developing nations, though developing nations would be required to advance implementation of commitments they made in Rio.

In 1996, the parties met again at Geneva, Switzerland (the "Second Conference of the Parties"). There, the United States called for a binding agreement on greenhouse gas emissions in the post-2000 period. The Administration now intends to conclude such an agreement in December in Kyoto.

The Science is Compelling.

Greenhouse gases. Scientists have long understood that greenhouse gases in nature (principally water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides) keep the Earth's temperature an estimated 60 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than it would be absent such gases, thus sustaining our existence on the planet.

As a result of human activities, the concentration of greenhouse gases have increased markedly since the Industrial Revolution. The concentration of CO₂ -- which accounts for about 85% of all greenhouse gases -- has increased 30% since preindustrial times from 280 to 360 parts per million. Current projections indicate that, unless action is taken, atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ will dramatically increase in the next century to over 700 ppm -- which would be the highest level of CO₂ in 50 million years.

Scientific consensus. There is no serious scientific debate about the proposition that (1) greenhouse gases are rapidly building up in the atmosphere; (2) that these increased

concentrations will change our climate; and (3) that these changes may have serious adverse and disruptive consequences. Even those who would question whether climate change is *already* occurring recognize the truth of this fundamental proposition. During the next century, if we continue on a business-as-usual trajectory, climate models project an increase in global temperature of about 2-6.5° F -- a rate of warming faster than at any time in the last 10,000 years. By way of reference, a cooling in average temperatures of just 9° F brought on the last ice age.

In addition, the scientific evidence is clear and compelling that human activity -- notably increasing use of fossil fuels -- has in fact started to change the global climate. The UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (the "IPCC"), concluded in 1995 that "the balance of evidence suggests that there is discernible human influence on climate change." Some 2600 of the world's leading scientists have publicly endorsed the IPCC's findings, saying that "[h]uman-induced global climate change is under way." The scientists observed that "further accumulation of greenhouse gases commits the Earth irreversibly to further global climatic change and consequent ecological, economic and social disruption." Among the evidence consistent with the view that climate change is already occurring:

- Average global temperature has increased by almost 1.0° F in the past century;
- The ten warmest years of the century have occurred since 1980, and 1995 was the warmest year on record;
- The 1980s were the warmest decade on record;
- Sea level has risen 4-10 inches in the past century.
- U.S. rainfall has increased 6% over the last century, an amount of water equal to half the yearly flow the Mississippi river;
- At the same time, increased evaporation has caused some areas, such as the Great Plains, California, Texas and Maine, to get drier.
- Mountain glaciers are melting worldwide. For example, Glacier National Park has lost 70% of its glacial area in the last 100 years.

The impact of a business-as-usual increase in greenhouse gas concentrations. The impacts could be very serious as CO₂ concentrations reach and exceed two times preindustrial levels:

- **Human Health:** Warmer temperatures are projected to increase fatalities from heat stress of the kind that killed 400 in Chicago in 1995 and expand the geographic ranges for diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Fifty to eighty million more cases of malaria alone are projected worldwide.
- **Extreme weather:** The change in the planet's water cycle is projected to lead to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and drought.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Sea level is projected to increase by an additional 6-38 inches by 2100. Scientists' "best guess" estimate of a 20-inch rise would inundate 9,000 square miles of the United States, with Florida and the Gulf Coasts most at risk.

- **Agricultural Impacts:** Changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture and precipitation could cause significant regional shifts in food productivity, with decreases in food production in many of the world's poorest regions.
- **Natural ecosystems will be degraded:** For example, during the next century the geographical range of forests is expected to move several hundred miles north exceeding the ability of many forests to migrate. The northeast may lose its beech trees and sugar maples. Western conifer forests will likely shrink.

Some Key Facts About Emissions.

- Climate change is a global issue, requiring a global response. While developed countries have contributed 75 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, by 2035, emissions from developing countries are expected to exceed those from developed countries.
- The United States, with only 4% of the world's population, is responsible for more than 20% of global emissions. U.S. per capita emissions are roughly 50% greater than the OECD average and eight times that of China.
- CO₂ emissions account for about 85% of all US greenhouse gas emissions, and fossil fuel combustion makes up 99% of U.S. CO₂ emissions.
- 1995 CO₂ emissions in the United States were divided equally among the three major end uses: buildings (35%), industry (34%), and transportation (31%).
- Current carbon emissions in the United States by fuel type are: petroleum (42%), natural gas (23%), and coal (35%)

Climate Change Can Be Addressed Without Hurting the Economy

The President's remarks to the Business Roundtable: "I have devoted my passion and the best ideas I could come up with to try to get this country in good shape economically and socially. But I do believe it is folly for us to believe that we can go into the next century without a strategy that says we're going to be responsible and we're going to do our part and lead the world on environmental issues . . . Let's find a way to preserve the environment, to meet our international responsibilities, to meet our responsibilities to our children, and grow the economy at the same time."

The economists agree. More than 2400 economists, including eight Nobel laureates, have publicly declared that, if implemented properly, emission reductions "would slow climate change *without harming American living standards*, and these measures may in fact improve U.S.

productivity in the longer run.”

Our international policies. The United States has proposed a three-part framework for achieving a stronger, more cost-effective and comprehensive treaty:

- **Binding Emission Targets.** To help guarantee the effectiveness of global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the U.S. will promote binding targets for developed nations to reduce their emissions. Almost all developed nations, including the United States, will fall well short of the non-binding goals in the 1992 Rio Convention.
- **Flexibility.** To ensure that emission reductions are pursued in the most cost-effective manner, the Administration supports proposals for maximum flexibility, such as allowing the trading of emission permits among developed nations and allowing so-called “joint implementation,” under which developed and developing countries work together on specific energy projects to reduce emissions. These measures can provide strong incentives to achieve the greatest possible reductions at the lowest possible cost.
- **Participation of Developing Countries.** Climate change is a global problem that requires all nations to commit to appropriate action. While it is proper for industrialized nations to take the first steps, the developing countries -- whose emissions are projected to catch up with those of the developed world by 2035 -- must be part of the solution. The U.S. proposal calls on developing countries to advance their existing commitments under the 1992 Convention; and to agree to a subsequent negotiation in which, by 2005, they will accept binding targets and agree on a mechanism allowing “graduation” from developing country status to developed country status.

Our domestic policies. The President has not yet endorsed any emissions target or timetable, and specific policies to implement a target and timetable are still being developed. But the Administration’s policy work is guided by certain broad principles.

- President Clinton is committed to responsible, balanced action to confront the threat of climate change. The Administration rejects both extremes of the climate change debate: those who want to take drastic actions that would severely disrupt our economy and those who dismiss the scientific evidence and say we need not act.
- President Clinton will only take actions that preserve our vigorous economic growth. The Administration believes -- and has demonstrated -- that environmental protection and economic growth can and should go hand in hand.
- The Clinton Administration will emphasize solutions based on flexible, market-based policies, not government regulation. These programs include emissions

trading within the United States.

- The Clinton Administration will invest in research and development to promote technologies that reduce the emissions that cause climate change, save energy, and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. We will work to help American industry increase its role as the world leader in developing environmental technology.

The Administration Has a Strong Record to Build Upon.

Over the last four and a half years, the Administration has built a strong climate change record.

The Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). CCAP began in 1993 with a goal of returning total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. Although the CCAP will fall well short of this goal, CCAP programs will result in emissions reductions of about 76 million metric tons of carbon-equivalent by the year 2000.

The plan includes some 50 initiatives covering major sectors of the U.S. economy. It addresses energy demand, energy supply, and forestry. Agency participants include DOE, EPA, and USDA. The CCAP includes measures to reduce all significant greenhouse gases in all sectors of the economy. It is a voluntary program that relies on partnerships and cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing new low-emissions, high-efficiency technologies.

Because of lower-than-expected fuel prices and higher-than expected economic growth and electricity demand, overall emissions growth has outstripped the emissions reductions achieved by CCAP. Additionally, Congress has made significant reductions (about 40% in recent years) in CCAP's funding, thus preventing full implementation of some of CCAP's initiatives.

Federal energy consumption. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Executive Order 12902 challenge Federal building managers to reduce energy consumption by 20% per square foot by 2000, and 30% by 2005, relative to a 1985 baseline. With declining Federal resources available, the Federal Energy Management Program is emphasizing the use of private-sector investment through energy-saving performance contracting and utility financing of energy efficiency to meet these goals. The combination of Federal funding and anticipated private sector funding of up to \$4.3 billion through 2005 should make these goals attainable.

Partnership for a New Generation Vehicle (PNGV). Although the fuel economy of cars has nearly doubled in the last 25 years, Americans travel more than twice as many miles today as we did in 1970, with a net result of increased fuel consumption and increased greenhouse gas emissions from personal vehicles. While technology has reduced many of the emissions from automobiles, CO₂ emissions are the exception.

The PNGV program joins the big three U.S. automakers, Federal agencies and many suppliers of materials and equipment in an effort to develop a more efficient automobile. The program's goal

is to triple the fuel efficiency of passenger cars with no decrease in comfort or safety.

Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH). Energy use in buildings is responsible for about a third of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, and rising. Major improvements can be made in the quality of housing, while reducing energy use by 50% or more and lowering costs. The PATH initiative will bring together building suppliers, assemblers, insurance companies, and state and local regulators to explore and demonstrate how innovation in construction markets can achieve environmental goals with an affordable, attractive product. Discussions are underway with jurisdictions in Colorado, Florida and California. HUD, DOE, and NIST are playing major roles.

Biomass Energy Initiative. The biomass energy initiative involves converting agricultural crops to liquid and gaseous fuels. The Departments of Energy and Agriculture are now working with private companies to improve technologies and to demonstrate the potential for such power projects to aid rural development. The initiative has sponsored pilot projects in New York, Minnesota and Iowa.

Million Solar Roofs Initiative. DOE will lead an effort to place one million solar energy systems on U.S. roofs by the year 2010, by using existing Federal grants, procurement, and other programs, and by working with local communities, businesses, governments, and utilities to increase sales of solar energy systems. By 2010, this initiative could avert carbon dioxide emissions equivalent to those of 850,000 cars and will produce the same electrical generating capacity as several coal-fired power plants.

The President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The President directed PCAST to conduct a review of national energy R&D policies, which would assess their adequacy and "ensure the United States has a program that addresses its energy and environmental needs for the next century." PCAST will present its recommendations on publicly-supported R&D, incentives for private energy R&D, and commitments to international energy R&D, by October 1, 1997.

Regional Climate Change Workshops. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the U.S. Global Change Research Program are sponsoring a series of workshops to examine the vulnerabilities of various regions of the United States to climate variability and climate change and to gather information across regions to support national scientific assessment (called for in the Global Change Research Act of 1990). Eighteen workshops with the full involvement of relevant stakeholders are being held in different regions of the country.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL SESSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations
New York, New York

June 26, 1997

Thank you very much. Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, ladies and gentlemen: Five years ago in Rio, the nations of the world joined together around a simple but revolutionary proposition, that today's progress must not come at tomorrow's expense.

In our era, the environment has moved to the top of the international agenda because how well a nation honors it will have an impact, for good or ill, not only on the people of that nation, but all across the globe. Preserving the resources we share is crucial not only for the quality of our individual environments and health, but also to maintain stability and peace within nations and among them. As the father of conservation in our nation, John Muir, said, "When we try to pick anything out by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

In the years since Rio, there has been real progress in some areas. Nations have banned the dumping of radioactive wastes in the ocean and reduced marine pollution from sources on land. We're working to protect the precious coral reefs, to conserve threatened fish, to stop the advance of deserts. At the Cairo Conference on Population and Development, we reaffirmed the crucial importance of cooperative family planning efforts to long-term sustainable development.

Here in America, we have worked to clean up a record number of our toxic dumps and we intend to clean 500 more over the next four years. We passed new laws to better protect our water, created new national parks and monuments, and worked to harmonize our efforts for environmental protection, economic growth and social improvement, aided by a distinguished Council on Sustainable Development.

Yesterday, I announced the most far-reaching efforts to improve air quality in our nation in 20 years, cutting smog levels dramatically, and, for the first time ever, setting standards to lower the levels of the fine particles in the atmosphere that form soot. In America, the incidence of childhood asthma has been increasing rapidly. It is now the single biggest reason our children are hospitalized. These measures will help to change that, to improve health of people of all ages, and to prevent as many as 15,000 premature deaths a year.

Still, we here have much more to do, especially in reducing America's contribution to global climate change.

The science is clear and compelling: We humans are changing the global climate. Concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are at their highest levels in more than 200,000 years, and climbing sharply. If the trend is not changed, scientists expect the seas to rise two feet or more over the next century. In America, that means 9,000 square miles of Florida, Louisiana, and other coastal areas will be flooded. In Asia, 17 percent of Bangladesh, land on which 6 million people now live, will be lost. Island chains such as the Maldives will disappear from the map, unless we reverse the predictions.

Climate changes will disrupt agriculture, cause severe droughts and floods and the spread of infectious diseases, which will be a big enough problem for us under the best of circumstances in the 21st century. There could be 50 million or more cases of malaria a year. We can expect more deaths from heat stress. Just two years ago, here in the United States in the city of Chicago, we saw the tragedy of more than 400 of our citizens dying during a severe heat wave.

No nation can escape this danger. None can evade its responsibility to confront it. And we must all do our part -- industrial nations that emit the largest quantities of greenhouse gases today, and developing nations whose green house gas emissions are growing rapidly. I applaud the European Union for its strong focus on this issue, and the World Bank for setting environmental standards for projects it will finance in the developing world.

Here in the United States, we must do better. With 4 percent of the world's population, we already produce more than 20 percent of its greenhouse gases. Frankly, our record since Rio is not sufficient. We have been blessed with high rates of growth and millions of new jobs over the last few years, but that has led to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in spite of the adoption of new conservation practices. So we must do better, and we will.

The air quality action I took yesterday is a positive first step, but more must follow. In order to reduce greenhouse gases and grow the economy, we must invest more in the technologies of the future. I am directing my Cabinet to work to development them. Government, universities, business and labor must work together. All these efforts must be sustained over years, indeed, over decades. As Vice President Gore said Monday, "Sustainable development requires sustained commitment." With that commitment, we can succeed.

We must create new technologies and development new strategies like emissions trading that will both curtail pollution and support continued economic growth. We owe that in the developed world to ourselves and, equally, to those in the developing nations.

Many of the technologies that will help us to meet the new air quality standards can also help us to address climate change. This is a challenge we must undertake immediately and one in which I personally plan to play a critical role.

In the United States, in order to do our part, we have to first convince the American people and the Congress that the climate change problem is real and imminent. I will convene a White House Conference on Climate Change later this year to lay the scientific facts before our people, to understand that we must act, and to lay the economic facts there so that they understand the benefits and the costs. With the best ideas and strategies and new technologies and increased productivity and energy efficiency, we can turn the challenge to our advantage.

We will work with our people and we will bring to the Kyoto conference a strong American commitment to realistic and binding limits that will significantly reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases.

I want to mention three other initiatives briefly that we are taking to deal with climate change and to advance sustainable development here and beyond our borders.

First, to help developing nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the United States will provide \$1 billion in assistance over the next five years to support energy efficiency, develop alternative energy sources and improve resource management to promote growth that does not have an adverse effect on the climate.

Second, we will do more to encourage private investment to meet environmental standards. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation will now require that its projects adhere to new and strengthened environmental guidelines, just as our Export-Import Bank already does and as I hope our allies and friends soon will. Common guidelines for responsible investment clearly would lead to more sustainable growth in developing nations.

Third, we must increase our use of new technologies even as we move to develop more new technologies. Already, we are working with our auto industry to produce cars by early in the next century that are three times as fuel-efficient as today's vehicles. Now we will work with businesses and communities to use the sun's energy to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels by

installing solar panels on 1 million more roofs around our nation by 2010. Capturing the sun's warmth can help us to turn down the Earth's temperature.

Distinguished leaders, in all of our cultures we have been taught from time immemorial that, as Scripture says, "One generation passes away and another comes, but the Earth abides forever." We must strengthen our stewardship of the environment to make that true and to ensure that when this generation passes, the young man who just spoke before me and all of those of his generation will inherit a rich and abundant Earth.

Thank you very much.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 14, 1997

**PRESIDENT NAMES JUDITH A. WINSTON AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE**

The President today announced the appointment of Judith A. Winston as Executive Director of One America in the 21st Century: The President's Initiative on Race.

Ms. Winston, of Washington, D.C., currently serves as General Counsel to the U.S. Department of Education and Acting Under Secretary of Education. Ms. Winston is responsible for the day-to-day oversight of management issues for the department. She also manages a staff that includes more than 85 attorneys whose responsibilities are to interpret laws affecting department operations, to draft and review regulations and legislation, and to advise the Secretary on policy issues. Prior to her appointments at the Department of Education, Ms. Winston served as an associate professor of law at American University, in Washington, D.C., where she taught civil procedure and civil rights courses. Formerly, Ms. Winston was the deputy director of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law. She was also deputy director for policy at the Women's Legal Defense Fund. She has served as executive assistant and legal counsel to the chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and as special assistant to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, in the former U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Ms. Winston holds a B.A. from Howard University and a J.D. from the Georgetown University Law Center.

The Executive Director of the President's Initiative on Race will work with the President, the advisory board to the initiative, and the White House staff to coordinate the year-long effort to educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race; to promote a constructive dialogue that honestly addresses those issues; to encourage leadership at all levels to help breach racial divides; and to develop and implement concrete solutions --policies, practices and programs --that involve all Americans in building one nation. The Executive Director will coordinate dialogue, study and actions designed to achieve those objectives. The Executive Director also will oversee the production of a report by the President to the American people on the findings and recommendations from the year's work.

Advisory Board for the President's Initiative on Race

Post Office Box 27488
Washington, DC 20038-7488

July 7, 1997

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As part of "One America in the 21st Century: The President's Initiative on Race," President Clinton appointed Ms. Linda Chavez-Thompson, Rev. Suzan Johnson Cook, former Governor Thomas Kean, Ms. Angela Oh, Mr. Robert Thomas, former Governor William Winter and me to advise him throughout this critical mission.

We will assume three primary responsibilities. We will provide guidance on issues of race and reconciliation from our own extensive experience and from the resources at our disposal. We will solicit ideas for bridging racial divides and for addressing troubling issues such as education, economic opportunity, the administration of justice and health. We will extend the President's reach as he engages in a dialogue with the American people that is designed to change both the attitudes and policies that separate rather than unite us.

