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Subseries:

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Folder Title:
Business Concerning Africa

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29

Section:

4

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7

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Business Concerning
Africa —

—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/25

NOTE FOR: Alexis Herman ^{MAY 26 1993}

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information

☒

Action

☐

no call made
see attached letter

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1993

*The President
was unable to
call due to
some
constraints*
93 MAY 20 16:40

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Rev. Leon Sullivan, noted African American Minister and founder of OICs of America. Phone Number -- 602-951-9389 (before his 2pm departure).

DATE: May 21, 1993

RECOMMENDED BY: Alexis Herman

PURPOSE: To discuss Rev. Sullivan's recent initiatives in Africa and specifically, his 2nd African-African American Summit commencing on May 24, 1993.

BACKGROUND: In recent years, Rev. Sullivan has focused his attentions on African development including support programs for Africa using U.S. professionals. Recently, he has conducted an African-African American Summit in an African country focusing on economic development, education, agriculture and health issues. This year's event is in Libreville, Gabon. These events have included U.S. luminaries and African heads of State. Ambassador George Moose will attend this year's event. Rev. Sullivan has met with European heads of state and has requested a meeting with you as well. We will be unable to accommodate his request. Therefore, I recommend a brief call expressing support for his efforts.

CONTACT PERSON: Alexis Herman x6455

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 20, 1993

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1993

Dear Reverend Sullivan:

As you prepare to depart for Libreville for the Second African-African American Summit Meeting, I wanted to express to you my personal support for your efforts and my best wishes for a productive meeting. From every indication that I have received, it promises to be a resounding success.

Your work continues to be instrumental in increasing contacts and understanding between Africans and African-Americans. While my Administration attaches great importance to fostering democracy and development in Africa, the success of such efforts will depend in no small measure on what you have been able to achieve.

I hope you will extend my warmest regards to the African heads of state that are in attendance and to all the other participants as well. While I regret that I am unable to join you in Gabon, I will be sending an official delegation to ensure that the United States Government is well represented.

You have my best wishes for a successful meeting, and I look forward to hearing about it when you return.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton ^A

The Reverend Leon H. Sullivan, (D.D.)
Chairman and Convener
The African-African American Summit
5040 East Shea Boulevard, Suite 260
Phoenix, Arizona 85254-4610

930520

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce, Ohio 45384

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(513) 376-6332

COPY

June 30, 1993

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

JUL - 6 1993

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO) and as President of Central State University, I am pleased to report that the recent Second African American Summit in Libreville, Gabon, was an unprecedented success with more than 1,000 African-American participants and 3,000 representatives from throughout Africa.

The Summit brought together African-American and African leaders from government, education, religion, business, and many other fields. The Rev. Leon H. Sullivan has been the primary moving force behind the organization of the First African American Summit which was held in 1991 and the most recent gathering in Libreville. He remains committed to the cause of African development and the active participation of African-Americans and all Americans in that development.

The Second African American Summit achieved a number of important and timely goals. Among the most significant are the following:

Several major contracts were negotiated and signed between African-American and African businesses, institutions, and organizations.

The U.S. government signed a \$5 million grant for the African Development Bank to help promote private sector involvement in African Development.

The "1,000 Teachers for Africa" program was officially launched.

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
June 30, 1993
Page 2

As you can see, many objectives vital to the continued growth and prosperity of African and African-American relations were reached as a result of the Summit.

Central State University signed an agreement at the Summit with the Republic of Gabon to provide educational opportunities for Gabonese students to study in the United States and to develop faculty and student exchange programs to promote education and mutual understanding.

These achievements could not have been made without the commitment, dedication and stewardship of Rev. Sullivan. I encourage you to provide Rev. Sullivan with an opportunity to give you a personal briefing on the African African-American Summit and the state of African development. A meeting with Rev. Sullivan would highlight the need for greater support for Africa and would be important to building strong and durable bridges for cooperation in Africa's developing nations.

Central State was privileged to confer the honorary Doctor of Laws degree upon His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, in conjunction with his recent visit to the United States to meet with you. This recognition is a part of Central State's continuing efforts to promote strong relations between our nation and the nations of Africa.