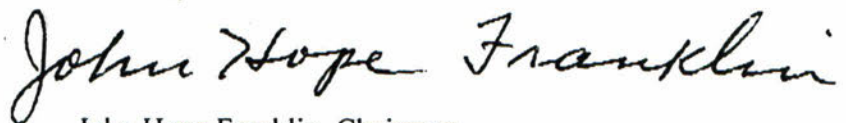
At the end of a year-long effort, our work will inform and shape a report on race by the President to the people of the United States.

Your willingness to support discussions of race that are open, constructive and non-judgmental can help all Americans understand both our cultural differences and our common values. We are interested in hearing about any activities or projects you undertake on topics related to race and reconciliation.

We are in the process of establishing an office under the auspices of the Justice Department. In the meantime, you and your staff can reach us through the Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division at 202/514-4224.

Over the next 12 months we will seek advice and suggestions from state and local elected officials, business representatives, religious leaders, educators and many, many others. We believe that the greater the number of people involved in this initiative, the greater the chances of truly creating one, peaceful, strong and prosperous America. On behalf of each advisory board member, I thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,



John Hope Franklin, Chairman

cc: Senator Trent Lott
Senator Thomas A. Daschle
Representative Richard A. Gephardt

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK

Thursday, July 17, 1997

TODAY: PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE NAACP CONVENTION AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS

Today, President Clinton travels to Pittsburgh to address the 88th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP is the nation's largest and oldest continuing civil rights organization. The President continues onto Chicago to address the National Association of Black Journalists. As he did in the San Diego announcement last month, the President will underscore his continuing commitment to serious examination and exploration of racial and ethnic diversity in America. To achieve a part of the President's goal of building one America, we need greater educational opportunities for all. That is why the President is announcing an education initiative to recruit and prepare teachers to teach in urban and rural communities so that every school in every community may have the highest-quality education.

Attracting and Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers: Today President Clinton proposes a \$350 million initiative to attract talented people of all backgrounds into teaching at low-income schools across the nation, and to dramatically improve the quality of training and preparation given to our future teachers. This new initiative will help bring nearly 35,000 outstanding new teachers into high-poverty schools in urban and rural areas over the next five years. In addition, it will upgrade the quality of teacher preparation at institutions of higher education that work in partnership with local schools in inner city and poor rural areas. The President's initiative will help recruit and prepare teachers nationwide to help our neediest students succeed in the 21st century.

A National Challenge: Recruiting and Preparing the Best Teachers for the Classrooms That Need Them the Most.

- **Nationally, two million teachers must be hired over the next decade** to accommodate rapidly growing student enrollment and an aging teaching force. The most severe shortages will occur in high-poverty urban and rural schools, which must hire 350,000 teachers over the next five years.
- **Urban and rural schools serving high percentages of poor students face especially serious challenges in their teaching forces**, with many teachers arriving without the qualifications or preparation needed to succeed and with high rates of attrition. In urban districts, up to 50% of teachers leave the profession within the first five years. In high poverty schools across the U.S., one-third of students take math from teachers with neither a major nor a minor in mathematics. Meeting our national challenge requires providing a sufficient number of well-prepared teachers to fill the expected vacancies in urban and rural schools.

Meeting the Challenge: Recruiting New Teachers into High-Poverty Schools and Improving Their Preparation.

- The initiative includes teaching fellowships to help talented people from all backgrounds teach in high-poverty schools.
- The initiative also includes support for institutions of higher education to strengthen preparation of future teachers in high-poverty schools.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

July 17, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NAACP NATIONAL CONVENTION

David Lawrence Convention Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

11:45 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First, let me thank all of you for that warm welcome and for what you do. I thank Myrlie Evers Williams for the wonderful comments she made and for the distinguished service she has performed as your chair. (Applause.) And I thank your President of the United NAACP. (Applause.) That was pretty good, Madam Mistress of Ceremonies, you did a good job. (Laughter.)

Let me say that when Kweisi called me and told me he was going to leave the Congress to become President of the NAACP, I had very mixed feelings. I felt a little bereft. I don't like it when a great member of Congress leaves. But I thought it was higher calling and my instinct it was -- it would be a good thing for him and for our country. And I think it has certainly proved to be. And I thank him for that. (Applause.)

Of the many things that I have to be grateful for, I thank you for the extraordinary effort you've made to bring young people into the NAACP. I think that is a great, great thing. (Applause.)

I'm glad to be joined here by the Mayor of Pittsburgh, my good friend, Tom Murphy. And I'm glad to see all the board members. I have many friends on this board. Bishop Graves is my bishop. And if they let me go home, I'll be in his jurisdiction again. (Applause.) And I know that -- I've been looking for them out of my eye, but I know there must be a delegation from Arkansas here -- Dale Charles and the others. Where are you? Where are my people from home there? Thank you very much. (Applause.)

I want to thank you for honoring a number of the people that you have honored here. And I'm especially grateful for your giving meritorious service awards to two members of my Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Fogelman and Admiral Kramek -- the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Thank you for that. (Applause.)

I know you have undergone some losses. And our

grief goes out to you in the untimely death of the President of the Maryland Chapter, Mr. Norment, who was killed shortly before this convention. I thank you for honoring Dr. Betty Shabazz, a wonderful, remarkable woman. And I thank you for the resolution you passed just a few moments ago for Aaron Henry, who was a long-time personal friend of mine and a very great man. (Applause.)

I am joined today by a distinguished array of people from the administration -- the Secretary of Education, Dick Riley; the Secretary of Labor, Alexis Herman -- (applause). I know you know them. The Chairman of our Advisory Board on Race Relations and our Executive Director, Dr. John Hope Franklin and Judy Winston -- they're here. (Applause.)

And there are a number of other people from the White House here. I'd just like to ask all the people from the administration who are here to stand up and be recognized, including -- I see Chris Edley, who is helping us at the Advisory Board who is now a professor at Harvard. He doesn't fool with us mere mortals anymore. And Terry Edmonds, my speechwriter; Maria Echaveste; Minyon Moore, Ben Johnson, Sylvia Matthews -- there are a lot of people here from the administration. You all stand up and be recognized here. Look at all of them. (Applause.)

Anything good I do, they had a hand in; the mistakes are mine. (Laughter.)

I am honored to be here to add my voice to yours in discussing what we have to do to prepare our people for this new century. Since 1993 I have worked hard to build one America on a simple formula: opportunity for all, responsibility from all, a community of all Americans prepared to continue to lead the world toward peace and freedom and prosperity. Much has been done, but much remains to be done.

I believe, especially as it relates to bringing us together, the keys are education, economic empowerment, and racial reconciliation. It is fitting that the NAACP has made education the focus of this conference because you have always emphasized the importance of education.

That was true in 1909 when you issued a mighty call for America to do its -- and I quote -- "elementary duty" in preparing African Americans through education for the best exercise of citizenship. It was true in 1954 when Thurgood Marshall and the Legal Defense Fund led the successful fight to end segregation in the schools. It is true today when we know that more than ever, knowledge is power, and the struggle in education today involves two things that are inextricably bound -- a fight for equal opportunity and a fight for educational excellence. (Applause.)

Each generation must embrace its won battle in the ongoing struggle for equal rights. A generation ago, it was simply a fight to open the schoolhouse door that united Americans of every race and background. Today, though much segregation remains, the schoolhouse doors are open. Yet behind too many doors too little learning is taking place. (Applause.)

Therefore, the struggle for excellence for all must be our great mission. We must demand high standards of every student; our schools and teachers must meet world-class standards. But we must demand that every child be given the opportunity to meet those standards. Every child must have a chance to succeed in this new economy. We must not replace the tyranny of segregation with the tyranny of low expectations. (Applause.)

We know that in this new world we're moving into so quickly, new technologies and the globalization of information and communications, and the economy, will require of all us new skills. We know already from what has been happening in the last 20 years that those that have the skills to succeed will do so in this new economy. They will thrive. And those who lack the skills will not.

We know that we can never make real our ideal of one America unless every American of every background has access to the world's best schools, the world's best teachers, the world's best education. This means first, not only high standards, but high expectations and high levels of accountability of students and parents, schools and teachers and communities.

Second, we know that we can't have high standards and high expectations unless all our students have the tools they must have to meet the standards and master the basics. If we do this, all our children, no matter where they live, can achieve.

When I came to Washington, the old Title I program called for watered-down curricula and watered-down standards and tests. We ended that, thanks to Secretary Riley. Now the new Title I says, we're going to have the same high standards for all of our children. We're not going to sell any of them short just because they're poor. (Applause.)

In the State of the Union address, I called for national standards for the basics -- not federal government standards, but national standards -- of what every child must know to do well in the world of the 21st century beginning with reading and math. English is, after all, the same in the Bronx as it is in Appalachia. Mathematics is the same in Portland, Oregon and Tampa, Florida.

And by 1999, I believe strongly that we should give every 4th grader an examination in reading to see whether these standards are being met, and every 8th grader an examination in math just to make sure the standards are being met. This is not a normal exam that you grade on the bell curve; this is an exam where you say, here's what everybody ought to know to do well in the world and to be able to go on in school. Everyone should be able to get over this bar. And these exams should never be used to hold children back, but to lift them up. And if there are not meeting the standards, the school must change until they can. (Applause.)

We don't do anyone any favors by not holding them to high standards. Often when we see people in difficult circumstances, we feel compassion for them, and we should. But when this compassion leads to expecting less of their children,

that is a mistake, for it sells their future down the drain. I am tired of being told that children cannot succeed because of the difficulties of their circumstances. All we do is consign them to staying in the same circumstances. It is wrong. (Applause.)

We now have fresh evidence, by the way, that our children can succeed. For years and years and years, we have been told that Americans always lagged behind the rest of the world on any test that fairly measures our competence and knowledge and achievement of our children against children in other countries. And for many years it was true, not the least because we were unwilling to hold ourselves to high standards. Hiding behind the cherished value of local control of our schools, which I support, we pretended that there were no national standards. But for more than a decade now, people of goodwill all over this country in all kinds of circumstances have been working to improve our schools.

This year, on the international math and science tests, given to 4th- and 8th-graders, for the very first time our 4th graders scored well above the international average, near the top. And it was a representative sample by race, by region, and income. The children can learn. The children can learn. (Applause.)

Now, that's the good news. The challenging news is that the 8th graders still scored below the international average. And you know why, don't you? Because when these children start to reach adolescence, then all the problems of their circumstances, plus what goes on in everybody's life when they reach adolescence, reach a collision point. And we have not yet mastered how to take children in the most difficult circumstances through adolescence and keep them learning and keep their schools working.

But you look at those 4th grade test scores. Don't tell me that children can't learn because they are children of color, they are children from poor neighborhoods, they are children with only the mother at home taking care of them. We can do this. But we have to believe we can do it, and, more importantly, we have to believe they can do it. (Applause.) And then we have to understand that it is our responsibility -- not theirs, ours -- to make sure they do it. (Applause.)

So I ask you to work with us. No one has all the answers. The NAACP has always had high expectations for America. When we were living through the worst of the civil rights movement, you had high expectations for white people. You knew we could do better. (Laughter and applause.) You knew we could do better. This is a high expectations organization.

You had high expectations for yourselves, which is why you have revived the NAACP and you're riding higher than ever. (Applause.) Do you seriously believe we would be where we are today, with this chair and this president and this board and this crowd and all these young people here, if you had had no expectations, no dream, no discipline, no drive? Of course not. You got here because you worked for it, because you had a dream, and because you expected things of yourselves. (Applause.)

It is no different in this education business. We know it's going to be hard, and we know we have to do it together. But it is a solemn duty we owe to our young people. The children will follow the lead of their parents and of the people in the community who may not be their parents but do have a responsibility for them. My wife was right about that -- it does take a village to raise a child. (Applause.)

We do have to do more to give all our students the tools they need. We know, for example, that many of our urban schools and our rural schools in really poor areas are succeeding. We know that every city can actually point to some schools where committed teachers and other staff members, working with parents, manage to inspire and equip students with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed.

For example, Hansberry Elementary School in the Bronx has made a remarkable turnaround. It was once shut down by the Board of Education, it was doing such a poor job. But when it reopened with a renewed commitment to excellence, the percentage of students passing the New York State Math Skills Test went from 47 to 82 percent. The New Visions Charter School in Minneapolis is known as the reading school. This public school has helped students who formerly struggled to make 12 to 18 months of progress in reading each year, and is training teacher now in other Minnesota schools to do the same thing.

These schools are just two of hundreds of examples that show us that, given proper support, all our children can learn despite the extra hardships they carry with them to school. We have to answer the question, if it can happen somewhere, why isn't it happening everywhere? And we have to provide the answer. (Applause.)

Because we know that far too many schools are not servicing our children well and too many children from our inner cities and poor rural areas are graduating without the skills they need. And I say again, that is not their failure; that is our failure. Along with demanding more of our students, we must hold schools and teachers and parents and communities to higher standards. We must have a bold and a national effort to improve schools that serve predominantly minority, inner city and rural areas.

First, we have to make sure these kids do have the help they need to meet the standards. And that means, in the beginning, that every parent and every community leader must join the teachers. That's why we're mobilizing a million volunteer tutors to make sure that by the beginning of the next century, every 8-year-old, wherever he or she lives and whatever their native language may be, will be able to read independently by the 3rd grade. If you can't read, you can't learn the rest of what you need to know. (Applause.)

The second thing we have to do is make sure that every school has good, well-qualified, well-trained teachers. (Applause.) Our nation faces a very significant teacher recruitment challenge. Over the next decade, we will need to hire -- listen to this -- over 2 million teachers because of

increasing teacher retirements and an enrollment boom that will bring more students than ever into our classrooms -- a total of 54 million students by the year 2006. Just over the next five years, we must hire 350,000 teachers in high-poverty urban and rural schools.

Now, for years, the government worked to reduce the shortage of doctors in many urban and under-served rural areas by offering scholarships to students who agreed to work in those communities. When I was Governor of Arkansas, I don't know how many rural communities we had that were literally saved by physicians who were serving there because they had their way to medical school paid in return for their commitment to go out to poor areas and tend to people who would never have had a doctor otherwise.

Today, I am announcing a similar initiative, to help recruit and prepare teachers to serve in urban and rural communities. (Applause.) Next month, as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, I will forward to the Congress a proposal for a new national effort to attract quality teachers to high-poverty communities by offering scholarships for those will commit to teach in those communities for at least three years. (Applause.)

We will have a special emphasis on recruiting minorities into teaching because while a third of our students our minority, only 13 percent of their teachers are. We need a diverse and an excellent teaching force. (Applause.)

Our proposal also includes funds to strengthen teacher preparation programs so that those who go into teacher are better prepared to teach their students. We know students in distressed areas, who need the best teachers, often have teachers who have had the least preparation. For example, right now, 71 percent of students taking physical science courses like chemistry and physics, and 33 percent of English students in high-poverty schools take classes with teachers who do not even have a college minor in their field.

So our proposal will focus not only on training future teachers well, it will also improve the quality of teaching in those schools now, through partnerships between the schools and the teacher training institutions.

And finally, there is a national board for certifying professional teachers as master teachers. In our budget -- there are only a few hundred of these teachers now, and they are infectious in the enthusiasm and skills they breed in the schools where they teach. Many states are offering them higher salaries. Our budget contains enough money to have 100,000 of these master teachers so that every single school in America will have one, including every poor school in America. We cannot stop until we have given the best teachers the opportunity to teach the children who need them the most. (Applause.)

Third, let me say I believe that charter schools can be an important tool for improving education, especially for children having difficulties in traditional public schools.

Charter schools give parents and local communities the flexibility to create performance-based schools -- open to everyone, and they work. Our budget has enough funds to create 3,000 of these schools by the year 2001. They're open to all; they offer excellence and accountability; they can infect the atmosphere of an entire school district and help other public schools to perform better, by offering parents and community residents the chance to take matters into their own hands and to be held accountable for the results.

I am pleased that Rosa Parks, who taught us a lot about dignity and equality, is now working to open a charter school in Detroit. And I urge you to consider doing so in your communities. If you believe it will help the Department of Education will help you. (Applause.)

Fourth, I think we have to commit to rebuilding rundown schools. Many of them are located in our central cities. (Applause.) When I was in Philadelphia the other day, at a beautiful old school building, the superintendent of schools told me that the average age -- the average age -- of the physical facilities in the Philadelphia school system was 65 years. Now, a lot of these old buildings were very well built and will stand up a long time, but they have to be rehabilitated if they're going to be serviceable.

I have been to school districts -- there are school buildings in Washington, D.C. where two floors are open and a whole floor has to be closed because they are literally not inhabitable. This is wrong. Forty percent of the school buildings need major repair or replacement today. My tax plan includes tax credits to finance the rehabilitation and construction of schools in distressed neighborhoods. Students cannot be expected to learn in buildings that are falling down, in serious disrepair or painfully overcrowded. (Applause.)

Fifth, we have to recognize that all this new technology, which seems so far beyond the reach of a lot of ordinary citizens, actually gives us a chance to jump-start quality and opportunity in our poorest districts. I have challenged every school and library in the nation to be connecting all this classrooms to the Information Superhighway by the year 2000. We have got a plan working with the private sector, headed by the Vice President, to put the computers in the classrooms, to get the educational software out there, to train the teachers. The Federal Communications Commission has offered steep discounts and rates for hooking on to the Internet for schools and libraries so that all of our children can do it.

If we do this right, for the first time in the history of this country, the children in the poorest school districts will have access to the same information, in the same way, at the same time as the children in the wealthiest school districts in America. And that's what ought to be the rule. (Applause.)

The last thing I want to say is that we've got to send our children to schools that are safe and drug-free. (Applause.) There are still a lot of children who do not learn every day because they are afraid. And if you think of the times

in your life when you have been afraid, it was hard to think about anything else. We must take the fear out of our schools. It is unacceptable to have children falling behind because of that.

We fought hard to keep weapons and drugs out of our classrooms. We supported parents and communities who wanted to have things like school uniform programs, tougher truancy programs, who wanted to have curfew programs -- things that they thought would improve the safety of our students lives. But the bottom line is this: We can have equal opportunity and excellence in education, we can have it only if we are determined to have both. We will not have one without the other. (Applause.)

And lastly, let me say, in addition to that, if you look at what this modern economy requires, we must open the doors of college education to every single American by the year 2000. (Applause.) We must make at least two years of college as universal by the time the century turns as a high school diploma is today. (Applause.) We must do that.