I appreciate your continued interest in and support of Central State University. The Rose Garden recognition for our NAIA championship track and football teams will remain as a highlight of the year to the entire Central State University family, and I personally appreciate your invitation to the Newport Jazz Festival anniversary program.

I look forward to welcoming you and Mrs. Clinton to the Central State University campus when we are able to schedule the presentation of your honorary degrees.

Again, thank you for your continued assistance, cooperation, and support, and may God bless you always.

Sincerely,


Arthur E. Thomas
President

/e

Terry Dunning

C/o Brusekatz
@ HUD

2254 741

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Levy,

11.6 M request for King Chr

4.5 M for community Chr

Interior has to cut, they
believe this will be cut some
portion or all. Will impact

Chr + Olympic. SF ~~not~~ has

to be cut from Interior Dept

plz call Babbot.

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Wary
Cody McConnell

Deanne's
contract

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

(7) I called Bob Nash & back @ 7pm 5/21/93

To _____

Date 5/21 Time 4:20 ^{info to}

WHILE YOU WERE OUT ^{told me}

M Bob Nash

of USDA

Phone 720 4581

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message He

Bishop F. C. JAMES

going to AFRICA -

WANTED SOMETHING

KNOW WH

FTO spoke to Bishop James

+ are det ^{Operator} whether

to name ^{add delay}

Bishop James has a BC LTR



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY

23-023

CARBONLESS

cc *700*
Laban over by Lori
5/19/93

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5/19

Alexis -

Pls see attached re: possible
participant (fee!) in the Gabon
delegation. Can you
let me know? Thanks,
NS

MEMORANDUM

To: NANCY SODERBERG
From: Nancy Hernreich
Date: May 18, 1993
Re: AFRICAN AMERICAN SUMMIT

A good supporter of the President's, Bishop F. C. James, is attending this conference beginning this weekend. He called to offer his services as a representative for the Administration to this conference.

I need to let him know if there is something which we might want him to do. Please advise.

Thanks.

Nancy H-

We (Alexis Herman) is putting together a Presidential delegation to The Summit in Gabon. I will forward to Alexis and have her consider as part of her recommendations to Bruce Lindsey. Do you have any additional info we could get to Alexis? I'll let you know as soon as I hear.

N

**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

Frederick Calhoun James, Bishop

OFFICE OF ECUMENICAL AFFAIRS**AND****CHAPLAINCY ENDORSEMENT**

3700 Forest Drive

Landmark East, Suite 502

Columbia, South Carolina 29204

Telephone
(803) 787-8201Fax
(803) 787-8215TO MS. NANCY HERNREICH
RECEPTION ----- THE WHITE HOUSEFROM BISHOP F. C. JAMESDATE MAY 13, 1993SUBJECT INTRODUCTORY DATA ---- SECOND AFRICAN/AFRICAN-AMERICAN SUMMIT
LIVREVILLE, GABON -- CENTRAL AFRICANUMBER OF PAGE (S) INCLUDING COVER SHEET 7

TELEPHONE: (803) 787-8201

FAX NUMBER: (803) 787-8215

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

See the beauties of tropical Central Africa; participate in seminars, workshops and plenary sessions featuring African Heads of State, prominent African American spokespersons, and other international leaders. Enjoy the culture...

The Gabonese Republic is a French speaking country of about 1.2 million people located South of the West African bulge. Libreville with 275,000 people is the capital city and is a significant coastal port for support of the country's economy.

DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS:

• Education

Explore ways of reducing the illiteracy rate by improving education with support for establishment and expansion of: schools, learning centers, job training programs, colleges and universities, and other methods, with African and African American cooperation and other assistance. Review initiatives implemented following the First Summit such as the Teachers for Africa Program to evaluate how to expand to meet the needs of a greater number of people.

• Industrialization

Concentrate on the creation, development and expansion of business and industry; industrial regionalization; protection of the environment; strengthening African export and import capabilities;

ties; examining and improving technological capabilities of African countries; formulation of Debt for Development plans; and finding ways to increase other monetary resources for economic and human development needs. Special accommodations will be made to facilitate increased opportunity for American businesses and entrepreneurs to interface with African businesses and government officials to promote exchange of business ideas and consummate commercial transactions.

• Agriculture

Determining, among other things, ways for helping to meet the demand for food production, increasing productive use of land, exploring options and incentives for farmers and commodity fair price needs.

• Health Care

Emphasize health care for the masses. Focus on preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care needs, with special emphasis on control of endemic diseases such as river blindness and AIDS; addressing material and basic needs of medicine, equipment, research and development; and expansion of clinics, hospitals, and medical centers.

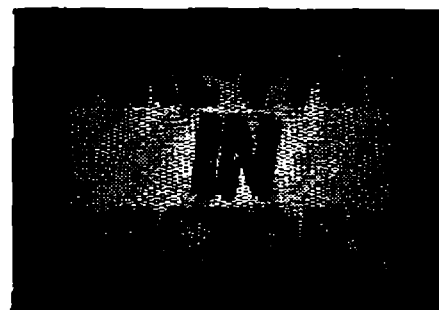
• Vital Concerns and Needs

Ways to create closer cooperation between Africans and African Americans, a better understanding and appreciation of African history and heritage in America, and to ensure the strengthening of America's foreign policy with regard to support for Africa.

Summit Office
Alvin Reverend Leon H. Sullivan
Chairman and Convener
5040 East Shea Boulevard, Suite 260
Phoenix, Arizona 85254-4610

"Something new is happening in support of Africa. We are coming together; and as the Polish support Poland; and as the Jews support Israel; and as the Irish support Ireland, America and the world should know that from this day forward African Americans and many other friends of Africa will support Africa as never before."

Reverend Leon H. Sullivan
United Nations Day for Africa
United Nations, New York City
October 1991



Again

Travel Abroad to
Libreville, Gabon, Central Africa
The Second African-American Summit
May 24 - 29, 1993

PLEASE CALL 1-800-835-3530
FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION



**"Building a
Bridge of
Togetherness"**

TRANSPORTATION RESERVATIONS

Seven days, six nights, room accommodations (double occupancy), transportation from New York's Kennedy Airport and return, \$1995.00. The plane will depart May 22th and leave for New York, May 29th after the Summit.

Please reserve a seat for me on one of the special chartered planes to Libreville, Gabon.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City & State: _____

Organization (if any): _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Phone: (H) _____ (W) _____

Reservations are going fast, call: 1-800-835-3530.

All reservations must be made by April 2, 1993.

REGISTRATION

A registration fee of \$250 will be required for each participant and observer, to cover Credentials, all Summit meetings and materials, and Official Receptions and Meals.

For immediate confirmation of reservation, select method of payment, return in an envelope to the Summit Office. Special payment plans are available with a deposit of \$500.

Please contact the Summit Office for details.

- ☐ Check (Payable to: African-African American Summit Fund)
- ☐ \$1995 Transportation, plus \$250 Registration for a total of \$2245
- ☐ \$250 Registration only
- ☐ American Express ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

Credit Card# _____

Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Required for all credit card payments

Phone No. (____) _____ Date _____

The Second African-African American Summit is being convened by the Reverend Dr. Leon H. Sullivan, Minister from Philadelphia, Founder and Chairman of Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (OICA) and OIC International (OICI) and is being hosted by His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of The Republic of Gabon. The Gabon Summit will focus on finding practical ways to assist in the improvement of the quality of life in sub-Saharan African countries in such areas as economic development, debt relief, industrialization, education, agriculture, medicine and others.

The African-African American Summit is designed to provide an opportunity for the gathering of Heads of State, governmental officials and experts from Africa to dialogue and create pragmatic development strategies with African American leaders and friends of Africa from various fields who can contribute toward the achievement of the economic, social and cultural development of Africa on the eve of the twenty first century. Also, special emphasis will be placed on the strengthening of American foreign policy and support for Africa.