If you look at the high school graduation rates for African Americans, it's very encouraging to see how much they have increased. There is not much difference now in the high school graduation rates between African Americans and the white majority in America. There is a world of difference in the college completion rates. We have got to do more.

Our budget has the biggest increase in Pell Grants in 20 years and provides tax credits in a way that would make the first two years of college opportunity literally open to everyone. We have got to keep going until we push more and more and more of our minority children into higher education. First, finish high school; then at least get two years more of college so that you can compete and get a decent income with prospects for growth and opportunity in the years ahead. That must be our shared objective. (Applause.)

Now, let me just briefly say, in addition to education, I think there are two other things we have to focus on if we're going to get where we want to go. The first is economics. We have got to rebuild the economic life of our inner cities and our poorest rural areas. They are the biggest economic opportunity today for the rest of America. Unemployment in this country is at a 25-year low -- 23-year low. When you hear that the unemployment is 5 percent, don't be fooled -- that's a national rate. We've got 10 states with unemployment rates below 3.5 percent. And there are that many people just moving around all the time. If you get around 3 percent, it's almost functionally zero, because people are just moving around in their lives.

But you know as well as I do, there are cities or their a neighborhoods within cities that still have double-digit unemployment. There are poor rural counties that still have double-digit unemployment. There are people who are employed but grossly underemployed, who are working part-time just because that's all they can do. There are places where people get up and go to work every day, but they're always going somewhere else to

work because there are no businesses in their neighborhoods.

Now, that is a huge opportunity. We have development funds in the United States with countries that used to be communist countries because we want to help build a private sector economy. We have got to move in our thinking from the idea that our inner cities and our poor rural areas should have their future dependent primarily on government payments, to saying, no, no, they're entitled to the same range of economic opportunities as all other American communities. (Applause.)

We've got to have a private sector, job-related, investment-related, business-related strategy to bring economic opportunity to the young people who live in these areas. It is not true that these folks don't want to work. Most of them are working like crazy. They're working like crazy. (Applause.) Last year, for every entry-level job that opened up in St. Louis, Missouri, there were nine applicants -- nine for every job that opened up.

Now, if we can't do something to revitalize the economy of our poorer areas when we've got the lowest unemployment rate in 23 years and business is out there looking for new opportunities to invest, when can we do it? We have to do it now.

What should we be doing? We've been working on this since 1993, to try to create the environment in which people would wish to invest and give people a chance -- empowerment zones, enterprise communities, community banks that loan money to people who live in the neighborhood to start small businesses, cleaning up the environment of our cities so people will feel free to invest and they won't worry about somebody coming along and suing them because we've already cleaned up the problems, giving tax relief to our lowest-income working people through the Earned Income Tax Credit, strengthening the Community Reinvestment Act so that more banks would invest money in the inner cities, opening up housing opportunities.

I heard you say that before -- if you want the schools to be integrated, we've got to have middle class housing with poor people's housing in the cities again. We have to have housing back in the cities where people are living together and working together. (Applause.)

A real serious strategy to move people from welfare to work, and a serious strategy to do something about crime, because people won't invest money if they don't think that they're going to be safe in their business operations. Now, we've been working on that. When I spoke to the mayors in San Francisco, I said, here's what we're going to do for the next four years. We want to double the number of empowerment zones and enterprise communities. We want to double the number of these community banks to make loans in the inner cities. We want to clean up the Brownfields of these cities so that nobody refuses to invest because the environmental problems are out there. We want to clean up 500 of the worst toxic waste dumps. Who's going to put a plant next to a toxic dump? We want to do this so that people can get investment.

We want to pass a juvenile crime bill that will be modeled on what Boston has done, where not a single child has been killed with a handgun in over a year and a half now -- almost two years in Boston -- not one. (Applause.) And I'll tell you something -- just for the record, because we're going to debate this all year -- yes, they're tougher on gangs and guns, but they also give kids something to say yes to. They have probation officers and police officers who get in the car at night and make house calls to homes of children who are in trouble. (Applause.) And just like a doctor making house calls, you can always find a patient there. They have 70 percent compliance with probation orders in Boston -- 70 percent -- unheard of. Give our kids something to say yes to. So we've got to do that.

We have to do something about homeownership, as I said. We have to do something about public health -- more basic services, do more to fight HIV and AIDS, include millions more children with health insurance.

All these things we intend to do, but you have to help us. The NAACP has always done a good job of involving business leaders of both parties in your endeavors. But we need to go back to the business community and say, now is the time. I will do everything I possibly can to create the environment in which people can invest and work.

Creative mayors have ideas about how to do this. But if we can't do it now with the national unemployment rate at five percent, when can we do it? It is America's best opportunity for continued growth. If we had this many consumers in a nation 50 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, we would be pouring money into it, and investment money. I say to you, our cities and our rural counties, where there is unemployment and underemployment, is our next big avenue of growth. And we have to get together and make sure it gets done. (Applause.)

The last thing I want to say is, economics, education; thirdly, racial reconciliation. Look at the world. You pick up the newspaper any given day and you find people killing each other halfway around the world because of their racial and ethnic and religious differences. The Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi. The Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland. My people still argue over what happened 600 years ago. The Muslims, the Croats, the Serbs in Bosnia. The Jews and the Arabs in the Middle East. And here we are with our long history of black-white issues rooted in slavery, with the appropriation of a lot of Mexican Americans after the war with Mexico into our country, and then with wave upon wave, upon wave of immigrants.

Now, in a global economy, in a global society where we're being closer together, it is a huge asset for us that we have people from everywhere else. We just announced an initiative on Africa, on promoting economic development in Africa. (Applause.) And there was a lot of excitement about it. And we had a lot of Republican congressmen interested in it because they think we can make a lot of money there. (Laughter.) I don't mean that in a bad way. I mean several African countries grew at seven percent or greater last year and are doing the same

thing again this year. And more than half the countries on the continent are democracies.

Now, we can all understand that. But why are we in a good position to do well there? Because of you. Because of you. Why are we in good position to unite all of Latin America with us in a common economic group early in the next century? Because of the Hispanic Americans, all the Latinos. Why are we in a good position to avoid having Asia become a separate economic block and a destabilizing force in the world? In no small measure because of all Asian Americans in this country. Why do we have some hope of being a major force for peace in the Middle East? Because of all the Jewish Americans here and the increasingly active and constructive Arab American community here.

In other words, it's a good deal that there are so many of us who are so different from each other. This is a good deal, not a bad deal. This is a good thing -- (applause) -- if we can find a way not only to respect and tolerate, but to celebrate our differences, and still say, but the most important thing is I'm an American. I'm bound together, I'm part of this country, I believe in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and I have an equal chance. (Applause.)

Now, that's what Dr. Franklin and Judy Winston and all the people who are working with me over the next year, that's what we're trying to figure out how to do. And we know we have to do certain things that are government policy, but we also know that this is an affair of the mind and the heart , as well.

First, the law. The law makes a difference. We've had a Community Reinvestment Act requiring banks to invest money in our under-invested areas on the books for 20 years. But since I became President and we said we were serious about it, of all the 20 years' investment, 70 percent of it has been done since 1993. The law matters. The law matters. (Applause.)

We have to enforce the civil rights laws. I hope you will help me to secure the confirmation of my nominee to be the next Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Bill Lee. (Applause.) For 23 years, this son of Chinese immigrants has worked for the cause of equal opportunity; for many years as a lawyer of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. I thank you for your support of him, but I ask you now to stay with him and let's make sure he will be confirmed. (Applause.)

And then I ask you to continue to work with Dr. Franklin and Judy Winston and our advisory panel. We have to do this together. For this whole century, the NAACP has been a moral beacon, reminding us that in the end we have to become an integrated society, or one America. (Applause.) That's going to be more important than ever before.

Today, the only state in America without a majority race is Hawaii, but within five years there will be no majority race in California, our biggest state, with 13 percent of our population. In Detroit -- Wayne County, Michigan, which we used to think of as the great melting pot of white ethnics and black

folks from the South that couldn't make a living on the farm anymore that went to find a job in the car plants -- there are now more than 145 different racial and ethnic groups in that county -- in Detroit. We are changing very rapidly. And we have not given much thought -- not only to how we're going to heal our old wounds and meet our old challenges, but how we're going to become one America in the 21st century. We need your help.

In September, I'm going home to Little Rock to observe the 40th anniversary of the integration of Little Rock Central High School. (Applause.) When those nine black children were escorted by armed troops on their first day of school, there were a lot of people who were afraid to stand up for them. But the local NAACP, led by my friend Daisy Bates, stood up for them. (Applause.)

Today, every time we take a stand that advances the cause of equal opportunity and excellence in education, every time we do something that really gives economic empowerment to the dispossessed, every time we further the cause of reconciliation among all our races, we are honoring the spirit of Daisy Bates, we are honoring the legacy of the NAACP.

We have to join hands with all of our children to walk into this era, with excellence in education, with real economic opportunity, with an unshakable commitment to one America that leaves no one behind.

I came here to offer you my hand and to thank you for your work and to challenge you for the days ahead. Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

12:25 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

July 17, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS

Hyatt Regency Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

7:30 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I must say, when Arthur was speaking, I thought to myself that he sounded like a president. (Laughter.) And I said to myself, if I had a voice like that, I could run for a third term, even though -- (laughter).

I enjoyed meeting with your board members and JoAnne Lyons Wooten, your Executive Director backstage. I met Vanessa Williams, who said, you know, I'm the president-elect; have you got any advice for me on being president? True story. I said, I do. Always act like you know what you're doing. (Laughter.)

I want to say to you, I'm delighted to be joined here tonight by a distinguished group of people from our White House and from the administration, including the Secretary of Labor, Alexis Herman; and the Secretary of Education, Dick Riley; and a number of others from the White House. Where is my White House crew? Would you all stand up -- everybody here from the administration, the Department of Education, Department of Labor. (Applause.)

I don't know whether he is here or not, but I understand Congressman Bobby Rush was here earlier today, and I know there are some other local officials from Chicago who are here. And this is a great place to come. Chicago is such a wonderful city that there was an article this morning in the New York Times bragging on Chicago. (Laughter.) And I saw the Mayor today. He said, I know we have finally arrived. If they're bragging on us in New York, we have made it.

And I congratulate all the people here on the remarkable improvements they've made in this magnificent city in the last few years. I'd also like to say a special word of thanks to Reverend Jesse Jackson. I see him here in the audience and I know he's here. Thank you. (Applause.)

I always kind of hate to speak when Jesse is in the audience. (Laughter.) You know, I mean, every paragraph gets a

grade. (Laughter.) Most of them aren't very good. I can just hear it now -- all the wheels turning.

I want to thank Reverend Jackson for agreeing to co-chair, along with the Secretary of Transportation, Rodney Slater, an American delegation to an economic conference in Zimbabwe, where he'll be going next week. And I know you all wish him well on that. We are doing our best to have a major initiative reaching out to Africa, recognizing that more and more countries in Africa are becoming functioning, successful democracies; that half a dozen countries in Africa have had growth rates of 7 percent or more last year and will equal that again this year; and that this is an enormous opportunity for us not only to promote better lives for the millions and millions of people who live on that continent, but also better opportunities for Americans and better partnerships with Africa in the years ahead.

Well, you heard your President say that I promised to come here in 1992 if I got elected. And I'm trying to keep every promise I made. And I'm sure glad I got a second term so I didn't get embarrassed on this one. (Laughter.)

In the years since I assumed office, I have worked very hard to create an America of opportunity for all, responsibility from all, with a community of all Americans, a country committed to continuing to lead the world toward greater peace and freedom and prosperity. And that begins with giving every person in this country the chance to live up to his or her God-given abilities.

Many of you chose to become journalists because you thought it was the best way to use your God-given talent -- your gift with words, your knack for asking tough questions, which some of us find maddening -- (laughter) -- and for getting the answers, your instincts with a camera or a microphone, your ability to connect with people and get them to understand what it is you're trying to get across. And you did not just to make a living, but to make a difference. I thank you for that. And I think that all of us want that opportunity for everyone in this country.

Last month in San Diego, I called upon Americans to begin a dialogue, a discussion over the next year and perhaps beyond, to deal with what I think is the greatest challenge we'll face in the 21st century, which is whether we really can become one America as we become more diverse; whether as we move into a truly global society, we can be the world's first truly great multiracial, multiethnic, multireligious democracy. I asked the American people to undertake a serious discussion of the lingering problems and the limitless possibilities that attend our diversity.

I came here tonight to talk a little more about this initiative, to ask each of you to examine what role you can play in it and the vital contributions as journalists and as African Americans you might make in leading your news rooms, your communities, and our nation in the right kind of dialogue.

Five years ago, I talked about how we could prepare

our people to go into the 21st century, and we've made a lot of strides since then. Our economy is the healthiest in a generation and once again the strongest in the world. Our social problems are finally bending to our efforts. But at this time of great prosperity, we know we still have a lot of great challenges in order to live up to our ideals, in order to live up to what we say America should mean.

And it seems to me that at this time when there is more cause for hope than fear, when we are not driven by some emergency or some imminent cataclysm in our society, we really have not only an opportunity, but an obligation to address and to better resolve the vexing, perplexing, often painful issues surrounding our racial history and our future.

We really will, whether we're prepared for it or not, become a multiracial democracy in the next century. Today, of our 50 states, only the state of Hawaii has no majority race. But within three to five years, our largest state, California, where 13 percent of us live, will have no majority race. Five of our school districts already draw students from over 100 different racial and ethnic groups, including the school district in the city of Chicago. But within a matter of a couple of years, over 12 school districts will have students from over 100 different racial and ethnic groups.

When I was a boy, I knew that a lot of people went from my native state in Arkansas to Detroit to make a living because they couldn't make a living on the farm anymore. Many of them were African Americans, and they joined the white ethnics, many of whom were from Central and Eastern Europe and from Ireland in the Detroit area, working in the car plants, getting the good middle class jobs, being able to educate their children, looking forward to a retirement. Some of them actually are coming back home now and buying land. And Nicholas Lehman (phonetic) traced that movement in a great book he wrote not so long ago.

But now Detroit is not just a place of white ethnics and African Americans. In Wayne County, there are over 145 different racial and ethnic groups represented today. So the paradigm is shifting. And so, as part of our engagement in this national dialogue, we have to both deal with our old, unfinished business, and then imagine what we are going to be like in 30 years and whether we can actually become one America when we're more different. Is there a way not only to respect our diversity, but even to celebrate it and still be one America? Is there a way to use this to help us economically and to spread opportunity here?

Why are there so many people in the Congress in both parties excited about this Africa initiative? Because we have so many African Americans -- even people who were never concerned about it before understand this is a great economic opportunity for America. Why do we have a unique opportunity to build a partnership with Brazil and Argentina and Chile and all the countries in Latin America? Because we have people from all those countries here in our country. Why do we have the opportunity to avoid having Asia grow, but grow in a more closed and isolated way, running the risk of great new problems 30, 40,

50 years from now? Because we have so many Asian Americans who are making a home here in America with ties back home to their native lands and cultures. We are blessed if we can make this work.

We also may have a chance to make peace in other parts of the world if we can make peace within our borders with ourselves. But let's not kid ourselves -- the differences between people are so deep and so ingrained, it's so easy to scratch the surface and have something bad go wrong, and we see that in countries less privileged than ourselves when things go terribly wrong -- whether it's between the Hutus and the Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi; or the Catholics and the Protestants in the home of my ancestors, Ireland; or the Croats, the Serbs, and the Muslims who are, interestingly enough, biologically indistinguishable, in Bosnia; or the continuing travails of the Jews and the Arabs in the Middle East.

If you look through all of human history, societies have very often been defined by their ability to pit themselves as coherent units against those who were different from themselves. Long ago in prehistory, it probably made a lot of sense for people that were in one tribe to look at people in another tribe as enemies, because there was a limited amount of food to eat or opportunities for shelter, because people did not know how to communicate with each other so they had to say, people that look like me are my friends, people that don't look like me are my enemies.

But why, on the verge of the 21st century, are we still seeing people behave like that all over the world? And why here even in America do we find ourselves, all of us at some time, gripped by stereotypes about people who don't look like we do?

So we shouldn't kid ourselves. This is not going to be an easy task. But there is hardly anything more important because we know we have a great economy; we know we have a strong military; we know we have a unique position in the world today with the fall of communism virtually everywhere and the rise of market economies and the success that we've offered. But we know we also have these lingering inequalities and problems in America. And if we can overcome them and learn to really live together and celebrate, not just tolerate but celebrate our differences and still say, in spite of all those differences, the most important thing about me is that I am an American, that there is no stopping what we can do and what our children can become.

This week in Washington, John Hope Franklin convened the first meeting of the advisory board I appointed on racial reconciliation. The executive director of that board, Judy Winston, who has been our Acting Under Secretary of Education, is also here with me tonight. I am very proud that she has agreed to do that and very excited about what has happened. The first meeting was full of lively debate and honest disagreement. I like that. We should discover quickly that people who are honestly committed to advancing this dialogue will have honest differences and they ought to be aired.

Earlier today, as your President said, at the NAACP Convention in Pittsburgh, I reiterated my long-held belief that we will never get to our one America in the 21st century unless we have both equality and excellence in educational opportunity. We have to give every American access to the world's best schools, best teachers, best education. And that means we have to have high standards, high expectations and high levels of accountability from all of us who were involved in it.

But I want to say to you, we know our children can learn. For years and years, ever since 1984, when the Nation at Risk -- 1983 -- when the Nation At Risk report was issued, people said, well, you can't expect American education to compete favorably with education in other countries because we have a more diverse student body and because we have so many more poor children and so many immigrants and because, because, because.

This year, on the International Math and Science Tests given to 4th and 8th graders, for the first time since we began a national effort to improve our schools over a decade ago, our 4th graders -- not all of them, but a representative sample, representative of race, region, income -- scored way above the national average in math and science -- disproving the notion that we cannot achieve international excellence in education even for our poorest children. It is simply not true.

This year, again, our 8th graders scored below the international average, emphasizing the dimensions of the challenge, because when the kids who carry all these other burdens to school every day -- the burden of poverty, the burden of crime and drugs in their neighborhoods, the burden of unmet medical needs, often the burden of problems at home -- when they hit adolescence and when they are pressured and tempted to get involved in other things, it gets to be a lot tougher. So we haven't done everything we need to do. But the evidence is here now; it is no longer subject to debate that we can't compete. And that's good, because we need to. And because our children, however poor they are, are entitled to just as much educational opportunity as anybody else.

Now, I believe that we made a big mistake in the United States not adopting national standards long before this. And I believe our poorest children and our minority children would be doing even better in school had we adopted national standards a long time ago and held their schools to some measure of accountability. It is not their fault, it is the rest of our faults that we are not doing it. (Applause.)

So when I say by 1999 we ought to test all our 4th graders and all our 8th graders -- the 4th graders in reading, the 8th graders in math -- it's not because I want the individual kids to get a grade, it's because everybody ought to make that grade. If you have a standard, everyone ought to clear the bar. And if they're not, there is something wrong with the educational system that ought to be fixed. And you can't know it unless you understand what the standard is and hold people to some accountability. But don't let anybody tell you that these kids can't do it. That is just flat wrong. They can do it. (Applause.)

Today I did announce one new initiative that I think is very important, and that is a \$350 million multiyear scholarship program modeled on the National Medical Service Corps. You know, a lot of us come from places that have a lot of poor rural areas that are medically under-served. We got doctors into those areas, into the Mississippi Delta, because we said, hey, if you'll go to medical, we'll help you go to medical school, but you've got to go out to a poor under-served area and be a doctor to people who need you. Then later you can go make all the money you want somewhere else. But if we help you go to medical school, will you go out here and help people where they don't have doctors? And the National Health Service Corps has done a world of good.

So what I propose today, and what we're going to send up to Capitol Hill with the Reauthorization of Higher Education Act is a series of scholarships that will go to people who say, I will teach in a poor area for three years if you will help me get an education. (Applause.)

This is the first specific policy to come out in connection with our year-long racial reconciliation initiative. There will be more policies. But it's not just a matter of public policy. There will also be local actions, private actions which will have to be taken. And we also need the dialogue, the discussion. It is about the mind and the heart. And, therefore, I say again, your voices and your observations are going to be very valuable.

In the communities where we have a constructive, ongoing dialogue, where people not only talk together but work together across racial lines, there are already stunning stories that stir the heart and give us hope for the future. There is nothing people can't do. Most people are basically good. Their leaders have to give them a framework in which the best can come out and the worst can be repressed. And that's what we have to do here. We've got to learn how to deal with a fundamentally new and different situation as well as deal with a lot of old, unresolved problems in our past that dog us in the present.

As journalists, you have experienced firsthand both the progress and the continuing challenge of race in our country. Some of you in this audience are pioneers in your field, perhaps the first people of color ever to claim a desk, a phone, a typewriter in the news rooms of our big-city papers and stations. Some of you, when you were beginning your careers, knew that it was hard enough to find just one editor who would consider your work, let alone the hundreds of newspaper and broadcasting executives who this week have descended on this job fair that you sponsored to recruit the young people who are here today.

They've come here not just because they recognize the value of a diverse and racially representative staff, but also because they know from experience that they'll find some of the best talent in American journalism here at this convention. (Applause.)

But our news rooms are like all of our other working environments -- they've come a long way, they've still got a ways to go. (Applause.) Just as in other work places in America,

minority representation on many staffs and mast heads is not what it ought to be. Wide gaps continue to exist in the way whites and minorities perceive their workplaces and in the way they perceive each other. We have to bridge this gap everywhere in America.

But it is especially important in the press because you are the voice and, in some ways, the mirror of America through which we see ourselves and one another. I encourage you to continue to reach out to your colleagues; to listen to each other; to understand where we're all coming from; to lead your organizations in the writing, the editing, the broadcasting fare and the thought-provoking stories about the world we live in and the one we can live in. We have a lot to do to build that one America for the 21st century, but I believe we're up to the challenge, and I know that you are up to the challenge.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

MR. FENNELL: Thank you very much, Mr. President. As is customary in these forums here at our national convention, at this time, we bring forth our questioners. We are journalists, after all, and you knew this was coming. (Laughter.)

We have selected four journalists who will ask the questions of the day. Eric Thomas, reporter and anchor at KGO-TV in San Francisco; Chinta Strausberg, reporter of the Chicago Defender; Cheryl Smith, a reporter at KKDA-Radio, Grand Prairie, Texas --

THE PRESIDENT: I know where that is.

MR. FENNELL: Yes. And Brent Jones, our student representative, a junior at the University of Florida in Gainesville. (Applause.)

To the questioners.

Q Chinta Strausberg, the Chicago Defender newspaper. Mr. President, do you support an \$8 billion superhighway, NAFTA superhighway at a time when Congress has reduced funding for mass transit in Chicago as well? And if that superhighway is built, sir, will black contractors be a major part of it as a down payment on reparations?

THE PRESIDENT: What superhighway? Say it again? Did I -- what's this project?

Q It's a proposed congressional plan -- \$8 billion NAFTA superhighway that would connect the United States with Canada and Mexico, and it is being discussed in Congress.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know that I'm familiar enough with the project. I do believe we need to continue to improve our infrastructure. Secretary Slater and I have argued that we should not under-fund mass transit and urban transportation. And indeed, in the transportation bill I sent to Congress, we asked for several hundred million dollars more directly targeted to help people on welfare who are required to

go to work, get to where the jobs are if their jobs aren't within walking distance. Only about 10 percent of the people on public assistance own their own cars. And we believe we need more investment in mass transit in the cities. So -- and I don't think it should be an either-or situation.

And in terms of contracting, I support affirmative action programs generally in employment, in education, and in economic development. And I've done everything I could to fix what were the generally recognized shortcomings of some of the programs that graduate out the firms that may not need it any more, but to continue it where I think it is appropriate. So I continue to support that.

And I think it is a mistake for us not to have initiatives to help create minority-owned businesses. I think we should -- as a matter of fact, let me just back up and say, when I was in San Francisco at the Mayors Conference not very long ago, I said to them that I thought we ought to develop a private-sector, job-related model for high unemployment areas in our cities and -- because there was no way the government social services could ever create enough economic opportunity for people. And I thought, if we couldn't do it when the national unemployment rate was the lowest in 23 years, when could we do it?

So I think we need to do more to help people organize and start their own businesses, to help build economic clusters of activity, to help give people models as well as opportunities to work, to see that we can do this. I don't think we're doing nearly enough in this area, and I think we have a new opportunity to do it because the unemployment rate is low in the nation.

As I've heard Reverend Jackson say for 20 years, the biggest undeveloped market in America are the poor unemployed and under-employed people in our inner cities and our rural areas. Now is the time we should be creating more businesses there, not having fewer businesses. That's what I believe. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, your scholarship proposal notwithstanding, there is still an assault on affirmative action in this country. In my home state of California in the wake of Proposition 209 and last year's vote by the University of California Board of Regents, minority applications and enrollment in the UC system this year are down. There will be not one new black student enrolled at the prestigious Bolt Hall School of Law at the University of California this fall. What specific programs, scholarship program notwithstanding, do you propose to stem this tide and make sure that there is diversity in higher education in this country? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I think we need to make sure that we continue to use federal law to the maximum extent we can to promote an integrated educational environment -- (applause) -- so that we have to review, whether in the Education Department, in the Justice Department, whether there are any further actions we can take legally to promote an integrated educational environment in higher education in the states where

these actions have been taken.

Secondly, I think we need to look at whether there is some way by indirection to achieve the same result. I know that the legislature in Texas, in an attempt to overcome the impact of the Hopwood decision in Texas, just passed what they call the "Ten Percent Solution," which would be to guarantee admissions to any Texas public institution of higher education to the top 10 percent of the graduating class of any high school in Texas. And because of the way the African Americans and Hispanics living patterns are in Texas, that may solve the problem. Whether that would work in California, I don't know. I haven't studied the way the school districts are organized enough. But I think we have to come up with some new and fairly innovative ways to do that.

Thirdly, I think, on the professional schools, my own view -- I'm a little stumped here. We have to really -- we're going to have to reexamine what we can do. I don't know why the people who promoted this in California think it's a good thing to have a segregated set of professional schools. It would seem to me that, since these professionals are going to be operating in the most ethnically-diverse state in the country, they would want them to be educated in an environment like they're going to operate. I don't understand that. (Applause.)

But there may be some ways to get around it, and we're looking at it and working on it. But I think it's going to be easier to stop it from happening at the undergraduate level than at the professional school level. And we're going to have to really think about whether there is some way around it, whether it would be some sort of economic designation or something else. But we're working on that.

And finally, let me say, I think we need to continue to provide more resources, because one of the real problems we have is, even in the last five years, when we've had economic recovery, the college enrollment rates of minorities in America have not gone up in an appropriate way. And in this budget that I'm trying to get passed through Congress, we've got the biggest increase in education funding in 32 years, the biggest increase in Pell Grant scholarships in 20 years, another huge increase in work-study funds, and the tax proposal, as we structured them, would, in effect, guarantee two years of college to virtually everyone in America and help people with two more years of college.

We've got a huge dropout problem in higher education among minorities that I think is having an impact on then what happens in the graduate schools and in the professional schools. I don't think there is a simple answer. And I think, frankly, the way 209 is worded, it's a bigger problem even than the Hopwood case in Texas. But I can tell you we're working on it: first, is there anything the Justice Department or the Civil Rights Office of the Education Department can do? We're examining that. Second, is there a specific solution like the Texas "Ten Percent Solution" that would overcome it at least in a specific state. Third, come up with some more funds and some more specific scholarship programs to try to overcome it.

It's a great concern to me, and I think it is moving the country in exactly the wrong direction. And I might say, if you look at the performance of affirmative action students, it doesn't justify the action that was taken. That's another point that ought to be made.

So the one thing that I believe is, I believe that the rather shocking consequences in the professional schools in both Texas and California will have a deterrent impact on other actions like that in other states. And I believe you will see more efforts now to avoid this. I think a lot of people who even voted for 209 have been pretty shocked at what happened and I don't believe the people of California wanted that to occur. And I think the rhetoric sounded better than the reality to a lot of voters.

So I can tell you that, while I'm very concerned about it, I think if we all work on it, we can reverse it in a matter of a couple of years. And we just have to hope we don't lose too many people who would otherwise have had good opportunities because of it. But it is an urgent matter of concern to me. (Applause.)

Q Good afternoon, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon.

Q My question also has to do with education for more at a high school and middle school level. The dropout rate, crime, and drugs are more prevalent in inner city schools than in suburban schools, consequently leading to a lower quality education in many inner city schools. What will your administration do through government-aided programs or initiatives to combat these problems and ensure everyone in America is receiving a comparable education? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I want to answer your question, but first I'd like to start with a compliment to the African American community. Last year, the high school graduation rate nationally among African Americans was well above 80 percent and almost at the level -- almost equal to the level for white Americans. And it's a little known and appreciated fact. And it's a great tribute, since, as you pointed out, people who are in inner city schools, particularly where there's a lot of violence, a lot of drugs, a lot of problems, have to struggle harder to stay and get through and come out -- it's a stunning achievement that the differential in graduation rate is now only about 4 percent. That's a stunning thing. That's very, very good. (Applause.)

Now, I'll tell you what we're trying to do. We're trying to do several things. We're trying, first of all, to help these schools work better with helping the teachers and the principals to operate drug-free and weapon-free schools; with supporting juvenile justice systems like the one in Boston where, I might add, not a single child has been killed by a handgun in nearly two years in Boston, Massachusetts. (Applause.)

So we've got to create a safe and drug-free environment. Then we're trying to support more parents groups in establishing their own schools. For example, I met with a number

of Hispanic leaders recently -- a lot of you are familiar with the group, La Raza. They are operating, La Raza is operating 15 charter schools, where the parents have been permitted to work with teachers to establish their own schools within the public school system, and set up the rules which govern them and make sure that they're good for the kids.

There are a number -- there's no magic bullet here, but what we're trying to do is to take the lessons from every public school that is working in a difficult environment where there's a low dropout rate and a high performance rate, and say, they all have five or six common elements; and then we're trying to provide the funds and the support to people all over America to replicate that.

I want to take my hat off to the people of Chicago here who have had a very difficult situation in their schools, and they have been turning it around and raising student performance quite markedly in the last couple of years with the involvement -- aggressive involvement of parents and students. There's a student who sits on the local board governing the schools here now. And I think that's -- I guess the last thing I'd say is, I would favor having communities have someone like you on their governing boards because I think if they'd listen more to the young people about what it would take to clean up and fix up the schools, I think we'd be ahead. (Applause.)

Let me just make two other comments. I think there are some places where money will make a difference. I mentioned one in trying to get good teachers there. We're going to have to replace 2 million teachers within the next decade -- 2 million with retirements and more kids coming to school.

Another is old school buildings. I was in Philadelphia the other day. The average age of a school building in Philadelphia is 65 years of age. The school buildings in Philadelphia should be drawing Social Security. That's how old they are. (Laughter.) Now, a lot of those old buildings are very well-built and can last for another 100 years, but they have to be maintained. We have school buildings in Washington where they're open -- where there are three stories in the school building, and one whole floor has to be shut down because it's not safe for the kids to be there. So we've got to be careful about that. We need an initiative to help repair the school buildings.

And finally, let me say that I think technology offers young, lower-income kids an enormous opportunity. If we can hook up every classroom in America to the Internet by the year 2000 -- (applause) -- get the computers in there -- a lot of you do things with computers that people who are in your line of work couldn't even imagine five years ago. When I go on a trip now on Air Force, I go back and watch the photographers send their pictures over the computer back to news room.

If we can hook up every classroom to the Internet, have adequate computers, adequate educational software, properly-trained teachers, and then involve the parents in the use of this to keep up with the school work and all that and get to the point where the personal computer is almost as likely to

be in a home -- even a below-income person has a telephone -- we can keep working in that direction.

I think technology will give young Americans the chance, for the first time in history, whether they come from a poor, a middle class or a wealthy school district, the first time ever to all have access to the same information, at the same level of quality, at the same time. That has never happened in the history of the country.

So if we do it right and the teachers are trained to help the young people use it, it will revolutionize equality of educational opportunity at the same time it raises excellence in education. So those are basically some of my thoughts about this.

And thank you for asking and for caring about the people that are coming along behind you. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, Cheryl Smith, KKDA-Radio, Dallas, Texas. Every four years, African Americans cast their votes for a presidential candidate who will hopefully address some of the issues affecting black Americans. Do you feel African Americans should be pleased with your efforts thus far? And what can we expect from you in the future, especially in the area of judiciary appointments? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the short answer is, yes. (Laughter.) I do. I mean, if you look at what's happened to African American unemployment, African American homeownership; if you look at the fight that I've waged on affirmative action and what I've tried to do for access to education, as well as quality of education; if you look at my record on appointments in the administration, in the judiciary, which far outstrips any of my predecessors of either party -- (applause) -- if you look at the larger effort that I've made to try to get Americans to come together and bridge the racial divide and to make people understand that we are each other's best assets, I would say that the answer to your first question is, yes.

Now, what else do we still have to do? First thing that I think is terribly important is, we have to, in addition to what I've talked about -- I've already talked about education and the racial initiative, so we'll put those to the side, I've already talked about them -- I think we have got to recognize that there is a legacy here which has not been fully overcome, and that the United States is consigning itself to substandard performance as a nation if we continue to allow huge pockets of people to be under-employed or unemployed in our inner city neighborhoods and in our poor rural areas, who are disproportionately minority.

At a time when we have a 5 percent unemployment rate, we ought to be able to seriously address what it would take to put people to work and to give people education and to create business opportunities.

But let me just give you two examples. We've had a Community Reinvestment Act requiring banks to make loans in traditionally under-served areas for 20 years. We decided to

enforce it. Seventy percent of all the loans made under the Community Reinvestment Act have been made in the four and a half years since this administration has been in office. (Applause.) In the 20 years -- 70 percent of all the loans. That's the good news. The bad news is, not enough money has been loaned.

We set up these community development banks modeled on the South Shore Bank here in Chicago. A lot of you are familiar with it if you've been around here. In our new budget agreement, we have enough funds to more than double that. We set up the empowerment zones and the enterprise communities. In our new budget act, we have enough funds to more than double that. We have a housing strategy that we believe can attract middle class people as well as low income people to have housing together in the inner cities so that we can also attract a business base here.

We know a lot more than we used to do about what it would take to have a thriving and working private sector in our urban areas. I have not done that yet. And that's what you ought to expect me to be working on.

And then there are a lot of unmet social problems that we need to deal with. It's still -- you know, I got my head handed to me, I guess, in the '94 elections because I had this crazy idea that America ought not to be the only country in the world where working families and their children didn't have health care. It seemed to be a heretical idea, but I still believe that and I'm not sorry I tried. (Applause.) So now we're trying to give our children health coverage. And I think you ought to expect all the children in the African American community to be able to go to a doctor when they need it.

I think you ought to expect us to continue our assault on HIV and AIDS. And until we find the cure, I think you ought to expect us to stay at the task. (Applause.) I think you ought to expect us to continue to make headway on other medical problems which have a disproportionate impact in your community.

These are some of the things that I think that you should expect of us -- more opportunity, tackling more of the problems, bringing us together.

I have tried to be faithful to the support I have received, not only because it was the support I have received, but because I believed it was the right thing to do. And I believe that when our eight years is over, you'll be able to look back on it and see not only a lot of efforts made, but a lot of results obtained.

Thank you very much.

END

7:00 P.M. CDT

THE BOSTON GLOBE • FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1997

Clinton ties education to progress on race

By Adrian Walker
GLOBE STAFF

PITTSBURGH — Linking improved race relations to expanded economic opportunity, President Clinton yesterday proposed a series of programs targeted at poor urban and rural areas, including a \$350 million program to encourage college graduates to teach in schools in low-income areas.

Speaking at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Clinton declared that race relations, education, and economic opportunity were "inextricably linked."

The speech was Clinton's first appearance before a predominantly

black group since pledging to inaugurate a "national dialogue" on race last month in San Diego. He was scheduled to speak last night in Chicago to the National Association of Black Journalists.

Clinton said education must be a key element in working toward equality. Simply integrating schools, he said, is not enough. Schools must improve as well.

"Every child must have a chance to succeed in this new economy," Clinton said. "We must not replace the tyranny of segregation with the tyranny of low expectations."

He was joined in Pittsburgh by Labor Secretary Alexis Herman, as well as several members of his new

advisory panel on race, including Christopher Edley, a Harvard Law School professor, and historian John Hope Franklin, chairman of the panel.

Clinton was somewhat more specific yesterday than in his San Diego speech on how he hopes his administration can influence the issue. He said accomplishing his goals required addressing three areas: edu-

cation, economic opportunity, and race relations. He proposed initiatives ranging from a tough juvenile crime bill to more community investments to cleaning up environmentally hazardous areas.