The first African-African American Summit was held in 1991 in Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire. As a result of the First African-African American Summit many things have occurred:

- The United States has eliminated over one billion dollars of African debt;
- The United States Senate has conducted a Special Hearing regarding Summit activities;
- A historic United Nations Day for Africa was convened at the United Nations headquarters in New York;

- Several American companies have made significant investments in sub-Saharan African countries;
- Numerous African support groups have been organized in the United States;
- Several African countries have organized commissions or other mechanisms to follow-up on the activities of the Summit;
- Reverend Sullivan has launched a \$40 million program, with the assistance of the Agency for International Development (AID) to assist sub-Saharan African countries with debt relief for human development programs such as the 1000 Teachers for Africa Program and the Best and Brightest training program for African bankers;
- Reverend Sullivan has met with various leaders of European countries for support for debt relief efforts.

SUMMIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny
President Republic of Côte d' Ivoire

His Excellency Quett Masire
President Republic of Botswana

His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara
President Republic of The Gambia

His Excellency Joao Bernardo Vieira
President Republic of Guinea-Bissau

His Excellency Mr. Charles Gomis
Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire
Chairman of Summit Planning Committee

C.T. Wright, Ph.D.
Summit Coordinator

WHAT IS IT!

It is a follow-up of the First Summit where African Heads of State, other African leaders and representatives, and leaders from major African American civil rights organizations, church bodies, African American representatives of government, American colleges and universities, American corporations, and others convened in an international setting to propose plans to assist with the development of Africa, including strategies for creating closer cooperation between Africans and African Americans, and better American and African relationships for the support of Africa. The first Summit resulted in an aggressive action plan and declaration of follow-up activities which have responded to many of the concerns raised during deliberations of the Summit.

WHO IS EXPECTED TO ATTEND?

Over 15 African Heads of State, and governmental leaders, other African representatives and leaders, representatives from major African American civil rights and other national organizations, Historically Black Colleges and Universities; medical professionals, leaders of church bodies, governmental representatives, fraternal orders; and representatives from over 100 American corporations. Among the outstanding African Americans who are expected to participate in the Summit are: Governor Doug Wilder, Ron Brown, Dick Gregory, The Honorable William Gray III, Dr. Dorothy Height, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Mrs. Coretta Scott-King, Dr. Joseph Lowery, and other leading religious leaders, educators, economists, governmental officials, civic leaders, fraternal heads, students, and many, many others.



1993

*The Presidential Executive Committee
of the African-African American Summit
requests the honor of your presence
to attend and participate*

in

*The Second
African-African American Summit*

*His Excellency El Hadji Omar Bongo, Summit Host
President, The Gabonese Republic*

*Reverend Leon H. Sullivan
Chairman and Convener*

*His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara
President, Republic of The Gambia*

*Chairman, Summit Presidential Executive Committee
to be held*

*Monday, the Twenty-Fourth of May
through*

*Friday, the Twenty-Eighth of May
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Three*

in

Libreville, Gabon, Central Africa



THE SECOND AFRICAN-AMERICAN SUMMIT

Building a Bridge of Togetherness

1993 SUMMIT INVITATION

His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of The Gabonese Republic, will host the Second African-American Summit in Libreville, Gabon, Central Africa May 24 - 28, 1993.

This special invitation from His Excellency Bongo and the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan, Chairman and Convener, represents the second bringing together of Africans, African Americans and friends of Africa on a large scale to plan and develop a program of Principles, Declarations and Actions to assist with the economic and human development needs of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The First Summit held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in April 1991 resulted in a host of follow-up activities, including a U.S. Senate Congressional Hearing focusing on the Summit and issues benefiting Sub-Saharan African countries, a special United Nations session on debt relief for Africa and other major initiatives of support for Africa, such as a thousand Teachers for Africa Program, The African Bankers Training Program, follow-up Debt Relief initiatives, River Blindness medical projects, development of schools and training centers, literacy projects, and other significant areas of support.