The program for hiring more teachers, which requires congressional approval, is modeled after a longstanding government program that provides scholarships for medical students who agree to serve as doctors in rural areas. Clinton said

the program would emphasize the recruitment of minority teachers.

Clinton also said he is committed to other educational initiatives, including the expansion of charter schools, more funds for renovating older schools, and putting more computers in classrooms.

But he said the goals of improving schools must go hand in hand with revitalizing cities.

"If we can't do something to revitalize the economy of our poorer areas when we've got the lowest unemployment rate in 23 years and business is out there looking for new opportunities to invest, when can we do it?" Clinton asked. "We have to do it now."

Many of the revitalization programs Clinton mentioned already exist, such as empowerment zones, which invest federal funds in poor neighborhoods, and the earned income tax credit, which reduces the tax burden on the working poor.

One new proposal, however, is a juvenile crime bill that he said would be modeled after Boston's approach to cutting juvenile crime. As he has

before, he spoke of Boston's record of going more than 18 months without a fatal shooting of a child.

"They're tough on gangs and guns, but they also give kids something to say yes to," Clinton said. "We have to do that."

On the issue of diversity, Clinton told delegates America must begin to prepare for the day when there will be no single majority race. The key to the future, he said, is in looking at diversity as an opportunity rather than a problem.

"In a global economy, in a global society where we're closer together than ever, it is a huge asset for us that we have people from everywhere else," he said.

He asked the NAACP to support the advisory panel on race, which has met only once — on Monday at the White House. He said its primary mandate would be to provide leadership, not specific policy.

"We know we have to do certain things that are government policy, but we also know this is an affair of the mind and heart as well," Clinton said.

The president's speech was well-received by many of the 4,000 delegates here. They were especially taken with his emphasis on education, a longstanding NAACP priority.

"I thought he was super," said Garrett Wilson of Richmond, Va. "I think it's critical that this dialogue take place. I think there is a false sense that everything's dramatically improved."

US District Judge Fred Banks of Jackson, Miss., said he hoped Clinton could use the power of the presidency to give racial issues prominence.

"I think it has to matter that this is coming from the president," Banks said. "I think there is a lot a president can do."

But some delegates were less optimistic and said Clinton was skirting vital issues.

"You have to talk about street crime before you can have any economic development," said Delois Blakely of New York City. "Until you talk about that you haven't gotten to real issues."



"Building one America is our most important mission...money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit."

-- President Clinton, February 4, 1997



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One America for the 21st Century: The President's Initiative on Race

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One America

What's New

The President's Initiative on Race



On Thursday, July 16, President Clinton traveled to Pittsburgh, PA and Chicago, IL to continue his national dialog on race and reconciliation. In Pittsburgh, the President addressed the 88th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and discussed ways the federal government can enhance educational opportunities for those most in need. To help ensure that the nation's neediest students succeed in the 21st century, the President announced a new initiative to help attract and prepare teachers to instruct students in America's poorest schools. The proposal: 1) helps bring nearly 35,000 new teachers into poor schools in urban and rural areas over five years, 2) supports national models of excellence for teacher preparation, and 3) upgrades teacher preparation programs at more than 150 institutions of higher education in partnership with local schools. Later in the day in Chicago, the President addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Black Journalists (NABJ) and continued his dialogue on race and reconciliation.

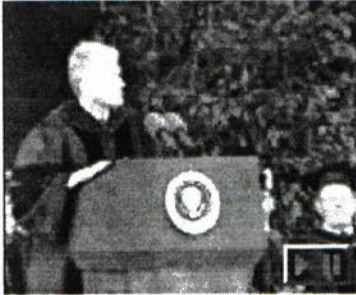
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Initiative Announcement

The President's Initiative on Race



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A half-century from now, when your own grandchildren are in college, there will be no majority race in America.

Now, we know what we will look like, but what will we be like? Can we be one America respecting, even celebrating, our differences, but embracing even more what we have in common? Can we define what it means to be an American, not just in terms of the hyphen showing our ethnic origins but in terms of our primary allegiance to the values America stands for and values we really live by...

President Clinton
Saturday, June 14, 1997

[Transcript of the Announcement](#)

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One America

About the Initiative

The President's Initiative on Race

OVERVIEW

On Saturday, June 14, President Clinton will launch an historic, year-long initiative to present to the nation his vision of a stronger, more just and more united American community -- one offering opportunity and fairness for all Americans. The President's initiative will combine constructive dialogue, study, and action. It will examine the current state of race relations and our common future, look at the laws and policies that can help to ensure that we remain One America, and enlist individuals, communities, businesses and government at all levels in an effort to understand our differences while appreciating the values that unite us.

BACKGROUND

Growing up in the South, the President saw for himself the great harm caused by racial discrimination, and the difference that can be achieved by changing both policies and attitudes. That longstanding, deeply personal commitment has led him to make this initiative one of his major second-term priorities. He knows that America can reach its full potential only by enlisting the full energies of all our people, and giving all our citizens, of every background, the chance to make the most of their own God-given talents.

GOALS

The President's initiative on race will have five central goals:

1. To articulate the President's vision of racial reconciliation and a just, unified America.
2. To help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race.
3. To promote a constructive dialogue, to confront and work through the difficult and controversial issues surrounding race.
4. To recruit and encourage leadership at all levels to help bridge racial divides.
5. To find, develop and implement solutions in critical areas such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice -- for individuals, communities, corporations and government at all levels.

ELEMENTS

The initiative will consist of five central elements:

- I. Advisory Board. This small, diverse group of advisors will assist the President in outreach efforts and consultations with experts. They were chosen based on their outstanding leadership on this issue, and their contributions to America's ongoing dialogue about race and reconciliation.

II. Significant Presidential events/actions throughout the year. Events held throughout the year will include town hall meetings in different regions of the country, meetings with the advisory board, and other events that will enable the President to carry out his goals for the initiative.

III. Outreach, consultation and leadership recruitment. The effort will include outreach to community leaders, religious leaders, state and local elected officials, members of Congress, business leaders and individuals, encouraging them to become involved in reconciliation and community-building projects.

IV. The President's Report to the American People. To be issued next summer, the President's report will: Present his vision of One America, including an illustration and assessment of the growing diversity of our nation, and of his consultations with his advisory board;

Reflect the work that has occurred during the year, including the conversations and suggestions made at town hall meetings and other venues;

Report on how the nation has evolved on the issue of race over the past 30 years, including the studies commissioned for the initiative;

Provide recommendations and solutions that enable individuals, communities, businesses, organizations and government to address difficult issues and build on our best possibilities.

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The Advisory Board

The President's Initiative on Race

The Advisory Board is one of the most important elements of the President's initiative on race. Consisting of seven members -- selected for their outstanding leadership on the issue of race and their contributions to America's ongoing efforts to achieve racial reconciliation -- the Advisory Board will provide advice and counsel to the President to improve the quality of race relations. The Board will advise the President on the means to promote a national dialogue on race issues; to increase our understanding of the history and future of race relations; to identify and create plans to calm racial tension and promote increased opportunity in education, housing and health care; and to address crime and the administration of justice. Advisory board members will reach out as surrogates for the President to create and implement solutions to improve race relations.



ADVISORY BOARD CHAIR

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, of Durham, North Carolina, is a retired historian and educator, who most recently served as Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School from 1982 to 1992. President Clinton awarded Dr. Franklin the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995. Dr. Franklin's scholarly work has focused on the Civil War and Reconstruction era and includes the 1946 landmark study *From Slavery to Freedom*. Dr. Franklin received his A.B. degree from Fisk University in 1935, an M.A. from Harvard University in 1936 and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1941.

BOARD MEMBERS

WILLIAM F. WINTER, of Jackson, Mississippi, is the former Democratic of Mississippi and is currently in private law practice with the law firm of Watkins, Ludlam & Stennis. Governor Winter serves as Chair of the National Commission on the State and Local Public Service and the National Issue Forum Institute. While Governor, he fought for education reform, equal opportunity for all citizens and better relations between the races. He received his B.A. in 1943 and LL.B. in 1949 from the University of Mississippi.

LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON, of Washington, DC, is an Executive Vice President with the AFL-CIO. Ms. Chavez-Thompson has 29 years experience in the labor movement. She joined the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees in 1971 and became the first person of color to be elected to one of the top officer positions at the AFL-CIO.

ROBERT THOMAS, of Coto DeCaza, California, currently serves as President and CEO of Nissan Motor Corporation, U.S.A. Mr. Thomas recently created a partnership with the Los Angeles Urban League to increase opportunities for women and minorities in the automobile industry. Mr. Thomas is also a director of the Nissan Foundation, which issues grants to support community agencies in South Central Los Angeles. Mr. Thomas holds a B.S. in Engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy.

ANGELA E. OH, of Sirenas, California, is an attorney with the Los Angeles law firm of Beck, De Corso, Daly, Barrera & Oh, specializing in state and federal criminal defense. Following the riots in Los Angeles, she served as Special Counsel to the Assembly Special Committee on the Los Angeles Crisis. Ms. Oh received a B.A. and M.P.H. in 1981 from the University of California and a J.D. in 1986 from the University of California.

SUZAN D. JOHNSON COOK, of New York, New York, is Senior Pastor of the Bronx Christian Fellowship Church. She is also the first female chaplain of the New York City Police Department. In 1983, the Rev. Dr. Cook became the first African-American woman to serve as Senior Pastor at Mariners' Temple Baptist Church, the oldest American Baptist Church in New York City. From 1993 to 1994, Dr. Cook was a White House Fellow, working for the White House Domestic Policy Council. She served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development from 1994 to 1997. Dr. Cook received a B.S. from Emerson College in 1976, an M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College in 1978, an M.Div. from Union Theological Seminary in 1983 and a D. Min. from United Theological Seminary in 1990.

THOMAS H. KEAN, of Madison, New Jersey, is the former Republican Governor of New Jersey. Governor Kean currently serves as President of Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. He is the chairman of President Clinton's Campaign to Reduce Teenage Pregnancy. He served on the United States delegation to the Women's Rights Conference in Beijing in 1995. Governor Kean holds numerous awards from environmental and educational organizations, including more than 25 honorary degrees. Governor Kean received a B.A. from Princeton University and an M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College.

CONSULTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND ADVISORY BOARD

CHRISTOPHER EDLEY, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to serve as a consultant to the advisory board and the President. Mr. Edley has been a Professor at Harvard Law School since 1981 and is co-director of The Civil Rights Project, a recently launched think tank based at Harvard University. Mr. Edley served as Special Counsel to President Clinton, directing a review of affirmative action. Mr. Edley received a B.A. from Swarthmore College in 1973, an M.P.P. from the Kennedy School of Government and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1978.

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Briefings and Background

The President's Initiative on Race

Visit this page for up-to-date background materials, press releases and briefing transcripts concerning the President's Initiative on Race.

[Attracting and Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers \(7/17/97\)](#)

[Press Briefing by Presidential Advisory Board on Race \(6/14/97\)](#)

[Remarks by the President in Meeting with The Advisory Board to the President on Race \(6/13/97\)](#)

[Press Briefing by Mathews and Echaveste \(6/12/97\)](#)

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Related Events and Remarks

The President's Initiative on Race

President Clinton has a long-standing, deeply personal commitment to addressing the issues of race and to creating a stronger, more just and more united American community. Growing up in the South, the President saw for himself the great harm caused by racial discrimination, and the differences that can be achieved by changing both policies and attitudes. This page highlights some of the events and remarks in which the President has established his record and articulated his vision of One America in the 21st century.

[Remarks at the National Association of Black Journalists \(7/17/97\)](#)

[Remarks at NAACP Convention \(7/17/97\)](#)

[The White House Conference on Hate Crimes \(6/7/97\)](#)

[The Tuskegee Apology \(5/16/97\)](#)

[86th Annual Holy Convention of the Church of God in Christ \(11/13/93\)](#)

[Annual Meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors \(4/10/97\)](#)

[Affirmative Action Remarks at the National Archives \(7/19/95\)](#)

[Liz Sutherland Carpenter Distinguished Lectureship in the Humanities and Science \(10/16/95\)](#)

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What You Can Do

The President's Initiative on Race

This Initiative needs you. President Clinton recognizes that the success of his Initiative on Race and the reality of his vision for One America depend on the full participation and creative energy of the American people. The Initiative is designed to engage individuals, communities, businesses and government at all levels.

During the next year, this site will serve as the principle on-line vehicle for participation in and information on the Initiative. The site will provide opportunities for involvement and regular updates on developments in the Initiative's five elements: the Advisory Board, and its on-going consultation efforts; Presidential events and actions, including town hall meetings; national outreach efforts, such as the recruitment of leadership for reconciliation and community-building projects; and the call for active American citizenship.

We want to hear from you. Help us understand how we can make this site more valuable and interactive. E-mail us your thoughts and ideas on the site and let us know what information and opportunities we can provide on-line that will help involve you in this historic effort.

OneAmerica@whitehouse.gov

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

July 11, 1997

Dear Cabinet Member:

I am writing to invite you and your agency to play a leading role in the Administration's key education initiatives.

As you know, in his 1997 State of the Union Address, the President made clear the importance of ensuring that Americans have the best education in the world. He issued a ten-point *Call to Action for American Education in the 21st Century* to enlist parents and family members, teachers, students, community groups, businesses and employers, religious organizations, colleges and universities, and local and state officials in this effort. His plan calls for strong, safe schools with clear standards of achievement and discipline, and talented and dedicated teachers in every classroom. It also asks that we ensure that every 8-year-old can read well and independently, every 12-year-old can log onto the Internet, every 18-year-old can go to college, and every adult can continue learning.

The back-to-school season from August to October generates a lot of media interest and provides a great opportunity for us to galvanize support for education. In August we will be launching our third annual *America Goes Back to School* initiative, a nationwide effort that encourages all caring citizens to take an active role in improving education in their community. We have already enlisted four distinguished co-chairs to lead this year's effort: Tipper Gore; actor Michael Keaton; National PTA President Lois Jean White; and President of Drew University and former New Jersey Governor, Tom Kean.

Your personal involvement can draw significant attention to the President's education priorities, so I hope you can help out by making a year-long commitment to highlight the President's *Call to Action*. I would appreciate your help in several ways: 1) participating in at least one of the many high-profile *America Goes Back to School* events happening around the country this fall; 2) throughout the year determining how you and your agency can highlight the President's education priorities, including raising academic standards, encouraging states and school districts to put new emphasis on improving math and reading achievement and participate in voluntary national testing, and opening the doors of college to all Americans; and 3) involving your agency in next summer's *America Reads Challenge* project – a nationwide effort that supports the work of teachers and libraries by mobilizing trained tutors who will provide individualized tutoring to children.

Therefore, I would appreciate very much if you could assist us in supporting the President's education initiatives as follows:

- Identify a person on your immediate staff who will act as the contact for your involvement in the Department of Education's *Back to School* effort and other *Call to Action* activities, and who will attend a meeting at the Department of Education on Wednesday, July 23, from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.; Leslie Thornton, my Chief of Staff, will provide further details at the next meeting of the Chiefs of Staff;
- Reserve time on your calendar during the week of September 8-13, 1997, and any other time during late August through October to participate in one or more *America Goes Back to School* events around the country; and
- Discuss the importance of the President's education priorities during your speeches and interviews, with particular emphasis on achievement of high standards, voluntary national assessments in reading and math, access to college for all Americans, tutoring in order to maintain reading proficiency over the summer, teacher quality, education technology, and safe and drug-free schools.

I am enclosing a summary of the President's *Call to Action for American Education*. Thank you for your interest and involvement in this important initiative.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dick", with a stylized, cursive flourish.

Richard W. Riley

cc: Chief of Staff

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CALL TO ACTION FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

To prepare America for the 21st century, we need strong, safe schools with clear standards of achievement and discipline, and talented and dedicated teachers in every classroom. Every 8-year-old must be able to read, every 12-year-old must be able to log onto the Internet, every 18-year-old must be able to go to college, and all adults must be able to keep on learning.

We must provide all our people with the best education in the world. Together, we must commit ourselves to a bold plan of action:

- ✓ **Set rigorous national standards, with national tests in 4th-grade reading and 8th-grade math to make sure our children master the basics.**
- ✓ **Make sure there's a talented and dedicated teacher in every classroom.**
- ✓ **Help every student to read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade.**
- ✓ **Expand Head Start and challenge parents to get involved early in their children's learning.**
- ✓ **Expand school choice and accountability in public education.**
- ✓ **Make sure our schools are safe, disciplined and drug free, and instill basic American values.**
- ✓ **Modernize school buildings and help support school construction.**
- ✓ **Open the doors of college to all who work hard and make the grade, and make the 13th and 14th years of education as universal as high school.**
- ✓ **Help adults improve their education and skills by transforming the tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill grant.**
- ✓ **Connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and help all students become technologically literate.**

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CALL TO ACTION FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In his 1997 State of the Union address, the President made clear that his number one priority for the next four years is to ensure that Americans have the best education in the world. He issued a ten-point call to action for American education in the 21st century to enlist parents, teachers, students, business leaders, and local and state officials in this effort:

- ✓ **Set rigorous national standards, with national tests in 4th-grade reading and 8th-grade math to make sure our children master the basics.** Every 4th grader should be able to read; every 8th grader should know basic math and algebra. To help make sure they do, the President is pledging the development of national tests in 4th-grade reading and 8th-grade math, and challenging every state and community to test every student in these critical areas by 1999. These tests will show how well students are meeting rigorous standards and how well they compare with their peers around the country and the world. They will help parents know if their children are mastering critical basic skills early enough to succeed in school and in the workforce. Every state and school should also set guidelines for what students should know in all core subjects. We must end social promotion: Students should have to show what they've learned in order to move from grade school to middle school and from middle school to high school. We must make sure a high school diploma means something.
- ✓ **Make sure a talented and dedicated teacher is in every classroom.** In addition to the talented and dedicated teachers already in the classroom, 2 million new teachers will be needed over the next ten years to replace retirees and accommodate rapidly growing student enrollments. We must take advantage of this opportunity to ensure teaching quality well into the 21st century by challenging our most promising young people to consider teaching as a career, setting high standards for entering the teaching profession, and providing the highest quality preparation and training. We should reward good teachers and quickly and fairly remove those few who don't measure up. The President's education budget will make it possible for 100,000 master teachers to achieve national certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards over the next ten years.
- ✓ **Teach every student to read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade.** Reading is the key to unlocking learning in all subjects. While America's 4th graders read on average as well as ever, more than 40 percent cannot read as well as they must to succeed later in school and in the workforce. Research shows that students unable to read well by the end of the 3rd grade are more likely to become school dropouts and truants, and have fewer good options for jobs. The President's 'America Reads Challenge' is a

nationwide effort to mobilize a citizen army of a million volunteer tutors to make sure every child can read independently by the end of the 3rd grade. Parents, teachers, college students, senior citizens, and others can all pitch in to give children extra help in reading during the afternoons, weekends, and summers. At the same time, schools must strengthen the teaching of reading in the school day, and the President's budget invests more in programs that address reading achievement in school.