Objective of the Summit is to establish a "New Togetherness" in America and Africa for the future of Africa. Present will be a host of spokespersons, presenters and observers representing a broad cross-section of government, clergy, business, educators, health experts and professionals, agriculturalists and students from throughout America, across Africa and from around the world.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

*His Excellency Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida
President, Federal Republic of Nigeria*

*His Excellency Abdou Diouf
President, Republic of Senegal*

*His Excellency Félix Houphouët-Boigny
President, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*

*His Excellency Quett Masire
President, Republic of Botswana*

*His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara
President, Republic of The Gambia*

*His Excellency Nicephore Soglo
President, Republic of Benin*

*His Excellency João Bernardo Vieira
President, Republic of Guinea-Bissau*

*Other Attending Heads of State
Presenters, Spokespersons
and other Leaders of Africa*

Governor Douglas Wilder

Secretary Ron Brown

Mrs. Coretta Scott-King

Reverend Jesse Jackson

Dr. Dorothy Height

Dr. Joseph Lowery

Dr. Benjamin Hooks

Hon. Louis Sullivan

*Key Members
United States Congress*

Mayors and State Legislators

*Other Major National Leaders
Presenters, Spokespersons
and other Friends of Africa*

Representatives of Supporting Nations



1993

THE SECOND AFRICAN-AMERICAN AMERICAN SUMMIT SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1993

7:00 PM DEPARTURE: NEW YORK JFK AIRPORT

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1993

BRIEF STOP AND TOUR
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

5:00 PM ARRIVE IN LIBREVILLE.
WELCOME HOME CEREMONY

6:00 PM CHECK-IN

7:00 PM ORIENTATION

EVENING RELAXATION AND FREE TIME

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1993

10:00 AM CONCURRENT SUMMIT WORKSHOPS:
HEALTH CARE
EDUCATION
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION
OTHER VITAL NEEDS AND CONCERNS

1:00 PM SUMMIT LUNCH

3:00 PM CONCURRENT SUMMIT WORKSHOPS:
HEALTH CARE
EDUCATION
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION
OTHER VITAL NEEDS AND CONCERNS

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1993

10:00 AM CONCURRENT SUMMIT WORKSHOPS:
HEALTH CARE
EDUCATION
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION
OTHER VITAL NEEDS AND CONCERNS

3:00 PM ECUMENICAL SUMMIT MEETING OF AFRICAN AND
AFRICAN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND
OTHER MINISTERIAL FRIENDS OF AFRICA

3:00 PM STUDENTS' SUPPORT COUNCIL FOR AFRICA
CONFERENCE GENERAL SESSIONS
AND WORKSHOPS

7:00 PM SUMMIT DINNER

10:00 PM SUMMIT RECEPTION AND NETWORKING

(OVER)



1993

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1993

8:00 AM UNITY SUMMIT LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST
 10:00 AM **WOMEN GENERAL SPECIAL SESSION:**
 THE ROLE OF AFRICAN AND
 AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
YOUTH GENERAL SPECIAL SESSION:
 THE ROLE OF AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH
 SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MEETING CHILDREN'S NEEDS
 FOR HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION
 FOLLOW-UP PANEL DISCUSSIONS
 1:00 PM SUMMIT LUNCHEON
 3:30 PM **FORMAL SUMMIT OPENING CEREMONIES**
 (KEYNOTE SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES)
 6:30 PM FREE TIME
 7:00 PM WORKSHOP LEADERS COORDINATING SESSIONS
 9:00 PM SPECIAL BUSINESS RECEPTION
 SPECIAL STUDENT RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1993

10:00 AM GENERAL SUMMIT PLENARY SESSION
 (KEYNOTE SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES)
 1:00 PM SUMMIT LUNCHEON
 2:30 PM AFTERNOON GENERAL SUMMIT PLENARY SESSION
 (KEYNOTE SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES)
 8:00 PM DINNER PRESENTED BY
 HOST GABONESE GOVERNMENT

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1993

MORNING - FREE PERIOD
 SUMMIT EXECUTIVE SESSION
 (TIME AND LOCATION NOT PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED)
 8:30 AM SPECIAL BUSINESS BREAKFAST
 DIALOGUING, NETWORKING, INDIVIDUAL
 FOLLOW-UP AND CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF
 BUSINESS COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS
 11:00 AM **SUMMIT FINALE:**
 ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUMMIT PRINCIPLES,
 DECLARATIONS AND ACTIONS
 (CONCLUDING KEYNOTE ADDRESSES AND MESSAGES)
 CLOSING CEREMONIES AND ADJOURNMENT
 RETURN TO UNITED STATES
 OVERNIGHT STOP DAKAR, SENEGAL
 VISIT GORÉE ISLAND

HIS EXCELLENCY EL HADJ OMAR BONGO
 PRESIDENT, THE GABONESE REPUBLIC
 SUMMIT HOST

LEON H. SULLIVAN
 SUMMIT CHAIRMAN AND CONVENER

Faxed to
Steve
7:25 P
R 5/19/93 2 pgs

Alexis -

I think it would
be a serious mistake
to not include Bishop
James in our official
delegation - James
was our Co-Chair in

South Carolina &
was an early sup-
porter -

Nancy Kerrin

M E M O R A N D U M

To: NANCY SODERBERG
From: Nancy Hernreich
Date: May 18, 1993
Re: AFRICAN AMERICAN SUMMIT

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N

NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP FORUM

Chairman

Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Lowery
President, SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 522-1420

Secretary/Treasurer

Eddie N. Williams, President
Joint Center for Political and
Economic Studies
Suite 1100
1090 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005-4961
(202) 789-3500

Member Organizations

A. Philip Randolph Institute
Coalition of Black Trade Unionists
Congressional Black Caucus
Joint Center for Political and
Economic Studies
MLK Center for Nonviolent Social
Change
NAACP
NAACP Legal Defense &
Education Fund
National Conference of Black
Mayors
National Council of Negro Women
National Newspaper Publishers
Association
NBC-LEO
National Urban Coalition
National Urban League
OIC's of American
Operation Push
Pan Hellenic Council
SCLC

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE CONCEPT OF TARGETING

MARCH 22, 1993

I. BLACK LEADERSHIP FORUM'S EMPHASIS ON URBAN TARGETING

The Issue Paper prepared for presentation by the Black Leadership Forum to then-Governor Bill Clinton on October 30, 1992, presents the notion of targeting more sharply to urban and poor constituents as a prominent concept and as an important strategy for addressing the African-American communities' priorities. In the category of Reinvesting in Our Cities and Metropolitan Areas, the Issue Paper observes: "Remedies for our debilitated urban communities must be a top priority, must be targeted, and they must be long-term. ...Target job training, Retraining and Human Resources Development."*

Targeting is defined for purposes of this discussion as the intentional direction of resources and attention to a specific set of problems, concerns or groups as a first order of priority so that benefits are concentrated rather than widely distributed.

Targeting is not a strategy which is new or unfamiliar in its application to Federal proposals for relieving inequitable conditions in poor and in minority communities, although in recent applications, the rich and non-urban were the objects of sharply targeted presidential largess. What is new is the return to an earlier concept of targeting which was driven by equity concerns and need, rather than by greed.

II. HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR URBAN TARGETING

In the mid-1970's, a national policy called Targeted Tandem existed, through which specific programs of the Departments of Commerce, Labor and Housing and Urban Development were applied in sequence or "tandem." Focused mainly on troubled urban communities, Targeted Tandem resources were used to plan and augment economic development (EDA); to provide training and supplemental assistance for residents of these communities to make them eligible for the jobs resulting from the economic development projects (MDTA); and, to provide leveraged HUD dollars in collaboration with the private sector to finance the development projects (UDAG).**

The first and only National Urban Policy ever produced, under the leadership of President Carter in 1978, used targeting as a principle strategy

for implementing various of the policies which the President proposed and which Congress adopted:

- to "provide fiscal relief to the most hard pressed communities, ...efforts should include...increased targeting of block grant and counter-cyclical aids on communities and people needing immediate help."
- to "provide for strong incentives to attract private investment to distressed communities, ...specific Federal strategies ... include... targeting existing Federal assistance programs for economic development on communities facing severe economic distress. In particular, tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds should be available for financing investments only in such distressed communities.
- To "provide employment opportunities, primarily in the private sector, to the long-term unemployed and disadvantaged in urban areas,...specific strategies include ...target[ing] current government job training and job creation programs to those most in need [and] coordinate and target assistance to help minority firms and businessmen and women."
- To "improve the urban physical environment and the cultural and aesthetic aspects of urban life ... target expanded community development aid to distressed cities and distressed neighborhoods." ***

III. CONTEMPORARY IMPLICATIONS OF URBAN TARGETING

That these strategies were never implemented explains, in large measure, the deplorable conditions found in urban communities today. And while a number of black Americans have relocated and progressed to environments outside of and beyond the deteriorated inner-core of cities, three out of four blacks still live in urban areas. Based on the assumption that no geographic region is stronger than its weakest component, the troubled urban core remains a problem and concern for all who, by virtue of proximity and socio-economic interdependence, share the fortunes and misfortunes of the central city.