- ✓ **Expand Head Start and challenge parents to get involved early in their children's learning.** A child's learning begins long before he or she goes to school. That's why the President's budget expands Head Start to benefit one million children by 2002. Parents are their children's first teachers, and every home should be a place of learning. The President and First Lady will convene a conference this spring to review recent scientific discoveries on early childhood learning and to show how parents, teachers, and policy makers can use this new knowledge to benefit young children. And in June, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will host their sixth annual family conference, and focus on the importance of parents' involvement throughout a child's education.
- ✓ **Expand school choice and accountability in public education.** The President has challenged every state to let parents choose the right public school for their children. Innovation, competition, and parental involvement will make our public schools better. We must do more to help teachers, parents, community groups, and other responsible organizations to start charter schools—innovative public schools that stay open only as long as they produce results and meet the highest standards. The President's budget doubles funding to help start charter schools so that there will be 3,000 charter schools at the dawn of the 21st century, providing parents with more choices in public education.
- ✓ **Make sure our schools are safe, disciplined and drug free, and instill American values.** Students cannot learn in schools that are not safe and orderly and do not promote positive values. We must find effective ways to give children the safe and disciplined conditions they need to learn, such as by promoting smaller schools, fair and rigorously enforced discipline codes, and teacher training to deal with violence. We should continue to support communities that introduce school uniforms and character education, impose curfews, enforce truancy laws, remove disruptive students from the classroom, and have zero tolerance for guns and drugs. We should also keep schools open later as safe havens from gangs and drugs, expanding educational opportunities for young people in the afternoons, weekends, and summers, and providing peace of mind for working parents.
- ✓ **Modernize school buildings and help support school construction.** Just as we face unprecedented and growing levels of student enrollment, a recent report by the General Accounting Office shows that a third of our nation's schools need major repair or outright replacement. To keep children from growing up in schools that are falling down, the Administration has proposed \$5 billion to help communities finance \$20 billion in needed school construction over the next four years.

- ✓ **Open the doors of college to all who work hard and make the grade, and make the 13th and 14th years of education as universal as high school.** To prepare ourselves for the 21st century, we must open the doors of college to all Americans and make at least two years of college as universal as high school is today. The President's HOPE scholarship, a \$1,500 tax credit for tuition paid for the first two years of college, would be enough to pay for a typical community college education or provide a solid down payment at four-year colleges and universities. The President also is proposing a \$10,000 tax deduction for any tuition after high school, an expanded IRA to allow families to save tax-free for college, and the largest increase in 20 years in Pell Grants for deserving students.
- ✓ **Help adults improve their education and skills by transforming the tangle of federal training programs into a simple skill grant.** Learning must last a lifetime, and all our people must have the chance to learn new skills. Basic literacy and adult education are more important than ever for adults as well as children. Adults should take on the responsibility of getting the education and training they need, and employers should support their efforts to do so. The President's G.I. bill for workers would provide a simple skill grant that would enable eligible workers to get the education and training they need.
- ✓ **Connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and help all students become technologically literate.** Our schools must now prepare for a transition as dramatic as the move from an agrarian to an industrial economy 100 years ago. We must connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000, so that all children have access to the best sources of information in the world. The President is proposing to double the funding for America's Technology Literacy Challenge, catalyzing private-public sector partnerships to put the information age at our children's fingertips. CEOs of some of America's most innovative technology and communications firms have already responded to the President's challenge to work with schools to get computers into the classroom, link schools to the Internet, develop effective educational software, and help train our teachers to be technologically literate.

EDUCATION CONTACTS AT FEDERAL AGENCIES

Agency

Department of State
Department of Treasury
Department of Defense
Department of Justice
Department of Interior
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing & Urban Development
Department of Transportation
Department of Energy
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Management and Budget
United Nations
United States Trade Representative
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Small Business Administration
Counselor to the President Mack McLarty
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Office of Personnel Management
United States Information Agency
General Services Administration
Social Security Administration
Domestic Policy Council
National Economic Council
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Endowment for the Arts
Department of the Navy
Department of the Army
Smithsonian Institution

Education Contact

Colleen Hope
Jason Solomon
Dr. Lillian Gonzales
Donni LeBeouf & Nancy Miller
Jana Prewitt
Pat Lewis
Chester Straub
Leslie Loble
Virginia Cox
Karen Hinton
Kate Hallahan
Sam Rodriguez
Gloria Royce
Diane Esanu
Janine Jeffords
Burgess Laird
Jennifer Thompson
Karen Dodge
Romey Lucero
Maria Salazar
Eli Mark
Mary Strand
Linda Rotunno
Lisa McGovern
Michele Brand
Bill Kincaid
Bob Shireman
Frank Owens
Candance Katz
Doug Herbert
Pam Durant
David Keltner
Ann Bay

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET BRIEFING

July 23, 1997

Roosevelt Room--4:00 p.m.

Agenda

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| I. | Welcome | Erskine Bowles |
| II. | Fast Track | Jay Berman |
| III. | Climate Change | Todd Stern |
| IV. | Race Initiative | Judith Winston
Elena Kagan |

WHITE HOUSE AT WORK

July 21, 1997

SATURDAY: PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

"Make no mistake: Gun traffickers are behind the surge in deadly youth violence. We have learned how they operate. Now we intend to shut them down." -- President Clinton, Radio Address

During his weekly Radio Address, the President highlighted the results of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative. Last July, the President launched a national initiative in 17 cities to trace the guns used in crimes to find out where these guns are coming from and how they are getting into the hands of violent youth. With this information, law enforcement is able to target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people. This initiative has told us for the first time where juveniles are getting guns, how they get them, and what kinds of guns they are using.

The Results: We now know that nearly half of those guns recovered from crime scenes or criminals are being trafficked to our kids in a variety of ways and shortly after they were legally purchased. And we have been able to learn that many violent teenagers are buying guns in bulk from shadowy suppliers - a criminal network that includes some corrupt licensed dealers and large-scale traffickers. The Clinton Administration and local law enforcement are now cracking down on those suppliers.

Expanding on Success: Because of the success of the program, the President is expanding it to ten more cities, including Philadelphia and Los Angeles. The Clinton Administration will work with Congress to hire more ATF agents to work with local police officers and prosecutors to nail traffickers based on the new leads we are generating every day.

THE COMBINATION OF KIDS, GANGS & GUNS IS THE #1 CRIME PROBLEM TODAY

While crime is down, juvenile crime remains an important problem.

Homicides with Guns is Fueling Our Juvenile Crime Problem. Since the mid-1980's, the number of gun-homicides perpetrated by juveniles has quadrupled, while the number of juvenile homicides involving all other weapons combined has remained virtually constant.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FIGHT AGAINST JUVENILE CRIME: PART OF THE SOLUTION

We Know What Works. Some local communities are finding solutions to their juvenile crime problem. For example, Boston has implemented an innovative strategy to attack the juvenile gun problem by tracing guns so that they can crack down on illegal gun suppliers, adding prosecutors to go after gangs, and creating positive alternatives for kids. These ideas are showing real results -- there has not been a single juvenile gun homicide in Boston in over two years. The President's comprehensive juvenile crime plan incorporates these effective strategies:

The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy toughens penalties on those who sell guns to kids and deters crime by keeping schools open after hours to keep children off the streets and out of trouble. It also bans violent juvenile offenders from buying guns as adults and requires child safety locks be sold with every gun to keep children from hurting themselves or each other.

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK

Monday, July 14, 1997

SATURDAY: PRESIDENT HIGHLIGHTS HIS TAX CUT PLAN FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES

In his weekly radio address, the President discussed the growing economy and the need to continue the progress we have made by enacting the right tax cut plan. The President underscored his differences with congressional Republicans on their tax plan and announced the support of the Senate Democratic Caucus for his tax cut plan for middle-class families.

- **A Tax Cut Plan That Works For America's Families.** To build on the progress we've made, we need a balanced budget plan that represents our values. That is why the President has proposed a tax cut plan that focuses on higher education -- \$35 billion in tax cuts as called for in the budget agreement, with the biggest increase in college aid since the GI Bill 50 years ago. And the President's plan will give families a \$500 per child tax credit.
- **Republican Tax Plans Take Us in the Wrong Direction.** The congressional Republicans would deny 7 million students tuition tax credits and would give little to parents for education. They would deny the child credit to up to 4.8 million families who make less than \$30,000 per year. And the Republican plan contains time bomb tax cuts that risk exploding the deficit in the years to come.

President Clinton: "I'm determined that our tax cut, like the rest of the balanced budget, honors our values and values our families."

TODAY: PRESIDENT PUTS FORTH LEGISLATION AIMED AT PREVENTING INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION

At the White House today, the President will pledge his commitment to enacting bipartisan legislation in this Congress to prohibit health plans from inappropriately using genetic screening information to deny coverage, set premiums, or to distribute confidential information.

- **The Promise and Perils of Genetic Testing.** Genetic testing has the potential to identify hidden genetic disorders and spur early treatment. Tests for genetic predisposition to certain diseases -- such as Huntington's disease and certain types of breast cancer -- are already available and more such tests are on the horizon. However, genetic testing also can be used by insurance companies and others to discriminate and stigmatize groups of people. Studies have shown that over one-fifth of people in families where someone has a genetic disorder have been discriminated against by an insurance plan.
- **A Bipartisan Commitment to Protecting Families From Discrimination By Health Care Providers.** Today, the President announces that the Republican Chair of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Senator Jim Jeffords, and Senator and Doctor Bill Frist, have indicated their support for passing a bipartisan bill that is consistent with the goals and general recommendations of the HHS report released today.

The President's bill builds on the bipartisan legislation introduced by Rep. Louise Slaughter (H.R. 306) and Senator Snowe (S. 422) -- and strengthens it by explicitly specifying that genetic information cannot be disclosed to insurers, plan sponsors (the employer), and other entities regulated by state insurance laws, such as life, disability, and long-term care insurers.

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK
Thursday, July 10, 1997

TODAY: THE PRESIDENT TRAVELS TO POLAND TO DISCUSS NATO MEMBERSHIP

Today the President travels to Poland to talk about the responsibilities that new members of NATO must undertake to help NATO continue to be the strongest alliance in the world. On Friday, President Clinton will travel to Bucharest, Romania to make clear to the people of that country and other emerging Eastern European democracies that the door to the NATO Alliance and to partnership with the West is open.

TODAY: THE VICE PRESIDENT HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE TO HIGHLIGHT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT'S TAX CUT PLAN AND REPUBLICAN PROPOSALS.

At the White House, the Vice President will underscore the difference between the Democratic and Republican approaches to cutting taxes and highlight the Administration's child tax credits for working families.

- The Vice President is announcing that a state by state analysis of the Congressional Republican tax proposals show that 4 to 5 million working families are left behind by the Republican plans. The President's tax plan would offset the payroll taxes these working families pay. The Vice President will stress that it is wrong to deny tax relief to a portion of America's working families.

WEDNESDAY: THE VICE PRESIDENT SPOKE TO THE CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW ECONOMY

Yesterday, the Vice President addressed the Center for National Policy in Washington, D.C., to speak about America's transformation from an old economy to the new economy.

- **Transforming to the New Economy:** The Vice President highlighted that the new economy has arisen through the American people's hard work and innovations, as the Vice President said, "They shed old ways of thinking, retooled ailing industries, and invented new products, new services, new ways to do business." Additionally, the new economy has emerged because the President put into place an economic strategy that is working. And to continue this strategy we must pass the bi-partisan balanced budget agreement which includes the President's priorities.
- **An Economic Strategy That Is Working:** The President's strategy: Reduce the Budget Deficit; Invest in Education and Technology; Open New Markets for American Goods.
- **The Economic Strategy Has Produced the Best Economy in a Generation:**
Deficit Down 77% -- Because the President fought for and won passage of his 1993 economic plan, the deficit has been cut by 77% --from \$290 billion to \$67 billion.
12.5 Million New Jobs -- During the Clinton Administration, the economy has added 12.5 million new jobs -- 2.5 million jobs in 1997 alone.
Growth Rate Near 6% --The economy grew by 5.9 percent at an annual rate in the first quarter of 1997 -- the fastest in a decade -- while inflationary pressures remain low.

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK
Monday, July 7, 1997

TODAY: THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT HISTORIC NATO SUMMIT IN MADRID

The President arrives in Madrid today for an historic NATO summit. This summit represents the culmination of the President's leadership in building a new Europe by opening NATO's doors to Europe's new democracies. A larger NATO will help make Europe and America more secure for the 21st century.

- A larger NATO will mean greater ability to address new security challenges for the 21st century. Taking these wise steps now strengthens the common security of America and Europe and reduces the possibility of another large conflict in Europe.
- NATO enlargement will help secure the historic gains of democracy in Europe. President Clinton has been working since 1994 to help build an undivided, democratic, and secure Europe. An expanded NATO can bolster progress in Eastern Europe towards strong democracies and free markets while improving and protecting the business climate for American companies and American workers.
- NATO enlargement will encourage members to resolve their differences peacefully and erase Europe's artificial dividing line. A decision not to enlarge NATO would suggest a permanent acceptance of the artificial Cold War dividing line.

**SATURDAY: PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCED PROGRESS ON MOVING PEOPLE
FROM WELFARE TO INDEPENDENCE**

In his weekly radio address, President Clinton announced new data showing that welfare caseloads have declined by more than 3.1 million people since he took office in January 1993. The President also marked the July 1 implementation of the historic welfare reform law he signed last year, announcing that all states now have been certified to move forward with their plans to move more people from welfare to work.

- On July 1 the historic welfare law that the President signed last August went into effect in every state, making work and responsibility the law of the land. In accordance with the welfare law, all state plans require work, impose time limits, and demand personal responsibility.
- Welfare caseloads fell by 3.1 million recipients -- from 14.1 million recipients in January 1993 to just below 11 million in April 1997 -- a drop of 22% during the Clinton Administration. Forty-seven out of fifty states have seen their caseloads decline, 30 by more than 25%. This is the largest welfare caseload decline in history and the lowest percentage of the population on welfare since 1970.
- The President is maintaining the commitment to make welfare reform work. The balanced budget agreement includes the \$3.6 billion that the President requested to help cities and states create and subsidize jobs for welfare recipients and to provide tax credits and other incentives for businesses that hire people off welfare.

July 1997

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6 Mallorca, Spain Down Time RON Mallorca, Spain	7 Mallorca, Spain Down Time RON Madrid, Spain	8 NATO Summit, Madrid RON Madrid, Spain	9 NATO Summit, Madrid RON Madrid, Spain	10 Warsaw, Poland RON Warsaw, Poland	11 Bucharest, Romania Tape Radio Address RON Copenhagen, Denmark	12 Copenhagen, Denmark RON DC Gore Wedding																																																	
13 Day & Evening Off	14 Down until 1:00pm Genetic Screening Event Down at 3:30pm Evening Off	15 Congressional Meeting Hispanic Outreach Meeting Evening Off	16 Intern Photo WEB VP Lunch E-Chip Announcement Hold 1 Hour	17 Depart AM for Pittsburgh, PA Address NAACP Convention Down Time (2 Hours) Briefing (1 Hour) Address Nat'l Assn. of Black Journalists, Chicago, IL RON Harrison, AR TWA Flight 800 Crash Anniversary	18 Depart Harrison, AR en route DC Girls Nation Event Working Visit with President Shevardnadze of Georgia (30 minutes) Tape Radio Address Evening Off	19 Day & Evening Off																																																	
20 Day & Evening Off First Lady Returns	21 Day & Evening Off	22 Sen. Kennedy Mtg. (15 min.) Budget Meeting (1 Hour) Gay & Lesbian Outreach Meeting DCCC Dinner, DC	23 Hold 30 Minutes (SS) Immunization/Childcare Event VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	24 Congressional Meeting (Fast Track) Working Lunch with President Herzog of Germany Climate Change Event Exhibit/Private Dinner, DC	25 Address Nat'l Assn. of Elementary School Principals Scheduling Meeting Hold 1 Hour (MM) Tape Radio Address w/ Boys Nation Evening Off	26 Lake Tahoe Summit RON Los Angeles, CA American Disabilities Act Signing ...																																																	
27 Church (T) Golf (T) Afternoon Down DCCC Fundraiser, Los Angeles, CA RON Los Angeles, CA	28 NGA Speech, Las Vegas, NV Lunch (T) Golf (T) RON DC	29 Day & Evening Off Anniv. of Children's TV Summit	30 Hold 2 Hours (SS) Drop-by Briefing for Regional Appointees Meeting w/ South African Deputy PM Mbeki Boy Scout Jamboree, Fort AP Hill, VA (7:30pm)	31 Cohen Briefing (30 minutes) Tobacco Announcement in DC (T) WEB VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
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August 1997

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3 Day & Evening Off	4 BET/Gannett/Fox Interviews Address National Urban League, DC Evening Off Congressional Recess (8/4 - 9/3)	5 WEB Black Leadership Forum Outreach Meeting (T) Crime Event (T) Evening Off	6 Videos Hold 1 Hour Evening Off Final Passage of '93 Budget	7 VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour (MM) DNC Dinner, DC (Arkansas)	8 Climate Change Event TBD (RI) Tape Radio Address Evening Off House Closed for Repairs Hold for Family Time	9 Day & Evening Off																																																																																				
10 Day & Evening Off Hold for Family Time '93 Budget Signing Anniversary	11 Pediatric Labeling Event (T) Mil./PPD Photos (T) Evening Off	12 Travel to St. Louis, MO Welfare Event (T) Fundraising Lunch (T) DNC Dinner, DC (Mayors)	13 Down until 12:00pm Working Visit w/ Amir Sheikh Khalifa of Bahrain (30 minutes) WEB	14 Religious Freedom Event (T) VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	15 Back-to-School Educ. Event TBD Asian Pacific American Outreach Meeting (T) Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	16 Live Radio Address Evening Off																																																																																				
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17 Hold for Possible Travel	18	19 POTUS B-day	20 Minimum Wage Bill Anniv.	21 Kennedy-Kassebaum Bill Anniv.	22 Tape Radio Address Welfare Bill Anniv.	23																																																																																				
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October 1997