A significant majority of residents of the 20 largest cities in the United States are poor and minority. Additionally, the majority of immigrants during the past decade, 75% of whom were Latino and Asian, located in the 10 largest American cities. Thus, although each of these cities experienced a loss in their existing resident population between 1980 and 1990, the location there of these newly arrived immigrants caused a net population growth of between 5 and 10 percent, for each city. The needs and adjustment supplements required by the new arrivals are immense and add measurably to existing conditions within the urban core where blacks and earlier minority immigrants are concentrated.

The litany, therefore, of joblessness, deterioration of msocial, educational, physical and economic infrastructure, and a legacy of neglect and trickle down disregard is familiar and redundant. Yet, proposals for urban relief appear to ignore the importance of targeting for successful strategies of urban change and rebirth. It is not adequate for everyone to be offered

equal access to resources, either on a first-come, first-served basis or according to some universally applicable set of criteria.

Older cities, with more poor, deprived and disinvested people and institutions, will not be able to compete equally for scarce resources, or to benefit equally from evenly distributed treatment. Moreover, dividing admittedly limited resources uniformly across the states and localities will lead to shallow and ineffective treatment for all but those communities whose needs are narrow and uncomplicated - by definition, not urban communities.

An example of a non-targeted initiative which could result in zero benefits to those for whom the program was intended is the current Enterprise Zone (EZ) proposal. If "urban and rural" communities are equally welcome to the tax benefits which are the substance of a Federal EZ strategy, this budget item either will be obscenely huge or the program will be spread too thin to make a dent in the spiral of urban decline. Targeting which has been suggested by some for EZ legislation would take factors of poverty, population change and economic disinvestment into account, as well as would require "targeting" of the Zones to the poorest neighborhoods within the distressed cities.

Much of the deliberation regarding targeting has yet to be undertaken. Each agency's program initiatives will offer an opportunity for more sharply directing the resources so that the urban poor benefit first and most, at least until urban revival has been jump-started and begins to generate its own momentum. Very little concern has been devoted to cities for more than a decade.

"Between a high point in 1978 and [the final years of the Reagan/Bush tenure], direct aid to cities fell by almost one third: from 28 percent of the total aid distributed in 1978 to 17 percent of the 1988 total. Conversely, overall aid from the Federal government to states and non-city localities (counties, suburbs and rural districts) increased roughly 65 percent: from \$ 69 Billion to over \$114 Billion." **** It would be difficult to find a better example of non-urban targeting.

* Black Leadership Forum, "Priority Issues for the African-American Community in an Election Year," FOCUS, (Washington, D. C.: The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies), Vol. 20, No. 10 & 11, October & November, 1992, pp 7 -10.

** Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the Department of Commerce; Manpower Development and Training Administration (MDTA) of the Department of Labor; and the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG), of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a public/private loan/grant program, "targeted" to distressed cities and their communities.

** All citations can be found in The President's National Urban Policy Report, 1978, (HUD-CPD-328), pp. 120 - 127. For more recent recommendations for targeting, see Katherine L Bradbury, Anthony Downs and Kenneth A. Small, Urban Decline and the Future of American Cities, (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution), 1982, pp. 278 - 296, Passim.

*** Yvonne Scruggs, "The Cities," in Eyes on the President: George Bush: History in Essays and Cartoons, (Occidental, California:Chronos Publishing) 1993, p. 106.

JSS:
Please ask Amy to get to
Linda Moore in Political
Affairs.

DONE JRM

7/20 9:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR LORRAINE MILLER

FROM: STEPHEN R. NEUWIRTH 
Associate Counsel to the President

SUBJECT: Shaw v. Reno
(North Carolina Voting Rights Case)

Pursuant to Howard Paster's request, I have prepared for your use talking points on the Supreme Court's decision in Shaw v. Reno, concerning majority-black voting districts in North Carolina.