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19 Hold for Foreign Travel	20 Hold for Foreign Travel	21 Day Off DSCC Gala, DC	22 Mtg. w/ Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I WEB Hold 1 Hour Northern Lights at Kennedy Center (T)	23 White House Conference on Child Care (T) Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME) Evening Off	24 Working Visit with President Arzu of Guatemala (30 minutes) (T) VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour (MM) Concert Hall Opening, Kennedy Center (T)	25 Day & Evening Off																																																																																											
26 Day & Evening Off HRC's B-day Daylight Savings Time Ends	27 Day Off DLC Gala, DC	28 WEB	29 Chinese State Visit	30 VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour	31 Hold 1 Hour (MM)																																																																																												

November 1997

* Presidential Calendar

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9	10 WH Conference on Hate Crimes (7)	11 Veteran's Day	12 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	13	14 Official Working Visit of President Zedillo of Mexico (4 hours)	15																																																																																				
16	17	18	19 Working Visit of President Chissano of Mozambique (30 minutes)	20 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	21	22 APEC Meeting, Vancouver, Britis...																																																																																				
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December 1997

* Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
	1	2	3 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	4 Lighting of the National Christmas Tree	5 USEU Summit at the WH	6 Anniv. of NAFTA																																																																																				
7 Kennedy Center Honors Pearl Harbor Day	8 Anniv. of GATT	9	10	11 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	12 Official Working Visit with Prime Minister Prodi of Italy (4 hours) (T)	13																																																																																				
14 Christmas in Washington	15	16	17 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	18	19	20																																																																																				
21 First Day of Winter	22	23 Hanukkah (begins at sundown)	24 Christmas Eve Call to Troops	25 Christmas Day	26	27																																																																																				
28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve	November 97 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> January 98 <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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July 1997
VP PULBIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Baltimore 200th Anniv. Event Dr. Gibbons Staff Time E-Commerce Event Hong Kong Reversion POTUS Down Until 1:30pm Baltimore MD DNC	2 90 min. KS Calls Enviro breakfast Hold 1 hr. for Event Mtg. with Dr. White POTUS Camden Yards Event Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	3 90 min KS Calls Burson staff time CNN Interview/ Videos Lunch with POTUS MilAide Interview 30 min. Veterans Event & Annc. NAVOBS 1hr meeting	4 Independence Day Mars Surveyer lands on Mars Independence Day Recess	5 POTUS Madrid / NATO
6 Stewards Picnic Independence Day Recess	7 Econ Sph Prep (1 hr) Globe meeting/ Burson KS Calls 1 hr U.S.-Egypt Council Mtg. Women's Mtg./Tax Plan Event POTUS Madrid / NATO	8 Economic/ Tax Plan Message Event in Pittsburgh, PA Note: All Star Bball Game, OH POTUS Madrid / NATO	9 1 hr. KS Calls 30 Min interview re: wedding Departure Photo w/John Koskin <i>Economic speech 12 pm</i> Jim Harmon Swearing-In 4pm Tobacco Mtg POTUS Madrid, Spain	10 Burson staff time David Broder Interview EITC Event / TV Ratings Hispanic Caucus Meeting POTUS in Warsaw, Poland	11 POTUS in Bucharest, Romania POTUS RON in Copenhagen, Denmark 	12 POTUS Returns to DC (pm)
13 	14 10:00 Kristin dep Ntl Genetic Screening Event POTUS Morning & Even. Off VP Day Off Note: 12-16 NASate Treas. Note 11-15 NACo Officials Baltimore	15 Amb. Gardner/Amb. Blinken DLC Sph Prep/Cong. Mtg Hispanic Outrch Mtg Meeting w/ Pres Akayev NASA Event at Dulles 	16 CDA (E-Chip) Announcement DLC Speech Prep Larry Wilkerson Courtesy Visit Lunch with POTUS Pensky/ M. Sonnenberg Mtg WEB/ Clean Air Event Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	17 60 min calls/ Cong. calls Country Mus Rec/ Burson Time DLC Speech Prep Katie McGinty Staff Time TWA Crash Anniv./ Shevardnadze Lunch POTUS in Pitts & Chicago	18 90 min calls/ Richardson Mtg Deb Smith Medal/ Gips 5 min. <i>DLC Luncheon Speech</i> <i>Mars & Girls Nation Event</i> Meeting w/ Kim Tilley Tobacco Mtg Wrk vis w/Shevardnadze of GA AFT in New Orleans 7/16 - 7/21/ MEG Private Time	19 Note: Centennial Park run in Atlanta
20 AFT in New Orleans 7/16 - 7/21/ MEG Private Time	21 Chicago La Raza Investment in Education Event 	22 Meeting with Community Leaders in Boston PNGV reception 7:30 pm Boston / HUD Event	23 30 min calls/ Tahoe Prep Bryan Mtg. Lunch with POTUS <i>PNGV working session</i> POTUS Immunization Event Sec. Daley Mtg/ Gips 10 min. Wkly Econ. Bfg/ Burson Time Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	24 Alan Blinder Mtg/ 30 min calls <i>Climate Change Event</i> Congressional Mtg Fermi Award Winer Photos NPR Mtg. 1 hr/ BNC Prep Photo w/ Astronauts (Atlantis) Working Lunch w/ Pres Herzog of Germany Navobs 1 HR/ MEG Returns ...	25 AM Depart for Lake Tahoe Hike in Tahoe Tahoe Issues Conference Tahoe Reception POTUS - Nat. Assoc. of Ele... Tahoe Enviro event	26 Am w Disabilities Act Anni POTUS RON LA Tahoe Conference w/ POTUS POTUS Travel - CANV
27 POTUS DCCC Event, Los Angeles, CA POTUS Travel - CANV AFT DC OPL	28 POTUS NGA Speech, Los Vegas NV 	29 7:30 am Depart CA (T) Dinner w/ Mbeki Note: Anni Child's TV Summit POTUS down day 	30 Chris Mathews Interview (T) <i>Mbeki Luncheon at State Dept.</i> POTUS Cohen Briefing (30m) POTUS Drop by Briefing for Regional Appointees Gore Mbeki DC	31 1 hr. calls/ NSA Briefing Burson/ Gips Staff Time <i>Tobacco Event at HHS</i> Wkly Econ Briefing Lunch with POTUS Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	June S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 August S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	

August 1997
VP PULBIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

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					1 Buson Time/ Gips Time Houchen Departure Cerem Off Wrk vis (Azerbaijan) Ratner Mtg (T) Tammy Stewart Medal Present	2 Cong Recess 8/4 - 9/3 POTUS Live Radio Address																																																																																				
3	4 DNC DC Dinner/ 1 hour calls Jerry Mande Mtg. Message Event (T) POTUS Urban League Congressional Summer Rece...	5 1 hour EK/ 1 hr. Calls Anni Fam Med leave Act Nat. Night Out Crime Event Revw NPR Rpt/U. League Prep WEB/ Labor Outreach Mtg NAVOBS 1hr meeting	6 Burson & Gips Staff Time Kareenna's B-Day Urban League/Gibbons stf time Lunch with POTUS Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	7 GI Forum Event POTUS DNC Dinner, DC Vietnam Veterans Event Kansas City, MO	8 DLCC Luncheon in Phili NCSL General Session, Philly POTUS Msg. Event (RI) Congressional Summer Rece...	9 Noe: NCSL 6-9 Philly RON Carthage																																																																																				
10 Interview w/ Leb. Democrat (T) RON Carthage TN Family BBQ in Nashville Budget Anniversary	11 1 hr Calls Intern Photos Message Event (T) Review NPR Report NAPO Los Angeles 10-12	12 1 hr Calls DNC Reception & Dinner POTUS travel to St. Louis POTUS Wkly Econ. Briefing White House Fellows (T)	13 Gibbons Staff Time/ 1 hr. calls Wking Visit w/ Amir Sheikh Khalifa of Bahrain (T) Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	14 Enviro Breakfast/ Burson time POTUS Outreach Mtg. NAVOBS 1hr meeting Lunch with POTUS	15 Public Event in Tennessee	16																																																																																				
17 NOTE: Yellowstone Park 125th Anniv. Event (T)	18 NOTE: Amer Fed Govt Empl- oyees, Anaheim	19 MEG/Pres.Clinton's B-Day	20 Note: Anni Min Wage signing	21 Note: anni Ken-Kass sign	22 Anni Welfare reform signing	23 Cong Recess 8/4 - 9/3																																																																																				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 UT v Tex Tech @Knox																																																																																				
31	July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> September <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>						S	M	T	W	T	F	S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			S	M	T	W	T	F	S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
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September 1997

VP PULBIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Cong Recess 8/4 - 9/3 Labor Day in CA (T)	2 1 hr Calls Burson staff time	3 1 hr Calls Dr. Gibbons staff time Legislative Votes Begin today	4 1 hr Calls Enviro breakfast NAVOBS 1hr meeting	5 1 hour Elaine Burson staff time Gips Staff time Sept. 5-7: AFL-CIO working women conf DC	6
7 Anni of 1st year REGO report Grandparents' Day Sept. 5-7: AFL-CIO working ...	8 1 hr Calls Burson staff time	9 NY City Mayoral Primary	10 1 hr Calls POTUS Outreach Mtg.	11 1 hr. calls Gips Staff time Lunch w/ POTUS	12 Burson staff time	13 Anni of Crime Bill signing Anni of Viol Ag Women Act
			Congressional Black Caucus weekend			
14 Note: Hispanic Heritage Month 15 - Oct 15 Congressional Black Caucus ...	15 1 hour calls 1 hr Calls Burson staff time NPR's anniversary	16 1 hr Calls Congressional Hispanic Caucus dinner (T) NAVOBS 1hr meeting	17 Annan Din. & DNC Event (T) Capitol Challenge Citizenship Day POTUS Day & Evening Off	18 1 hr Calls Burson staff time DNC Fall Mtg. (DC) Enviro breakfast Gips Staff time	19 AFL-CIO Meetings, Pittsburgh Co. Democratic Party Dinner (T)	20 AFL-CIO Meetings, Pittsburgh AFL-CIO Annual Conv Pitts ...
21 Depart for Moscow, Russia 1pm	22 Arrive Moscow am Dinner w/ Chernomyrdin First day of Autumn RON Moscow, Russia	23 Gore/ Chern Commission RON Moscow, Russia	24 Depart Moscow am NPR Report Released POTUS AFL-CIO Convention, Pittsburgh (T) Stop in tbd city, Russia (T)	25 Arrive Andrews from Russia AM POTUS Arkansas Event (T)	26 1 hr Calls Burson staff time Dr. Gibbons staff time Gips Staff time POTUS TX Event (T)	27
	Gore Chernomyrdin in Moscow 23,24					
	AFL-CIO Annual Conv Pitts 9/20-25				NAVOBS 1hr meeting	TN JJ dinner
28 National Student Leadership Forum (9/26 - 28)	29 POTUS Outreach Mtg. WH Arts & Humanities Event (pm)	30 Gen. Shali Retirem. Ceremony				
Democratic Gov. - VT						

August						
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Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Chicago, IL
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Address the National Council of La Raza
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Buffalo, NY
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Address a joint SBA/Federal Reserve Conference on Access to Credit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Yellowstone National Park,
Person Attending: DOI Acting Assistant Secretary Fish Wildlife and Parks Don Barry
Event: Meet with park superintendents
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: EPA Administrator Carol Browner
Event: Chair EPA's Common Sense Initiative Council Mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Seoul, Korea
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Visit with Gen. Dong Ho Kim (Korean Veterans Assoc.)
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth & Families Olivia Golden
Event: Nat. Council of State Human Services Administrators' Conference
Event Description: Speech

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: EPA Deputy Administrator Fred Hansen
Event: Common Sense Initiative Full Council Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Burlington, VT
Person Attending: DOL Secretary Alexis Herman
Event: Co-Chair with Secretary Shalala the third meeting of Health Care Commission
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Columbus, GA
Person Attending: DOT DAS for Governmental Affairs John Horsley
Event: Address Georgia Economic Development Association
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Portsmouth, NH

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: OPM Director Jim King
Event: Speech at the National Association of State Personnel Executives
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Moscow, Russia
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Travel to Moscow, Russia
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Moscow, Russia
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Meeting with Minister Mikhailov
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Miami, FL
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Officers (NOBLE)
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Burlington, VT
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in Health Care Industry Meeting
Event Description: Address the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in Health Care Industry Meeting

Date of Event: 07/21/97 **Location:** Zimbabwe, Africa
Person Attending: DOT Secretary Rodney Slater
Event: Travel to Simbabwe, Africa
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Empowerment Zone Event
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: USTR Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky
Event: Central American Trade and Investment Council
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: EPA Administrator Carol Browner
Event: Testify before the Senate Agriculture Committee Hearing regarding Air Rules
Event Description:

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: HUD Secretary, Secretary Andrew Cuomo
Event: White Conference on Empowerment Zones with VPOTUS
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOC Secretary William Daley
Event: Opening Remarks to PNGV Symposium
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Administrator John Graykowski
Event: Address the Master-Pilot Information Exchange Workshop
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Harare, Zimbabwe
Person Attending: DOT Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs Charlie Hunnicutt
Event: Fourth African-American Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** San Francisco, CA
Person Attending: DOC Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information Larry Irving
Event: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Montreal, Canada
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Under Secretary MaryAnn Keefe
Event: Society for Nutrition Education (SNE) annual conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: Address the Junior Statesmen Foundation
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Cambridge, MA
Person Attending: GSA Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Bob Peck
Event: Speech at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Moscow, Russia
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Travel to Moscow, Russia
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Ventura and Camarillo, CA

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOI Director, Minerals Management Service Cynthia Quarterman
Event: Deliver remarks at the Workshop on Platform Decommissioning
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Burlington, VT
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in Health Care Industry Meeting
Event Description: Address the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in Health Care Industry Meeting

Date of Event: 07/22/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: VA Under Secretary for Health Kenneth W. Kizer
Event: Prosthetics/Spinal Cord Injury National Education Program
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Washington , DC
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Congressional Black Caucus
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Congressional Hispanic Caucus
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** La Grande, OR
Person Attending: DOI Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Event: Participate in Eastside Ecosystem Coalition of Counties Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Tucumcari County., NM
Person Attending: DOI Acting Director - Bureau of Land Management Sylvia Baca
Event: New Mexico Farm & Livestock Bureau Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOL Assistant Secretary, Pension, Benefits and Welfare Administration Olena Berg
Event: Speech at Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Tampa, FL
Person Attending: DOJ OJJDP Director Shay Bilchik
Event: State of Florida Dept. of Juvenile Justice Statewide Prevention Conference
Event Description: Opening Keynote Speaker re: Comprehensive Strategy

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Los Angeles, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey
Event: AMTRAK mtgs.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Norfolk, VA
Person Attending: DOT Statistics Director T.R. Lakshmanan
Event: Discuss Impacts of Changes in Ship Design on Transportation Infrastructure and Operations
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOC Assistant Secretary & Commissioner Bruce Lehman
Event: Roundtable on Multimedia and Telecommunications Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Albuquerque, NM
Person Attending: USDA Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment Jim Lyons
Event: Forest Service recreation summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Oakland, CA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, FRA Jolene Molitoris
Event: Attend the Board of Directors meeting of National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Chicago, IL
Person Attending: DOC Director, Bureau of the Census Martha Riche
Event: Address La Raza
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Harare, Zimbabwe
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Secretary Richard Rominger
Event: Bi-National African-American American Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/23/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: White House immunization coverage levels announcement
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez
Event: Address SBA Office of Inspector General Employees
Event Description:

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Clearwater, FL
Person Attending: DOL Assistant Secretary Bernard Anderson
Event: Speak at Office of Labor-Management Standards Investigators Training Seminar
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: GSA Administrator Dave Barram
Event: Meet with Dir. Jim King
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Tucson, AZ
Person Attending: HHS Administrator, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Nelba Chavez
Event: Nat. Assoc. of Hispanic Nurses Annual Meeting
Event Description: keynote address

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Tucson, AZ
Person Attending: HHS Administrator, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Nelba Chavez
Event: Deliver keynote address before the participants of the National Assoc. of Hispanic Nurses
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HUD Secretary, Secretary Andrew Cuomo
Event: Address Senate Democratic Policy Committee Luncheon
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOC Secretary William Daley
Event: Opening remarks to NIST Digital Signature Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Spokane, WA
Person Attending: USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman
Event: Discuss Conservation Reserve Program
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOL Secretary Alexis Herman
Event: Speak to the Congressional Hispanic Caucus
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOC Assistant Secretary & Commissioner Bruce Lehman
Event: Japan Commerce Association's Monthly Lecture Series
Event Description:

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Denver, CO
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Internal Mtgs.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Oakland, CA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, FRA Jolene Molitoris
Event: Amtraks Board and Comm
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Fermi Awards and Reception
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Lending in Indian Country Seminar
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Office of Comptroller/Office of Tribal Justice Lending in Indian Country
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Speak to Hispanic Caucus
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** St. Petersburg, FL
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Religious Summit Dinner
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/24/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Speaking to White House Interns
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, CA
Person Attending: DOI Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, CA
Person Attending: EPA Administrator Carol Browner
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** London, England
Person Attending: USIA Director Joseph Duffey
Event: Participate in the Wilton Park Conference on Public Diplomacy
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Branson, MO
Person Attending: USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Michael Dunn
Event: Southwest Meat Assoc.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: DOI Deputy Secretary John Garamendi
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Montgomery, AL
Person Attending: DOT Administrator Gordon Linton
Event: Rosa Parks Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: USDA Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment Jim Lyons
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Albuquerque, NM
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Drought Workshop
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Atlanta, GA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, NHTSSA Ricardo Martinez
Event: Speak at the Emory School of Business
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Portland, OR

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOJ INS Commissioner Doris Meissner
Event: Travel Industry Association of America Board of Directors Meeting
Event Description: Speaker

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Advisory Council on Violence Against Women
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Cal in the Capitol Program
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** St. Petersburg, FL
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Visit and speak at the Youth Program
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Secretary Richard Rominger
Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Treas Secretary Robert Rubin
Event: Meet with Coalition of National Hispanic Organizations on Appointments
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Treas Secretary Robert Rubin
Event: Meet with Coalition of National Hispanic Orgaizations
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Advisory Council on Violence Against Women
Event Description: Address the Advisory Council on Violence Against Women

Date of Event: 07/25/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Meet with Dan Boggan, CEO of NCAA
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/26/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/26/97 **Location:** Atlanta, GA
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Under Secretary MaryAnn Keefe
Event: American Culinary Federation annual convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/26/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Quest Conference Tribute to Al Shanker
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/27/97 **Location:** Wichita, KS
Person Attending: USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman
Event: Mental Health Association
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/27/97 **Location:** Arlington, VA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Attend Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/27/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Remarks at the 44th Anniversary of the Signing of the Cease Fire which ended the Korean War
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/27/97 **Location:** San Francisco, CA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, NHTSSA Ricardo Martinez
Event: San Francisco Giants Traffic Safety Day
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Atlanta, GA
Person Attending: GSA Administrator Dave Barram
Event: Information Technology mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Boise, ID
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey
Event: WASHTO Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Memphis, TN
Person Attending: USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: Small Farms Commission meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Leavenworth, KS
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the Golden Age Games
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Branson, MO
Person Attending: USDA Under Secretary for Rural Economy and Community Development Jill Long Thompson
Event: National Food and Energy Council annual conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Gore-Mbeki Energy Committee Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Cleveland, OH
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Conference of Chief Justice Annual Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Attend POTUS speech
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Memphis, TN
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Secretary Richard Rominger
Event: Small Farms Commission meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Albany, NY
Person Attending: HHS CDC Director David Satcher
Event: Keynote speaker for inauguration of New York State Department of Health/Public Health Leadership Institute
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: Pan American Health Organization
Event Description: Meeting with PAHO

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Haiti & Puerto Rico

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOT Secretary Rodney Slater
Event: Travel
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/28/97 **Location:** Johnson, IA
Person Attending: USDA Deputy Under Secretary - Research, Education & Economics Catherine Wotecki
Event: With VPOTUS attend the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Company
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: DOI Assistant Secretary Water and Science Patricia Beneke
Event: Attend National Governor's Association Summer Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Scottsdale, AZ
Person Attending: DOJ DEA Administrator Thomas Constantine
Event: Arizona Narcotic Officers Association Annual Training Conference
Event Description: Speaker

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Tucson, AZ
Person Attending: DOJ DEA Administrator Thomas Constantine
Event: First Bilateral Border Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HUD Secretary, Secretary Andrew Cuomo
Event: Second Session of the Community 2020 Series
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: Address Congressional Youth Leadership
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Energy Systems Acquisition Advisory Board Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Statesmen Program
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: Participate in DC Schools Peer Mediation Training for Students & Teachers
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Human Resources Mtg
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/29/97 **Location:** Philadelphia, PA
Person Attending: HHS Secretary Donna Shalala
Event: American Society For Public Administrators
Event Description: Address the American Society For Public Administrators

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Michael Dunn
Event: National Animal Damage Control advisory committee
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Leavenworth, KS
Person Attending: VA Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Kathy Jurado
Event: VA's 11th National Veterans Golden Age Games
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Gore-Mbeki Plenary Session
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Bankers Roundtable Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address Attorney General's Advisory Committee
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/30/97 **Location:** Oshkosh, WI
Person Attending: DOT Acting FAA Administrator Barry Valentine
Event: Participate in Experimental Aircraft Association meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 07/31/97 **Location:** New York City, NY
Person Attending: GSA Administrator Dave Barram
Event: Child Care Center opening

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event Description:

Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman		
Event:	Awards Ceremony for USDA Student Employees		
Event Description:	speech		
Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Browning, MT
Person Attending:	DOI Special Director Paul Homan		
Event:	Attend internal mtgs.		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Address KSG Senior Managers in government		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	DOE Secretary Federico Pena		
Event:	Meeting with Azerbaijan President Aliyev		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	DOE Secretary Federico Pena		
Event:	Department of Energy and Commerce Dinner in Honor of President Aliyev		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	07/31/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	HHS Secretary Donna Shalala		
Event:	National Press Club/Newsmakers Luncheon		
Event Description:	Address the National Press Club/Newsmakers Luncheon		
Date of Event:	08/01/97	Location:	Sandusky, OH
Person Attending:	USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Michael Dunn		
Event:	Animal Damage Control Research Center		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	08/01/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	FEMA Director James Lee Witt		
Event:	Open House for the Arkansas Association of Counties		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	08/01/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	DOE Secretary Federico Pena		
Event:	Signing Ceremony: Energy Contracts		
Event Description:			

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 08/01/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Meeting with President Clinton and President Aliyev
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/01/97 **Location:** San Francisco, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Administrator National Highway Traffic and Safety Phil Recht
Event: Address the Judicial Administration Criminal Justice Section Committee Mtgs.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/01/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Receive Award from Venezuelan Attorney General
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/02/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address National Organization of Bar Counsels
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/02/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: ABA Annual Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/02/97 **Location:** Honolulu, HI
Person Attending: HHS CDC Director David Satcher
Event: National Medical Association's Annual Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/03/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: DOT Statistics Director T.R. Lakshmanan
Event: 67th Institute of Transportation Engineers annual meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/04/97 **Location:** Miami, FL
Person Attending: DOI Assistant Secretary Water and Science Patricia Beneke
Event: Attend Everglades Task Force Mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/04/97 **Location:** Orlando, FL
Person Attending: VA Director of National Cemetery System Jerry Bowen
Event: AMVETS Convention
Event Description:

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 08/04/97 **Location:** Knoxville, TN
Person Attending: DOI Denis Galvin
Event: Testify in an EEO hearing
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/04/97 **Location:** Knoxville, TN
Person Attending: DOI Denis Galvin
Event: NPS National Leadership Council Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Battle Creek, MI
Person Attending: GSA Administrator Dave Barram
Event: Day care center opening
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: HUD Secretary, Secretary Andrew Cuomo
Event: Address the National Urban League
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey
Event: Institute of Transportation Engineers' annual mtg
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Orlando, FL
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the AMVETS 53rd Annual National Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Chicago, IL
Person Attending: VA Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Kathy Jurado
Event: Participate in VA's Public Affairs Training Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** El Paso, TX
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Deliver remarks at the groundbreaking for wastewater reuse project
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Orlando, FL
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: Address AMVETS
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/05/97 **Location:** Washington, DC

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: CentAm Ministerial Conference with the Attorney General
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/06/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: GSA Administrator Dave Barram
Event: PMC mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/06/97 **Location:** Montrose, CO
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Tour Uncompahgre Facilities
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/07/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: EPA Administrator Carol Browner
Event: Speech to Clean Air Act Advisory Committee
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/07/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey
Event: Attend the joint ITS America/ National Automated Highway Systems Consortium
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/07/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: USIA Director Joseph Duffey
Event: Washington Workshops Foundation 1997 Diplomacy and Global Affairs Seminar
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/07/97 **Location:** Kansas City, MO
Person Attending: VA Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Kathy Jurado
Event: Participate in the American GI Forum of the U.S. 49th Annual National Education Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/07/97 **Location:** Philadelphia, PA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, NHTSSA Ricardo Martinez
Event: Speak at the National Conference of State Legislatures
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/08/97 **Location:** Lexington, KY
Person Attending: DOI Acting Director - Office of Surface Mining Kay Henry
Event: Professional Engineers in Mining's Annual Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/08/97 **Location:** Sacramento, CA

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Attend Internal Mtgs. at regional office and deliver keynote address at the 27th International Assoc. of Hydraulic Research

Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/08/97 **Location:** Denver, CO
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: Speech to the Colorado Oil and Gas Association
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/08/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Meeting with Coalition of National Hispanic Organizations on Appt.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/09/97 **Location:** Whitefish, MT
Person Attending: DOI Assistant Secretary Bob Armstrong
Event: Western Attorney's General Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/09/97 **Location:** Los Angeles, CA
Person Attending: DOI Deputy Secretary John Garamendi
Event: Keynote speech at Autry Museum of Western Heritage
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/09/97 **Location:** Whitefish, MT
Person Attending: DOI Solicitor John Leshy
Event: Attend internal meetings
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/09/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Administrator National Highway Traffic and Safety Phil Recht
Event: Attend the ITS American Board of Directors mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/09/97 **Location:** Hilton Head, SC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Speech to Association of Counties
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/10/97 **Location:** Dumas, AR
Person Attending: FEMA Director James Lee Witt
Event: Dumas Head Start building dedication
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/10/97 **Location:** Los Angeles, CA

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Address National Association of Police Officers
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey
Event: Attend the ITS America Board Mtgs.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** Salem, MA
Person Attending: DOI Denis Galvin
Event: Participate in the NPS National Leadership Council Mtg.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** San Francisco, CA
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Attend 27th Congress of the International Assoc. of Hydraulic Resources
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Administrator National Highway Traffic and Safety Phil Recht
Event: ITS American Board of Directors mtg
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** Durham, NC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Site visit and remarks
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/11/97 **Location:** Durham, NC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Keynote Triangle Learning Consortium Community Public Education Kickoff
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/12/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Michael Dunn
Event: Annual Birdstrike Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/12/97 **Location:** Tampa, FL
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Remarks at the Opening Ceremony of the Military Order of the Purple Heart 65th Annual Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/12/97 **Location:** Denver, CO

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Person Attending: DOI Director, Minerals Management Service Cynthia Quarterman
Event: Royalty Program Management Office
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/14/97 **Location:** Costa Mesa, CA
Person Attending: DOT Deputy Administrator National Highway Traffic and Safety Phil Recht
Event: Keynote Speaker at the SAE International Airbag Design and Performance Workshop
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/14/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOJ Attorney General Janet Reno
Event: Meeting on South American Attorneys General
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/14/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Labor Dept. EEO Conference speech
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/15/97 **Location:** Australia
Person Attending: USIA Director Joseph Duffey
Event: 1997 Australian-American Education Leadership Foundation Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/17/97 **Location:** Houston, TX
Person Attending: DOJ Director, Office of Victims of Crime Aileen Adams
Event: Address National Organization for Victim Assistance Conference
Event Description: Keynote Speaker

Date of Event: 08/17/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the Disabled American Veterans at their 76th National Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/17/97 **Location:** Pacific Grove, CA
Person Attending: DOT Statistics Director T.R. Lakshmanan
Event: Sixth Biennial Conference on Transportation
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/18/97 **Location:** Raleigh, NC
Person Attending: USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Michael Dunn
Event: International Symposium on Karnal Bunt
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/18/97 **Location:** Istanbul, Turkey
Person Attending: DOT Statistics Director T.R. Lakshmanan

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: 51st Session of the International Statistical Institute
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/18/97 **Location:** Spartanburg, SC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Speech at the Opening Ceremony County Schools
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/18/97 **Location:** Greenville, SC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Greenville READS remarks
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** San Francisco, CA
Person Attending: DOI Deputy Secretary John Garamendi
Event: Presidio Meetings
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Salt Lake City, UT
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the Veterans of Foreign Wars' 98th National Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Denver, CO
Person Attending: HHS Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth & Families Olivia Golden
Event: ACF Region VIII State/Tribal Program Conference
Event Description: keynote address

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Davis, WV
Person Attending: DOI Acting Director - Office of Surface Mining Kay Henry
Event: Annual Abandoned Mined Land States Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Chicago, IL
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: ONDCP International Tech Symposium
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Education Testing Event
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/19/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: VA Under Secretary for Health Kenneth W. Kizer
Event: Veterans Integrated Service Network Directors' meeting

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/20/97 **Location:** Reno, NV
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the business section of the Blinded Veterans Assoc. 52nd Annual Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/20/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: VA Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits Stephen Lemon
Event: 76th Disabled American Veterans National Convention's Service and Legislative Seminar
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/20/97 **Location:** Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: VA Under Secretary for Health Kenneth W. Kizer
Event: 76th Disabled American Veterans National Convention's Service and Legislative Seminar
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/21/97 **Location:** Honolulu, HI
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Opening Ceremony at the VA Center for the Aging
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/21/97 **Location:** Baltimore, MD
Person Attending: VA Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits Stephen Lemon
Event: Graduation address -- Veterans Benefit Academy
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/21/97 **Location:** Cedar City, UT
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Western States Water Council Meeting
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/21/97 **Location:** Metairie, LA
Person Attending: DOT Administrator, NHTSSA Ricardo Martinez
Event: Speak at the Metropolitan Safety Council
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/21/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: Ministerial with AG
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/22/97 **Location:** Yakima, WA
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: Address Merrill Scott Symposium
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/24/97 **Location:** Lake Tahoe, NV
Person Attending: DOI Assistant Secretary Bob Armstrong
Event: Presidential Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/24/97 **Location:** Boulder City and Las Vegas, NV
Person Attending: DOI Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation Eluid Martinez
Event: Attend briefings on Lower Colorado River issues and address Law Vegas Hispanic Group
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/25/97 **Location:** Amsterdam, Holland
Person Attending: DOJ Director, Office of Victims of Crime Aileen Adams
Event: 9th International Symposium on Victimology
Event Description: Workshop Presentation

Date of Event: 08/25/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: VA Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Kathy Jurado
Event: Leadership VA Alumni Association's 1997 Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/25/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits Stephen Lemon
Event: Leadership VA Alumni Association's 1997 Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/25/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: VA Under Secretary for Health Kenneth W. Kizer
Event: Leadership VA Alumni Association's 1997 Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/26/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Participate in Leadership VA Alumni Assoc. 1997 Forum
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/26/97 **Location:** Cheyenne, WY
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Remarks at the Back-to-School events
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/28/97 **Location:** Seattle, WA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event: Address the Paralyzed Veterans of America's 51st annual convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 08/29/97 **Location:** Juneau, AK
Person Attending: Educ Secretary Richard Riley
Event: Back to School Event
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/02/97 **Location:** Orlando, FL
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the American Legion Auxiliary at their 77th Annual National Convention
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/03/97 **Location:** Reno, NV
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the 70th National Convention of the Fleet Reserve Assoc.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/05/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: Treas Secretary Robert Rubin
Event: Federal Advisory Council Breakfast
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/08/97 **Location:** Boston, MA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Keynote the groundbreaking ceremony for the Ambulatory Care Clinical Addition
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/08/97 **Location:** Estes Park, CO
Person Attending: DOI Solicitor John Leshy
Event: Solicitor's Conference
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/08/97 **Location:** Memphis, TN
Person Attending: ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey
Event: Event with Rep. Harold Ford Jr.
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/10/97 **Location:** San Diego, CA
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Address the National Conference on Homeless Veterans
Event Description:

Date of Event: 09/11/97 **Location:** Topeka, KS
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Closing address of 1997 Human Resources Management Council

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Event Description:

Date of Event:	09/13/97	Location:	Atlanta, GA
Person Attending:	DOJ Director, Office of Victims of Crime Aileen Adams		
Event:	NOVA/NACVCB National Training Conference		
Event Description:	Keynote Speaker		

Date of Event:	09/15/97	Location:	Biloxi, MS
Person Attending:	VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober		
Event:	Address the members of the National Assoc. of State Directors of Veterans Affairs		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/15/97	Location:	Scottsdale, AZ
Person Attending:	DOT Administrator, NHTSSA Ricardo Martinez		
Event:	National Assoc. of Governors Highway Safety Representatives annual Mtg.		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/15/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Health Care Conference		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/16/97	Location:	New York, NY
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	UN General Assembly		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/17/97	Location:	Scottsdale, AZ
Person Attending:	DOT Deputy Administrator National Highway Traffic and Safety Phil Recht		
Event:	Speak at the National Assoc. of Governors Highway Safety Representatives		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/19/97	Location:	Denver/Boulder, CO
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Visit Rocky Mountain HIDTA		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/20/97	Location:	Moscow, Russia
Person Attending:	DOE Secretary Federico Pena		
Event:	Travel to Moscow for the GCC		
Event Description:			

Date of Event:	09/22/97	Location:	Chicago, IL
Person Attending:	DOT Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mortimer Downey		
Event:	APTA Annual Conference		
Event Description:			

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event:	09/23/97	Location:	Russia
Person Attending:	USDA Secretary Daniel Glickman		
Event:	Gore Chernomyrdin Meetings		
Event Description:	Pre meetings will be held in D.C. and full committee meetings in Moscow		
Date of Event:	09/23/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	PDPC Meeting		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/24/97	Location:	North Carolina
Person Attending:	DOT Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy Frank Kruesi		
Event:	Serve on panel for the National Teleconference broadcast on Transportation Implications of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards at NC State University		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/24/97	Location:	Tacoma, WA
Person Attending:	VA Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits Stephen Lemon		
Event:	50th National Convention of the American Ex-POWs		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/26/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Mexico Report to Congress		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/27/97	Location:	Tacoma, WA
Person Attending:	VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober		
Event:	Speak at the American Ex- POW's 50th National Convention banquet		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/29/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Address NIDA Heroin Conference		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	09/30/97	Location:	Washington, DC
Person Attending:	ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey		
Event:	Shali's Retirement Ceremony		
Event Description:			
Date of Event:	10/03/97	Location:	Vienna, Austria
Person Attending:	DOE Secretary Federico Pena		
Event:	IAEA Conference		
Event Description:			

Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Schedules

Date of Event: 10/08/97 **Location:** Washington, DC
Person Attending: DOE Secretary Federico Pena
Event: U.S./Norway Bilateral Energy Meetings
Event Description:

Date of Event: 10/09/97 **Location:** Dalles, OR
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Attend the State Oregon Dept. of Veterans Affairs dedication ceremony
Event Description:

Date of Event: 10/16/97 **Location:** Indianapolis, IN
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Keynote address with Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center & Indiana University School of Medicine event
Event Description:

Date of Event: 10/31/97 **Location:** Columbia, MO
Person Attending: VA Deputy Secretary Hershel Gober
Event: Dedication ceremony for the Ambulatory Care Addition at the VA Medical Center
Event Description:

July 1997

Message Planner

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							1	2	3	4	5							
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6	7 NATO Summit	8 NATO Summit	9 NATO Summit	10 Poland	11 Denmark Romania	12																																																	
13	14 Genetic Screening Event	15 Congressional Meeting	16 CDA Event	17 NAACP Convention NABJ Convention Race Roundtable	18 Girls Nation Event	19 Live Radio Address: Brady II																																																	
20 Down	21 Down	22 Budget Meeting	23 Immunization/Childcare Event	24 Climate Change Event (Meeting w/ Nobel laureates and scientists)	25 Boys Nation: Tape Radio Address (announce Service Scholarships) Natl Assoc Elementary School Principals (announce state standards endorsements)	26 Lake Tahoe Summit																																																	
27	28 NGA Speech - Welfare Reform (Las Vegas)	29 Down	30	31 Tobacco Event	August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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August 1997

Message Planner

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