I have also attached a copy of a memorandum to the President that provides additional information on the case.

The Justice Department should be able to provide you with an update on the arguments the government may be able to make when the case resumes in district court.

cc: Howard Paster

SHAW v. RENO
(North Carolina Voting Rights Case)

HOLDING

- In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court reversed a lower court's dismissal of claims relating to the creation of majority-black voting districts in North Carolina.
- Specifically, the Court held that white plaintiffs in North Carolina stated a valid claim under the Equal Protection Clause when they alleged that North Carolina's reapportionment scheme -- which created two majority-black Congressional districts, including one along a 160-mile stretch of an interstate highway -- is so "bizarre" on its face that it can be understood only as an effort to segregate voters into separate districts on the basis of race.

IMPLICATIONS

- The Court only remanded the case for further proceedings and did not invalidate North Carolina's redistricting scheme.
- But the Court did set a very high standard -- the so-called "strict scrutiny" standard -- for the state government defendants to satisfy as the case moves forward: unless the defendants can contradict the plaintiffs' allegations of racial gerrymandering, the redistricting plan can be upheld only if the defendants can establish that it is "narrowly tailored" to further a "compelling governmental interest."
- At the same time, the Court's holding may have limited applicability in other cases. Although dissenting, Justice White observed that "[b]ecause the holding is limited to such anomalous circumstances, it perhaps will not substantially hamper a State's legitimate efforts to redistrict in favor of racial minorities."

TALKING POINTS

- The President has been, and remains, fully committed to full implementation of the Voting Rights Act in letter and in spirit.
- Attorney General Reno and the Justice Department will continue to work to ensure the protection of the voting rights of all Americans.
- The Justice Department and the White House staff are continuing to review the Court's decision to assess its meaning and ramifications.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

02-Jul-1993 05:54pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: David Leavy
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: STM. ON DEKLERK AND MANDELA MTG.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 2,

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton held separate meetings this afternoon with South African State President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela. The meetings lasted about 30 minutes each.

The two meetings focused on the process of democratic reform in South Africa and how the United States can assist that historic process. The President expressed his appreciation for the leadership demonstrated by both individuals in moving South Africa towards the threshold of a nonracial democracy. He expressed particular admiration to President Mandela for his courage and dignity through decades of struggle and sacrifice against the evils of apartheid, and to President de Klerk for wisdom and determination in moving to dismantle that destructive system. He welcomed the announcement earlier today of the setting of a date for holding the first nonracial elections in South Africa's history and the progress made toward creation of a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) which will help ensure those elections are free and fair.

President Clinton welcomed the progress achieved in the negotiations in the last few days and commended all those working for a peaceful transition to democracy. He pledged that the United States will be a full partner in building democracy in South Africa, including continued support for programs of voter education and training of election monitors. He stressed the need to begin to tackle the cruel legacies of apartheid, including economic inequity, unemployment, inadequate housing and poor education among South Africa's non-white population. He said that the United States will press for a commitment at the G-7 Summit in Tokyo next week to reintegrate South Africa into the world economy with agreement on a non-racial democracy.

The President noted that the Administration is working with Congress a anti-apartheid groups to develop additional support measures once negotiations have progressed to the point where it is appropriate to l remaining sanctions. Among these measures are negotiation of an OPIC investment encouragement agreement, a tax treaty and a housing investm guarantee program. Once the TEC is created, the United States will st ready to support its institutions designed to facilitate a smooth transition to democracy.

The President also underscored the importance of the private sector in creating growth and equality in South Africa. He looks forward to the when all South Africans can call for the lifting of remaining economic financial sanctions, including state and local government sanctions, a hopes that day will come soon.

The President also expressed to President de Klerk the deep appreciati the United States for the recent decision by the Government of South A to forego development of a space-launch vehicle program. He noted tha United States can now look forward to cooperation with a democratic So Africa on the peaceful uses of space technology.

President Clinton said that he welcomed the opportunity to celebrate o Independence Day by presenting Freedom Awards to Presidents de Klerk a Mandela in Philadelphia on Sunday, July 4.

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